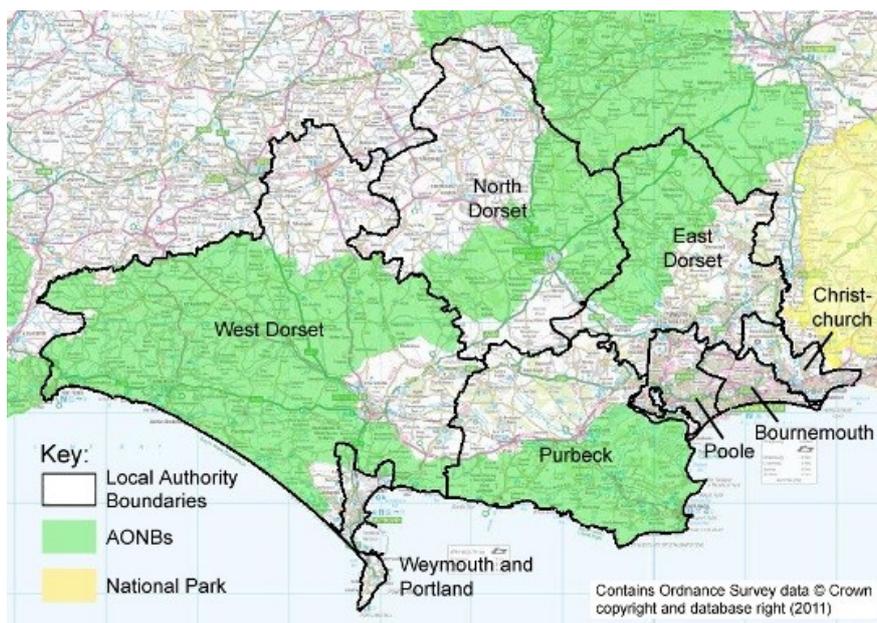


DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL 2011

KEY FACTS

- > Dorset produced 2932kt end user CO2 emissions in 2008.
- > Between 2005 and 2008, end user CO2 emissions increased in Dorset by 3%.
- > The highest proportion of end user emissions in Dorset in 2008 was Domestic, accounting for 38%, followed by Industry and Commercial with 31%.
- > Dorset residents were responsible for a total of 7.2 tonnes of CO2 per capita in 2008, 8% lower than the South West average.
- > Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 4% in Dorset.
- > 3,776 million vehicle kilometres were made in Dorset County authority area in 2009. This was the sixth highest recorded by a unitary or county council (behind Devon, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire and Cornwall), accounting for just 7.7% of the regional total.
- > Between 1993 and 2009, the total number of vehicle kilometres travelled within Dorset area increased by 21% (665 million km).
- > Dorset County Council in 2009/10 had the sixth highest amount of recycling in the South West with 49.59%.
- > Dorset County Council landfilled 103,893 tonnes, which was the sixth highest amount of tonnes landfilled in the South West. However, this was also the fifth lowest percentage landfilled (47.94%) in the South West.
- > In June 2010, Dorset had a population of 404,800. This made up 7.7% of the total population of the South West, of 5,273,700.
- > The number of households in Dorset in 2033 is predicted to be 21.5% (38,000 households) higher than in 2008, above the 30% increase predicted for the region as a whole, but similar to the 21.1% predicted increase for England.
- > In Dorset, for the period 2006-2009, all councils except one (West Dorset) achieved over 50% of new dwellings on previously developed land.
- > Larger population centres at risk of flooding in Dorset includes : Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Weymouth and Portland.
- > Dorset is covered by 3 Catchment Area Management Strategies. These are : Frome and Piddle; Stour; and Hampshire Avon.
- > Dorset County Council had an allocation of 82,565 tonnes and only landfilled 72,865 tonnes (88.3%) of their Biodegradable Municipal Waste.



ACTS TO REDUCE CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

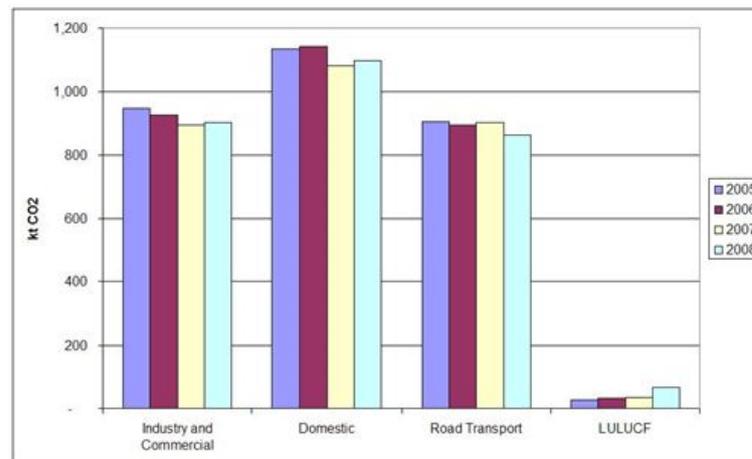
CLIMATE CHANGE

> Dorset County Council and Climate South West worked together on a case study, looking at scenario planning for future climate change. [Please click here to download it.](#)

CARBON DIOXIDE - END USER

- > Dorset produced 2932kt end user CO₂ emissions in 2008.
- > Between 2005 and 2008, end user CO₂ emissions increased in Dorset by 3%, from 3012kt to 2932kt.
- > The highest proportion of end user emissions in Dorset in 2008 was Domestic, accounting for 38% (1100kt), followed by Industry and Commercial with 31% (903kt).

CO₂ Levels 2005-08: Dorset



- > Dorset residents were responsible for a total of 7.2 tonnes of CO₂ per capita in 2008, 8% lower than the South West average of 7.8 tonnes per capita.
- > Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 4% in Dorset from 7.5t to 7.2t.

Please note - we are reporting on end user CO₂ emissions, which are used as the [National Indicator for Sustainable Development for the UK](#). An alternative measure of CO₂ is available from the [Stockholm Institute](#). As the data presented is from 2008, the local authority comparisons for the South West include district authorities in Cornwall and Wiltshire which have now been replaced by Unitary Authorities.

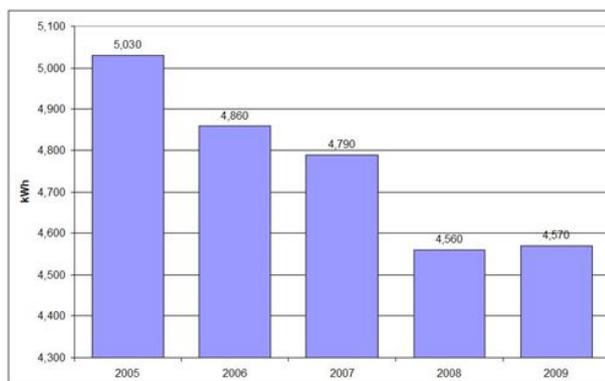
Source: [Sub-national energy consumption statistics, DECC](#)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

- > There were 197,100 domestic electricity meter points in Dorset in 2009, 8% of the regional total of almost 2.4 million.
- > An average of 4,421 kWh of electricity was used per consumer in Dorset during 2009, slightly (27 kWh) lower than the regional average of 4,448 kWh and 6% (269 kWh) higher than the Great Britain average of 4,152 kWh.

Please note - there is no County level information available on this, therefore figures here are based on aggregated District level information.

Energy Consumption 2005-09: Dorset



Source : [AEA for DECC](#)

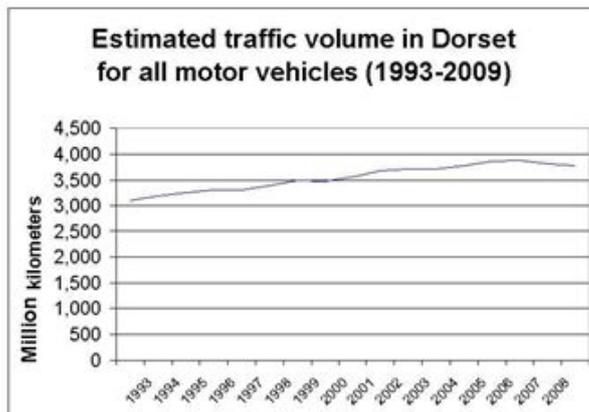
Please note - There is no County level data available for this, therefore figures are based on aggregated district totals.

TRANSPORT

- > 3,776 million vehicle kilometres were made in Dorset County authority area in 2009. This was the sixth highest recorded by a unitary or county council (behind Devon, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire and Cornwall), accounting for just 7.7% of the 48,588 million km total for the region as a whole.
- > Between 1993 and 2009, the total number of vehicle kilometres travelled within Dorset area increased by 21% (665 million km). This was lower than the average increase in the South West of 26%.

Source: [Department of Transport](#)

A graph showing estimated vehicle kilometres in Dorset (1993-2009)



COMMUTING

- > In all the local councils in Dorset, the most popular methods of travelling to work, are by car, and foot.
- > Within the South West, there are 58.76% of people travelling to work by driving a car. The second highest method of travelling to work is by foot with 12.17% going by this method. Travelling to work by bus or train combined in the South West only comes to 6%.
- > There is no specific information for Dorset County at this time. Information for the individual districts is available on their own pages.

Source : [Office of National Statistics](#)

PROTECT AND IMPROVE AIR, LAND AND WATER QUALITY

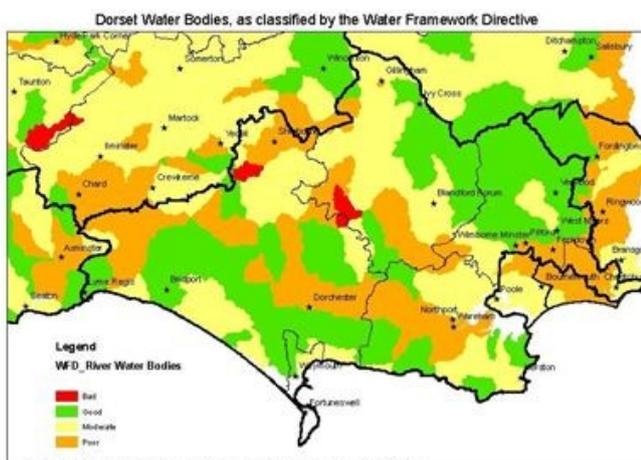
AIR QUALITY

- > There are two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Dorset, this was jointly third lowest with Cornwall, Torbay, and Bath and NE Somerset.

Source: [DEFRA](#)

WATER QUALITY

- > This compares with 148 river water bodies within Dorset. Our latest assessment of these classified 2% as bad, 15% as poor, 40% as moderate and 43% as good.
- > The main reasons for less than good status include: high levels of phosphate, impacted fish communities, low levels of dissolved oxygen and physical modification.



- > For information on the activities taking place to help your local river improve, please see the [Earth Chattering pages](#) for an interactive map and much more information.

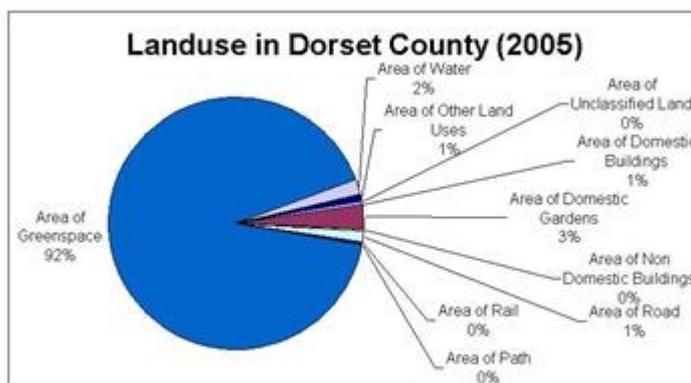
Please note - Water bodies do not fit exactly within local authority boundaries. The figures have been derived from those water bodies whose centres are within the district in question. If all water bodies within a district had been included, double accounting would have taken place. Some water bodies have yet to be classified. For the purpose of this exercise, these have been removed from the figures published.

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

PROTECT AND IMPROVE AIR, LAND AND WATER QUALITY

LAND USE

- > Land use within Dorset County area is mixed. Some district councils align with the South West and England averages e.g. green space is 90% in South West, and the average in England is 87%.
- > Significant differences occur in the more urban districts within Dorset. These are Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole, and Weymouth and Portland.
- > The South West average for green space is 90%, and the average in England is 87%.
- > For more detailed information, please see the district pages individually.
- > Dorset is the smallest county council in the South West. Devon is the largest County Council. The smallest area covered by an authority in the South West is Bournemouth.



QUALITY OF LIFE

The ninth [Local Environmental Quality Survey](#) conducted by Keep Britain Tidy, was carried out between April 2009 and March 2010. The Summary Report key messages included:

- ~ Overall Standards within England remain the same as last year, with no change in the Cleansing Index score, which is 76, out of a possible 100.
- ~ 63% of standards for all LEQ indicators were either Good or Satisfactory.
- The South East joins the South West as top performing region overall, for the first time this year.
- ~ The South West has been either the top performing region or joint top performing region since the 2007/08 Survey.

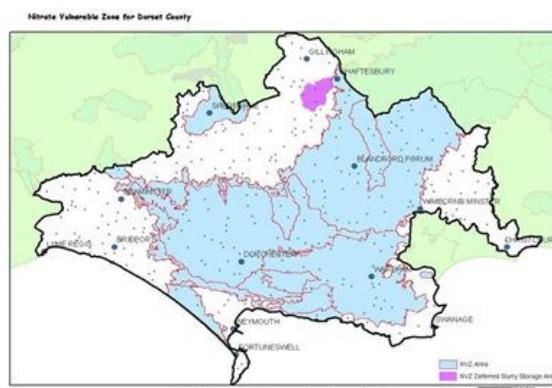
> The survey carried out between [April 2006 -March 2007](#). There is no information at County level. Please see the survey for individual district reports.

Source: [Keep Britain Tidy](#)

NITRATE VULNERABLE ZONES

- > Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates, such that the ecosystem is at risk of being disturbed, or the water is likely to exceed 50 milligrams of nitrate in each litre.
- > Within Dorset County Council, there is a significant area designated NVZ with one area of deferred slurry storage.
- > NVZ regulations come fully into force on 1 Jan 2012, except in deferred Slurry storage areas which have until 1 Jan 2013.
- > For more information on NVZ, please see [The Environment Agency pages](#).
- > For detailed maps relating to NVZ areas, please see source pages.

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in Dorset (2010)

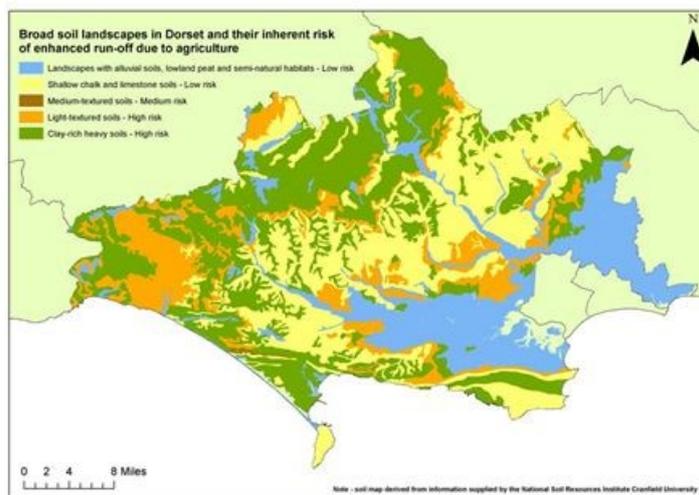


Source: [Environment Agency](#)

SOIL

- > The map below shows the soils present within Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset.
 - > Soils within Bournemouth Poole and Dorset can be described as, radiating concentric rings centred on the alluvial soils close to Poole Harbour, followed by bands of shallow chalk and clay rich heavy soils as one moves from this centre point.
 - > Soil type is a major factor in determining the type of agriculture that can be supported. Generally light textured soils support cereals and horticulture while shallow chalk limestone soils support grazing and cereals. Clay rich heavy soils often underlie dairy pasture. Medium textured soils can support both arable and livestock farming.
- The latest (2010) [DEFRA agricultural census](#) data for Bournemouth Poole and Dorset indicates over 197, 000ha of farmed land supports over 2200 farms of which 584 are greater than 100ha in size. 12% of this farmed area is wheat - the dominant arable crop. 41% of the farmed land is permanent grass supporting over 102,000 dairy cattle, about 13% of the total dairy herd in the South West.

Source : [DEFRA](#)



POLLUTION INCIDENTS

- > For the period April 2005-March 2010 inc, there was one incident of major impact to air, and 3 incidents of major impact to water.
 - > For the same period, there were also six incidents of significant impact to air, four incidents of significant impact to land and water, 11 incidents of significant impact to land, and a further 26 incidents of significant impact to water.
 - > For the period April 2010 - March 2011 inclusive, there were two incidents of major impact to water in Dorset County Council area. Both of these were in West Dorset District Council area.
- In addition for the same time period, there was 1 incident of significant impact to air, 2 to land, and one to water within Dorset County Council.

Source : [Environment Agency](#)

FLYTIPPING

- > During 2009/10 there were 2587* reported incidents of flytipping in Dorset, the seventh highest for a county or unitary authority in the region. This was a 16% increase from 2228 incidents in 2008/09.

Source: [DEFRA](#)

* **Please note:** There is no County Level information available for flytipping. County level figures are aggregated from District Councils.

Please note: incidents of fly tipping are reported differently by each council. One may log black bin bags out on an incorrect day as a fly tipping incident where another council do not log this. Please be aware of these reporting discrepancies on Flycapture when looking at the data in comparison to other councils.

PUTTING PEOPLE AT THE HEART OF WHAT WE DO

POPULATION

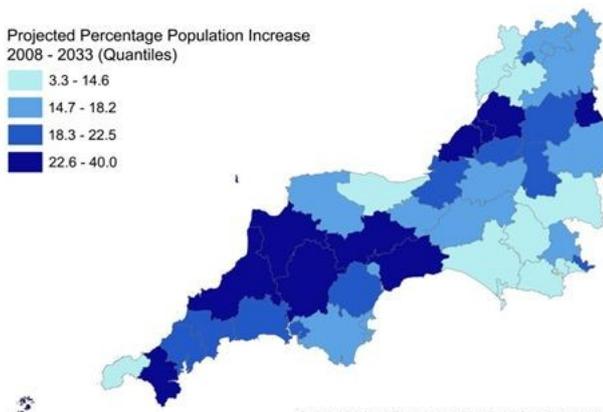
> In June 2010, Dorset had a population of 404,800. This made up 7.7% of the total population of the South West, of 5,273,700.
 > Of this population, 17.0% were aged under 15, 57.3% were of working age (16–64), and 25.6% were of pensionable age (65+).
 > At 25.6%, a larger percentage of Dorset's population is of pensionable age, than is the case for the South West (19.6%) or England (16.5%).

Source: [Office of National Statistics](#)

Population Growth in the South West: 2008-2033

Projected Percentage Population Increase
 2008 - 2033 (Quantiles)

| |
|-------------|
| 3.3 - 14.6 |
| 14.7 - 18.2 |
| 18.3 - 22.5 |
| 22.6 - 40.0 |

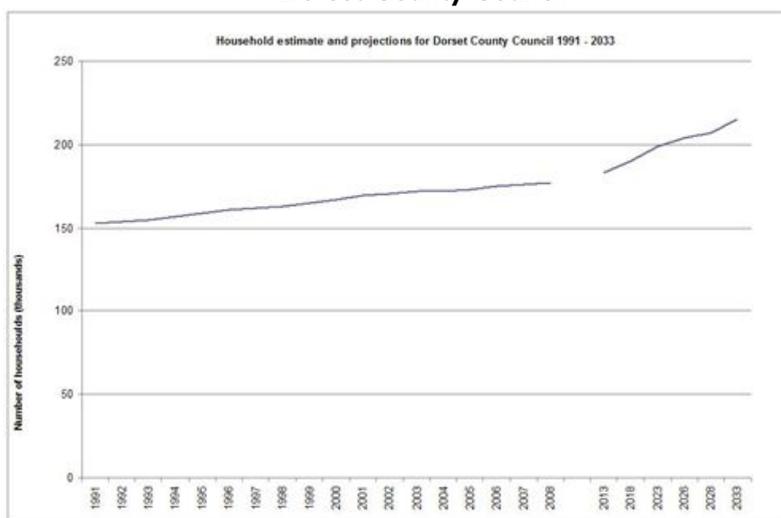


Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2011)
 Source: ONS 2008-based Subnational Population Projections

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

> The number of households in Dorset in 2033 is predicted to be 21.5% (38,000 households) higher than in 2008, above the 30% increase predicted for the region as a whole, but similar to the 21.1% predicted increase for England.

Household Estimate and Projections 1991-2033: Dorset County Council



Please note - Figures to 2008 are based on ONS mid-year population estimates and projected rates of household formation from trends in Census and Labour Force Survey data. All projections are 2008-based. The 2008-based household projections are linked to the Office for National Statistics 2008-based Population Projections, and are not an assessment of housing need or do not take account of future policies. They are an indication of the likely increase in households given the continuation of recent demographic trends.

Source: [Communities and Local Government](#)

NEW HOMES ON PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND

- > The proportion of new buildings built in England on previously developed land, rose 23% between 1994-2009. More than half of local authorities in the South West has an increase higher than the English average.
- > Over the same period in the South West, South Gloucestershire had the highest overall increase with 57%, and the lowest was Isles of Scilly with -10%. The second lowest local authority was jointly Cotswold and Torbay with only a 5% increase over the same period.
- > For the period 2006-2009, only 4 councils achieved over 90% of new dwellings on previously developed land in the South West. These were Bournemouth (97%), Poole (97%), City of Bristol (95%) and Christchurch (94%).
- > In Dorset, for the period 2006-2009, all councils except one (West Dorset) achieved over 50% of new dwellings on previously developed land.

Source : [Communities and Local Government](#)

FLOODING

- > One in six properties in England are at risk of flooding. In the South West over 200,000 properties are at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea and around 6,000 properties are at risk from coastal erosion in the South West.
- > The causes of flooding in Dorset are varied; rivers, tidal, and surface water or combinations of the three, depending on location.
- > Larger population centres at risk of flooding in Dorset includes: Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Weymouth and Portland.
- > To see locations at risk of flooding in Dorset, please see [the Environment Agency flood map](#).

Source : [Environment Agency](#)

PLANNING APPLICATIONS AND FLOOD RISK

- > The Environment Agency lodged objections to 6,200 planning applications in England and Wales on the grounds of flood risk in 2007/2008 up from 4,750 in 2006/2007. Of these, 1,160 objections were in the South West, accounting for almost 19% of the national total.
- > An additional 21 applications for minor development were also approved contrary to Environment Agency advice in the South West. One of these was in Dorset County Council.
- > In 2008/09, a summary report was published which had no detailed information to local authority level.
- > The number of planning applications to which we objected on flood risk grounds fell slightly to 5,198 in 2008/09 compared to 6,232 in 2007/08, representing 43% of consultations received. This is the first fall in the proportion of consultations objected to since 2001/02.

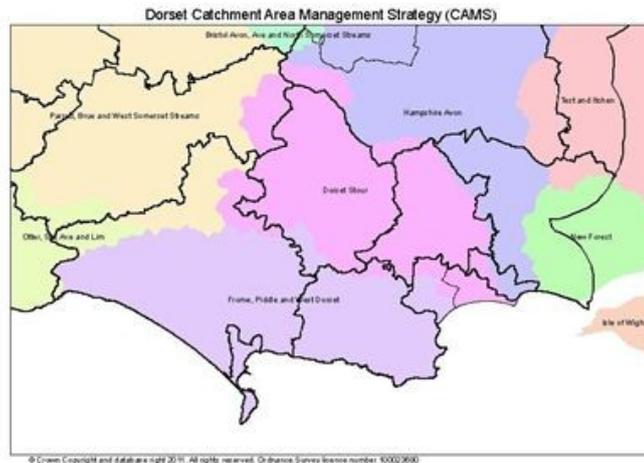
Source: [Environment Agency](#)

WORK WITH BUSINESSES AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR TO USE RESOURCES WISELY

WATER RESOURCES

> Dorset is covered by 3 Catchment Area Management Strategies. These are : Frome and Piddle; Stour; and Hampshire Avon.

Source: [Environment Agency](#)



ECO FOOTPRINT

> The ecological footprint is an indicator of the total environmental burden we place on the planet. It Represents the area of land needed to provide raw materials, energy and food, and to absorb pollution and waste created. It is measured in global hectares (a hectare of land with world average productivity) and is usually expressed as a per person measure. The [Stockholm Environmental Institute](#) (SEI) calculate the ecological footprint of consumption activities.

> One of the main features of an ecological footprint indicator is that it is based on consumption, not just domestic production. It takes into account the impact of all products that are consumed, whether they are produced in the country of consumption, or elsewhere in the world.

> In 2006, an average UK citizen had an eco-footprint of 4.64gha, which is significantly above the available budget of 1.89 gha. The South West Regional average was 4.74 gha.

> There is no information at County level. Please see the district pages for more information.

> The ecological footprint of all local authorities in the UK is significantly above the available global budget. If everyone in the world consumed the same as a UK citizen we would need nearly three planets worth of resources.

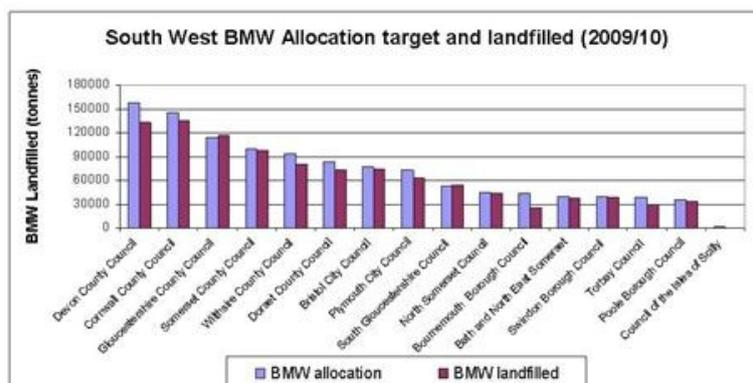
Source: [Resource Accounting](#)

LANDFILL ALLOWANCE TRADING SCHEME

> In 2009/10 the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) landfilled by the 16 local authorities within the South West was 1,032,967 tonnes against their combined allocation of 1,134,910 tonnes.

> Dorset County Council had an allocation of 82,565 tonnes and only landfilled 72,865 tonnes (88.3%) of their BMW.

> Only two councils in the South West exceeded their allocations. They were Gloucestershire County Council and South Gloucestershire Council.



Amount landfilled in 09/10 within the South West

Source: [Environment Agency](#)