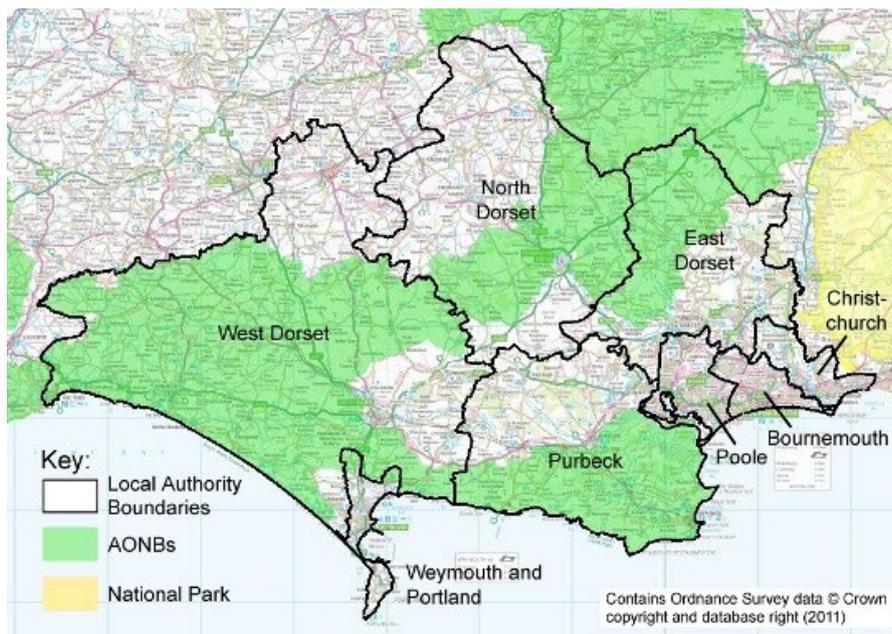


POOLE 2011

KEY FACTS

- > Poole produced 947 kt of end user CO₂ in 2008, the sixteenth highest total for a local authority in the South West (out of 45).
- > Between 2005 and 2008 end user CO₂ emissions decreased in Poole by 3%.
- > Poole produced the tenth highest amount of industry and commercial emissions and the eleventh highest domestic emissions in the South West. Poole had the joint fourth lowest emissions from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry in the South West.
- > Poole residents were responsible for a total of 6.7 tonnes of CO₂ per capita in 2008, lower than both Dorset and the South West figures.
- > Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 5% in Poole.
- > 811 million vehicle kilometres were made in Poole County unitary authority area in 2009. This was the fourth lowest recorded by a unitary or county council, accounting for just 1.67% of the regional total.
- > Between 1993 and 2009, the total number of vehicle kilometres travelled within Poole area increased by 11%.
- > Poole Borough Council had the sixth highest amount of residual waste in the South West with 666.42 kg/household in 2009/10. This was the highest to be produced in Dorset.
- > Poole Borough Council in 2009/10 against the other South West Councils, was in the top half of the recycling league table with 40.9%.
- > Poole Borough Council landfilled 50,409 tonnes, which was the sixth lowest amount of tonnes landfilled in the South West. However, they were also the seventh highest percentage landfilled (57.27%) in the South West.
- > The population of Poole was estimated to be 142,100 in June 2010, 2.7% of the South West's total population of 5,273,700.
- > Between 2008 and 2033, the number of households in Poole is predicted to increase by 19.7% from 61,000 to 73,000. This is lower than the 30% increase predicted for the Region and for England (26.7%).
- > Poole is covered by two CAMS - the Frome, Piddle and West Dorset CAMS and Dorset Stour.
- > In 2006, Poole had an eco footprint of 4.58gha
- > 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

> 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.

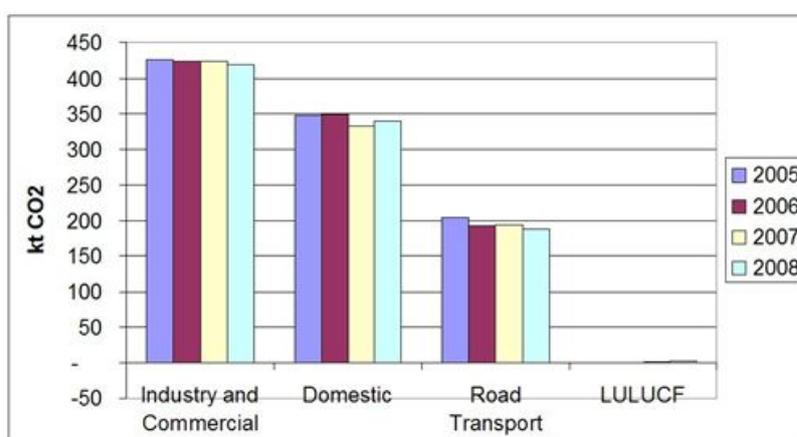
CARBON DIOXIDE - END USER

> Poole produced 947 kt of end user CO₂ in 2008, the sixteenth highest total for a local authority in the South West (out of 45).

> Between 2005 and 2008 end user CO₂ emissions decreased in Poole by 3%, from 977 kt to 947 kt.

The highest proportion of end user emissions in Poole in 2007 was Industry and Commercial, accounting for 44.2% (419 kt), followed by Domestic with 35.8% (339 kt). Poole produced the tenth highest amount of industry and commercial emissions and the eleventh highest domestic emissions in the South West. Poole had the joint fourth lowest emissions from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry in the South West.

CO₂ Levels 2005-08: Poole



> Poole residents were responsible for a total of 6.7 tonnes of CO₂ per capita in 2008, 7% lower than the 7.2 tonnes average for Dorset and 14% lower than the South West 7.8 tonnes per capita.

> Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 5% in Poole from 7.1t to 6.7t.

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](#)

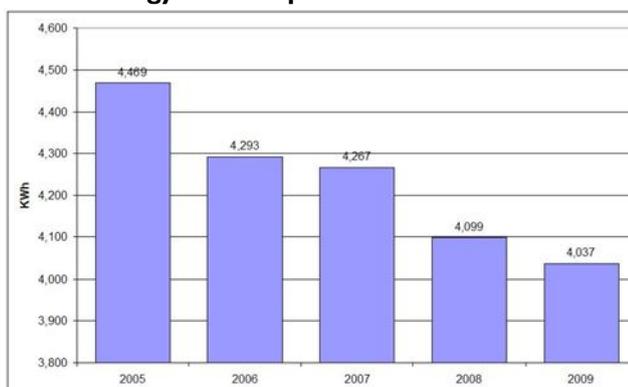
ENERGY CONSUMPTION

> There were 67,700 domestic electricity meter points in Poole in 2009, 3% of the regional total of almost 2.4 million.

> An average of 4,037kWh of electricity was used per consumer in Poole during 2009, 9% (411kWh) lower than the regional average of 4,448kWh and 3% (115kWh) lower than the Great Britain average of 4,152kWh.

Source: [AEA for DECC](#)

Energy Consumption 2005-09: Poole

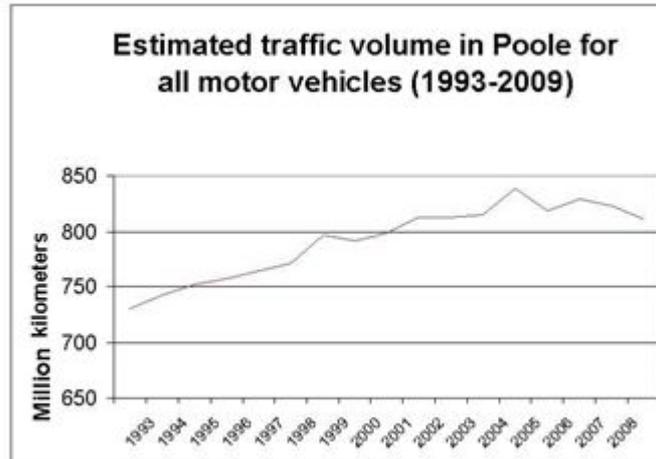


TRANSPORT

> 811 million vehicle kilometres were made in Poole unitary authority area in 2009. This was the fourth lowest recorded by a unitary or county council (behind Isle of Scilly, Torbay and Bournemouth), accounting for just 1.67% 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 Poole area increased by 11% (81 million km). This was significantly lower than the average increase in the South West of 26%.

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



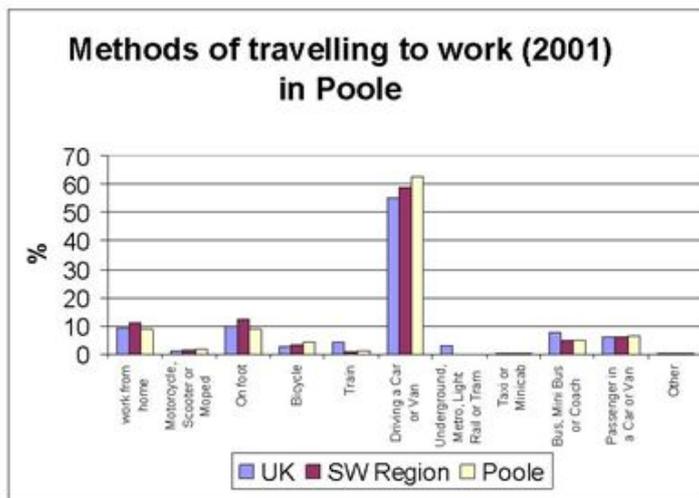
Source: [Department of Transport](#)

COMMUTING

> Driving to work is the most popular way to commute. In Poole 62.8% commute by car compared to the South West average of 58.7%.

> Walking to work in Poole with 8.8% is significantly lower than the South West average of 12.1%, and lower than the UK average of 10.0% of commuters.

Source: [Office of National Statistics](#)



PROTECT AND IMPROVE AIR, LAND AND WATER QUALITY

AIR QUALITY

> Since 2010, there has been a new area designated as having poor air quality, requiring an Air Quality Management Area.

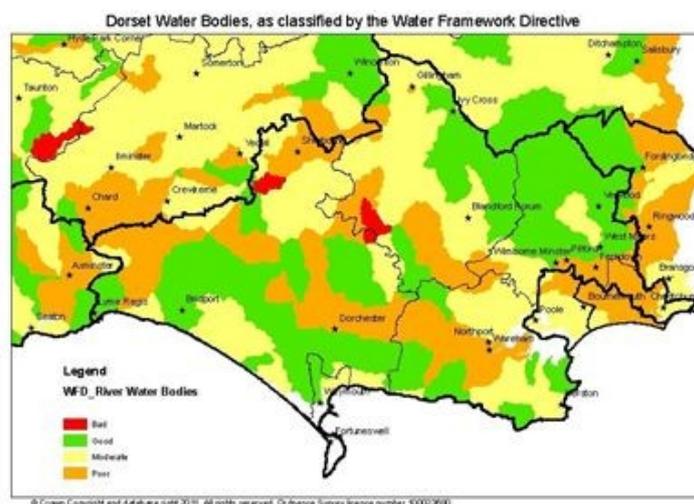
> For more information, please click [here](#).

Source: [DEFRA](#)

WATER QUALITY

> There are five river water bodies within Poole. Our latest assessment of these classified 100% as moderate

> 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.

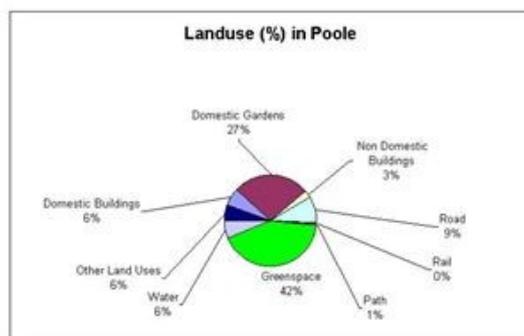
Please note - Water bodies do not fit exactly within local authority boundaries. The figures have been derived from those water bodies whose centres are within the district in question. If all water bodies within a district had been included, double accounting would have taken place. Some water bodies 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 3.07% in the South West, and 4.3% for the UK average.

> In Poole the two largest landuses are the same, however domestic gardens is significantly higher with 26.9% and greenspace is significantly lower with 41.9%.



Source: [Communities and Local Government](#)

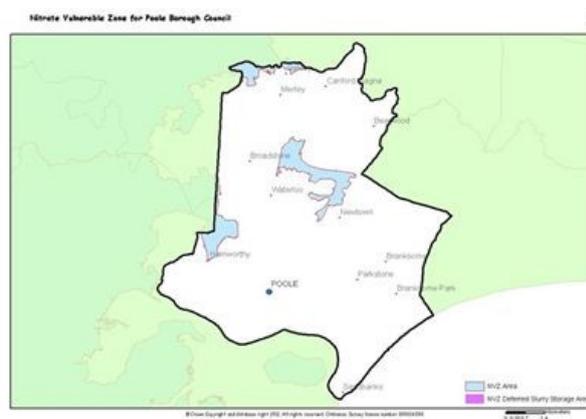
QUALITY OF LIFE

- > 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 [detailed Poole](#) 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 Poole Council, there are a few small areas designated NVZ with no 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 [Environment Agency pages](#).
- > For detailed maps relating to NVZ areas, please see source pages.



Source: [Environment Agency](#)

CATCHMENT SENSITIVE FARMING

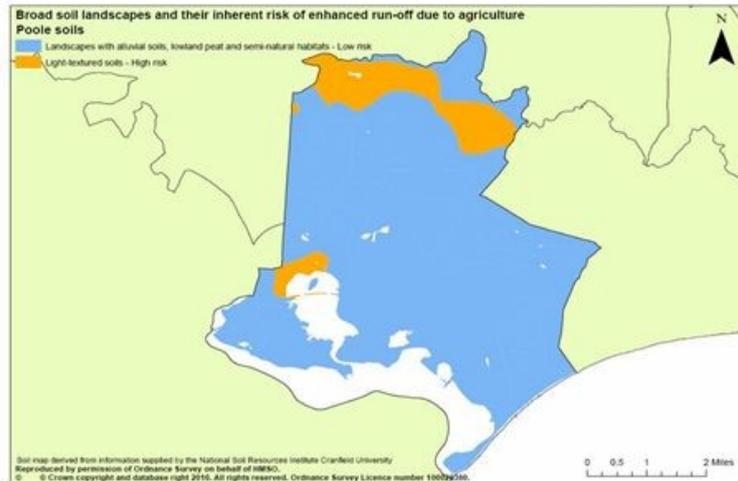
- > Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) gives advice on dealing with diffuse pollution from agriculture and the impact on water courses.
- > CSF is a voluntary initiative, where as NVZs is a statutory obligation. CSF looks at: best practice on manure and pesticide usage; Promoting good soil structure; protecting watercourses from run-off and best practice on stock management.
- > There is one Catchment Sensitive Farming project in Poole, which is the Chesil, Fleet, Poole Harbour and Frome river catchment that covers an area of 930km².

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

SOIL

- > With the exception of two areas of light textured soils: one a small area north of Holes Bay and a further discrete band following the route of the Stour in the north of the area, Poole is dominated by alluvial or semi natural soils. Much of these soils have been overbuilt as Poole 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 Poole reveals little since much of the DEFRA data is commercially suppressed due to the small sample size. There are no 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 inclusive, there was one incident of major impact to air, and a further incident of major impact to both land and water in Poole. For the same period, there was 1 incident of significant impact to air and land, 1 incident of significant impact to land, and 2 incidents with significant impact to water.
- > For the period April 2010- March 2011 inc, there were no incidents of major or significant impact to land, air or water in Poole.

Source : [Environment Agency](#)

FLYTIPPING

- > During 2009/10 there were 781 reported incidents of flytipping in Poole. This was a 9% increase from 716 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

- > Poole Borough Council had the sixth highest amount of residual waste in the South West with 666.42 kg/household. This was the highest to be produced in Dorset.
- > 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.

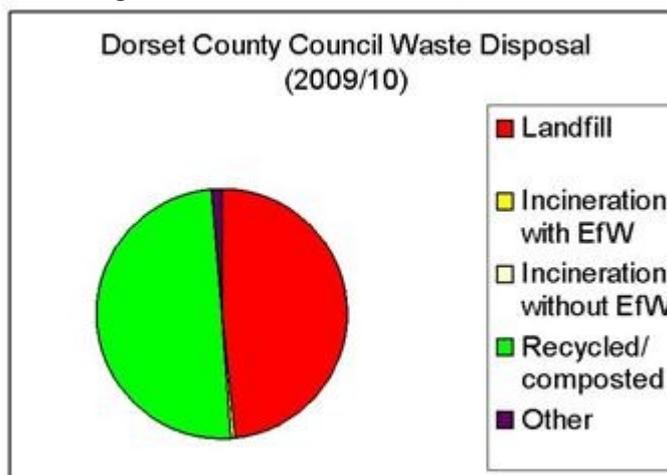


- > Recycling and composting has increased significantly in the South West, from 14.9% in 2000 / 2001 to 43.5% in 2009 / 2010.
- > Poole Borough Council in 2009/10 against the other South West Councils, was in the top half of the recycling league table with 40.87%.
- > The highest rate of recycling in 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

- > Poole Borough Council landfilled 50,409 tonnes, which was the sixth lowest amount of tonnes landfilled in the South West. However, they were also the seventh highest percentage landfilled (57.27%) in the South West.
- > Bournemouth Borough Council landfilled the least percentage waste in 2009/10 (37.8%) in the South West. 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.



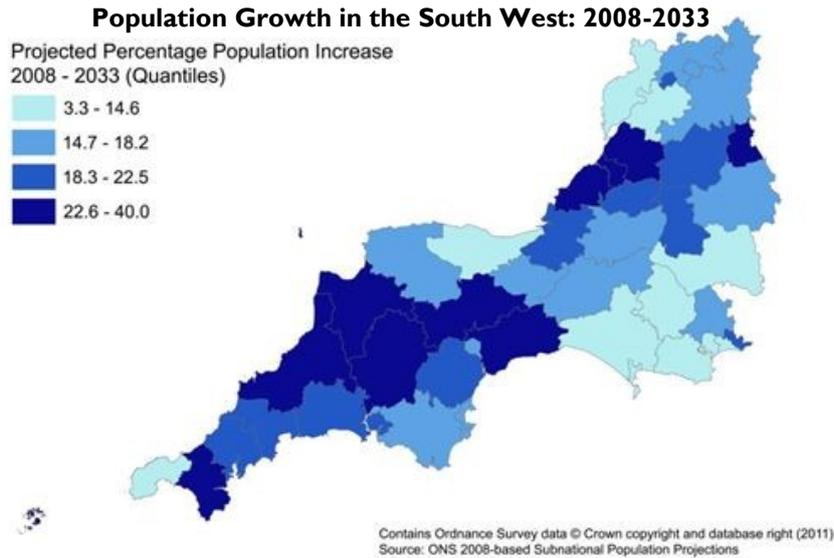
Source: [Environment Agency](#)

PUT PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES AT THE HEART OF WHAT WE DO

POPULATION

- > The population of Poole was estimated to be 142,100 in June 2010, 2.7% of the South West's total population of 5,273,700.
- > Of this population 17.5% were aged under 15, 61.4% were of working age (16 – 64), and 21.2% were of pensionable age (65+).
- > There were slightly more people aged over 65 in Poole (21.2%), than in the South West or England (19.6% and 16.5% respectively).

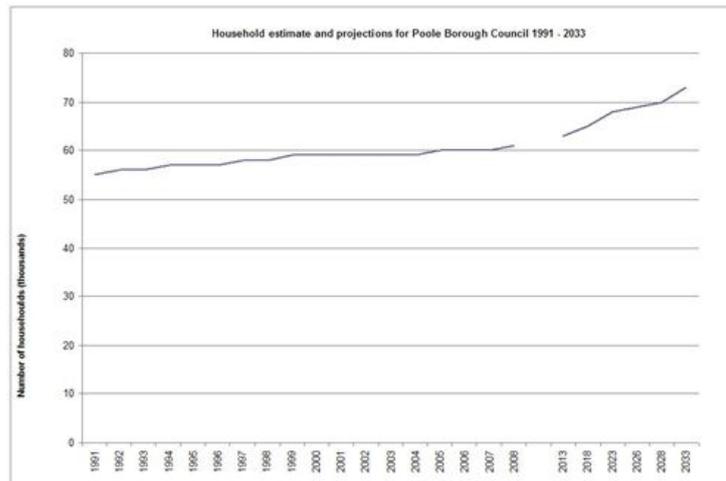
Source : [Office of National Statistics](#)



NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

- > Between 2008 and 2033, the number of households in Poole are predicted to increase by 19.7% from 61,000 to 73,000. This is lower than the 30% increase predicted for the Region and for England (26.7%).

Household Estimate and Projections 1991-2033: Poole



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 Poole was 25%. This was the fourth lowest 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 Poole, 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 Poole and one 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

> Poole is covered by two CAMS - the Frome, Piddle and West Dorset CAMS and Dorset Stour.

> Please [click here](#) for the full documents.

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.

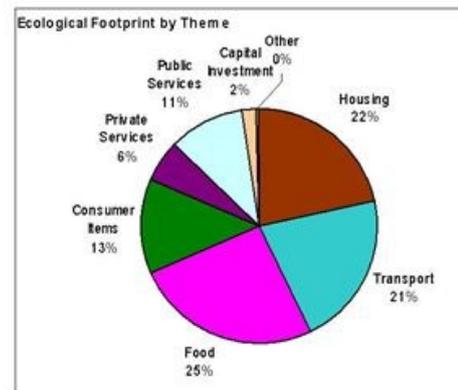
> In 2006, an average UK citizen had an eco-footprint of 4.64gha, which is significantly above the available budget of 1.89 gha. The South West Regional average was 4.74 gha.

> In 2006, Poole had an eco footprint of 4.58gha. Weymouth and Portland had the lowest Eco footprint in Dorset with 4.58gha. The highest in Dorset was recorded by East Dorset with 5.09gha.

> 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](#)

Poole Eco Footprint (2006) by Theme



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](#)