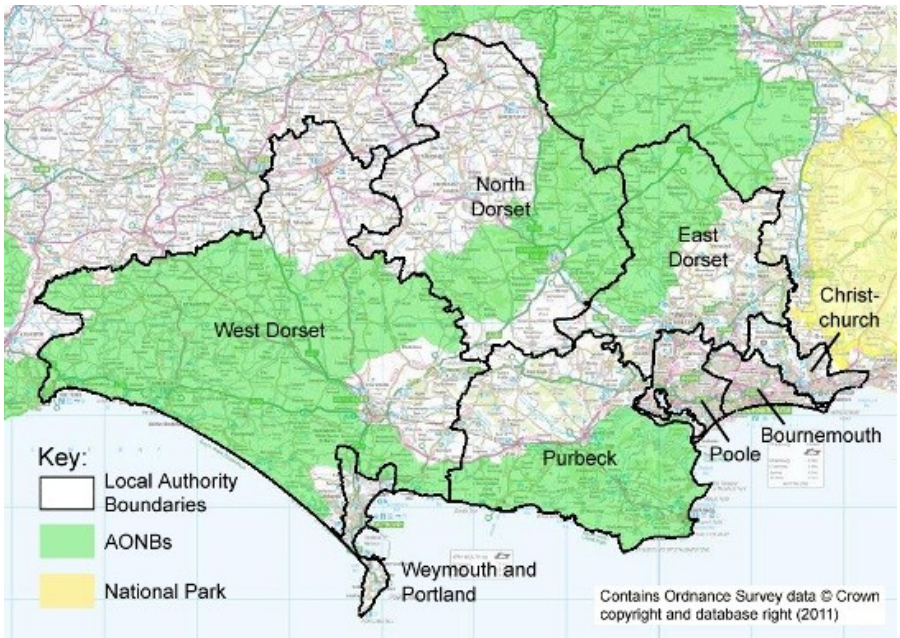
SW/O SOUTH WEST OBSERVATORY Local Profiles ENVIRONMENT

BOURNEMOUTH BC 2011

KEY FACTS

> Bournemouth produced 896 kt of end user CO2 in 2008, the nineteenth highest total for a local authority in the South West. Between 2005 and 2008, end user CO2 emissions decreased in Bournemouth by 3.5%.
> Bournemouth produced joint fourth lowest amount of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry CO2 emissions (1 kt) for a local authority in the South West in 2008.
> Bournemouth residents were responsible for a total of 5.4 tonnes of CO2 per capita in 2008, lower than the average for Dorset and South West. This was the third lowest in the region.
> Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 7% in Bournemouth.
> 804 million vehicle kilometres were made in Bournemouth unitary authority area in 2009. This was the third lowest recorded by a unitary or county council, accounting for just 1.66% 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 Bournemouth area increased by 9% (72 million km). This was significantly lower than in the South West (26%).
> Bournemouth Borough Council produced 469.99 kg/household of residual waste in 2009/10. This was the third lowest to be produced in Dorset
> Bournemouth Borough Council in 2009/10 had the fifth highest level of recycling in the South West with 50%.
> Bournemouth Borough Council landfilled the least percentage waste in 2009/10 (37.8%) with 33,785 tonnes of waste.
> The population of Bournemouth was estimated to be 168,100 in June 2010, 3.2% of the South West's total population of 5,273,700.
> Between 2008-2033 , the number of households in Bournemouth are predicted to increase by 15.1% from 73,000 to 84,000. This is much lower than the 30% increase predicted for the Region and lower than the predicted increase for the England (26.7%).
> Bournemouth is covered by one CAMS - the Dorset Stour CAMS.
> In 2006, Bournemouth had a eco footprint of 4.69gha. Bournemouth was the second lowest recorded in Dorset, behind only Weymouth and Portland with 4.58gha.



ACTS TO REDUCE CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

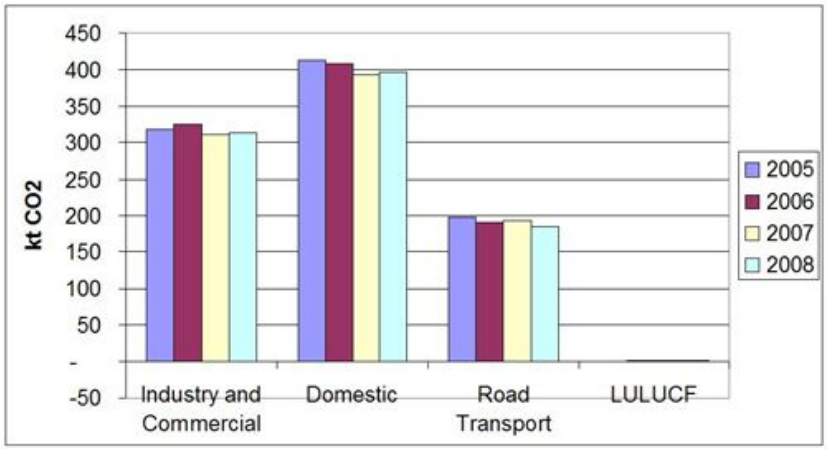
CLIMATE CHANGE

> Bournemouth and Poole worked with Climate South West on two case studies relating to Climate Change. Please click here, and look at the Local Government section for the links.

CARBON DIOXIDE - END USER

> Bournemouth produced 896 kt of end user CO2 in 2008, the nineteenth highest total for a local authority in the South West (out of 45).
> Between 2005 and 2008, end user CO2 emissions decreased in Bournemouth by 3.5%, from 929 kt to 896 kt. The highest proportion of end user emissions in Bournemouth in 2008 was Domestic, accounting for 44.3% (397 kt), followed by Industry and Commercial with 34.9% (313 kt). Bournemouth produced joint fourth lowest amount of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry CO2 emissions (1 kt) for a local authority in the South West in 2008.

CO2 Levels 2005-08: Bournemouth



> Bournemouth residents were responsible for a total of 5.4 tonnes of CO2 per capita in 2008, 25% lower- than the 7.2 tonnes average for Dorset and 40% lower than the South West 7.8 tonnes per capita. This was the third lowest in the region, after Weymouth and Portland and Torbay.
> Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 7% in Bournemouth from 5.8t to 5.4t.

Please note- *we are reporting on end user CO2 emissions, which are used as the National Indictor 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.*

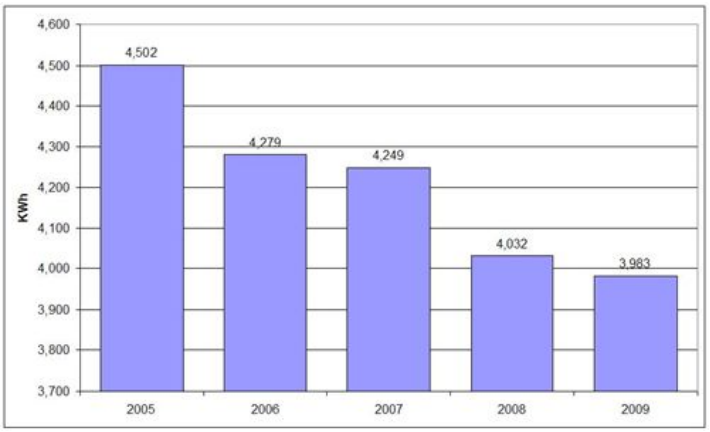
Source: Sub-national energy consumption statistics, DECC

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

> There were 86,300 domestic electricity meter points in Bournemouth in 2009, 4% of the regional total of almost 2.4 million.
> An average of 3,983kWh of electricity was used per consumer in Bournemouth during 2009, 10% (465kWh) lower than the regional average of 4,448kWh and 4% (169kWh) lower than the Great Britain average of 4,152kWh.

Source : AEA for DECC

Energy Consumption 2005-09: Bournemouth



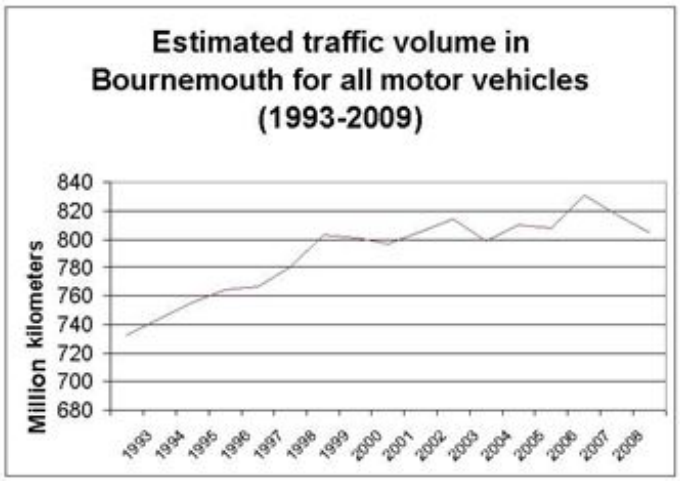
TRANSPORT

> 804 million vehicle kilometres were made in Bournemouth unitary authority area in 2009. This was the third lowest recorded by a unitary or county council (behind Isles of Scilly, and Torbay), accounting for just 1.66% 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 Bournemouth area increased by 9% (72 million km). This was significantly increase than in the South West (26%)

Source: Department of Transport

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

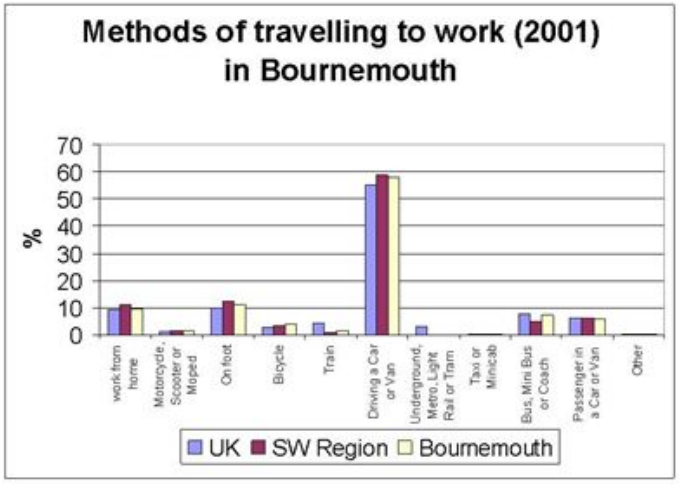


COMMUTING

> Driving to work is the most popular way to commute. In Bournemouth 58.21% commute by car compared to the South West average of 58.7%.

> Walking to work in Bournemouth with 10.9% is slightly lower than the South West average of 12.1%, but higher than the UK average of 10.0% of commuters.

Source : Office of National Statistics



PROTECT AND IMPROVE AIR, LAND AND WATER QUALITY

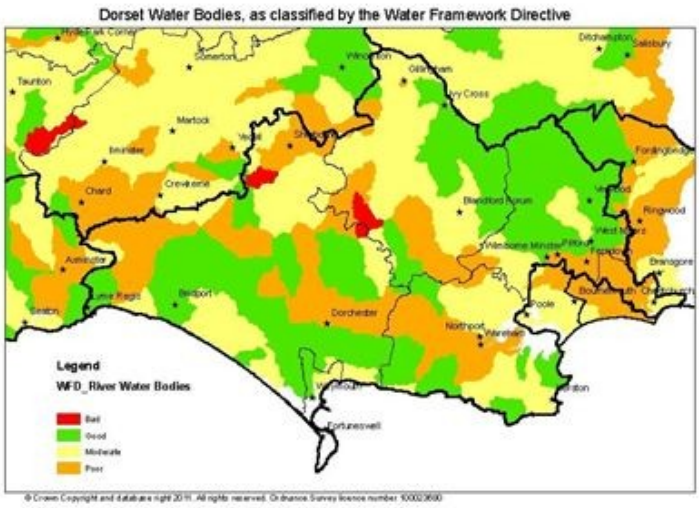
AIR QUALITY

> Bournemouth has one area which has been designated as an Air Quality Management Area.
> Please click here for more information.

Source: DEFRA

WATER QUALITY

> There is one river water body within Bournemouth. Our latest assessment classified this as poor.
> 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.

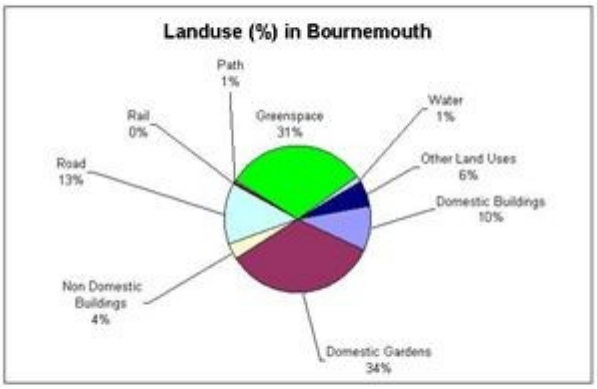
Please note *- Water bodies do not fit exactly within local authority boundaries. The figures have been derived from those water bodies whose centres are within the district in question. If all water bodies within a district had been included, double accounting would have taken place. Some water bodies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

Source: Environment Agency

LAND USE

> In 2005 both the South West Region and the UK, the largest landuse came from Greenspace with 90.7% and 87.5% respectively. The next largest area of land cover came in the form of domestic gardens with 3.1% in the South West, and 4.3% for the UK average.
> In Bournemouth, the two largest landuses are the same, however domestic gardens is significantly higher with 33.9% and greenspace is significantly lower with 31.2%.

Source : Communities and Local Government



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:

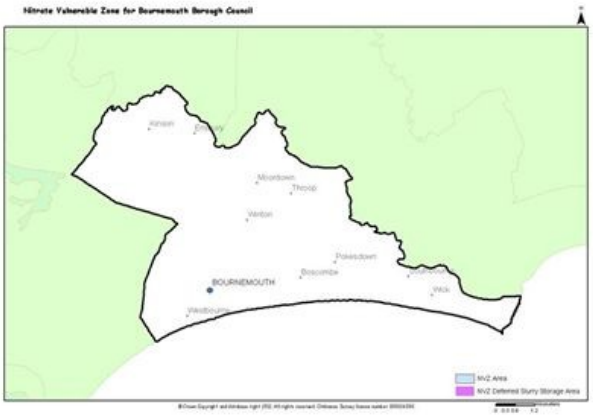
~ Overall Standards within England remain the same as last year, with no change in the Cleansing Index score, which is 76, out of a possible 100.
~ 63% of standards for all LEQ indicators were either Good or Satisfactory.
~ The South East joins the South West as top performing region overall, for the 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, is available down to Local Authority Level, please click here for the report.

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 Bournemouth Council, there are no areas designated NVZ or as 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 Environment Agency pages. For detailed maps relating to NVZ areas, please see source pages.



CATCHMENT SENSITIVE FARMING

> Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) gives advice on dealing with diffuse pollution from agriculture and the impact on water courses.
> CSF is a voluntary initiative, where as NVZs is a statutory obligation. CSF looks at: best practice on manure and pesticide usage; Promoting good soil structure; protecting watercourses from run-off and best practice on stock management.
> There are no Catchment Sensitive Farming Projects in Bournemouth.

Source: Environment Agency

SOIL

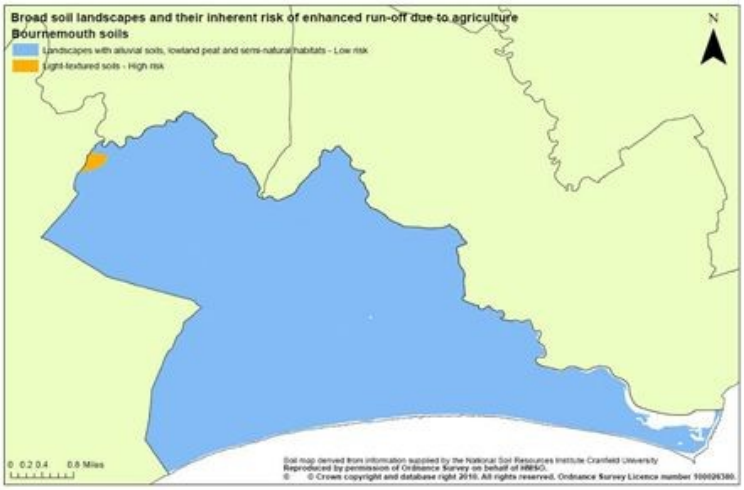
> With the exception of a tiny pocket of light textured soils on the north western boundary all the soils in Bournemouth can be characterised as alluvial or semi natural. Much of these soils have been overbuilt as Bournemouth developed.

Soil type is a major factor in determining the type of agriculture that can be supported.

> The 2007 DEFRA agricultural census data available for Bournemouth reveals little since much of the DEFRA data is commercially suppressed due to the small sample size. There are no dairying, specialist poultry or cereal farms listed.

> The latest (2010) DEFRA agricultural census data for Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset indicates over 197,000ha of farmed land supports over 2,200 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, there were no incidents of major or significant impact on land, air or water in Bournemouth.

> For the period April 2010- March 2011 inc, there were no incidents of major impact to air, land or water in Bournemouth. There was only one incident, which was of significant impact to land for the same period.

Source: Environment Agency

FLYTIPPING

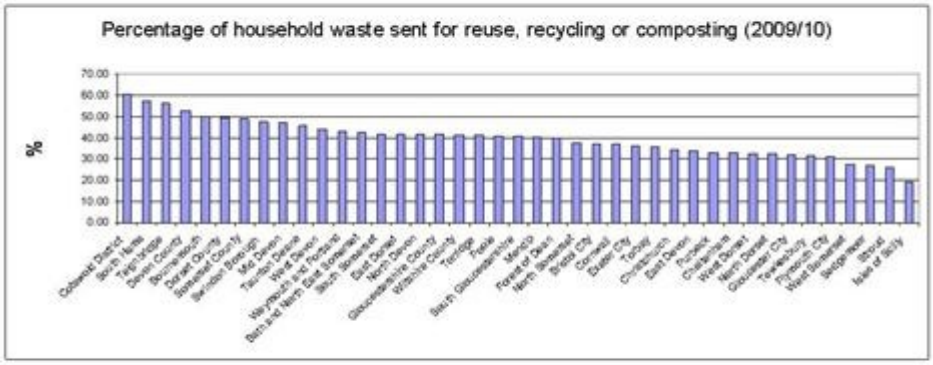
> During 2009/10 there were 1520 reported incidents of flytipping in Bournemouth, seventh highest for a district or unitary authority in the region. This was a 89% increase from 802 incidents in 2008/09.

Source : DEFRA

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.*

MUNICIPAL WASTE

> Bournemouth Borough Council was not in the top ten lowest producers of residual waste produced however were doing well in the bottom half of the league table in the South West, with 469.99 kg/household.
> In 2009/10, South Hams had the lowest level of residual waste in the South West with 341.04kg/household. The highest in the South West was Isles of Scilly Council with 1,452kg/household.
> This was the third lowest to be produced in Dorset.

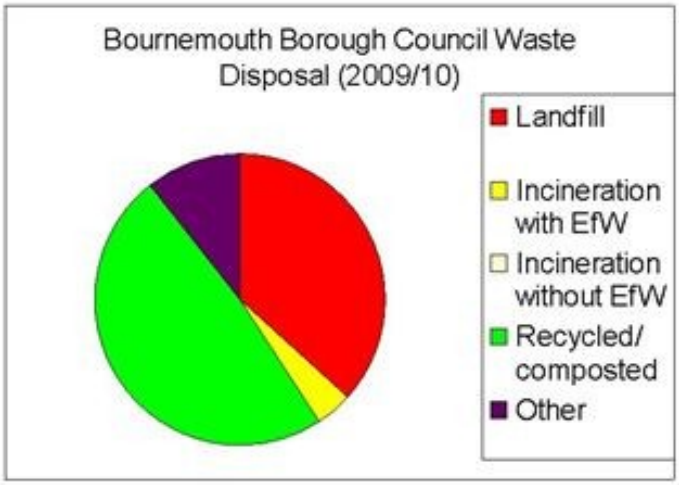


> Recycling and composting has increased significantly in the South West, from 14.9% in 2000 / 2001 to 43.5% in 2009 / 2010.
> Bournemouth Borough Council in 2009/10 had the fifth highest level of recycling in the South West with 50%.
> The highest rate of recycling in the South West was Cotswold District Council with 60.4%, and the lowest rate in the South West was Isles of Scilly with 18.9%.

Source: DEFRA

TOTAL MUNICIPAL WASTE LANDFILLED

> Bournemouth Borough Council landfilled the least percentage waste in 2009/10 (37.8%). Plymouth City Council landfilled the largest percentage of waste in 2009/10 (64%). Devon County Council however landfilled the largest amount in tonnes with 194,720 tonnes.
> Bournemouth landfilled 33,785 tonnes of waste (37.8%).



Source: Environment Agency

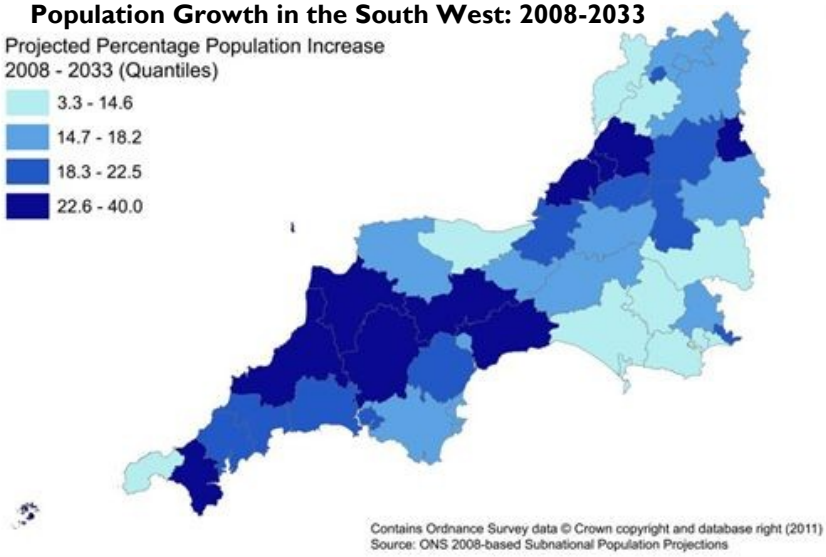
PUT PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES AT THE HEART OF WHAT WE DO

POPULATION

> The population of Bournemouth was estimated to be 168,100 in June 2010, 3.2% of the South West's total population of 5,273,700.
> Of this population 15.5 % were aged under 15, 65.4% were of working age (16 – 64), and 19.0% were of pensionable age (65+).
> Bournemouth had a slightly higher proportion of it's population of working age (65.4%) , than the South West (62.8%) or England (64.8%).

Source : Office of National Statistics

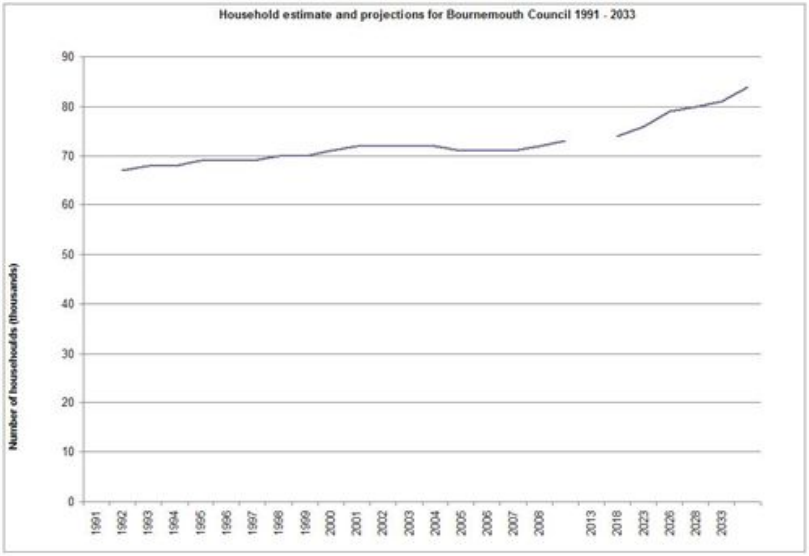
Population Growth in the South West: 2008-2033



NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

> Between 2008-2033 , the number of households in Bournemouth are predicted to increase by 15.1% from 73,000 to 84,000. This is much lower than the 30% increase predicted for the Region and lower than the predicted increase for the England (26.7%).

Household Estimate and Projections 1991-2033: Bournemouth



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.
> The increase in Bournemouth was 27%. This was the 4th highest increase in Dorset.
> 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%).

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.
> To see locations at risk of flooding in Bournemouth, 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

> Bournemouth is covered by one CAMS - the Dorset Stour CAMS

> Please click here for the full documents.

Source: Environment Agency

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Source: Environment Agency

ECO FOOTPRINT

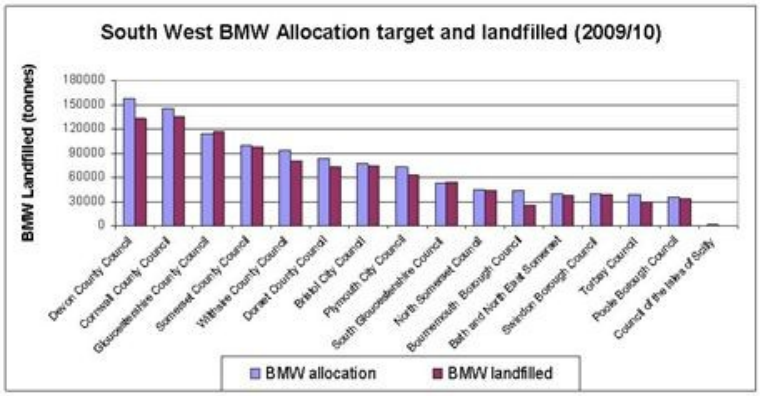
> The ecological footprint is an indicator of the total environmental burden we place on the planet. It represents the area of land needed to provide raw materials, energy and food, and to absorb pollution and waste created. It is measured in global hectares (a hectare of land with world average productivity) and is usually expressed as a per person measure. The Stockholm Environmental Institute (SEI) calculates 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.
> In 2006, Bournemouth had a eco footprint of 4.69gha. Bournemouth was the second lowest recorded in Dorset, behind only Weymouth and Portland with 4.58gha.
> 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.

Source: Environment Agency



Amount landfilled in 09/10 within the South West