



Council

Date: Thursday, 15 July 2021
Time: 6.30 pm
Venue: A link to the meeting can be found on the front page of the agenda. ([Dorset Council meeting.](#))

Membership: (Quorum 21)

The Council membership is listed on the following page.

Chief Executive: Matt Prosser, County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1XJ

For more information about this agenda please contact Democratic Services Susan Dallison Susan.dallison@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk



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Due to the current coronavirus pandemic the Council has reviewed its approach to holding council meetings. Members of the public are welcome to view the meeting on line by using the following link to access the [Dorset Council meeting.](#)

Members of the public wishing to view the meeting from an i phone, i pad, or android phone will need to down the free Microsoft Team App to sign in as a guest. It is advised to do this at least 30 minutes prior to the start of the meeting. Please note that public speaking has been suspended however public participation will continue by written submission only. Please see detail set out below.

Recording, photographing and using social media at meetings

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A recording of the meeting will be available on the council's website after the event.

Membership of Dorset Council

Anthony Alford Jon Andrews Rod Adkins Michael Barron Peter Barrow Shane Bartlett Pauline Batstone Derek Beer Richard Biggs David Bolwell Alexandra Brenton Cherry Brooks Piers Brown Ray Bryan Andrew Canning Graham Carr-Jones Simon Christopher Kelvin Clayton Susan Cocking Robin Cook Tim Cook Toni Coombs Janet Dover Jean Dunseith Mike Dyer Beryl Ezzard Tony Ferrari Spencer Flower Les Fry Simon Gibson Barry Goringe David Gray Matthew Hall Paul Harrison Jill Haynes Brian Heatley Ryan Holloway Ryan Hope Robert Hughes Nick Ireland Sherry Jespersen Carole Jones	Stella Jones Andrew Kerby Paul Kimber Rebecca Knox Noc Lacey-Clarke Howard Legg Robin Legg Cathy Lugg Laura Miller David Morgan Louie O'Leary Jon Orrell Emma Parker Mike Parkes Andrew Parry Mary Penfold Bill Pipe Valerie Potheary Byron Quayle Molly Rennie Belinda Ridout Mark Roberts Julie Robinson Maria Roe David Shortell Jane Somper Andrew Starr Gary Suttle Clare Sutton Roland Tarr David Taylor Gill Taylor David Tooke William Trite Daryl Turner David Walsh Peter Wharf Kate Wheller Sarah Williams John Worth
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A G E N D A

Page No.

1 APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

2 MINUTES

7 - 14

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 4th May 2021.

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To receive any declarations of interest.

4 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

To receive any announcements from the Chairman of Council.

5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION - QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

A period of 30 minutes is allocated to receive and respond to questions and statements on the business of the Council in the following order:

- (a) Questions and statements from Town and Parish Councils;
- (b) Questions and statements from those living or working in the Dorset Council area;

A person or organisation can ask either 2 questions, or 2 statements or 1 question and 1 statement at each meeting.

****Important**The full text of the question or statement must be received by 8.30am on Monday 12th July and each question or statement is limited to 450 words.**

Due to the Coronavirus pandemic public speaking has been suspended, however questions and statements will be published on the website and the Chairman of Council will decide whether a question or statement is to be read out aloud in whole, in part or not at all in the meeting. The Chairman will invite the relevant member to respond to the questions and statements at the meeting.

Details of the Council's procedure rules can be found at: [Public Participation at Full Council](#)

6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION - PETITIONS AND DEPUTATIONS

A period of 15 minutes is allocated to receive and respond to petitions in accordance with the council's petitions scheme.

A period of 15 minutes is allocated to receive and respond to deputations in accordance with the council's constitution.

The petitions scheme and procedures relating to deputations can be viewed at :

[Temporary Council Procedure Rules](#)

7 QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

To receive questions submitted by councillors. The deadline for receipt of questions is 8.30am on Monday 12th July 2021.

8 ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS FROM THE LEADER OF COUNCIL AND CABINET MEMBERS

To receive any announcements and reports from the Leader of Council and members of the Cabinet.

9 DORSET COUNCIL CLIMATE AND ECOLOGICAL EMERGENCY STRATEGY 15 - 200

(a) To consider a recommendation from Cabinet.

(b) To consider a report from the Executive Director of Place concerning the response of the Climate and Ecological Emergency Executive Advisory Panel to Notices of Motion tabled by Cllr Daryl Turner and Cllr Kelvin Clayton. Pages 183 - 199

10 YOUTH JUSTICE PLAN 201 - 240

To consider a recommendation from Cabinet.

11 COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE REVIEW OF THE PARISHES IN THE DORSET COUNCIL AREA 241 - 258

To consider a report by J Andrews, Service Manager Democratic & Electoral Services.

12 PROPOSED DISOLUTION OF CHEDINGTON PARISH COUNCIL 259 - 262

To consider a report by J Mair, Corporate Director, Legal & Democratic.

13 NOTICE OF MOTION SUBMITTED BY CLLR MARIA ROE

263 - 264

To consider the following Notice of Motion, submitted by Cllr Maria Roe and supported by:
Cllr Paul Kimber, Cllr Brian Heatley (seconded), Cllr Dave Bolwell, Cllr Kate Wheller, Cllr Kelvin Clayton, Cllr Les Fry, Cllr David Tooke and Cllr Roland Tarr.

Government decided to retain the Standard Method formula used to determine housing need for local authorities last year. The formula determines the target for the number of houses Local Authorities must achieve or run the risk of facing penalties. This formula uses the 2014 household projections which showed a greater population growth than there is now. In fact Dorset has one of the lowest growth rates in comparison to the rest of England.

Using the outdated data set results in an inflated and inaccurate number of houses being planned for Dorset which will put pressure on our Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and on the character of our towns and villages. There is a concern from many residents that excessive growth may be at the expense of local people as well as the environment.

There is an obvious need for the right types of housing to be built and for them to be built in the right place - this is not in dispute. Everyone should have a decent place to live, which meets their needs, and that they can afford. We have an opportunity now with the new Local Plan to challenge the target imposed on us to ensure that the number is correct.

Dorset Council therefore resolves to:

- Call on Dorset Council to make the case to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government before the next full council, to use more recent data in their calculations for the target number of houses instead of the outdated 2014 numbers, and to report back to council.

(An officer briefing note is attached for members information)

14 NOTICE OF MOTION SUBMITTED BY CLLR NICK IRELAND

To consider the following Notice of Motion submitted by Cllr Nick Ireland and supported by: Cllr Ryan Hope (seconded), Cllr Andy

Canning, Cllr Clare Sutton, Cllr Sarah Williams, Cllr David Taylor, Cllr Jon Orrell, Cllr Peter Barrow, Cllr Gill Taylor, Cllr Howard Legg, Cllr Tim Cook:

1. That Dorset Council resolves to replace the Leader and Cabinet model of Governance with a Committee system in which seats on committees, including those on a Management Committee, are allocated in accordance with political proportionality.
2. That the change to the Committee system is to take effect from the Annual Meeting of Dorset Council in 2022.
3. That a working group of councillors, nominated by group leaders on a politically proportionate basis, be formed to recommend to Full Council the changes to be made to the Constitution to bring about the change to the Committee system.
4. That the Independent Remuneration Panel be asked to recommend to the Council consequential changes to the scheme of Members' Allowances.

15 SOCIAL MOBILITY IN DORSET

265 - 272

To consider the response to a Notice of Motion submitted by Cllr P Barrow on 18 July 2019.

16 EXEMPT BUSINESS

To move the exclusion of the press and the public for the following item in view of the likely disclosure of exempt information within the meaning of paragraph x of schedule 12 A to the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

The public and the press will be asked to leave the meeting whilst the item of business is considered.

There is no exempt business.

17 URGENT ITEMS

To consider any items of business which the Chairman has had prior notification and considers to be urgent pursuant to section 100B (4) b) of the Local Government Act 1972. The reason for the urgency shall be recorded in the minutes.



DORSET COUNCIL

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY 4 MAY 2021

Present: Cllrs Rod Adkins, Tony Alford, Jon Andrews, Mike Barron, Pete Barrow, Shane Bartlett, Pauline Batstone, Derek Beer, Richard Biggs, Cherry Brooks, Alex Brenton, Dave Bolwell, Piers Brown, Ray Bryan, Andy Canning, Graham Carr-Jones, Simon Christopher, Kelvin Clayton, Susan Cocking, Robin Cook, Tim Cook, Toni Coombs, Janet Dover, Jean Dunseith, Beryl Ezzard, Mike Dyer, Tony Ferrari, Spencer Flower, Les Fry, Simon Gibson, Barry Goringe, David Gray, Matthew Hall, Paul Harrison, Jill Haynes, Brian Heatley, Ryan Holloway, Ryan Hope, Rob Hughes, Nick Ireland, Sherry Jespersen, Carole Jones, Stella Jones, Andrew Kerby, Paul Kimber, Rebecca Knox, Nocturin Lacey-Clarke, Howard Legg, Robin Legg, Cathy Lugg, Laura Miller, David Morgan, Louie O'Leary, Jon Orrell, Emma Parker, Mike Parkes (Vice-Chairman), Andrew Parry, Mary Penfold, Bill Pipe, Val Potheary (Chairman), Byron Quayle, Molly Rennie, Belinda Ridout, Mark Roberts, Julie Robinson, Maria Roe, David Shortell, Jane Somper, Andrew Starr, Gary Suttle, Clare Sutton, Roland Tarr, Gill Taylor, David Tooke, Daryl Turner, David Walsh, Peter Wharf, Kate Wheller, Sarah Williams and John Worth

Apologies: Cllrs David Taylor and Bill Trite

Also present:

Officers present (for all or part of the meeting):

Matt Prosser (Chief Executive), Jonathan Mair (Corporate Director - Legal & Democratic Service Monitoring Officer), Vivienne Broadhurst (Interim Executive Director - People Adults), Aidan Dunn (Executive Director - Corporate Development S151), Theresa Leavy (Executive Director of People - Children), John Sellgren (Executive Director, Place), Jacqui Andrews (Service Manager for Democratic and Electoral Services), Susan Dallison (Democratic Services Team Leader), Hayley Caves (Member Development and Support Officer), Fiona King (Senior Democratic Services Officer), Elaine Tibble (Senior Democratic Services Officer) and Lindsey Watson (Senior Democratic Services Officer)

Councillor M Parkes in the Chair

1. Election of Chairman

It was proposed by P Batstone seconded by T Coombs that V Potheary be elected Chairman of Dorset Council until the Annual Meeting of Council in May 2022.

It was proposed by P Kimber seconded by L O'Leary that P Kimber be elected Chairman of Dorset Council until the Annual Meeting of Council in May 2022.

Decision

That V Potheary be elected Chairman of Dorset Council until the Annual Meeting of Council in May 2022.

The Chairman signed the declaration of acceptance of office and thanked the Council for supporting her.

2. Election of Vice-Chairman

It was proposed by V Potheary seconded by R Bryan that M Parkes be elected Vice-chairman of Dorset Council until the Annual Meeting of Council in May 2022.

It was proposed by N Ireland seconded by G Taylor that H Legg be elected Vice-chairman of Dorset Council until the Annual Meeting of Council in May 2022.

Decision

That M Parkes be elected Vice-chairman of Dorset Council until the Annual Meeting of Council in May 2022.

The Vice-chairman signed the declaration of acceptance of office and thanked Council for their support.

3. Apologies

An apology for absence was received from D Taylor.

4. Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 15 April 2021 were confirmed and agreed as a correct record.

5. Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

6. Chairman's Announcements

There were no announcements from the Chairman of Council.

7. Election of Leader of Council

It was proposed by P Wharf seconded by A Parry that S Flower be elected Leader of the Council for 2021/22.

There were no other nominations.

Decision

That S Flower be elected Leader of the Council for 2021/22.

The Leader thanked councillors for their support, made reference to progress made by the Council and further work to be undertaken and acknowledged the challenges brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic.

8. Appointment of Deputy Leader of Council, Cabinet/Portfolio Holders and Lead Members

The Leader of the Council reported the appointment of the Deputy Leader, Portfolio Holders and Lead Members as follows:-

Spencer Flower	Leader / Governance, Performance and Communications
Peter Wharf	Deputy Leader / Corporate Development and Change
Gary Suttle	Finance, Commercial and Capital Strategy
Ray Bryan	Highways, Travel and Environment
Tony Ferrari	Economic Growth, Assets and Property
David Walsh	Planning
Jill Haynes	Customer and Community Services
Andrew Parry	Children, Education, Skills and Early Help
Laura Miller	Adult Social Care and Health
Graham Carr-Jones	Housing and Community Safety
Byron Quayle	Lead Member for Education
Jane Somper	Lead Member for Safeguarding
Piers Brown	Lead Member for Health
Simon Gibson	Lead Member for Care
Noc Lacey-Clarke	Lead Member for Environment, Travel and Harbours
Cherry Brooks	Lead member for Highways

9. Announcements and Reports from the Leader of Council and Cabinet Members

There were no announcements from the Leader of Council or portfolio holders.

10. Public Participation - Questions and Statements

One question had been received from a member of the public but had been subsequently withdrawn.

11. Public participation - petitions and deputations

There were no petitions or deputations.

12. Questions from Councillors

Questions put by councillors to the Leader and relevant Portfolio Holders are attached to these minutes at Appendix 1, together with the responses.

13. Appointments to Committees, Joint Committees and Appointment of Committee Chairmen and Vice-chairmen

The Council considered a report on the appointment to Committees, Joint Committees, Panels and the election of Chairmen and Vice-chairmen for 2021/22.

The nominations to committees from the Political Group Leaders had been circulated to all councillors prior to the meeting. It was proposed by S Flower and seconded by N Ireland that all the recommendations be approved.

Decision

- (a) That the allocation of committee seats and the appointments to committees and joint committees, as nominated by the Political Group Leaders, be approved for 2021/22.
- (b) That delegated authority be given to Political Group Leaders to make in-year changes to committee appointments.
- (c) That the nominations for committee Chairmen and Vice-chairmen for 2021/22 be approved.

Reason for Decision

To comply with Dorset Council's Procedural Rules (as set out in the Constitution).

14. Democratic Decision Making

The Council considered a report of the Service Manager, Democratic and Electoral Services, to confirm the arrangements for the effective and safe continuation of democratic decision making whilst social distancing requirements were still in place post 7 May 2021.

In proposing the recommendations, the Leader noted that he hoped that the government would bring forward legislation to enable local government to be able to hold virtual meetings moving forward. The proposal was seconded by L Fry.

The Corporate Director, Legal and Democratic confirmed that recommendation v) was now not required as the court case referred to in the report had been lost. The proposer and seconder confirmed that they were moving recommendations i) to iv) as set out in the report.

R Knox proposed an additional recommendation v) as an amendment as follows; 'That the Leader, with support from all political parties represented on the Council, continues to lobby for the means to ensure that the Council, as well as town and parish councils, can continue to meet in hybrid arrangements in the future.' The amendment was seconded by T Cook.

The Leader confirmed he was content with the proposed amendment and would reinforce the points made, in a letter to the Minister, setting out the benefits of virtual meetings.

On being put to the vote the amendment was CARRIED.

Decision (as a substantive motion)

- (i) That subject to the exceptions described in paragraph 2.9 of the report all council meetings that are not executive in nature should continue to be held virtually from 7 May until such time as social distancing requirements are removed (currently scheduled to be lifted on 21 June 2021), with committee members expressing a 'minded to' decision in respect of recommendations set out in officer reports
- (ii) That as a temporary change to the scheme of delegation the Chief Executive, appropriate Executive Director, Corporate Director, Head of Service or Service Manager be authorised to exercise delegated powers to make non-executive decisions in the light of 'minded to' decisions expressed by members in the virtual meetings
- (iii) That the Leader should be asked to agree that the Cabinet continue to meet virtually (until such time as social distancing requirements are removed) with decisions to be made by the relevant portfolio holder in the light of views expressed by the wider Cabinet
- (iv) That all members should be given a dispensation under section 85 of the Local Government Act 1972 until such time as social distancing requirements are removed
- (v) That the Leader, with support from all political parties represented on the Council, continues to lobby for the means to ensure that the Council, as well as town and parish councils, can continue to meet in hybrid arrangements in the future.

Reason for Decision

To ensure that democratic decision making is able to continue effectively and safely whilst social distancing requirements are still in place post 7 May 2021, and ensuring that decision making is transparent, that local residents are appropriately represented, and that all local authority decisions have appropriate scrutiny.

15. Urgent items

There were no urgent items.

16. Exempt Business

There was no exempt business.

APPENDIX 1 - QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

Agenda item 12 - Questions from Councillors

Question submitted by Cllr Brian Heatley

Adoption of a baseline budgeting procedure for setting the Dorset Council budget for 2021-22

At the Budget Scrutiny meeting of the Place and Resources Scrutiny Committee on 11 December 2020, I suggested that the Portfolio Holder should select one substantial budget that should for the 2021-22 budget process be subject experimentally to a baseline budget procedure. This would be instead of the process hitherto used which places the emphasis on examining changes to the baseline rather than examining the baseline itself. There was some support for this, represented in the minutes by the entry:

- A request is made to include scrutiny of the Base Budget in next year's budget scrutiny process.

Since if we are to do this the selection of the budget concerned needs to be done in good time, has the Portfolio holder made such a selection, or if he has not done so, if and when he proposes to do so?

Response by Cllr Gary Suttle

Thank you Cllr Heatley for your question.

I stated in my speech setting the budget that the process would be enhanced for the coming year and that I had every intention of extending it. Following the matters raised at scrutiny the Cabinet agreed that officers would bring forward plans to review base budgets for services which members may want to focus specific attention on. This will need to be done in advance of the budget scrutiny settings/scrutiny process so that resource allocation next year can take place against a good knowledge of the current budget.

As promised at the time of the budget setting, it is our intention to schedule an additional scrutiny cafe-style event into the process. However, I would like this to look at the base budgets for all directorates and not single one out. The budget process is about assessing and ensuring continuity in funding for the whole Council and in singling out one specific area we cannot achieve the overall objectives.

Duration of meeting: 6.30 - 7.18 pm

Chairman

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Recommendation to Full Council from the Portfolio Holder for Highways, Travel and Environment

Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy & Action Plan

For Recommendation to Council

Portfolio Holder: Cllr R Bryan, Highways, Travel and Environment

Local Councillor(s): All

Executive Director: John Sellgren, Executive Director, Place

Report Status: Public

Recommendation:

That the Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plan be considered by Full Council for adoption.

Appendix

Extract of notes from a meeting of Cabinet on 18 May 2021.

Background Papers

[Informal Place and Resources Scrutiny Committee – 12 May 2021](#)
[Cabinet Papers - 18 May 2021](#)

Extract from the draft notes from the meeting of Cabinet members held on 18 May 2021.

The Portfolio Holder for Highways, Travel and Environment set out the recommendation to Full Council in respect of the Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy Consultation Results. In presenting the strategy he referred to the following: -

- The main area of concern remained around the target for the Council to achieve a Carbon neutral position.
- This was set at an achievable and realistic date of 2040.
- Where appropriate and in response to public consultation, discussions with Place and Resources Scrutiny Committee and individual members, the strategy and action plan documents had been amended.
- Highlighted that the strategy was a living document and a short survey remained open for the public to continue to make comments.
- Further investigations and developments would continue as technologies developed.
- There was a growth in the detail in respect of Hydrogen energy
- If adopted and as set out in the Council Plan, the Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy document would impact on what and how the council provided its services in the future.
- The Council was awarded £19 million by Government to spend on properties within the Dorset Council area to reduce carbon emissions and running costs.
- He thanked officers for their work on the document and consultation process.

Following discussion at Place and Resources Scrutiny Committee on 12 May 2021 and having heard the committee debate, the Executive Director for Place confirmed that he was making the following recommendation:

“That Cabinet consider the outcomes of the consultation and amendments to the Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plan and recommended its final approval to Full Council”.

In making this recommendation, the Executive Director confirmed that the recommendation sheet and the extract notes of the informal meeting of Place and Resources Scrutiny Committee were circulated to Cabinet as a supplement to this meeting.

The Chairman invited the Chairman of the Place and Resources Scrutiny Committee to address the meeting:

- He confirmed that the scrutiny committee discussed the report, acknowledging the budget implications and potential impact on the council tax for the residents of Dorset.
- If the targets of the strategy were brought forward on a quicker timeframe, that cost burden on the taxpayer could be quite significant.
- Overall, the scrutiny committee was satisfied the target dates were achievable.
- Funding needed to be timetabled with performance deadlines and strategic project dates for officers to be able to deliver the strategy.
- He suggested that the scrutiny committee carry out quarterly performance reviews.
-

The Chairman invited non-executive members to ask questions of the Portfolio Holder: -

- Misgivings were expressed that further work was required on adaptations, other greenhouse gases and ecology. But minor changes had been welcomed.
- Most consultees were content with the overall targets.

Following debate and the opportunity to ask questions, the Portfolio Holder advised that he intended to recommend that the Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy be considered by Full Council for adoption.

Cabinet confirmed that they supported this recommendation.

Recommendation to Full Council from the Portfolio Holder for Highways, Travel and Environment

That the Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plan be considered by Full Council for adoption.

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Place and Resources Scrutiny Committee

12th May 2021

Climate & Ecological Emergency Strategy

Consultation results and recommended

changes to final draft

For Recommendation to Cabinet

Portfolio Holder: Cllr R Bryan, Highways, Travel and Environment

Local Councillor(s): County Wide

Executive Director: John Sellgren, Executive Director of Place

Report Author: Antony Littlechild

Title: Sustainability Team Manager

Tel: 01305 224802

Email: antony.littlechild@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk

Report Status: Public

Recommendation:

Place and Resources Scrutiny Committee consider the outcomes of the consultation and amendments to the Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plan and recommend its final approval to Cabinet & Full Council.

Reason for Recommendation:

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 Dorset Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency in 2019 and established an Executive Advisory Panel to strategically guide the Councils response. A draft Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plan was produced and approved for public consultation by Cabinet in October 2020.

- 1.2 A public consultation exercise on the Strategy and Action plan started in October 2020 and closed on 20th January 2021. The analysis of the consultation results highlighted an overall high level of agreement for the Councils strategy and action plan. Further consideration of over 12,000 text responses highlighted a number of key issues for each area of the strategy.
- 1.3 The results of the consultation were discussed with the Executive Advisory Panel on 25th February 2021, together with suggested changes to the Strategy and Action plan.
- 1.4 This paper sets out the findings of the consultation exercise and proposed changes to the Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action plan for approval by Cabinet.
- 1.5 The Climate and Ecological Strategy and Action Plan is a living document that reflects the scale of the challenge and complexity of the issue. It aims to set an initial road map and direction of travel but recognises at this stage there is still further work to do. Many of the actions are therefore aimed at more detailed investigation and the development of more detailed initiatives.
- 1.6 All the actions have target dates for completion and can therefore be monitored and evaluated against them. The monitoring and evaluation of the strategy should be on a six monthly basis and take the form of a report to the Policy and Overview Committee.

2. Financial Implications

- 2.1 A costed action plan was presented to Cabinet, 6th October 2020, detailing 187 actions to 2050 requiring an estimated budget in the region of £127 million. The plan highlighted many actions could be taken forward with existing budgets, but an additional revenue requirement, in the region of £2.6 Million for 2021/22, was required.
- 2.2 In January 2021 Dorset Council secured £19 million in grant funding from the governments Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme and the Low Carbon Skills Fund. This will allow several significant revenue and capital actions within the plan to be brought forward into financial year 2021/22 specifically those related to the decarbonisation of the Dorset Council estate. It is anticipated these actions alone will reduce Dorset Council Carbon footprint by at least 10%, by April 2022.

- 2.3 The costed action plan identified eight capital projects principally related to Dorset Council moving towards a carbon neutral estate, shifting to electric vehicles and generating renewable energy.
- 2.4 Alongside this paper, Cabinet will also be considering the 2021/22 Capital Programme at the 6th April Cabinet meeting. A number of the capital projects in the climate and ecology action plan are included as capital bids in the proposed capital programme for 2021/22, and there is an indication of the additional capital investment required in 2022/23 and beyond. This proposed investment of the Councils capital resources would complement the decarbonisation grant funding recently allocated by Government.
- 2.5 The draft action plan detailed 187 actions. Approximately 100 of these action will be taken forward within existing budgets through teams across the Council leading on specific areas of the plan , such as transport and waste services. A further 87 actions were identified as requiring additional resources, and the most significant of these will be fully funded by the Decarbonisation Grant and allocations within the Dorset Council Capital bids referred to above. The Action Plan milestones will therefore be updated to account for not only the changes identified through the consultation but also to take account of the additional grant funding, decision on the capital programme and Dorset Councils final budget for 2021/22.
- 2.6 In future years it is anticipated that an ongoing revenue stream would be established to support the strategy to include recycling of any savings achieved from public sector decarbonisation programme and retro fit measures.
- 2.7 Going forward the plan also identifies the need for ongoing financial support from external funding sources and the Council will continue to bid for these funds as they arise. It is recognised that there is a direct relationship between resources applied to this activity and funds secured.

3. Climate implications

- 3.1 The specific purpose of this report and delivery of the strategy is to present Dorset Councils overall approach to the climate and ecological emergency. The overall principle behind the strategy is to set out key areas where Dorset Council will need to take action to directly reduce carbon emissions from its own operations to become a carbon neutral

Council by 2040 and by working in partnership to help Dorset residents and organisations achieve a wider carbon neutral Dorset County by 2050.

4. Risk Assessment

- 4.1 Having considered the risks associated with this report, the level of risk has been identified as:

Current Risk: Medium

Residual Risk: Low

- 4.2 Due to the known high level of public interest in the Climate Change Agenda and the previous commitment to provide opportunity for the public to comment on the draft strategy to not include key findings from the public consultation in the final document presents a medium level of reputational risk.

5. Equalities Impact Assessment –

- 5.1 An EqIA is being developed for the Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy but requires input from the results of the public consultation and then screening against the final strategy document

6. Appendices

Appendix A – Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy & Action plan - Consultation Response Report

Appendix B – Summary of key consultation comments and recommendations for changes

7. Background Papers

Cabinet Papers 6th October 2021 – Draft Climate and Ecological Emergency strategy

8. Background

- 8.1 Dorset Council declared a climate and ecological emergency in May 2019 and established an Executive Advisory Panel to oversee the development of the Councils approach. A draft Climate and Ecological Emergency

Strategy was approved by Cabinet on 28th July which set out 8 key areas for action to ensure that Dorset Council becomes Carbon Neutral by 2040 and supports the whole of Dorset Council Area becoming carbon neutral by 2050. Critically this also set a carbon budget detailing the necessary reductions in carbon emissions against key target dates to meet the 2040 target.

- 8.2 The areas for action were further researched and developed into a detailed costed plan which sets timescales for delivery of actions to meet the key carbon budget reduction targets. Both the draft strategy and action plan were agreed by Cabinet 6th October 2020 for public consultation.
- 8.3 The consultation took the form of an on-line survey consisting of qualitative questions to gauge opinion on how strongly the consultees agreed or disagreed with each element of the strategy and action plan. Sections covered - our approach, carbon targets, each of the eight areas for action and associated detailed action plan and the actions related to governance, finance, communications and monitoring / reporting. Additional open text boxes were available for each section to capture additional comments.
- 8.4 The consultation was supported by a comprehensive communications plan aimed at maximising the response. This utilised a range of methods including
 - Residents Newsletter
 - Media coverage
 - E-bulletins
 - Social Media
 - Radio Advertising
 - Direct Emails
 - Webinars
 - Internal Comms
- 8.5 Key stakeholders such as, Parish and Town Councils, young people and key organisations were specifically targeted. Webinars were held for Dorset Council, Town and Parish Councils in November 2020.
- 8.6 In addition, a short-simplified survey was also launched for use on mobile phones. This survey aimed to engage a wide audience and encourage further uptake of the full survey. A revised version of the short survey is still running and to date we have received 1495 responses. Detailed

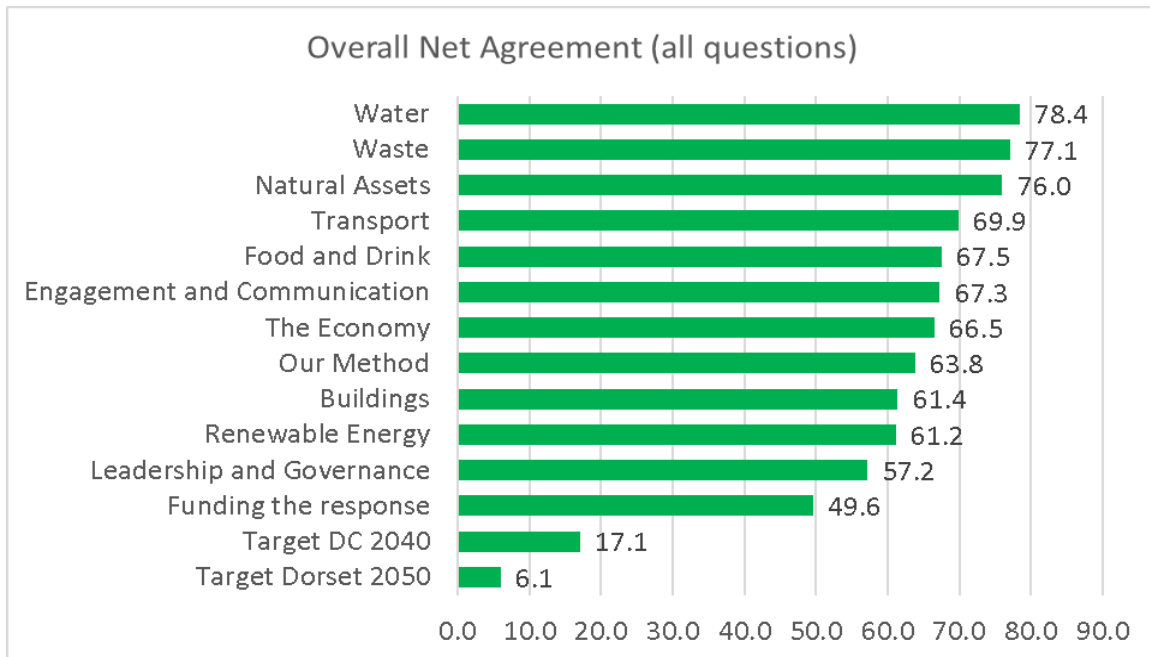
analysis has not yet been undertaken as the survey is still live however initial indications are

- 84% of respondents are over 21
- Tackling Climate change is Vital or Important = 87.3%
- Dorset Council to be Carbon Neutral by 2040 is a Great or Reasonable Idea (agree) = 92%
- What proportion of Dorset's Carbon Footprint are Dorset Council responsible for = 12% (correct answer is 1%)

8.7 Other than the inclusion of the above bullet points in this report the results of the Short Survey, which is currently still live have NOT been included in the analysis of the results of the full consultation which have been used to create appendix a and inform the recommended changes to the Strategy and Action Plan as per appendix B.

9. Consultation Results and Implications

- 9.1 The Consultation started on Thursday 29 October and closed on Wednesday 20 January 2021. The survey received 1,519 overall responses. In total over 12,000 text comments were received, many of which were substantial. A detailed report on the consultation and results is attached as Appendix A. Full results will also be published on the Councils Website, www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk
- 9.2 The answers to the **quantitative** questions were analysed to calculate the level of Net Agreement for each question. Net agreement adds together all agrees and then subtracts all disagrees. A positive outcome indicates overall agreement and vice versa.
- 9.3 Overall, the results indicated a very high level of positive Net Agreement with most sections of the strategy.



- 9.4 In most cases positive net agreement was very high with an average of 58.5% positive Net Agreement. The two areas where this was lower were the Dorset Council target for carbon neutral Council by 2040 and Dorset County Carbon Neutral target by 2050, which had positive Net Agreement scores of 17.1% and 6.1% respectively.
- 9.5 The 12,000 **qualitative** text comments were very wide in detail, depth and issue, many supporting, restating or further clarifying actions already set out in the strategy and action plan. There was overall strong support for the strategy and action plan, further supporting the quantitative results. There were a number of very similar responses suggesting a shared approach from organisations. The most common critical comments were highlighting the need for the strategy to have a stronger tone and language, be more ambitious, assertive and to have more urgency. Many seeking the Council to put in place and enforce policies to support a rapid shift to a zero carbon Dorset, such as zero carbon standards for new housing. Particular attention was drawn to the need for the carbon neutral targets to be sooner than 2040 and 2050. There was a trend of approx. 10% of respondents disagreeing with the strategy, action plan and targets from a Climate Change denial point of view.
- 9.6 For each open text question, the comments have been studied and “coded” depending on what issues were raised. The coded comments

were tabulated based on the amount of times those individual issues have been raised. This is a standard method for identifying the most commonly occurring issues, for each section of the strategy & action plan.

- 9.7 A tolerance of 5% or above of comments received for that question was used to identify and select topics that should be considered for further analysis. These topics were then considered against what is already covered in the Strategy and Action Plan and what merits inclusion in the final document.
- 9.8 A number of relevant partner organisations provided detailed topic specific responses which has been particularly helpful, the salient points from these responses have been included where possible and included in the overall qualitative response coding.
- 9.9 Throughout the qualitative response's there was a number of key reoccurring themes that crossed through several of the topic areas and as a result have been considered separately – the results of which are below.
- 9.10 *Targets* – The lowest level of positive net agreement was around the target dates of 2040 and 2050 although when the results from the short survey are included the level of support dramatically increases. Some respondents questioned the urgency of the targets and suggested that the dates should be moved forward.
- 9.11 The targets of 2040 and 2050 were felt by Dorset Council to be realistic within available resources and existing technology. When considering the target dates, it is important to note:
- There is a clear intention to achieve these targets earlier if at all possible.
 - The strategy sets a number of interim targets for 2025, 2030 and 2035 as a carbon budget and the intention is to achieve an 80-90% reduction in emissions 10 years before these dates, reflecting the difficulty and expense of tackling the last 20%.
- 9.12 The target dates will remain as 2040 Dorset Council itself and 2050 for the wider Dorset Area (in line with Government targets)
- 9.13 *Overall Language* – There was a number of reoccurring comments suggesting that the language used in the Strategy and Action Plan should be made more bullish.
- 9.14 This point was made by the EAP prior to the draft Strategy and Action Plan being published for consultation and as a result the overall tone and

language of the strategy was reviewed prior to the consultation and where possible further clarification was included.

- 9.15 It is important to note that this is the start of the process and the strategy sets out the areas for action to begin to move in the right direction and as a result are less well defined. The action plan aims to identify more specific actions, with targets and time scales, but initially many of these are smaller exploratory actions. At this stage it is therefore difficult to be definitive about several of the actions to be taken until further work has been undertaken. Many of the proposed actions will be interdependent with advances in technology, the influences and actions of central government and other agencies and need to be considered alongside other Council priorities. The action plans will be living documents, regularly monitored and updated as things progress.
- 9.16 *Monitoring and reporting* – Progress against the strategy will be closely monitored and reported. Overall respondents told us they wanted to receive full updates every 6 months and be kept up to date with developments as they occur through a range of media.
- 9.17 It is intended that the Action plan is subject to central monitoring similar to the key objectives and performance indicators delivered by individual services to provide a robust and transparent method of monitoring and reporting progress and to reflect that the Action Plan will change and evolve over time as opportunities arise and further progress is made.

Appendix A, shows the analysis of both the qualitative and quantitative results.

Appendix B shows the consideration given to topics mentioned by more than 5% of individual respondents and the analysis of it, if it is included already or if it is suggested it should be (excel spreadsheet).

10. Strategy and Action Plan Update

- 10.1 The results of the consultation were presented and discussed at the Climate and Ecological Emergency Executive Advisory Panel on 25th February 2021.
- 10.2 The very high level of Positive Net Agreement indicates that significant changes are not required to the strategy and action plan. However, from the analysis of the 12,000 text box responses several opportunities have been identified to further improve the strategy and action plan (Appendix B).

11. Conclusion

- 11.1 A robust draft Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action plan was developed by Dorset Council in 2020 and presented to the public for consultation. A successful consultation exercise has been undertaken, supported by a strong communications strategy delivered by the Councils Communications Team. The consultation received an excellent response from the public, community groups and organisations.
- 11.2 Overall, the consultation highlighted an overwhelming net positive response to the draft strategy and action plan as well as highlighting some areas for improvement. The Strategy and Action plan has been updated to take account of these views as well as additional funding recently secured by Dorset Council. The strategy and action plan will be a living document which will evolve over time as actions progress, technology advances and government support strengthens. Progress will be regularly monitored and reported, and action plans updated as progress is made.

Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plan **Consultation Response Report**

Produced by Mark Simons and Laura Gardner
for Dorset Council

March 2021

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Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy

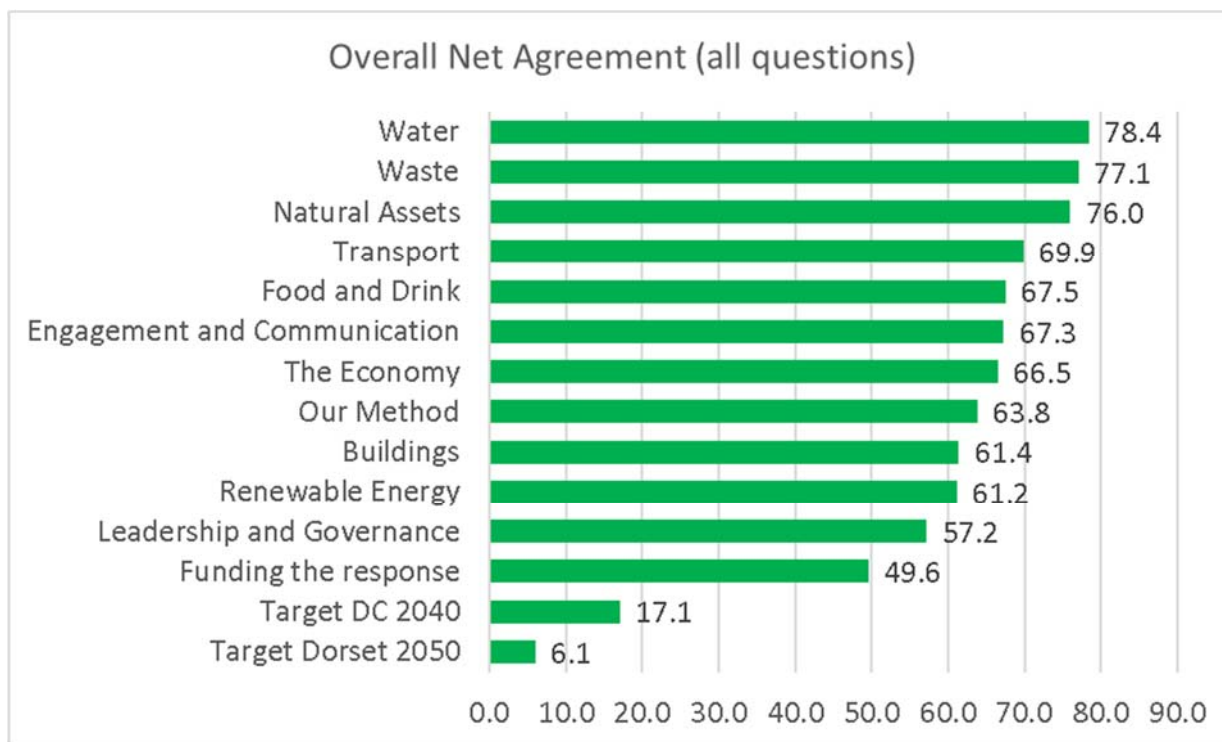
Consultation Response Report

What was the consultation about?	<p>There is clear scientific evidence to show that climate change is happening and is due to human activity. Whilst this is a huge global challenge, many solutions are local.</p> <p>Dorset has a role to play in helping tackle this growing danger while we still have time to make a difference.</p> <p>In response to this threat, at the very first Full Council meeting back in May, Dorset Council took the bold step to declare a Climate and Ecological Emergency.</p> <p>In July 2020, a draft Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy was produced. This presents eight key areas for action to ensure that the Council changes the way it delivers services. Dorset Council want to ensure as an organisation they are carbon-neutral by 2040. They want to support the wider county to be carbon neutral by 2050.</p> <p>Dorset Council have also produced an action plan showing how it intends to deliver what it proposes in the plan.</p> <p>Dorset Council was consulting on the plan and action plan content.</p>
What did we need to find out	<p>The plan was built from substantial evidence accumulation by the council. There are technical reports and this work was all informed by a call for evidence in 2019/2020. This consultation was to find out if residents agreed with what the council felt it could realistically tackle in the plan and in what timescales. Had they missed anything important?</p> <p>The consultation also needed to find out if residents agreed with the council's action plan.</p>
Over what period did the consultation run?	<p>The consultation about the proposed new Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plan started on Thursday 29 October and closed on Wednesday 20 January 2021 at midnight.</p>
What consultation methods were used?	<p>The consultation involved an online and paper consultation survey. This included:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online survey. This included many free text sections for people to add any other comments. • Paper surveys. • We also received some unformatted submissions
How many responses were received overall?	<p>1,519 overall responses were received. 89.5% of responses were from members of the public and 3.5% from organisations and 1.1% from business. Parish Councils made up a further 2.6%, elected members 1.9% and other 1.4%.</p> <p>In total the text comments (some of which were substantial) ran to over 12,000 comments.</p>
How representative is the response to the wider population?	<p>The response size is fair for a council consultation of this type. As this was an open survey it is not possible to define a statistically valid sample size. The response from residents was reasonably representative of the Dorset population. Responses came from a wide range of ages but 45.8% came from respondents aged over 65. This compares to only 29% of the population being in this age band in the wider Dorset population. With 88% of the respondents saying their ethnic group was White British this is fairly typical of the wider population. Responses from disabled people were about average at 5.9% of responses, compared to a Dorset figure of 5% based on those claiming either Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payments or Attendance Allowance.</p>
Where will the results be published?	<p>Results will be published on the council's website www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk</p>
How will the results be used?	<p>Councillors will make the final decision on the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan in Dorset having regard to the feedback received during this consultation.</p>
Who has produced this report?	<p>Mark Simons and Laura Gardner, Consultation Officers, Dorset Council March 2021</p>

Executive Summary

Overall, there is very significant net agreement with what was proposed in both the Climate Change Strategy and the Climate Change Action Plan. Any figure above zero suggests more people supporting the proposal than opposing it. Hence, in all areas below there is support for the proposed plan and action plan.



The graph above shows net agreement* for all questions in each topic area **combined**. The net agreement ranges from a very high plus 78.4 for the Water topic all the way down to plus 6.1 for the topic area of 2050 target for Dorset as a whole. So, the main area for consideration should be areas around the two target areas and possibly funding the response.

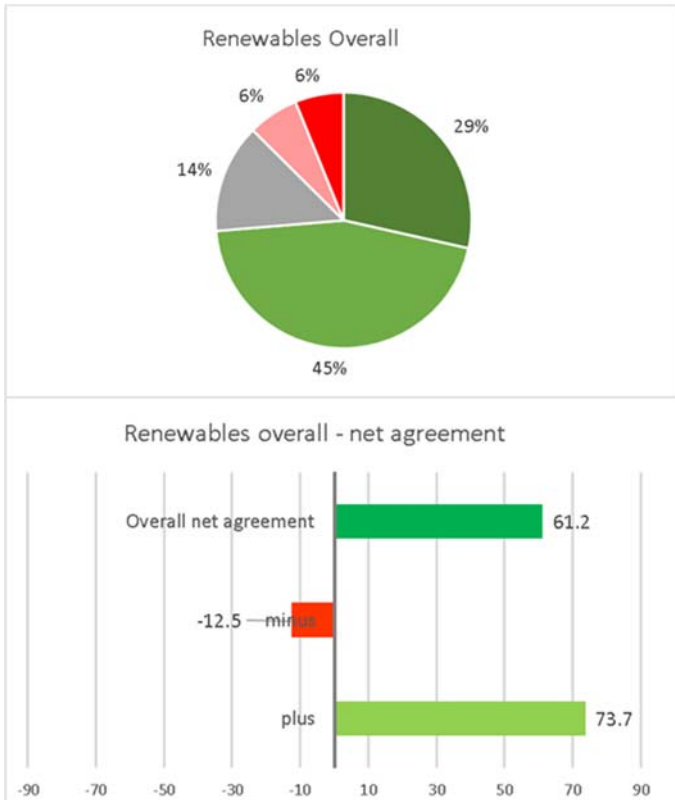
Despite the overall strong agreement in many areas this does not mean in individual topic areas there are not suggestions that can be incorporated into the Strategy and Action Plan.

The key issues and suggestions that respondents have made are included in each section.

Note: The summary above is based on combining the questions within each topic area. E.g. All the 4 questions asked in “water” section are combined into one for this summary. The full net agreement for every individual question is investigated throughout the report.

***What is net agreement?** Net agreement is a method of looking at creating a numeric for overall agreement. One adds together (Likert) values of those who agree and strongly agree and subtract those who disagree and strongly disagree. This takes out middle values and the don't knows. If equal amounts of people support something as oppose it, you get a net agreement of zero. More in favour than against you get a positive value. More against than in favour you get a negative value.

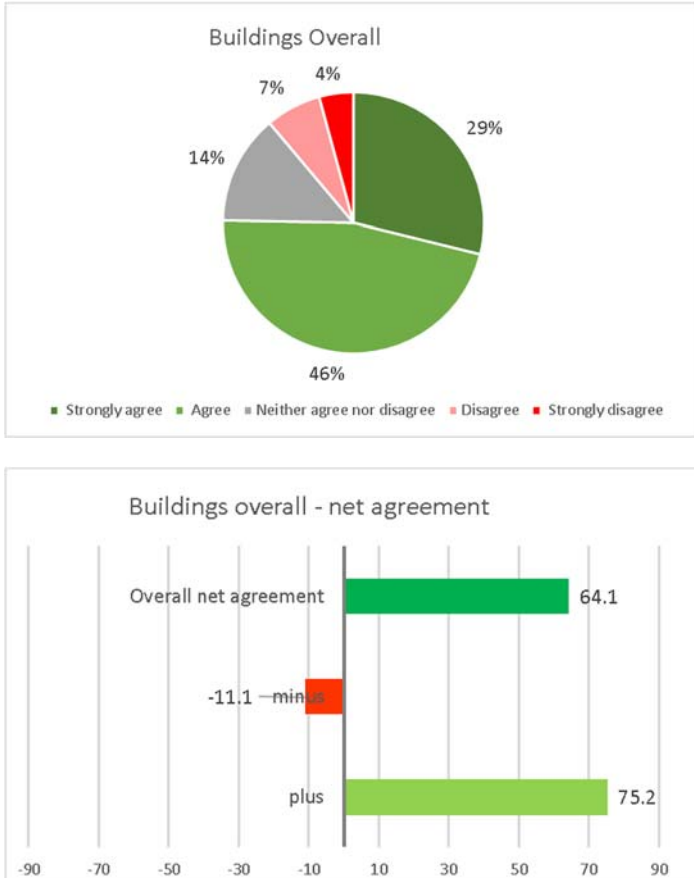
Renewable Energy – summary agreement to all questions (combined)



Taking all the renewables questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 74% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all renewables questions there was a very high 61.2 net agreement

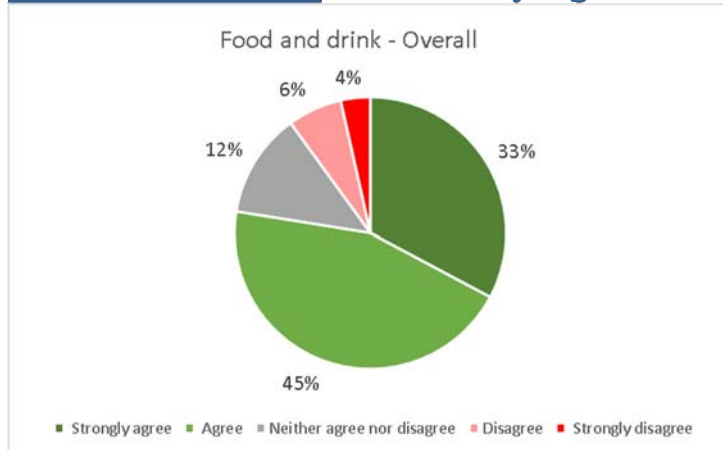
Buildings – summary agreement to all questions (combined)



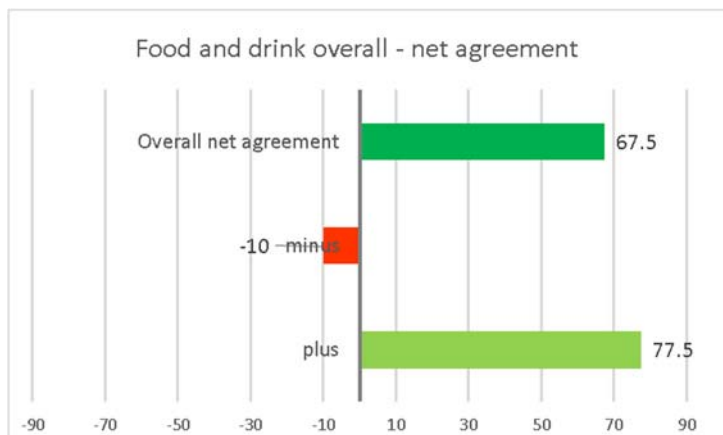
Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 73% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all buildings questions there was a very high 64.1 net agreement.

Food and Drink– summary agreement to all questions (combined)

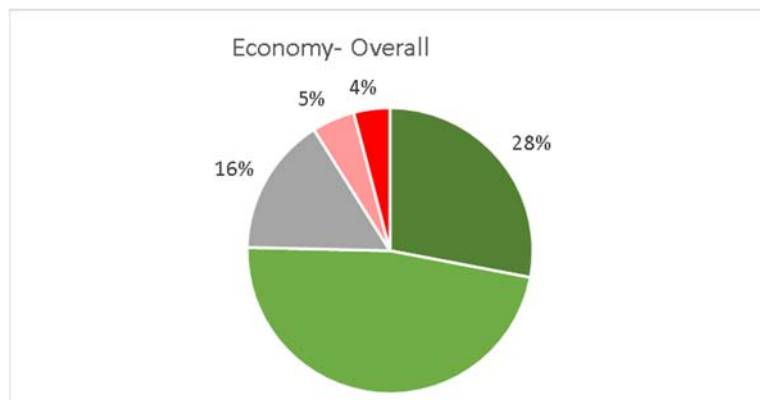


Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 78% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

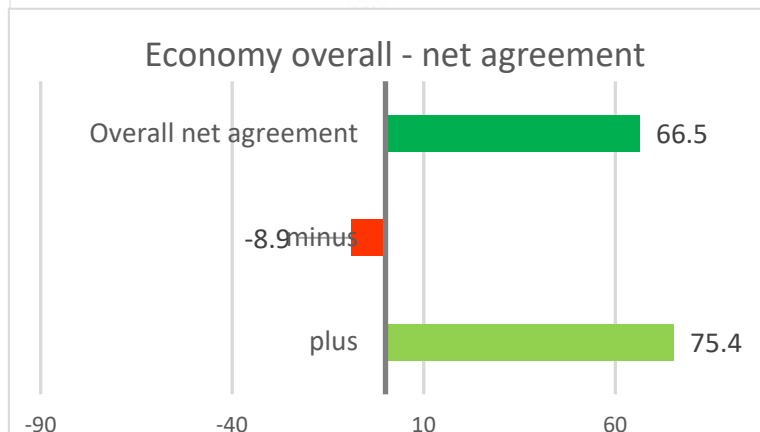


Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all food and drink questions there was a very high 67.5 net agreement.

The Economy– summary agreement to all questions (combined)

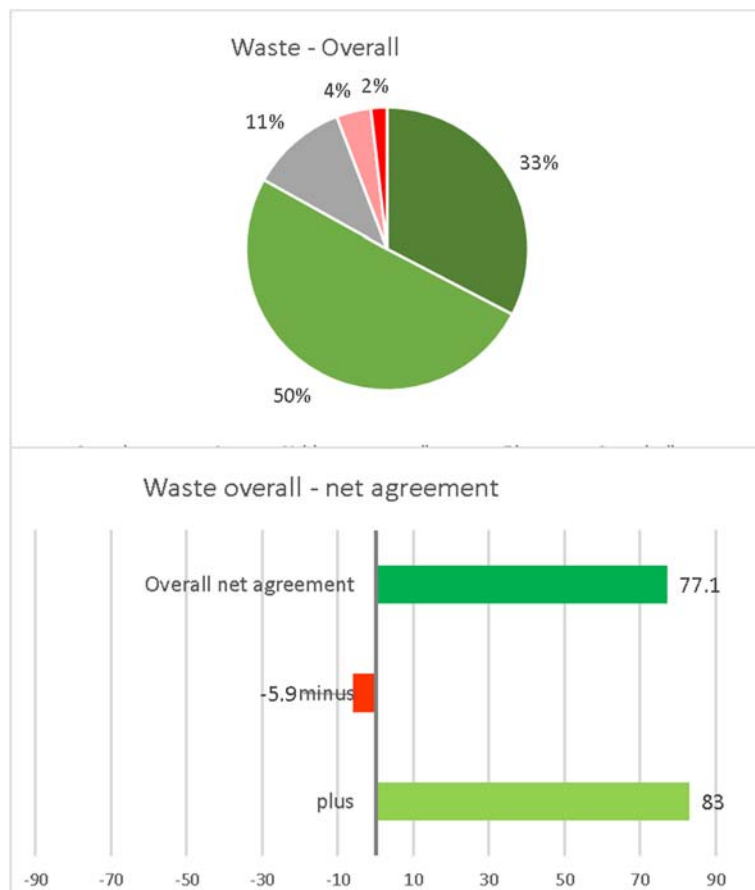


Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 75% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.



Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all economy questions there was a very high 66.5 net agreement.

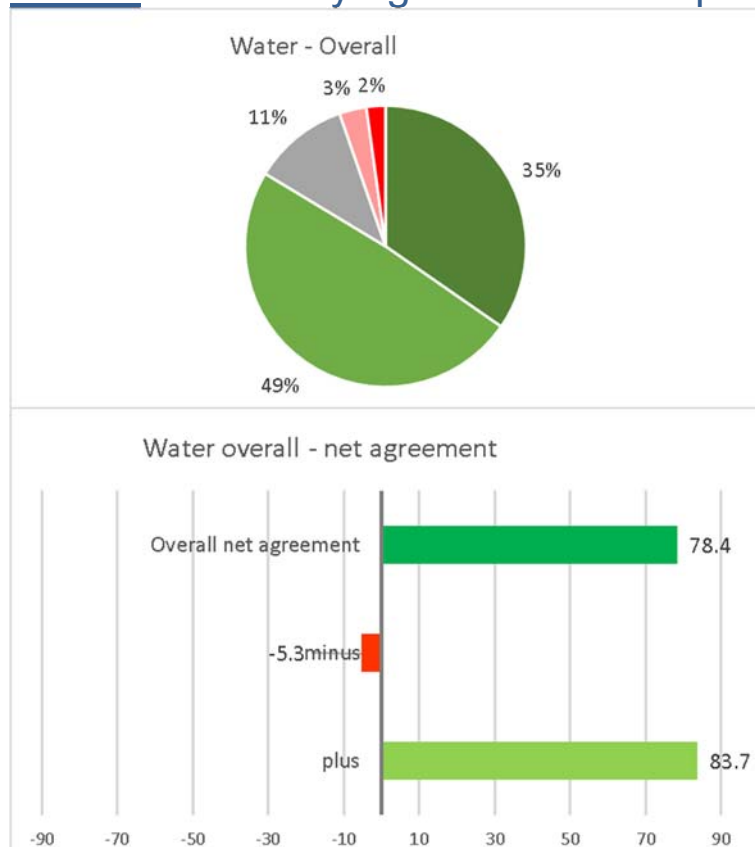
Waste – summary agreement to all questions (combined)



Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 83% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all waste questions there was a very high 77.1 net agreement.

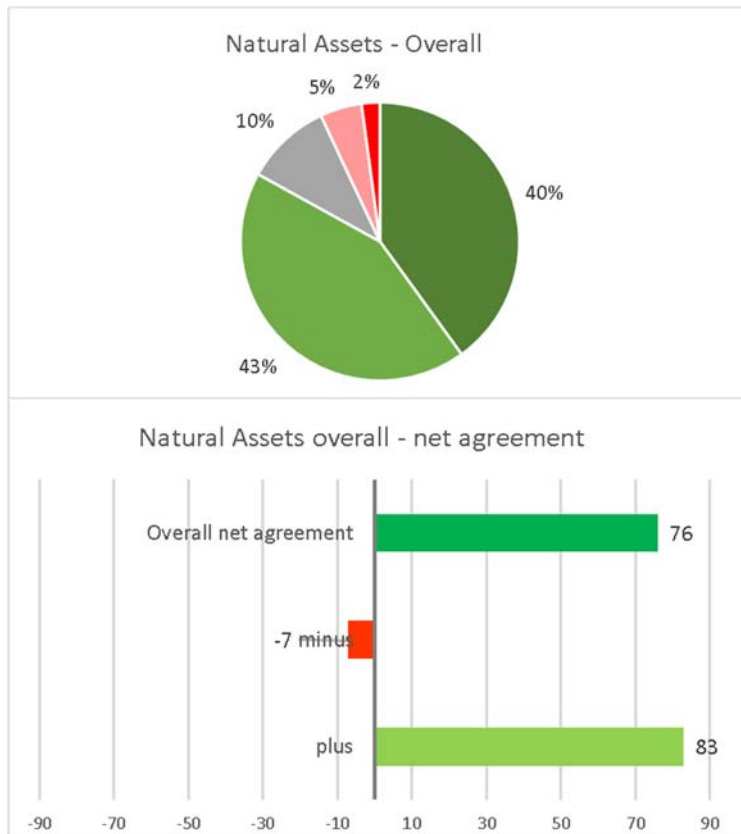
Water – summary agreement to all questions (combined)



Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 84% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all water questions there was a very high 78.4 net agreement.

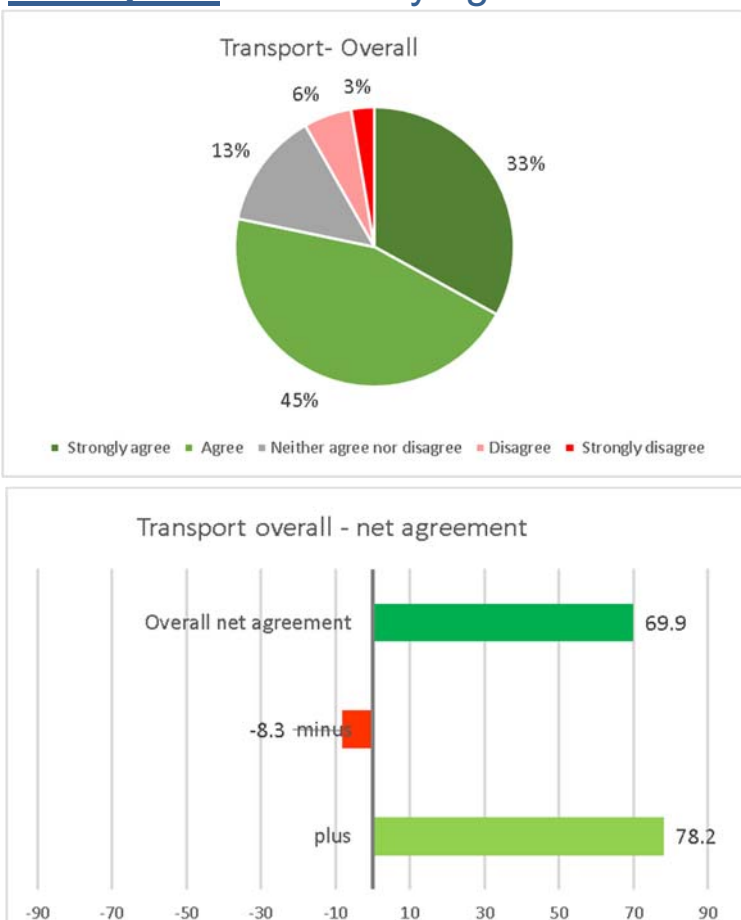
Natural Assets – summary agreement to all questions (combined)



These two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 83% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all natural assets questions there was a very high 76 net agreement.

Transport – summary agreement to all questions (combined)



Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 78% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all Transport questions there was a high 70 net agreement.

The Consultation

The consultation period ran from Thursday 29 October 2020 until Wednesday 20 January 2021 at midnight.

Very few questions were compulsory. A copy of the survey is available in the appendix.

Analysis Method: Questions were considered on an individual basis. Overall responses were examined and specific responses of respondents who said they had a disability. Responses were also studied based on residents and visitors' views. The official organisational responses were looked at separately. The main method of analysis was looking at the percentage of respondents who expressed a view on each question often using Net agreement. What is net agreement? Net agreement is a method of looking at creating a numeric for overall agreement. One adds together (Likert) values of those who agree and strongly agree and subtract those who disagree and strongly disagree. This takes out middle values and the don't knows. If equal amounts of people support something as oppose it, you get a net agreement of zero. More in favour than against you get a positive value. More against than in favour you get a negative value.

For each open question the text comments have been studied and "coded" depending on what issues were raised. The coded comments are then reported on based on the amount of times those individual issues have been raised. Total redacted comments are provided in an appendix.

Note: some figures may not sum due to rounding.

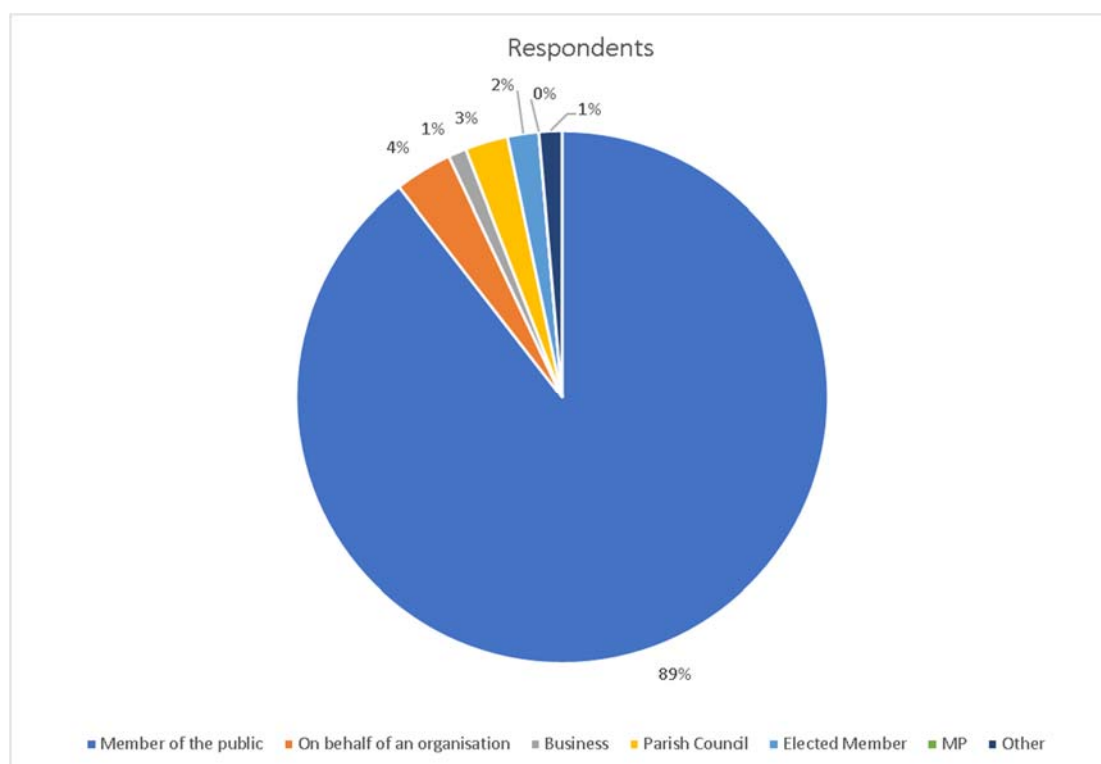
About respondents

1,519 overall responses were received.

Q. Are you responding as:

Respondents:

	% of all respondents	Number
Member of the public	89.5%	1359
On behalf of an organisation	3.5%	53
Business	1.1%	16
Parish Council	2.6%	40
Elected Member	1.9%	29
MP	0.0%	0
Other	1.4%	22



89.5% of respondents were responding as individuals. Other responses came on behalf of organisations (3.5%), businesses (1.1%), Parish Councils (2.6%), Elected Members (1.9%) and other (1.4%). No Members of Parliament responded. "Other" responses came from 22 people.

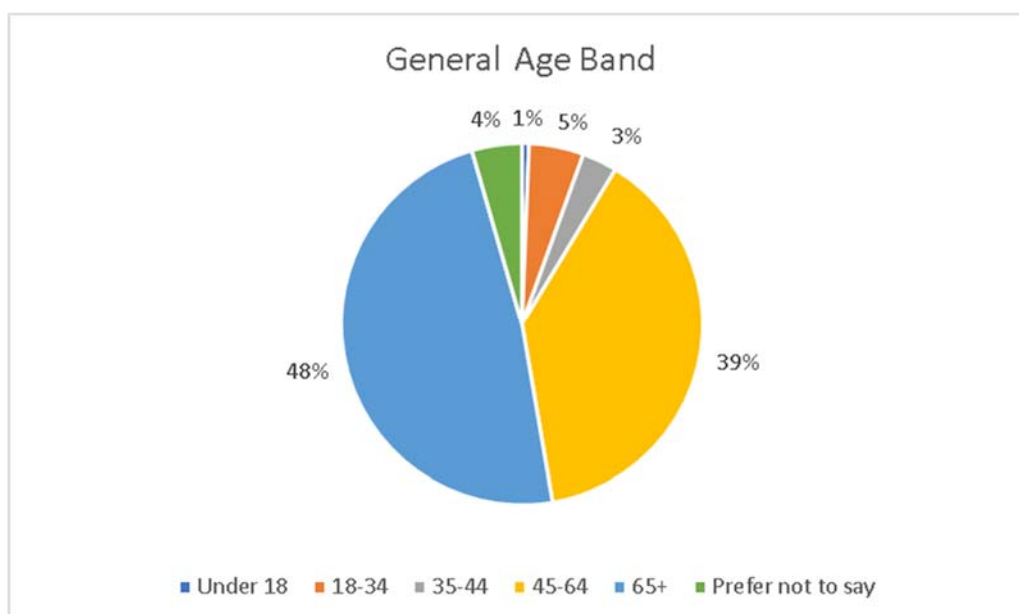
Other (please explain)

80 members of the public who attended the Climate People's Assemblies
A member of South Dorset Liberal Democrats
A member of South Dorset Liberal Democrats
A rural small business owner and neighbour to a number of others having the same concerns.
A teacher, on behalf of our Eco Club
Architect
Chairman of Kimmeridge Parish Meeting, but answering in a private capacity
Council employee
Dorset Council Employee
Dorset council employee
Dorset resident
Former Elected Member (Burton Grange Division) 2009-2019: now Christchurch Town Cllr Grange Ward.
I am a member of South Dorset Liberal Democrats
I am a retired businessman, now an award-winning author. I have lived in Dorset for 14 years
I identify as an Apache Attack helicopter
Parish Councillor
The facilitator of Change.org petition created on behalf of Dorset CAN, supported by Planet Purbeck
Volunteer from community group
Why the distinction?

There were also responses from a few people and organisations who chose to respond outside the consultation format. These will be considered separately. There were also 97 official responses from businesses and organisations. These will be considered under individual questions.

Q. Please select your general age band (individual responses)

Individual Responses	% of all respondents	Number
Under 18	0.6%	8
18-34	4.7%	64
35-44	3.0%	95
45-64	37.1%	503
65+	46.3%	628
Prefer not to say	4.3%	58



As the above table and chart shows the consultation results are dominated by older age groups.

Q. Are you completing your response as a family group?

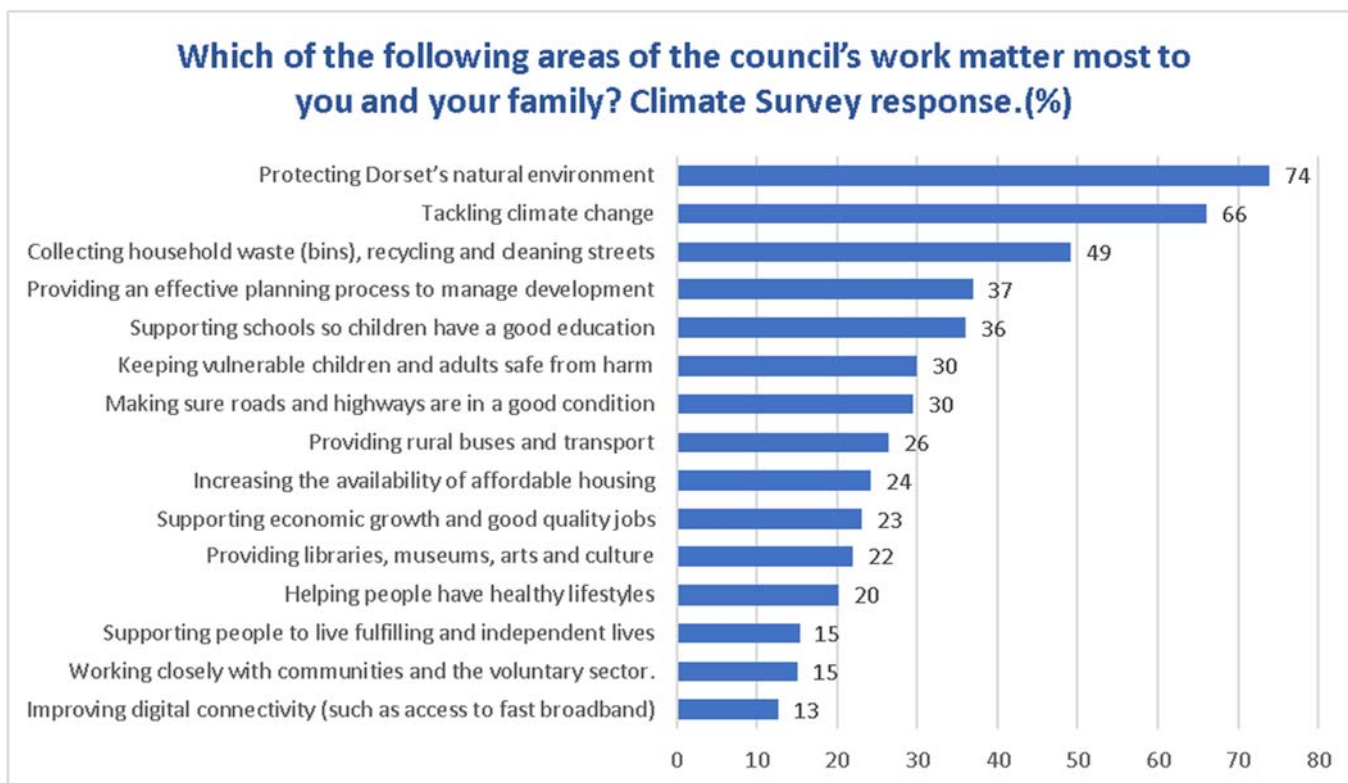
Individual Responses	% of all respondents	Number
Yes	26.7%	372
No	72.4%	975

Over a quarter of all individual responses were done on behalf of a family group.

Q. Dorset Council provides a huge variety of services supporting residents in their daily lives. Which of the following areas of the council's work matter most to you and your family? Please select up to five

Climate Change Survey	%	number
Protecting Dorset's natural environment	74	1067
Tackling climate change	66	954
Collecting household waste (bins), recycling and cleaning streets	49	709
Providing an effective planning process to manage development	37	532
Supporting schools so children have a good education	36	520
Keeping vulnerable children and adults safe from harm	30	433
Making sure roads and highways are in a good condition	30	426
Providing rural buses and transport	26	381
Increasing the availability of affordable housing	24	349
Supporting economic growth and good quality jobs	23	332
Providing libraries, museums, arts and culture	22	318
Helping people have healthy lifestyles	20	292
Supporting people to live fulfilling and independent lives	15	221

Working closely with communities and the voluntary sector.	15	216
Improving digital connectivity (such as access to fast broadband)	13	183



This question was a repetition of a question used at the same time in the Dorset Residents Survey. The question was identical and in the residents survey was asked to a stratified sample of Dorset population based on their demographic and geographic data. It was not a fully random sample due to Covid19 restrictions. The Climate Change survey shows protecting Dorset's natural environment (74%) was peoples first choice followed by tackling climate change (66%). In third place came collecting household waste, recycling and cleaning streets (49%)

Residents Survey	%
Collecting household waste (bins), recycling and cleaning streets	61
Protecting Dorset's natural environment	58
Supporting schools so children have a good education	52
Making sure roads and highways are in a good condition	52
Keeping vulnerable children and adults safe from harm	49
Providing rural buses and transport	31
Increasing the availability of affordable housing	26
Supporting economic growth and good quality jobs	26
Tackling climate change	22
Providing an effective planning process to manage development	19
Providing libraries, museums, arts and culture	17
Helping people have healthy lifestyles	16
Supporting people to live fulfilling and independent lives	16
Improving digital connectivity (such as access to fast broadband)	16
Working closely with communities and the voluntary sector.	12

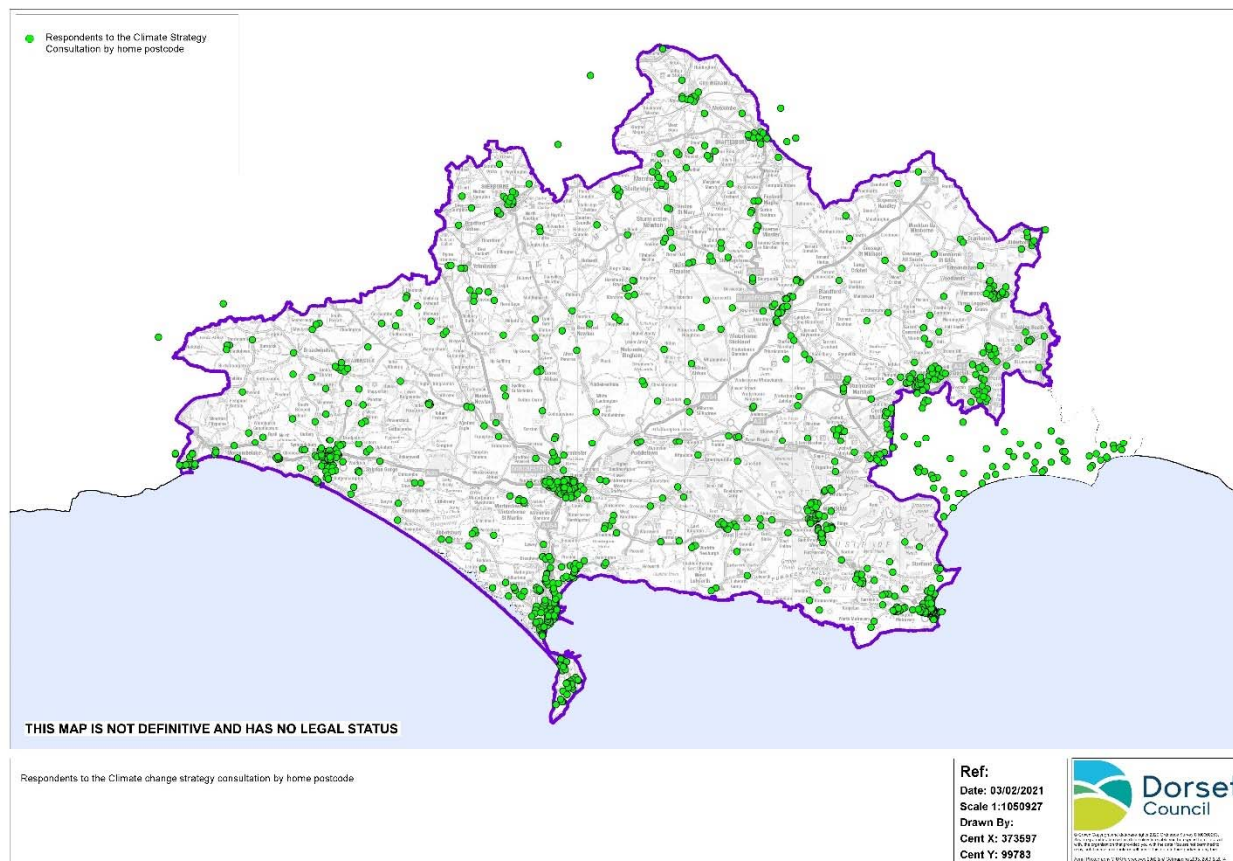
Which of the following areas of the council's work matter most to you and your family? Residents Survey response.(%)



In the residents survey they chose collecting household waste, recycling and cleaning streets as the most important service (61%) followed by Protecting Dorset's natural environment (58%) with making sure roads and highways are in a good condition/ supports schools so children have a good education in equal third place (52%). Tackling climate change came 9th out of the 15 services listed, with 22%.

Map of responses to the consultation

Postcodes were supplied by 1,427 respondents with the majority of those living in the Dorset Council area. The map shows the distribution of overall responses to the consultation demonstrating a good spread across the geographical area. Promotion of the consultation appears to have been successful across all areas.



The above map shows the postcodes of the respondents who replied to the survey.

Parish/Town Councils

40 responses came back saying they were responding on behalf of a parish/town councils. These were from:

Council name
Affpuddle and Turnerspuddle Parish council
Bothenhampton & Walditch PC
Bridport Town Council
Broadmayne Parish Council
Char Valley Parish Council
Chesil Bank Parish Council
Chideock Parish Council
Corscombe & Halstock parish council
Dorchester Town Council
Dorchester Town Council
East Stoke
Fontmell Magna Parish Council
Gillingham Town Council
Langton Matravers Parish Council
Leigh Parish Council
Litton Cheney Parish Council
Loders Parish Council
Lyme Regis Town Council
Maiden Newton Parish Council
Sherborne Town Council
Sherborne Town Council
Sherborne Town Council
Stinsford Parish Council
Stinsford Parish Council
Stour Provost Parish
Stour Provost Parish Council
Sturminster Newton Town Council
Symondsbury Parish Council
Verwood Town Council
West Lulworth Parish Council
West Parley Parish Council
Worth Matravers Parish Council

Councillors

Councillor name
Alex Brenton
Barry Goringe
Beryl Ezzard
Brian Heatley
Brian Heatley
Cllr Bill Trite
Cllr Pete Barrow
Cllr Ryan Holloway
Cllr Ryan Holloway
David Bolwell
David Crothers
Debby Monkhouse
Jane Somper
Jim Basker
John Lewer
John Stayt
Julian Jones Bridport Town Councillor,
Maria Roe
Nicolas Ireland
Nocturin Lacey-Clarke
Richard Biggs
Rose Allwork
Sir Philip Colfox
Sue Biles

29 councillors responded on their own behalf to the consultation. A further 5 responded anonymously. Some are Dorset councillors and some town/parish councillors.

Organisational Responses

51 organisations provided a response from their organisation. These came from:

Organisation
(Alliance for Local Living) ALL for Dorset
360 Skills For Life CIC
A36/A350 Corridor Alliance (ACA)
Advearse
Arne Parish Council
Beaminster Area ECO group
Blandford Historic Buildings Trust
Bridport Local Area Partnership - Management Team
Bridport Local Area Partnership - Management Team
Cheselbourne Parish Council
Combat Climate Chaos
Damers First School

Dorchester Churches Ecology Group
Dorset Area of the Ramblers (the Ramblers Association)
Dorset Catchment Partnerships
Dorset Catchment Partnerships
Dorset Climate Action Network
Dorset CPRE (Campaign to Protect Rural England)
Dorset Cyclists Network
Dorset Local Nature Partnership
Dorset National Park Team
Dorset, Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole Joint Local Access Forum
Dorset Wildlife Trust
East Dorset Friends of the Earth
Extinction Rebellion Wimborne
Fontmell Magna Parish Council
Forestry Commission
Hilfield Friary, Society of st Francis
Jurassic Coast Trust
Leeson House
Lower Winterborne Parish Council
Ministry of Justice
MK Soil Science Ltd
National Farmers Union - Dorset
Planet Purbeck
Plastic Free Bridport
Powerfuel Development & Finance Limited (including Powerfuel Portland)
Purbeck Community Rail Partnership
Purbeck Energy Group
St Mary's Church, Beaminster ECO Group
Stop Portland Waste Incinerator
Sustainable Dorset
Swanage & Purbeck Rotary Club
Swanage Railway Trust
The Friends of Rodwell Trail and Sandsfoot Castle
Triarchy Press Limited
TURN LYME GREEN with PLASTIC FREE LYME REGIS
Wareham Town Trust
WATAG (Western Area Transport Action Group)
Wessex Water
West Dorset Friends of the Earth
West Dorset Friends of the Earth
Women's Action Network Dorset

Business Responses

Business
Airdata Limited
Bare Necessities Dorset Ltd
By the Ford Produce

Eastney GA
Farmer Palmers Farm Park Ltd
Footprint Zero Ltd
Holme Estate
Holme Estate
Huff and Puff Construction Limited
JHR Hosford
MK Soil Science Ltd (a microbusiness providing consulting on soil resources)
Nantes Solicitors Limited
smartcommunityprojects cic
Swanage Boat Charters Ltd.

14 responses came from the above named businesses.

Business/Organisational responses are considered in each individual question.

Responses outside the consultation format

A number of responses were received separate to the consultation. These have been considered by the team. Some extracts have been included throughout this report but the overall content will need consideration against the detail of the plan. Examples of these would be the responses by the Dorset Wildlife Trust and the Dorset Local Nature Partnership.

There were also further submissions from organisations in addition to comments submitted in the online format. The online comments have been studied and coded into the tables in each section. All the submitted information will help shape further development of the Climate Strategy.

Dorset CAN responded in a comprehensive way to the Climate Change Consultation. Their response was written by Michael Dower and Belinda Bawden with inputs from the network. This along with other contributions will help shape the work going forward.

The response is supported by the following organisations.

Beaminster Area ECO Group – 130 members in 15 parishes
 Beaminster Church ECO Group – 10 members
 Bournemouth University University and College Union – c.400 members
 Char Valley Lifelines Project
 Dorchester Area Churches Together Ecology Group
 Dorset Climate Action Network – 400 members
 Dorset Community Energy – 250 members
 Extinction Rebellion Dorset – 800 members
 Friends of Rodwell Trail and Sandsfoot Castle Gardens, Weymouth
 Friends of the Earth East Dorset – 154 members
 Langton Parish Action, Langton Matravers
 Lyme Regis One Planet Working Group
 Planet Purbeck – 300 members & supporters
 Planet Shaftesbury – 300 subscribers to Newsletter
 Plant Wimborne – 13 members
 Seeding our Future
 The Benefice of St Aldhelm – 150 members
 The South West Dorset Multicultural Network

Transition Town Bridport – 73 members
Transition Town Dorchester -12 members of core group plus member organisations
Turn Lyme Green/Plastic Free Lyme Regis – 28 members, 432 supporters
Wareham's Church of England Family – 270 members
West Dorset Western Area Transport Action Group (WATAG) – 189 supporters
West Lulworth Parish Council
WeymouthTogether Community Network (umbrella group of 43 local community groups, charities, social enterprises, businesses and local authorities in the Weymouth area).
Zero Carbon Dorset - 300+ followers & supporting organisations

Various **Peoples Assemblies** were also held and responses submitted on their behalf.

Dorset Council Carbon Neutral by 2030 Petition

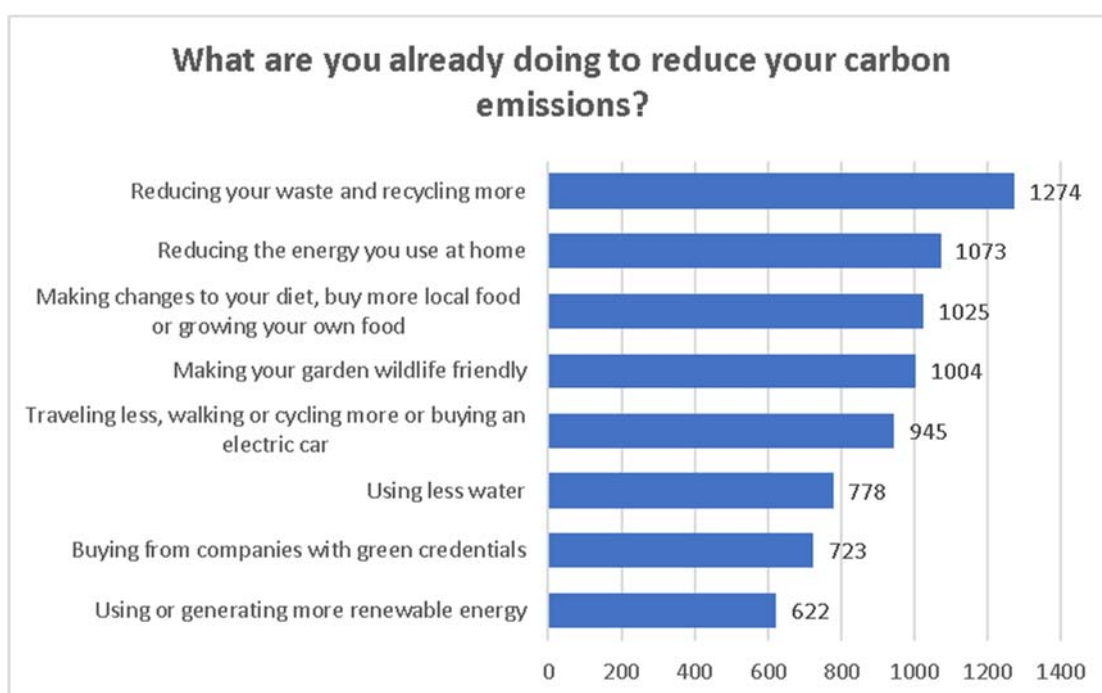
This petition was created by Dorset CAN, supported by Planet Purbeck, to engage as many people as possible to both support Dorset Council in their Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plans, and to challenge the council to change their carbon zero target from 2040 to 2030.

1,410 people had signed the petition, and had submitted an online response to the Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plans Consultation on behalf of all of the signatories.

Doing your Bit

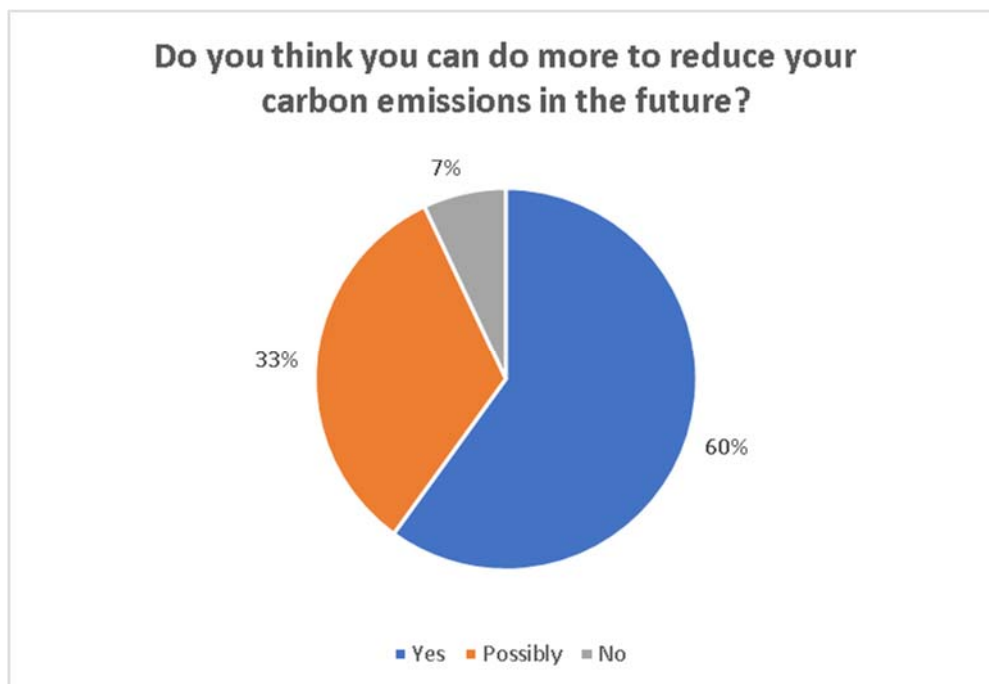
What are you already doing to reduce your carbon emissions? (Select all that apply)

Overall responses	number	%
Reducing your waste and recycling more	1,274	91.8
Reducing the energy you use at home	1,073	77.3
Making changes to your diet, buy more local food or growing your own food	1,025	73.8
Making your garden wildlife friendly	1,004	72.3
Traveling less, walking or cycling more or buying an electric car	945	68.1
Using less water	778	56.1
Buying from companies with green credentials	723	52.1
Using or generating more renewable energy	622	44.8



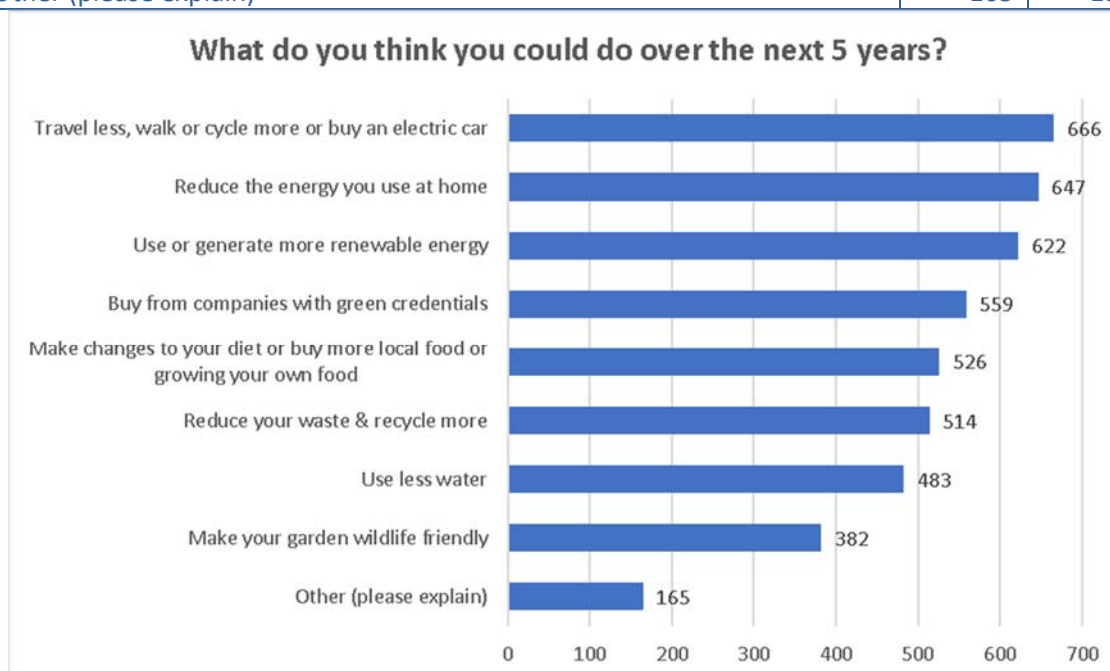
Q Do you think you can do more to reduce your carbon emissions in the future?

Overall responses	Number	%
Yes	847	60.0%%
Possibly	466	33.0%
No	99	7.0%



If yes, what do you think you could do over the next 5 years? (Select all that apply)

Overall responses	Number	%
Travel less, walk or cycle more or buy an electric car	666	55.5
Reduce the energy you use at home	647	53.9
Use or generate more renewable energy	622	51.8
Buy from companies with green credentials	559	46.6
Make changes to your diet or buy more local food or growing your own food	526	43.8
Reduce your waste & recycle more	514	42.8
Use less water	483	40.3
Make your garden wildlife friendly	382	31.8
Other (please explain)	165	13.8



Q. Please explain (other) – 165 responses proposing things not on the existing list above.

Comment	Mentions
Travel: buy an electric/hybrid vehicle (18) use more public transport if available, car share, alternative holiday/travel options, sustainable rail.	39
Buying habits: buy/consume less, less plastic, local foods/produce, reduce meat, grow own food.	31
Changes to energy/power sources and storage	29
Promote, educate and encourage others to act, raise awareness, promote development opportunities	26
Campaigning/Lobbying, working with Govt/Council, voting green or for green policies	24
Improve house insulation (windows, doors, loft) and efficiency	18
Adopting other general eco-friendly behaviours	13
Recycling: recycle more, upcycle/mend, buy secondhand, not single use	11
Business: look for sustainable/green opportunities and partnerships, start sustainable business/project	7
Companies: change bank/pension provider/boycott	6
Environmental: plant trees/flowers, wildlife restoration	6
More of the same, keep doing what I can	6
Other comment	6
Water: recycle, harvest	5
Join a community/environmental group	5
Work from home/locally	4
Too expensive to make certain changes (car, heating)	3
Sign up to carbon off-set or similar schemes	2

When asked what personal changes they could make in the next 5 years, the most popular responses were related to adopting new travelling and consumer habits. Respondents also reported that they would engage in more widely influential behaviours, such as promoting awareness of climate change, encouraging others to act and to campaign and lobby the Government.

Q. Is anything stopping you from taking action to reduce your carbon footprint?

Overall responses	number	%
Cost	673	55.9
Facilities not available	409	33.9
Other	254	21.1
Not sure what to do	248	20.6
Regulations (e.g. Listed building)	184	15.3



Please explain (other) – 254 responses

Q Please give more details about what is stopping you taking action to reduce your carbon footprint 879 responses

Comments	Mentions
Issues with adopting a greener vehicle (e.g. Electric Cars): cost (108), lack of infrastructure/charge points (104), range they can travel (13), other (8)	233
Regulations/restrictions: Listed/older property (81), planning regulations and associated problems (38) or practical issues (e.g. space, direction of house, lack of allotment (40), rent home (31)), other (4)	194
Cost of adopting/changing energy supplier, esp solar (56)	150
Lack of suitable/available/affordable public transport	127
Require more/clearer information, education, advice or support to make change	88
Should be National/Local Govt-led: policy/action or incentives/schemes/grants/funding	85
Personal factors: Age, mobility, disability or medical reasons (25), Time - to do, research, lifestyle (24), motivation, willpower, lifestyle	74
General cost of being 'green'/initial investment/other cost concerns	70
Issues with recycling: not broad enough options/facilities, confusing labelling, opportunities to repair/reuse	64
Lack of safe/suitable cycle (54) and walking (6) routes	60

Nothing I can do/as individual/bigger players/no emergency or climate problem/not convinced measures will help	53
Packaging makes it difficult: often plastic/not recyclable/excess	43
Lack of alternative/sustainable suitable green option/does not suit need	42
Limit: doing all I can/can afford	35
Local Produce: costs too much/nowhere local or do not know where	32
Green tech companies are expensive/hard to find/lack credibility	17
Comment on intention to do something, no barrier mentioned	16
Waiting until end of car/contract/better technology	14
COVID-19	12
Other comment	11
Consumer culture/society	9
Role for businesses/communities	9
Need to facilitate working from home (5) does use energy, but reduce travel	7
Not applicable (group response)	6
Aesthetics of green options e.g. solar panels	6
UK Electricity-grid problems	6
Other issues/priorities	4
Nothing stopping me	3
Comment relating to survey	2

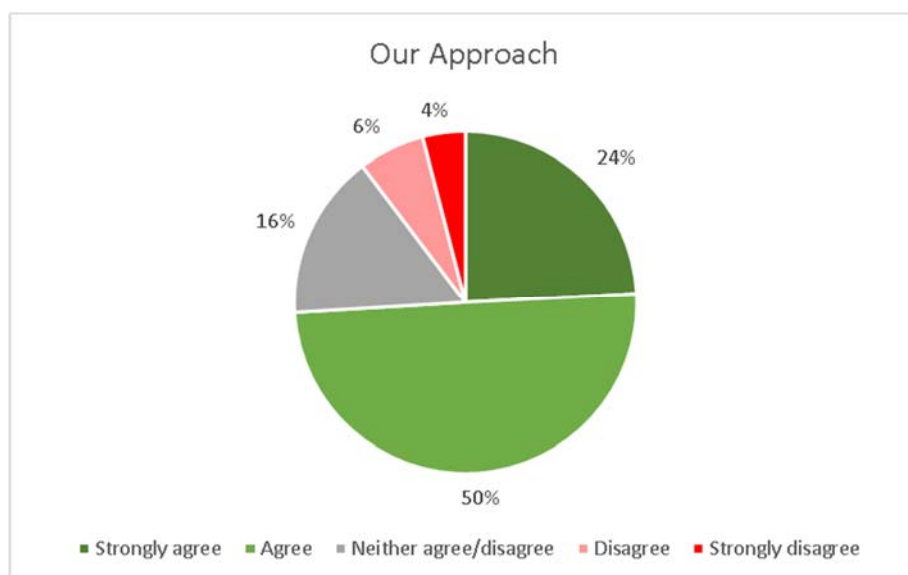
Many respondents stressed that they were trying to do something, however the most common reason for not making changes related to issues with greener travel options such as the cost and infrastructure for electric cars and a lack of suitable public transport. A second key barrier was that of regulations and restrictions both formal (listed buildings and planning regulations or renting their home) and informal (living in generally older properties and practical issues such as a lack of space). Costs relating to changing to a greener energy source and a desire for more information, advice and direction were also frequently mentioned. It was strongly felt that there should be a drive at a national and local government level for policy and action on climate change, but also for more incentives, grants and funding schemes to be made available.

Dorset Council's Role

Our approach

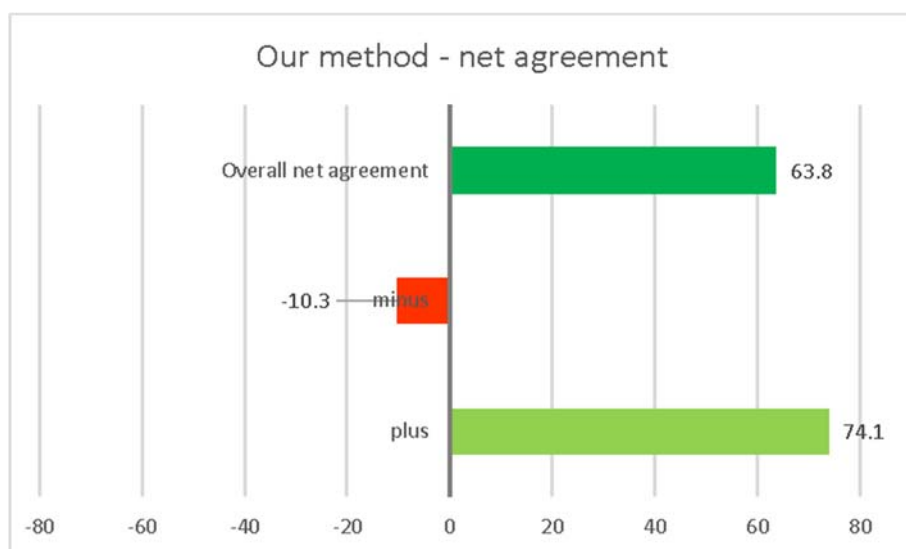
Q Our approach is about understanding what actions Dorset Council can directly influence, indirectly influence [such as through our services or use of our assets] and what we can only influence as part of a wider partnership. Do you agree with our approach?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	329	678	213	85	55
% of all who responded	24.2%	49.9%	15.7%	6.3%	4.0%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with the proposal on our approach. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 74% agree and 10% disagree.

Net agreement – Overall Net Agreement = 74.1% minus 10.3% = plus 63.8



Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	92.6
Parish/Town Councils	87.6
Organisations	66.7
Overall	63.8
Under 65's	62.9
Disabled	54.2
Businesses	46.2

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Our Approach. This ranged from a very high 92.6 for elected members and 87.6 for town/Parish Councils down to 46.2 for businesses. Organisations and under 65's were close to the overall figure of 63.8.

Q Please explain why you think this? 683 responses

These responses were studied based on whether they agreed or disagreed with our method. We looked in most detail at those strongly disagreeing with our method. The overall response to the numeric question was fairly strong support for our method with net agreement at only plus 63.8%. (see preceding pie chart).

Strongly dis agree to method (comments)	
The earth evolves... can't affect how our climate changes	More mentions
Shouldn't get involved and should focus on services	
Other	
Need actions not discussions	
This approach reduces urgency	
Don't believe in climate change	
Political/socialist agenda	

Need to think about the impact of carbon reduction on our economy and less well-off people	
Should be national, not local approach	
Should be under Dorset's control not under the government	
Climate is not taken seriously by government/local government	
Not worth doing due to too little impact	
Needs to be a more ambitious approach	
Approach ought to be more based around land use planning and transportation planning	
Support equality protected groups	
Should only focus on Dorset Council and not Dorset	
More leadership from Dorset Council	
Need multiple stakeholders to progress arrangement	Less mentions

As the table above shows the concerns about our method were varied. The table focuses on responses from people who strongly disagreed. Quite a few of these opposed our method due to their belief that climate change was a natural phenomenon that we could impact significantly. Others felt the council should focus on delivering services and not get involved in climate change issues. Further responses questioned about a national or local approach and whether the climate change issue was politically motivated and driven.

Others felt our approach should be more ambitious and suggest more urgency.

Organisational responses (selected)

Dorset Local Nature Partnership responded in detail including “Far greater reference is made to the ecological emergency within the introduction sections. • Each of the themes is looked at through the lens of the ecological emergency as well as the climate emergency – in terms of the areas for action within the strategy, the action plans and evidence report. Some examples are given in the main consultation response.”

Targets

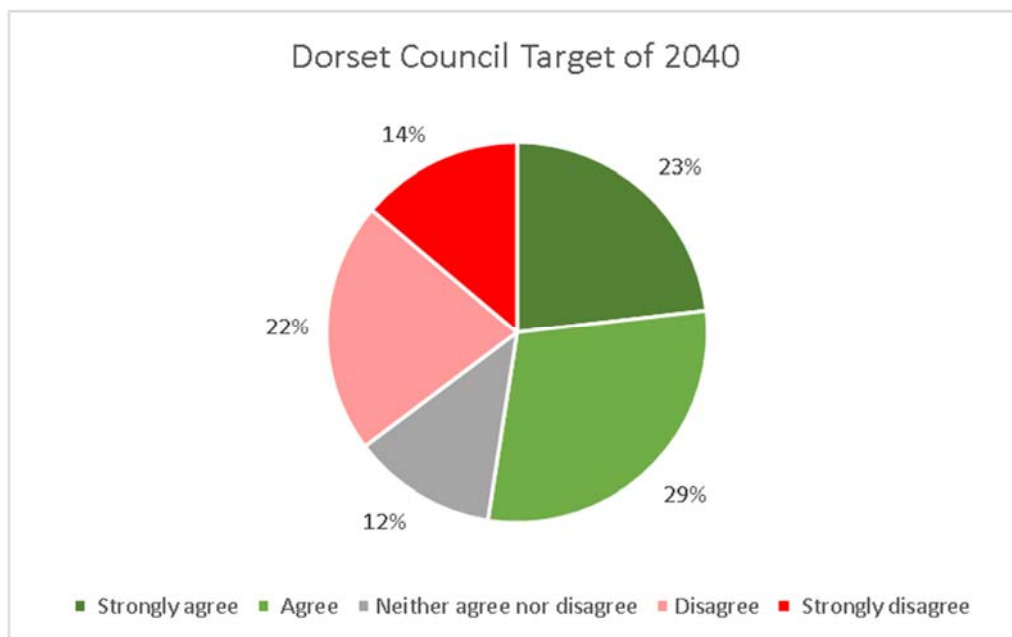
Carbon Targets

The strategy sets two targets: a more ambitious target of 2040 for Dorset Council itself and 2050 for the wider Dorset area (in-line with the government's national target).

(1) Dorset Council ITSELF to become carbon neutral by 2040, ten years earlier than the national target.

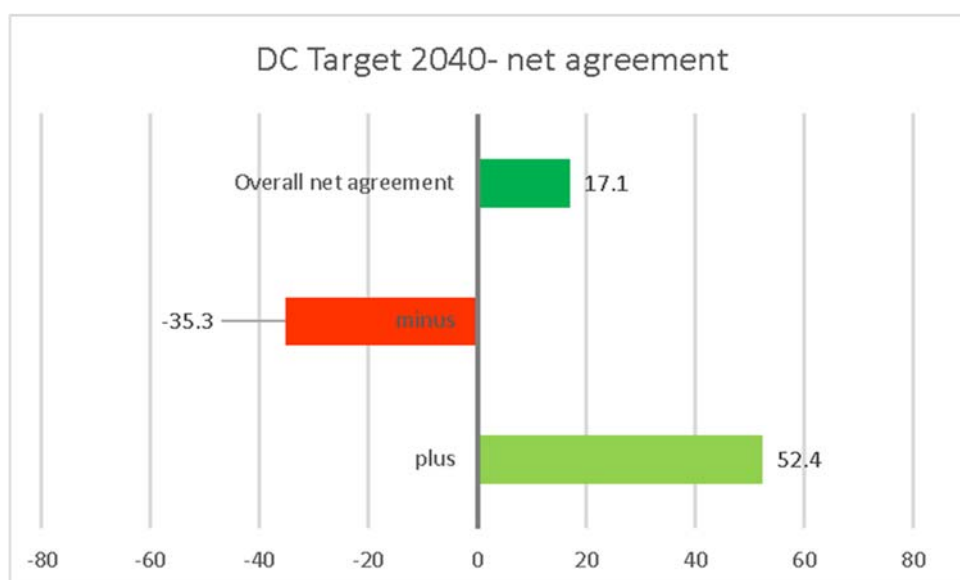
Q. Do you agree with the target set for Dorset Council ITSELF as an organisation of 2040?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	315	399	167	292	188
% of all who responded	23.1%	29.3%	12.3%	21.5%	13.8%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with the proposal on the 2040 Carbon target. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 52% agree and 35% disagree.

The chart below shows **Net Agreement** = 52.4 - 35.3 = plus 17.1



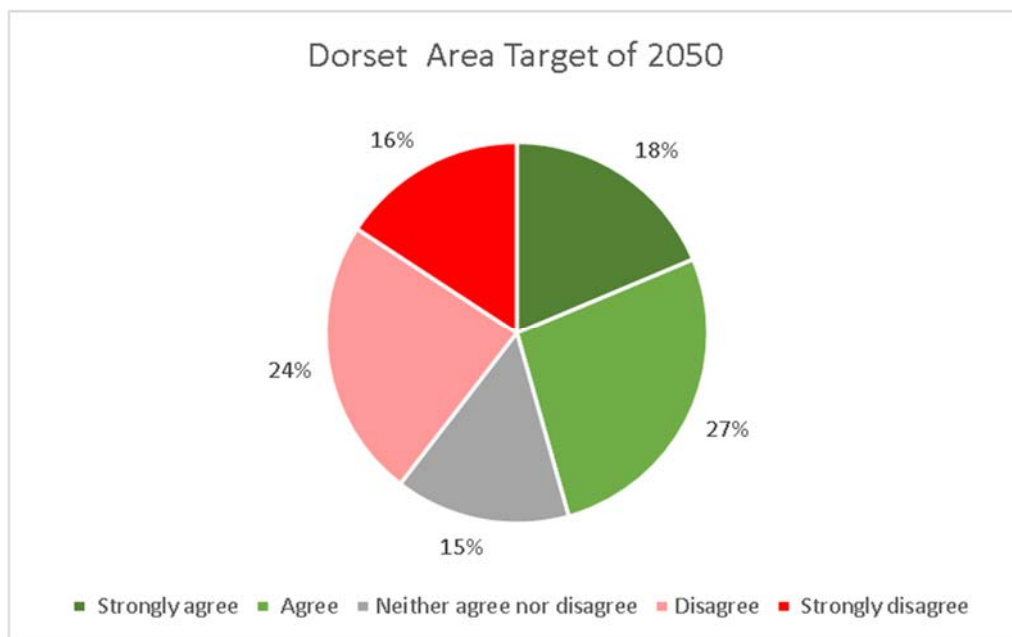
Response Group	Net Agreement
Parish/Town Councils	25.8
Disabled	25.4
Overall	17.1
Under 65's	13.1
Elected Members	7.4
Businesses	-7.7
Organisations	-25.9

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on the DC 2040 target. This ranged from a low 25.8 for Parish/Town Councils and 25.4 for disabled down to minus 7.7 for businesses and a minus 25.9 for organisations. Clearly organisations and businesses did not agree with the 2040 target for Dorset Council.

(2) The whole Dorset Council AREA to become carbon neutral by 2050, which will require support of central government and everyone in Dorset taking action

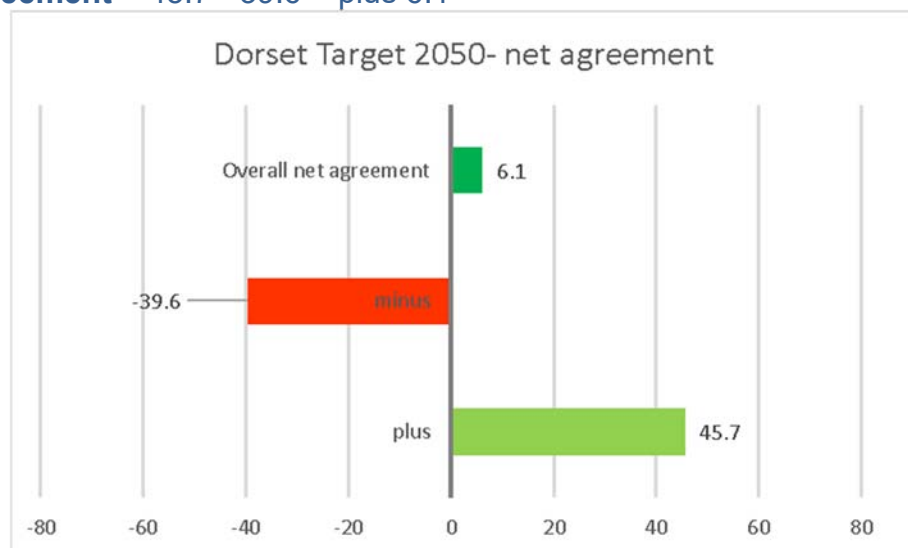
Q. Do you agree with the target set for the Dorset Council AREA of 2050?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	252	364	200	321	213
% of all who responded	18.7%	27.0%	14.8%	23.8%	15.8%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with the proposal on the 2050 Carbon target. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 52% agree and 35% disagree.

Overall Net Agreement = 45.7 - 39.6 = plus 6.1



Response Group	Net Agreement
Disabled	22.4
Parish/Town Councils	12.5
Overall	6.1
Under 65's	2.6
Elected Members	-7.4
Businesses	-25.0
Organisations	-33.4

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Dorset Target 2050. This ranged from a low, but positive 22.4 from disabled and 12.5 for Town/Parish Councils down to minus 33.4 from organisations and minus 25 from businesses. Overall was 6.1. Organisations and businesses did not agree with the 2050 target.

Q. Please explain your answers - 921 responses. These responses were studied based on whether they agreed or disagreed with the targets. We looked in most detail at those strongly agreeing and strongly disagreeing with the targets. The overall response to the numeric question was fairly even between those supporting and opposing the targets with net agreement at only plus 6.1 for the DC area and 17.1 of Dorset Council itself. (see preceding pie charts)

Strongly agree to targets (comments)	
Earlier if possible	More mentions
Be committed and ambitious	
Appears sensible, realistic, and achievable	
Bring 2050 target to 2040	
Be flexible	
Need everyone onboard to achieve targets	
Lead by example	
Need to do this for our children/grandchildren	
Need for interim targets	
Relies on government money and leadership	
Difficult/easier in rural area	
Two targets need to be the same	
Excellent start	
Need to deliver	
Need budgets as well as targets	
Raise council tax	
This is all vital	
Start quickly	
We have the technology	
DC have catching up to do	Less mentions

What becomes clear from the comments is that despite strongly agreeing with the targets there is a whole undercurrent that the targets are ok but we need to be pushing to achieve it earlier or bring targets forward. There are also comments about being committed and ambitious and also

being flexible. There are comments about the targets being sensible, realistic, and achievable and recognition that everyone needs to be onboard to achieve the targets. The table above also highlights some of the other main things raised.

Looking at those who strongly disagreed with the targets showed stronger feeling about the urgent need for action in an emergency.

Strongly disagree to targets (comments)	
Needs to be done faster	More mentions
It's an emergency and should be treated as such	
Targets don't match scientific evidence	
IPC - listen to experts	
Should have one target (either 2030 or 2040)	
Potentially catastrophic	
Lacks interim targets and milestones	
Already too little too late	
It's so serious a threat that we need to be more ambitious	
Cutting emissions not as costly as previously thought	
Need more quantifiable targets	
Needs funding. Dorset can't afford it without government money	
Population growth issue	
Can't stop climate change so don't bother	
At tipping point	
No clear pathway	
Can't even achieve these targets - out of control	
Be a leading council – more ambitious	
Genuine cut ... Not trading in CO2	
Other councils can do earlier targets	
Sea level rise is urgent - act sooner	Less mentions

The above table shows the main reasons people didn't agree with the proposed targets set by Dorset Council of 2040 for the Council itself and 2050 for the Dorset area. Those who disagreed with the target generally just felt it was too far away, lacked any serious urgency when it is meant to be an emergency. There was also strong feeling that the targets set didn't really match what the scientific evidence was telling us and experts were being ignored.

Some felt having two targets was less clear and having one ambitious target of say 2030 (or 2040) was a better approach. There were also comments about the lack of funding and how our targets lack interim targets and milestones. Frontloading the work was also mentioned.

There were a small number of people who disagreed with the targets as they felt climate change could not be changed so we shouldn't bother trying to influence it.

Topic Area - Renewable Energy

Areas for Action...

The survey said “To achieve a carbon neutral county by 2050, all energy currently provided by fossil fuels for heating, transport and electricity in Dorset will need to come from a low-carbon source. This will require an enormous increase in renewable electricity generation in the County. Dorset Council cannot itself do this and does not have control of national planning policy or the money to put into renewable energy sources on its own. But there are many things the council can do to.”

DIRECT

- Maximise renewable energy opportunities of all DC buildings; convert all off-grid buildings to heat pumps or biomass, convert heating of all on-grid buildings to hydrogen-ready hybrid heat pumps, install max capacity solar arrays on every building
- Construct large renewable energy installation (around 60 MW of solar PV or 30 MW of wind turbines) on Council owned land to meet Council’s demand
- Commission study to identify opportunities for renewable energy in County Farms and Council carparks
- Work with renewable energy developers in Dorset to secure new renewable energy generation to meet (and exceed) needs of the Council

INDIRECT (through services)

- As Local Planning Authority – actively encourage renewable energy deployment
- Undertake detailed resource mapping to confirm Dorset has the technical resources to be self-sufficient. Potential sites can then be identified in the Local Plan
- Establish a positive planning policy framework and toolkit for maximising the use of renewable energy within new developments

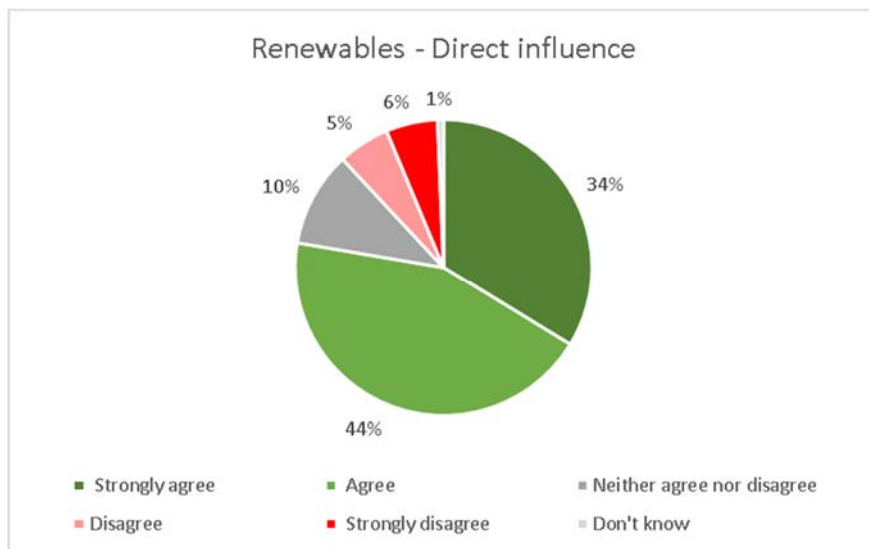
INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

- Lobby central government over the major hurdles to renewable energy deployment, the Navitus Bay decision, investment needed on grid infrastructure, and future of heat
- Work in partnership with BCP to plan a zero-carbon energy system for Dorset
- Dedicated resources to promote renewable heat in cases where it is financially viable
- Extend Low Carbon Dorset programme
- Dedicated resources to assisting with the expansion and awareness building of the Energy Local project in Dorset
- A review of whether Council run fuel-poverty schemes could install low-carbon heating systems over gas boilers”

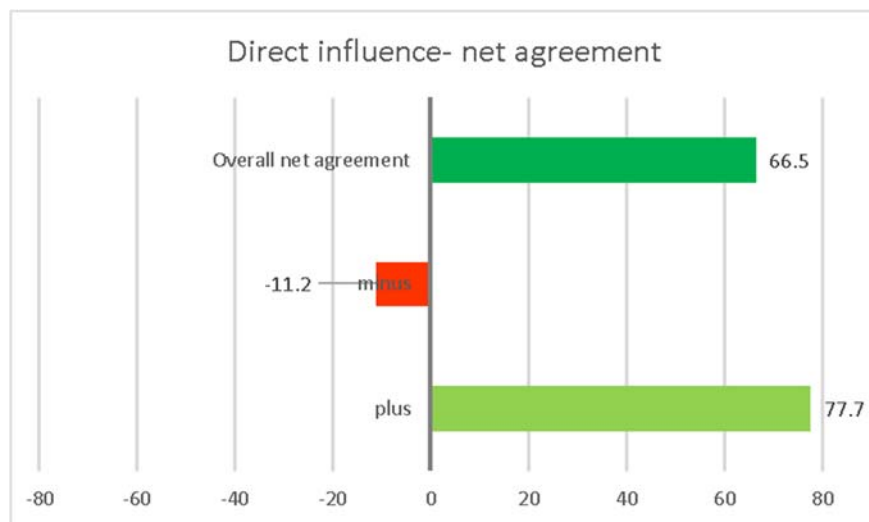
Renewable Energy - The above is taken from the strategy and identifies the areas for action where we see Dorset Council can either directly impact, indirectly impact or only influence outcomes. Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Q What we can directly impact?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	419	546	129	70	70	8
% of all who responded	33.7%	44.0%	10.4%	5.6%	5.6%	0.6%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with we suggest we can directly impact on renewable energy. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 78% agree and 11% disagree.



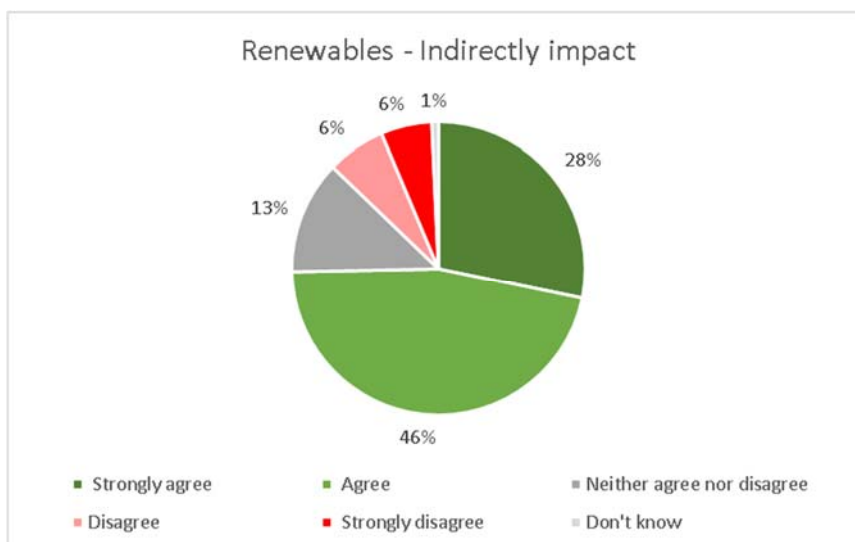
Overall Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 77.7 minus 11.2 = plus 66.5

Response Group	Net Agreement
Parish/Town Councils	85.7
Elected Members	83.3
Organisations	77.2
Businesses	69.3
Overall	66.5
Under 65's	64.8
Disabled	50.1

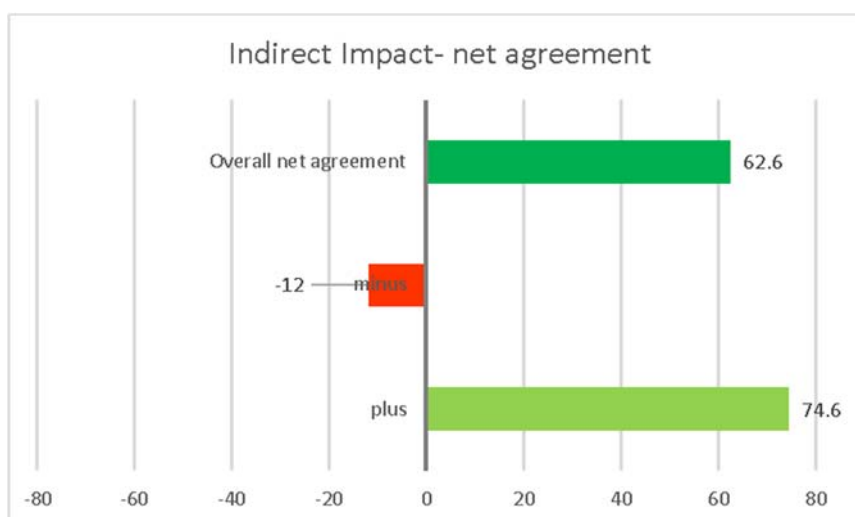
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Direct influence – renewable energy. This ranged from a high 85.7 for Town/Parish Councils down to a still high 50.1 for disabled respondents. The overall figure was 66.5.

Q. What we can indirectly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	346	569	153	79	69	9
% of all who responded	28.2%	46.4%	12.5%	6.4%	5.6%	0.7%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with we propose we can indirectly impact on renewable energy. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 74% agree and 12% disagree.



Overall Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 74.6 minus 12.0 = plus 62.6

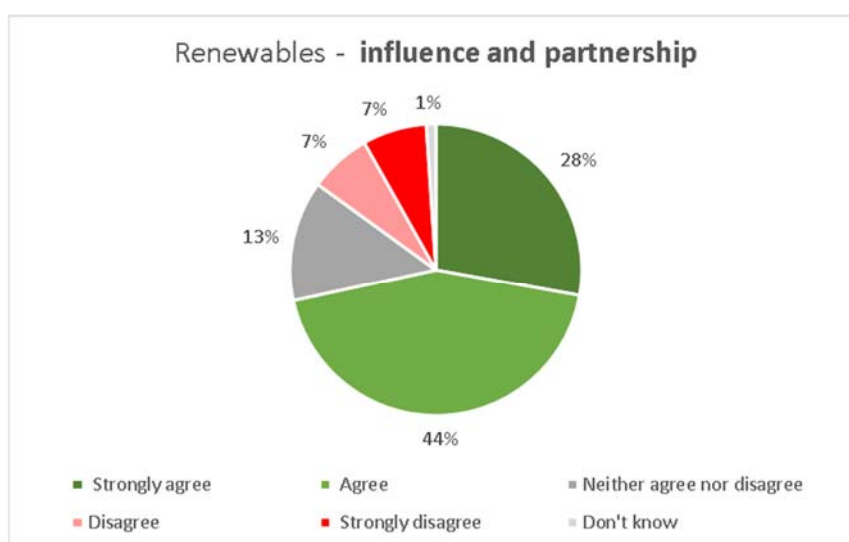
Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	79.1
Organisations	77.2
Parish/Town Councils	75.0
Businesses	69.3

Overall	62.6
Under 65's	59.9
Disabled	48.2

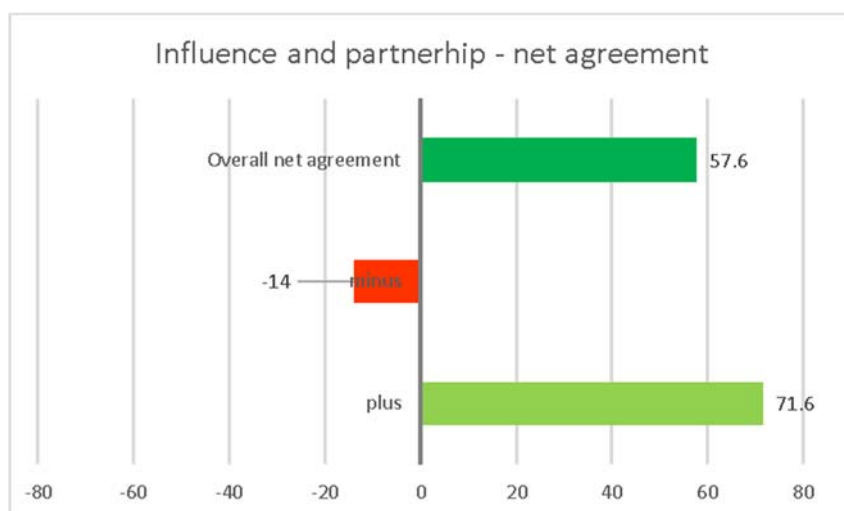
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Indirect influence – renewable energy. This ranged from a high 79.1 for Elected members down to a still high 48.2 for disabled respondents. The overall figure was 62.6.

Q. What we can influence and partnership

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	341	536	164	84	87	13
% of all who responded	27.8%	43.8%	13.4%	6.9%	7.1%	1.1%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with we suggest we can influence and partnership on renewable energy. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 72% agree and 14% disagree.



Influence and partnership ~ Net Agreement = 71.6 minus 14.0 = plus 57.6

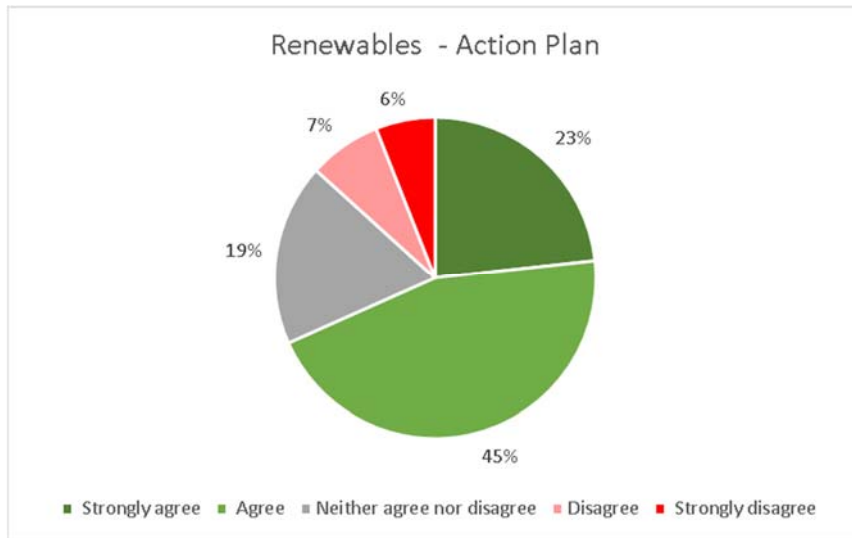
Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	87.5
Organisations	74.3
Parish/Town Councils	72.5
Under 65's	57.8
Overall	57.6
Businesses	45.8
Disabled	44.7

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Influence and partnership – renewable energy. This ranged from a high 87.5 for Elected members down to 44.7 for disabled respondents. The overall figure was 57.6.

Renewable Energy Action Plan - The action plan identifies where we see Dorset Council can take action.

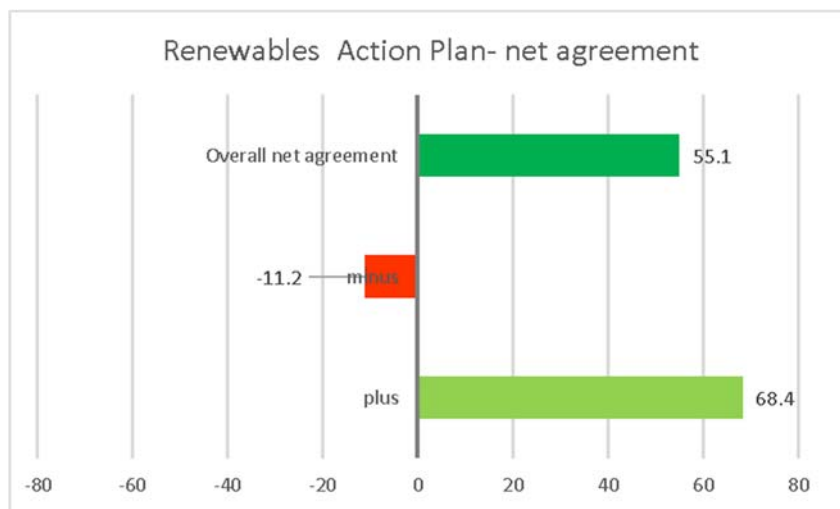
Q Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	287	556	227	90	74
% of all who responded	23.3%	45.1%	18.4%	7.3%	6.0%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with we suggest we can influence and partnership on renewable energy action plan. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 68% agree and 13% disagree.

Action Plan ~ Net Agreement = 68.4 minus 13.3 = plus 55.1



Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	78.3
Parish/Town Councils	62.1
Organisations	58.3
Under 65's	55.5
Overall	55.1
Disabled	36.8
Businesses	36.4

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table above were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on

Action Plan– renewable energy. This ranged from a high 78.3 for Elected members down to 36.4 from business respondents. The overall figure was 55.1.

Q. Please explain why you think this and if there is anything fundamental that you feel we have missed in our "renewable energy" area for action -759 responses

Q. Please explain why you think this? 520 responses

The table below combines the two questions on renewables. The analysis of the 1,279 comments have focused on the number of times the issue has been raised. The table below show the top issues raised with multiple support. A further 25 issues were also identified and analysed. The key concerns have risen to the top of the list below and these include very strong support for lobbying the government, supporting offshore wind generation, making new development zero carbon, taking urgent action and including renewables in new builds.

RENEWABLE ENERGY - issues	mentions
Planning - all new developments should be zero carbon	207
In favour of wind - major offshore development	171
Urgency over taking action	80
Planning - enforce inclusion of renewable energy	77
Lobby government to revise planning legislation and building regulations	73
Planning needs to oppose fossil fuel extraction	73
Investigate resources in tidal, wave, hydro, geothermal etc	70
Dorset Council property estate should incorporate renewable energy	66
Against Navitus Bay windfarm proposals	64
Renewable Energy is the key to success	60
The Council should divest its pension funds from fossil fuel investments	57
In favour of hydrogen	49
Against Biomass	48
In favour of solar pv - on roofs / car parks/brownfield	44
Should seek funding for district heat networks	42
Renewables can use land needed for uses	42
District heat networks - develop NFP builds	41
In favour of wind turbines	41
Use County farms for renewables	38
Promote information about renewables	38
District heat networks - partner with commercial house builders	37
Lobby government to relax planning for onshore renewables	36
Lobby government to re-introduce FIT subsidies	36
In favour of Navitus Bay	36
Dorset Council to take a leading role & deliver local area energy plans to decarbonise using a systems approach	35
Small scale domestic & community-led renewables schemes should be encouraged	34
Lobby government for a "Strategy for Heat"	33
Energy Efficiency including retro fit need to be given more priority	32
Positive planning approach	32

Against Incineration -	27
Create renewable energy from brownfield sites	25
Encourage nuclear power	24
Cost - concerns over renewables options	23
Against wind turbine proposals	22
Environmental impact of renewables	21
In favour of tidal power	20
Need better energy storage	17
Action Plan - not ambitious enough	16
District heat networks - use of CIL	15
Keep food production over renewable energy proposals	15
Strategy on what actually is low carbon	15
Lobby government for incentives to fit renewable energy	14
Against self-sufficiency in renewable energy	14
In favour of solar pv	14
DC Energy supply should be 100% renewable	13
Improve planning on listed/conservation to aid energy improvements	13
Need large scale -renewable energy schemes	13
Actions - Not SMART	12
Reduce influence of NIMBYs	12
In favour of using hydro energy	10
Against using hydrogen	10
Against off-shore wind generation	10
In favour of solar farms	10
In favour of the strategy	10
In favour of incineration	9
Renewable energy installations can impact on the landscape	9
Action Plan - good	8
Against using county farms to create renewable energy	8
Fuel poverty issues	8
Lobby government for more funding	8
Lobby government to reverse Navitus Bay decision	8
Strategy needs to be embedded in the Local Plan	8
Dorset should be self-sufficient in renewable energy	8
Biomass - must be sustainable	7
Importance of community schemes	7
Cost - too vague	7
Incineration - Portland - against	7
Extend Low Carbon Dorset scheme	7
Lobby government for net zero strategy	7
Concerns over large scale renewable energy installations	7
Wave power is important	7
Against solar farms	7
Support local Energy projects	6

Organisational Responses

The Ministry of Justice said “As the second-largest central Government estate, the MOJ is very clear on the important role it must play in meeting central governments net-zero target”

The Forestry Commission support the proposals and said “It is positive to see the ambition to incorporate biomass into the solution in the 'Direct' section above. This must be supported by a focus on the supply chain of biomass and not importing from outside the County or region. A robust sustainable woodland culture needs to flourish in the county with a forest network that supplies multiple Natural Capital benefits such as recreation” Further comments needs separate consideration.

Dorset Wildlife Trust said “As we saw through the original solar power proposal at Rampisham Down, sometimes the right type of development can be proposed in completely the wrong place and therefore present a potential net loss for the environment. It is crucial that the two crises are addressed together and not played off against each other”

Dorset Local Nature Partnership said” Consideration to be given on how renewables can impact on biodiversity. For example: • Consideration of use on existing roof space on sites of low biodiversity value accompanied by enhancement for nature. • Unintended consequences for nature from biomass energy such as important grassland sites being lost to maize to feed bio-digestors). • Nature conservation risks and opportunities within the marine environment. • We would welcome reference to the LNP’s role in the Low Carbon Dorset Programme (all four LCD case studies used in the strategy were projects approved by the LNP panel).

Topic Area - Buildings

The survey said "In order to create a carbon neutral Dorset, all carbon emissions from Dorset buildings will need to stop. All energy used for power will need to come from renewable sources. Dorset Council has limited powers to achieve this. It will require everyone to take action in their homes and businesses. However, we do have control of our own current buildings and any future buildings that are constructed on our land. We are also able to work with partners.

DIRECT

- Lead by example by ensuring Dorset Council's estate becomes zero carbon by 2040
- Ensure climate change is a central consideration throughout the asset review, and in the development of Dorset Council's Asset Management plan
- Develop and promote case studies and examples of best practice on our own estate to encourage replication by others
- Establish policies to ensure that any of the Council's new build projects are designed to be zero carbon from the outset
- Continue upgrade off all Dorset streetlights to LEDs

INDIRECT (through services)

- Encourage designs and layouts which lend themselves to low-carbon energy solutions, and provide guidance and advice for developers to achieve zero carbon standards
- Ensure the Dorset Housing Strategy incorporates the reduction of carbon emissions and increased risk to climate impacts
- Develop local plan policies to ensure climate risks are identified and avoided in new developments, such as flood risks and overheating
- Secure funding to expand and extend the Low Carbon Dorset Programme. If this is successful, seek funding to extend it further, both in time and scope

INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

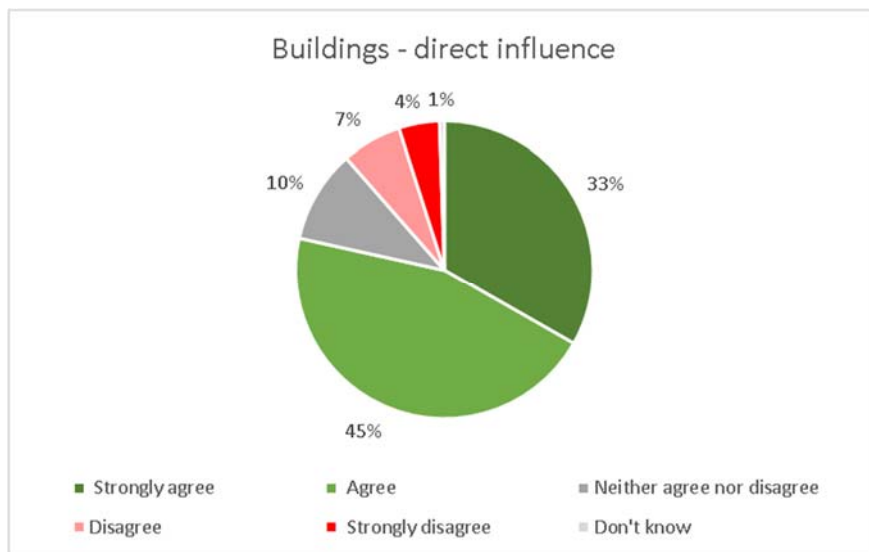
- Lobby government for clarity on national strategy for heat and national policy framework
- Work in partnership to deliver programmes to improve energy efficiency of housing stock (e.g further expand Healthy Homes Scheme)
- Decarbonise heating by investigating largescale installation of low carbon heating and undertaking heat mapping to identify opportunities
- Educate residential and non-residential sectors on low carbon technologies, energy efficiency, and sources of funding to encourage behaviour change & greater uptake of low-carbon technology
- Work with partners to increase climate change resilience of communities & buildings by understanding the future climate risks within Dorset"

Buildings - The above is taken from the strategy and identifies the areas for action where we see Dorset Council can either directly impact, indirectly impact or only influence outcomes.

Do you agree with what we have proposed?

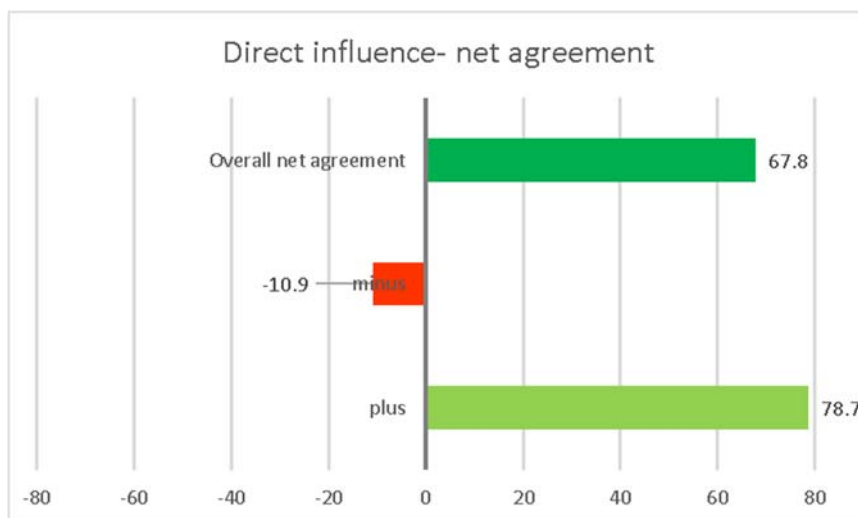
Q. What we can directly impact?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	383	521	116	75	51	6
% of all who responded	33.2%	45.2%	10.1%	6.5%	4.4%	0.5%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with we suggest we can directly influence on buildings. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 78% agree and 11% disagree.

Buildings Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 78.7 minus 10.9 = plus 67.8

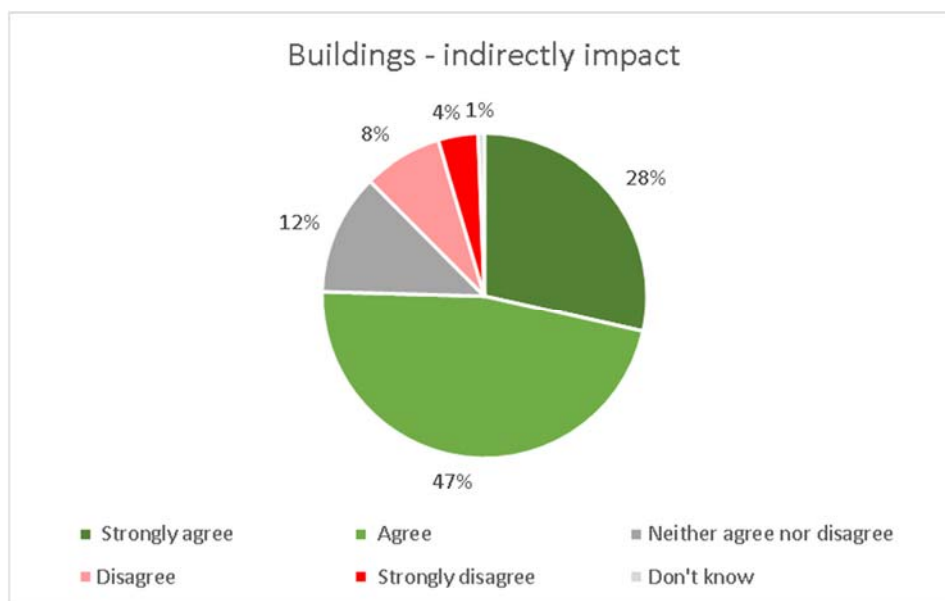


Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	91.0
Businesses	81.1
Organisations	78.7
Parish/Town Councils	69.3
Overall	67.8
Under 65's	65.9
Disabled	64.9

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Indirect influence – buildings. This ranged from a very high 91.0 for Elected members down to a still high 64.9 for disabled respondents. The overall figure was 67.8

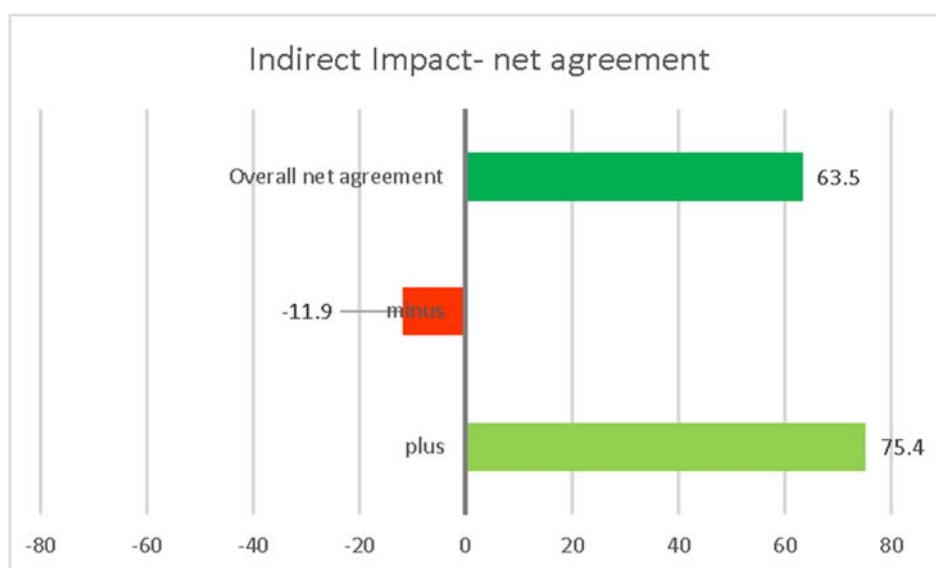
Q. What we can indirectly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	323	531	137	89	45	7
% of all who responded	28.5%	46.9%	12.1%	7.9%	4.0%	0.6%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with we suggest we can indirectly influence on buildings. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 75% agree and 12% disagree.

Buildings - Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 75.4 minus 11.9 = plus 63.5

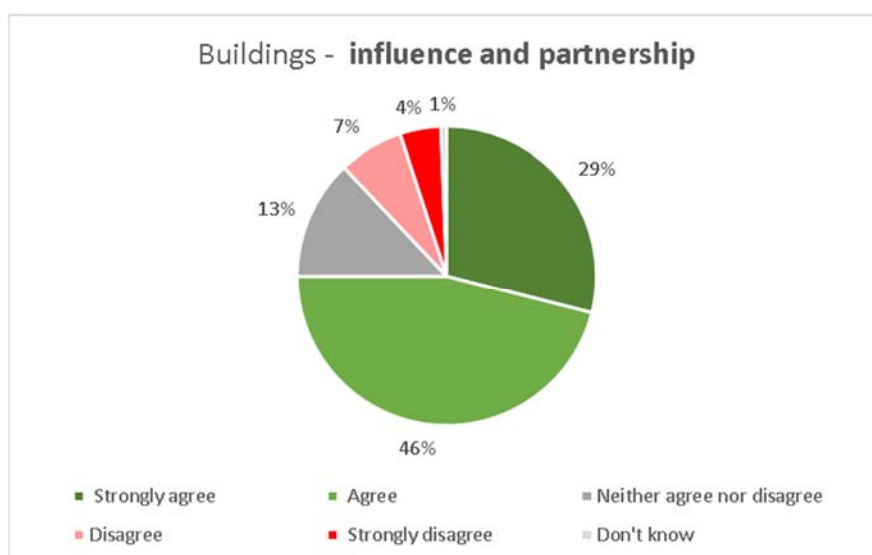


Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	78.2
Businesses	49.9
Organisations	80.9
Parish/Town Councils	73.2
Overall	63.5
Under 65's	59.4
Disabled	47.4

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Indirect influence – buildings. This ranged from a high 78.2 for Elected members down to a still high 47.4 for disabled respondents. The overall figure was 63.5.

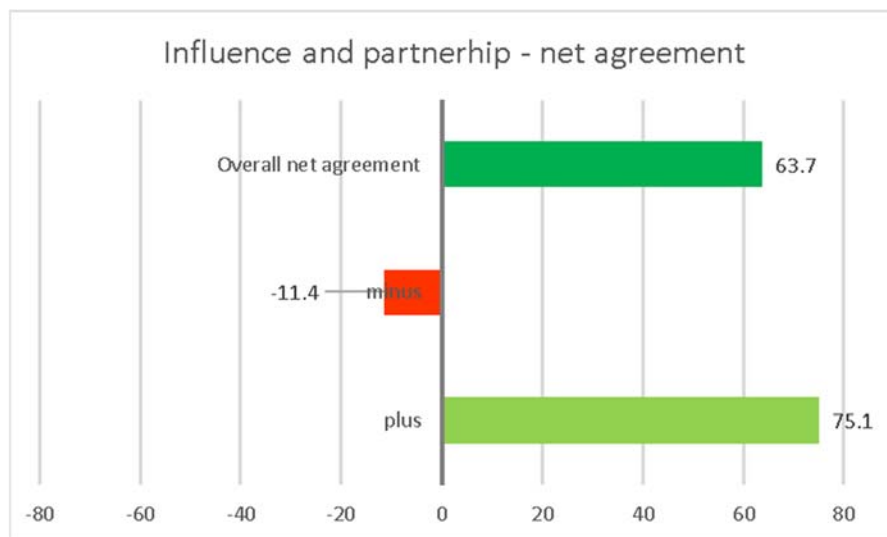
Q. What we can influence and partnership

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	327	520	146	79	50	7
% of all who responded	29.0%	46.1%	12.9%	7.0%	4.4%	0.6%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with we suggest we can influence and partnership on buildings. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 75% agree and 11% disagree.

Buildings - Influence and partnership ~ Net Agreement = 75.1 minus 11.4 = plus 63.7



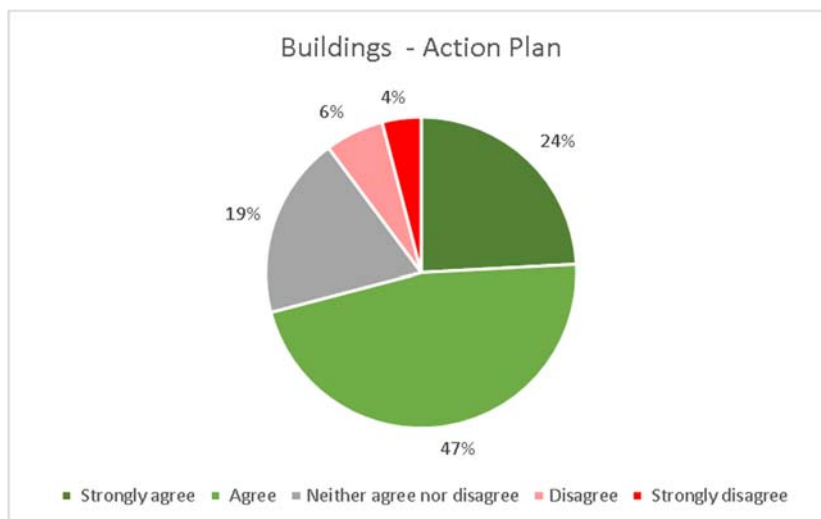
Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	91.0
Parish/Town Councils	77.8
Organisations	75.8
Businesses	66.7
Overall	63.7
Under 65's	62.3
Disabled	46.3

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on influence and partnership – buildings. This ranged from a very high 91.0 for Elected members down to a still high 46.3 for disabled respondents. The overall figure was 63.7.

Buildings Action Plan - The action plan identifies where we see Dorset Council can take action.

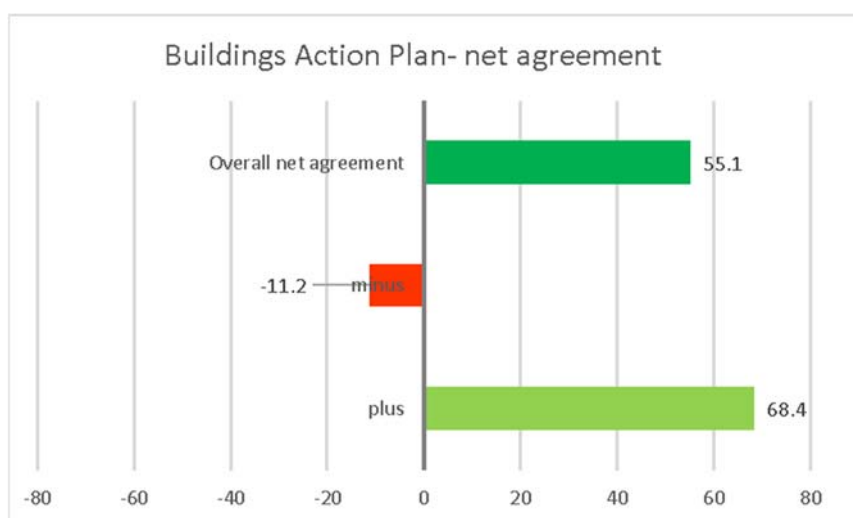
Q Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	280	542	219	71	47
% of all who responded	24.2%	46.8%	18.9%	6.1%	4.1%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with we suggest we can on our Buildings Action Plan. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 68% agree and 11% disagree.

Buildings Action Plan ~ Net Agreement = 68.4 minus 11.2 = plus 55.1



Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	86.4
Parish/Town Councils	80.8
Organisations	65.7
Under 65's	58.7
Businesses	55.5
Overall	55.1
Disabled	49.1

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Buildings – Action Plan. This ranged from a very high 86.4 for Elected members down to a still high 49.1 for disabled respondents. The overall figure was 55.1.

Q Please explain why you think this and if there is anything fundamental that you feel we have missed in "buildings" area for action? 583 responses

Q Please explain why you think this. 340 responses

The table below combines the two questions on buildings. The analysis of the 923 comments have focused on the number of times the issue has been raised. The table below show the top 69 issues raised with multiple support. A further 32 issues were also analysed. The key concerns have risen to the top of the list below and these include very strong support for developers building homes to zero carbon standard, faster action and the importance of retrofit. Other supported stronger actions, lobbying government and leading by example on its own estate.

BUILDINGS - issues	Mentions
Developers should be required to make all new homes zero carbon / sustainable.	262
2040 target not tough enough. Action is needed faster.	186
Emphasis needs to be on existing retro fit as will have biggest benefit.	120
Actions too vague / not stretching far enough.	73
Central Government must be lobbied to develop strategies for heat and low carbon housing policies.	70
DC estate good place to start / lead by example.	63
New developments need to be better planned / enforced to ensure higher energy and ecological standards and reduced transport impacts and flood risk.	53
Consider materials used in construction of new buildings.	39
Maintain working from home to reduce carbon footprint and reduce DC building stock.	38
More needs to be done to allow / guide historic / listed buildings to improve energy standards e.g. insulation, better windows, solar panels, etc.	35
Consider the designation of Dorset towns as "Garden Towns."	32
Work with stakeholders to develop a holistic systems-based approach.	31
Require the accurate performance testing and reporting of new buildings.	25
Concern over heating systems within properties (e.g. heat pumps, nuclear power).	21
Land which is sensitive (e.g. AONB) should be protected and residents listened to with regard to wildlife, flooding, access etc.	19
More education needed for general public.	15
LED lighting needs to be designed to limit light pollution and protect dark skies and biodiversity in Dorset.	13
Create buildings that allow people to live within a mile or so of their jobs/schools, which is the only real way to drive down transport emissions.	13
Grants, funding (eg low council tax) / support needed to encourage households to change heating systems – ensure poorer families not disadvantaged.	12
Dorset Council should work with schools and FE colleges, employers, town and parish councils to develop training and apprenticeship opportunities for 'green jobs' in the retrofit sector.	12
Transport implications of development often not effectively considered.	12
Concern over use of money / resources from Council.	10
LED streetlights not effective - no more.	10
No new buildings when existing ones can be repurposed.	10
Businesses need guidance/support/incentives to become a greener business.	10

Better building design / layout - especially need to be more flexible and move away from traditional designs/aesthetics.	9
Work with government to ensure higher standards remain affordable.	8
Some form of financial incentive would be useful (eg. tax breaks, funding), especially with low income households and small local businesses in regards to improving their buildings carbon emissions.	8
More LED streetlights needed.	7
Insist new housing developments include good quality social housing with low heating requirements and Electric Vehicle charging points.	7
Consideration of car charging ports on new builds.	7
Regulate builders and tradesmen.	6
DC have limited powers – stick to things you can do.	5
Rented properties should have an energy certificate and the rent set lower, by a rent tribunal, if the landlord does not make improvements within a time limit set.	5
A need for all new properties to have some form of garden to allow residents to grow their own produce.	5
Mandate more tree planting.	5
Energy wasted by using lighting overnight when not needed.	4
Landlords to be incentivised to improve the existing housing stock for rented properties.	4
Green passports for buildings. These could set a clear plan for existing buildings and be transferable between building owners.	4
Churches have more community buildings than any other voluntary sector (including village halls), so it would be good to explore energy use/efficiency/insulation solutions with them.	4
Consider tidal power.	4
Concern over funding for the proposal.	3
Turn off street lights after midnight / timed lighting.	3
Lighting in Dorset Council buildings.	3
Work with buildings regulations inspector to change the minimum insulation requirements in building of all new planning.	3
Provision for more affordable housing is of far greater importance than the use of green energy.	3
Consider the visual aspect of designs and not just the energy aspects so this approach does not counter other aspects of the strategy related to wellbeing and natural assets.	3
Concern over cavity wall insulation.	3
Implications of population growth in Dorset needs to be acknowledged, understood and managed.	3
Concern over danger of using hydrogen as heat source.	3
Issues using survey.	2
Concern over use of 'Flicker-Free' LED lights.	2
Actively avoid extensive building on greenfield areas.	2
Planning permissions for larger sites, supermarkets, car parks etc could be dependent on the provision of solar in these locations to start to move away from the use of green field sites.	2
Consideration for social justice when developing new builds.	2
Create initiatives to inspire other residents to lead by eco-friendly / energy saving lifestyle.	2

Add biodiversity considerations here. e.g. swift boxes where appropriate, hedgehog highways, siting of buildings.	2
Activities which destroy or damage environmentally beneficial areas should be prevented- unless there is a corresponding contribution to create better such areas as well.	2
Strategy does not acknowledge coastal change.	2
Need to further consider impacts of development / human activity of food plains and seek legislation changes to reduce flood risk.	2
Ensure recycling of grey water (rain water) in new builds.	2
Concerns over impact on Dorset's coastline.	2
Ensure safe walking and cycling routes are included in community development (to shops, health, recreational and leisure facilities).	2
Concern over air pollution caused by transportation.	2
Concerns over tourism - implications that heavy traffic will bring.	2
Do more to address impacts of industrial agriculture.	2
Concerns over boilers as an alternative green source.	2
Many residents in villages rely on oil fired central heating. What can be done to raise awareness of the need to change to low carbon heating options?	2
Domestic woodburning stoves should only be permitted for buildings that are off grid.	2

Organisational responses

The **Forestry Commission** said “The plan only seems to focus on energy production and usage of development. It refers to the whole-life costs of carbon in the remainder of the building materials as 'tests'. There is no point in creating homes that use zero carbon if the choice of building process itself generates large volumes of unnecessary carbon. An action must be inserted to ensure low carbon building materials and techniques. For example, this will involve substituting concrete and steel for timber framed houses. This is a tried and tested method of producing good quality housing and no longer experimental. Using timber in this way locks up the carbon for generations and by harvesting timber allows the forests to grow at their quickest, locking up more carbon. Timber should be specified as sustainably grown in the UK to avoid import of timber and the 'exporting' of carbon. An assessment of ecological impact of building methods and materials can be found in the BRE Green Guide.”

The Dorset Wildlife Trust said “Some species have adapted to make extensive use of the built environment. Requirements in planning for protection and enhancement of wildlife within buildings, and retro-fitting of council buildings with features for wildlife could have been actioned.”

Dorset Local Nature Partnership said “We support the energy efficiency areas for action and action plan in principle, which are in line with our climate change mitigation position paper. Consideration to be given on enhancements to building and assets to support nature for example:

- Declining species, including bats (several of Dorset's bat species are regularly found in buildings), swifts, swallows and barn owls, have adapted to make extensive use of the built environment. Requirements in planning for protection and enhancement of wildlife and retrofitting buildings with features such as bat tiles and swift nests can all be beneficial.
- Enhancements to the immediate grounds around the built estate should be considered – small gardens or patches of ground offer opportunities for plants and features that benefit insects, birds and other wildlife. Such features also improve health and wellbeing through ensuring an attractive nature-rich living and working environment (also supporting the economic productivity of staff).

Food and Drink

Areas for Action...

The survey said “To reduce the environmental impacts of food production, but still meet the rising demands, more food will need to be produced using less land and emitting fewer greenhouse gases. This will mean farming practices within Dorset will need to change. There will also need to be a significant shift in the behaviour of consumers here in Dorset. Dorset Council must work towards reducing our carbon emissions, food poverty and the level of waste produced, all while meeting the increasing demand for food. To do so, we must help by establishing the following initiatives.

DIRECT

- Work with Council tenants and concessions to reduce food waste and promote less packaging
- Continued adoption of the Council’s single use plastic policy throughout its estate, operations, tenants and concessions
- Increase range of edible fruits, flowers, and vegetables in Council owned parks, rooftops, and open spaces
- Reduce use of fertilizers on Council land by increased use of locally produced compost

INDIRECT (through services)

- Work to develop opportunities for enhancing Dorset’s ecological networks
- Work with partners to reduce meat and increase plant-based meals in care homes and schools
- Work with Council tenants and concessionaires to reduce the sale of products with high GHG emissions
- Develop funding scheme to improve the efficiency of Council (Tricuro sites / other care homes) and schools’ catering equipment, and switch to electric sources to allow for carbon neutral catering
- Work with County Farm tenants to encourage the adoption of more climate and wildlife friendly practices

INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

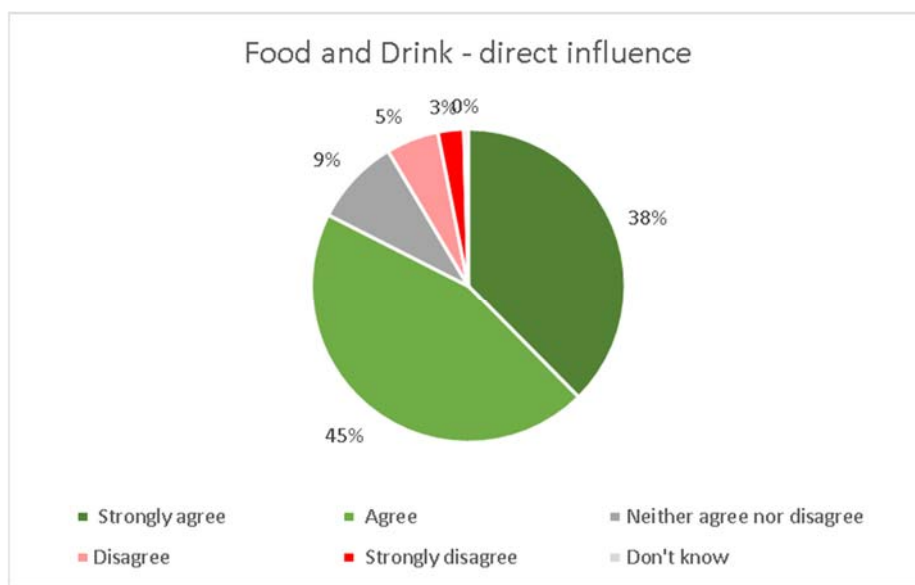
- Continue to work with producers and partners to promote 'local food' and reduce food miles
- Promote home growing and allotments to Dorset residents
- Explore the adoption of tools to help engage school staff (and potentially students) to create low-carbon meals, with consideration of ingredients, food miles, and cooking methods
- Promote Green Kitchen Standard & Food for Life to Dorset businesses
- Work with partners to promote low-carbon affordable food options to Dorset residents
- Work with partners to help food and drink suppliers within Dorset to be resilient to climate change Food and drink”

Food and drink - The table is taken from the strategy and identifies the areas for action where we see Dorset Council can either directly impact, indirectly impact or only influence outcomes.

Do you agree with what we have proposed?

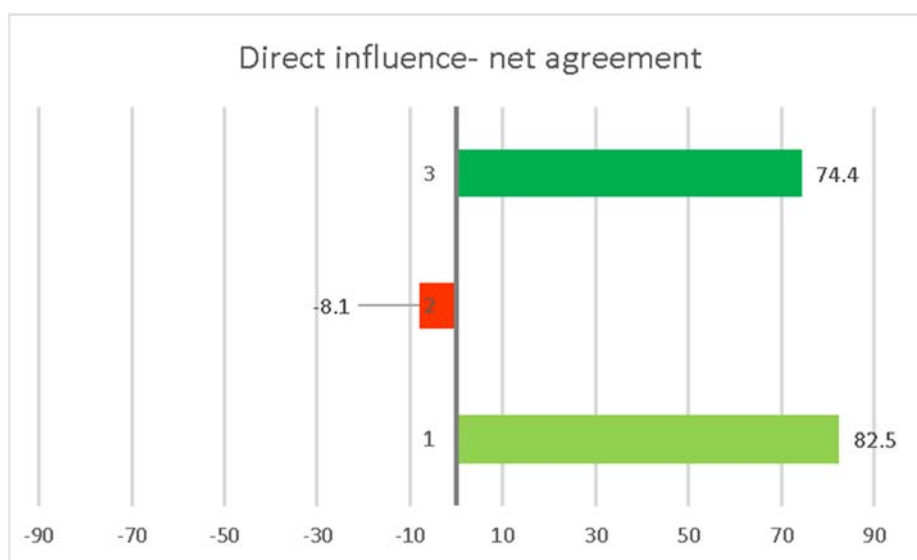
Q Food and Drink - What we can directly impact?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	423	505	101	61	30	5
% of all who responded	37.6%	44.9%	9.0%	5.4%	2.7%	0.4%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can directly influence on food and drink. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 83% agree and 8% disagree.

Food and drink Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 82.5 minus 8.1 = plus 74.4

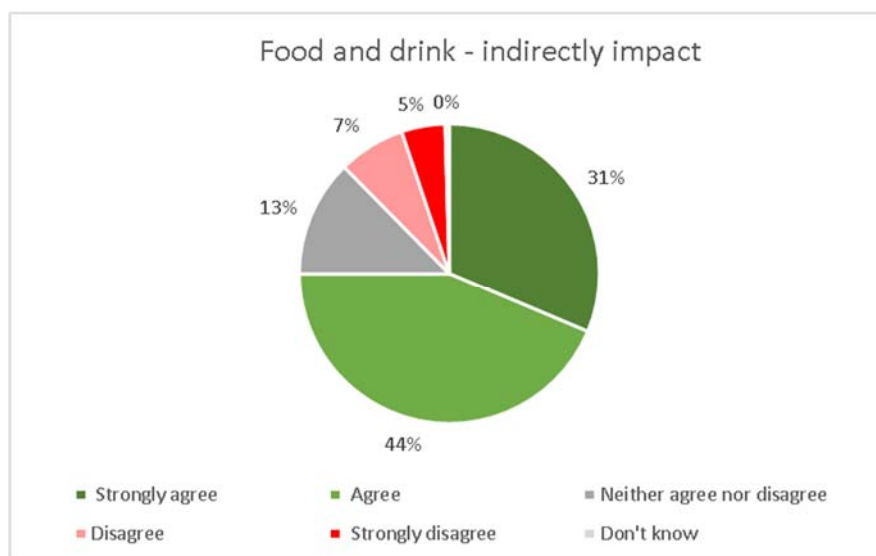


Response Group	Net Agreement
Overall	74.4
Parish/Town Councils	74.0
Elected Members	72.8
Under 65's	72.3
Organisations	66.6
Disabled	60.0
Businesses	54.8

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on food and drink – Direct influence. This ranged from a high 74.0 for Parish and Town Councils down to a still high 54.8 for Businesses. The overall figure was 74.4

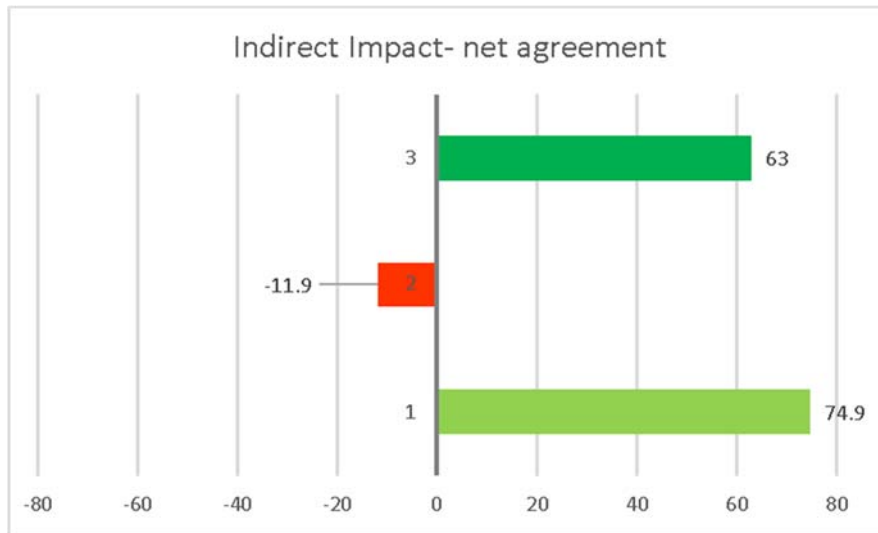
Q Food and drink - What we can indirectly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	347	483	140	80	52	5
% of all who responded	31.3%	43.6%	12.6%	7.2%	4.7%	0.5%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can indirectly influence on food and drink. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 75% agree and 12% disagree.

Food and drink - Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 74.9 minus 11.9 = plus 63.0

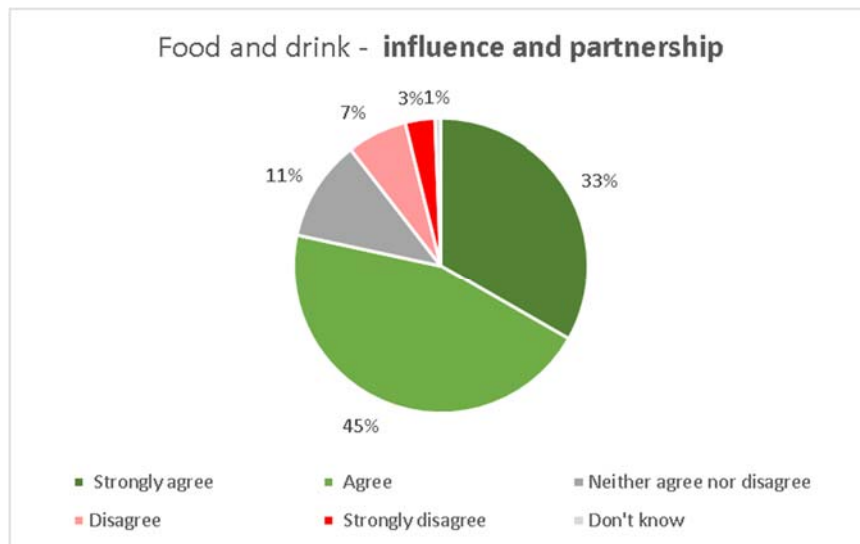


Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	72.8
Businesses	63.7
Overall	63.0
Under 65's	61.0
Parish/Town Councils	60.0
Organisations	55.9
Disabled	37.0

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on food and drink – Indirect influence. This ranged from a high 72.8 for Elected Members down to 37.0 for disabled. The overall figure was 74.4

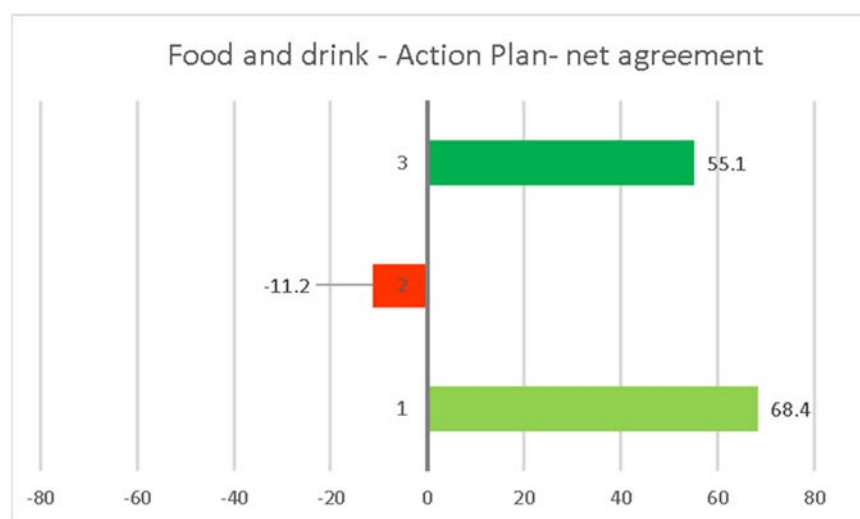
Q Food and drink - What we can influence and partnership

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	368	499	123	73	36	7
% of all who responded	33.3%	45.1%	11.1%	6.6%	3.3%	0.6%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can influence and partnership on food and drink. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 78% agree and 10% disagree.

Food and Drink - Influence and partnership ~ Net Agreement = 78.4 minus 9.9 = plus 68.5



Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	77.3
Under 65's	66.1
Businesses	63.7
Organisations	56.3
Overall	55.1
Disabled	52.8
Parish/Town Councils	48.0

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Food

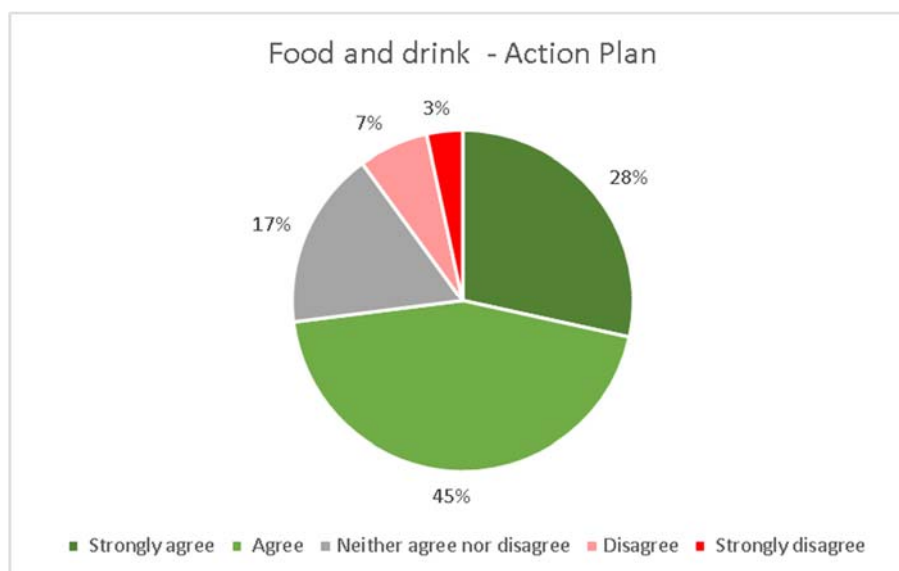
and drink – influence and partnership. This ranged from a high 77.3 for Elected Members down to 48.0 for Town and Parish Councils. The overall figure was 55.1

Food and Drink Action Plan

We have identified a number of initial targets and specific actions that Dorset Council can take to address the areas above. The action plan identifies where we see Dorset Council can take action.

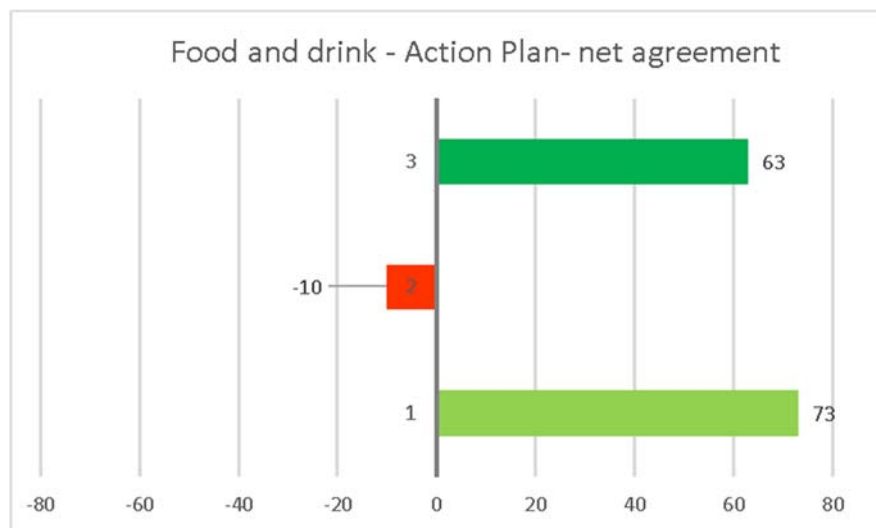
Q Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	318	499	190	74	38
% of all who responded	28.4%	44.6%	17.0%	6.6%	3.4%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest in our food and drink action plan. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 73% agree and 10% disagree.

Food and Drink - Action Plan ~ Net Agreement = 73.0 minus 10.0 = plus 63.0



Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	86.4
Overall	63.0
Under 65's	61.7
Organisations	51.5
Businesses	50.0
Disabled	44.4
Parish/Town Councils	26.9

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Food and drink – Action Plan. This ranged from a high 86.4 for Elected Members down to 26.9 for Town and Parish Councils. The overall figure was 63.0

Q Please explain why you think this and if there is anything fundamental that you feel we have missed in "food and drink" area for action? 571 responses

Q Please explain why you think this. 340 responses

The table below combines the two questions on food and drink. The analysis of the 881 comments have focused on the number of times the issue has been raised. The table below show the 75 top issues raised. A further 33 issues were analysed. The key concerns have risen to the top of the list below and these include support for farming practises, concern over protection of soil, need for organic farming, concerns over chemicals and pesticides and supermarket food.

FOOD AND DRINK	Mentions
Support / incentivise farmers to undergo sustainable farming practices.	120
Concern over protection of soil.	89
Implement organic farming.	71
Ban use of chemicals, fertilisers and pesticides in farming.	70
Encourage supermarkets / shops to sell more local, natural food produce.	70
Encourage vegan / vegetarian / plant based lifestyle.	65

Actions don't go far enough / too vague / not strict enough.	53
Promote home growing and allotments.	53
Can't force lifestyle changes on people / don't enforce veganism.	46
Concern over livestock / GHG emissions.	45
Quicker action needed.	43
General education needed for both adults and children about food and drink production.	43
DC have ability to manage food and drink through procurement.	40
Need for sustainable aquaculture.	40
Concerns over carbon sequestration in farming practices.	38
Address issue of palm oil.	37
Concern over flood risk management.	30
Ensure maintenance of healthy food chains which support natural predators of food crop pests.	29
Educate on the benefits of eating less meat.	23
Need to address use of plastic packaging in supermarkets.	21
Encourage consumption of locally / better produced food / meat.	20
Concern / disagreement over proposals to stop care home residents eating meat.	18
Reinstate town markets to help farmers sell produce.	16
Create community orchards.	16
Introduce sustainable farming practices to produce meat.	14
Dorset Council to lead by example.	12
Concern over Council's ability to implement proposed ideas.	11
Enforce ban on single plastics in supermarkets.	11
Funding for businesses to opt for eco-friendly packaging options.	11
Concern / disagreement over plans to not offer meat meals at schools.	11
Bring back home economics / cooking lessons in schools.	11
Fruit and veg to be available in shops during their natural season.	10
Farming produce in Dorset is too expensive.	8
Promote local shopping.	8
Work with CLA and NFU.	7
Minimising packaging should be an integral part of the Food and Drink strategy.	7
Need for animals to graze on land.	6
Move away from dairy farming.	6
Farmers know far more about agriculture than the Councils officers.	6
Recycling deposits in each countryside area.	5
Concern over residential food waste.	5
Focus on improving nutrition of residents.	5
All schools to produce their own food.	5
Promotion of meat free days in schools.	5
Work with schools to offer training and apprenticeships in sustainable food management.	5
Concern over carbon emissions and litter emitted from tourism.	5

Work with AONB.	5
More needs to be done to educate staff about single use plastic.	4
Dorset Council land to be used for allotments.	4
Ensure farmers do not waste produce that is not cosmetically / conventionally attractive / normal.	4
Offer grants to help small shops to encourage organic food sales and supply.	4
Community growing initiatives.	4
Encourage residents to cook from scratch.	4
More locally and ethically produced food in schools.	4
River catchment management.	4
Plant more trees.	4
Dorset Council to ensure that all plastics can be recycled easily.	3
Collect compostable / biodegradable packaging from households.	3
Work with Local Nature Partnership.	3
Opportunities to work with town and parish councils.	3
More street and kerbside recycling needed.	3
Businesses to offer paid for paper bags instead of plastic.	3
Consider how plan will affect farmers individually.	3
Encourage no dig and no ploughing methods for food growers and producers.	3
Farm shops to clearly state the country of origin for their meat.	3
Look into ways to make use of spare space for growing food.	3
Create a "Dorset brand" of vegetables.	3
More ethically produced food in care homes.	3
More consideration to be given to how surplus and waste foods can be avoided while offering support to those in poverty.	3
Put more pressure on supermarkets to buy locally produced goods.	3
Install food waste reducing community fridges and milk refill stations.	3
Concern over quality of hospital food.	3
Better quality food for schools.	3
No new supermarket developments on edges of towns.	3
More roadside verges to be created for wildlife.	3

Organisational Comments (selected)

The **NFU** responded to this topic disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with indirect impacts, and influence and partnership. Strongly disagree with point 2: "work to reduce meat in schools and care-homes" They also raised concerns with the Action Plan. They said The NFU believes that the agricultural sector is very much part of the solution to decarbonising the UK economy and has committed to achieving Net Zero by 2040 which means as an industry there is leadership and support for developing net zero policies that support farmers and the delivery of wider environmental and social benefits. A food economy that supports farming businesses taking action to have a positive impact on the environment both at a climate level but also wide landscape, biodiversity and social level. Improve farm economics by accessing markets that pay a better return for agricultural products at a national and international scale."

Whilst supporting the strategy and actions the **Forestry Commission** said " I would like to see an action under Partnerships to tackle the carbon and pollutants than come from agricultural land. Working with partners to develop schemes to see an uptake of techniques of Agroforestry on farms The County Farms could be used as trial sites to showcase the benefits this can bring to the agricultural landscape without farm reducing production" They also added "a missed opportunity is to support Agroforestry on farms" explaining their thinking.

The **Dorset Wildlife Trust** said "There is mention of the impact of pesticides on nature, however the focus is on direct effects (toxicity) only, whilst indirect effects are in some cases more significant.

We appreciate that Dorset Council does not have direct control over land management other than its own land, however it can:

- o Encourage nature-beneficial land management through planning policy – for example continuing to support nitrogen and phosphate neutral development.
- o Support environmental land management advisory services such as those provided by DWT, Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group SW, and others.
- o Given that the report states "The Dorset County Farm Estate is currently focused on carbon intensive practices providing little ecological or carbon sequestration gain", commit to providing tenants with incentives for better practice and reviewing and revising tenancies as they come up"

Dorset Local nature Partnership said " We support the food and drink areas for action and action plan in principle. Consideration to be given on wider issues and opportunities for nature, of which some have a carbon reduction benefit as well. We suggest that the objective to "Increase local, low-carbon food production in Dorset" should read "Increase local, low-carbon, high nature food production in Dorset." • Recognise the significant different in both climate change and ecological impacts between the most damaging food production methods and those which benefit the environment, such as low intensity, low input, high quality grass-fed outdoor reared livestock. • Emphasise meat of high quality and high environmental standards, whilst reducing the consumption of that produced using high carbon lower ecological benefit methods. • It is not necessarily true that "Land made available to increase biodiversity will reduce the amount of land available for food production". It is true that change is needed and in some cases that is taking land out of intensive farming. However, it might still be available for food production, through using regenerative methods, creating new wildlife-rich grasslands which are grazed or establishing agroforestry for example. • Opportunities should be sought to produce food in ways that enable nature to recover – a Nature Recovery Network should include areas where food is produced but where wildlife will also thrive. • The technical report mentions pesticides' impacts on nature however it focusses on direct effects (toxicity) only, whilst indirect effects (eradication of beneficial species and breaking of food chains) are arguably more significant.

The need to reduce food waste is mentioned, and this is crucial; less waste effectively increases production without taking any more land. Reference to soils should be included. Loss and deterioration of soil is a major cause of carbon emissions, more carbon is stored in the soil than above ground. • Diffuse pollution from soil, nutrients, fertilisers and pesticides is affecting streams, rivers, harbours and ultimately the sea, causing their own contribution to the ecological crisis. Dealing with this can help address both crises. Encourage nature-beneficial land management through planning policy – for example continuing to support nitrogen and phosphate neutral development. Support land management advisory services such as those provided by DWT, Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group SW, and others. The report states "The Dorset County Farm Estate is currently focused on carbon intensive practices providing little ecological or carbon sequestration gain". There is little action suggested in the current draft to address this challenge and opportunity. There is no mention of seafood and sustainable fishing in this section. "

Topic Area – Economy

Areas for Action...

The survey said “We will need to create a zero-carbon economy here in Dorset. This means that emissions from the Dorset’s commercial and industrial sector will need to stop whilst making sure the county’s economy still thrives. Dorset Council cannot singlehandedly these kind of emissions. But it can work with partners, influence services and develop existing programmes to drive transition to a zero carbon economy in Dorset.

DIRECT

- Ensure Dorset Council procurement supports sustainable development by prioritising social & environmental wellbeing as well as economic value
- Build renewable energy infrastructure at Dorset Innovation Park

INDIRECT (through services)

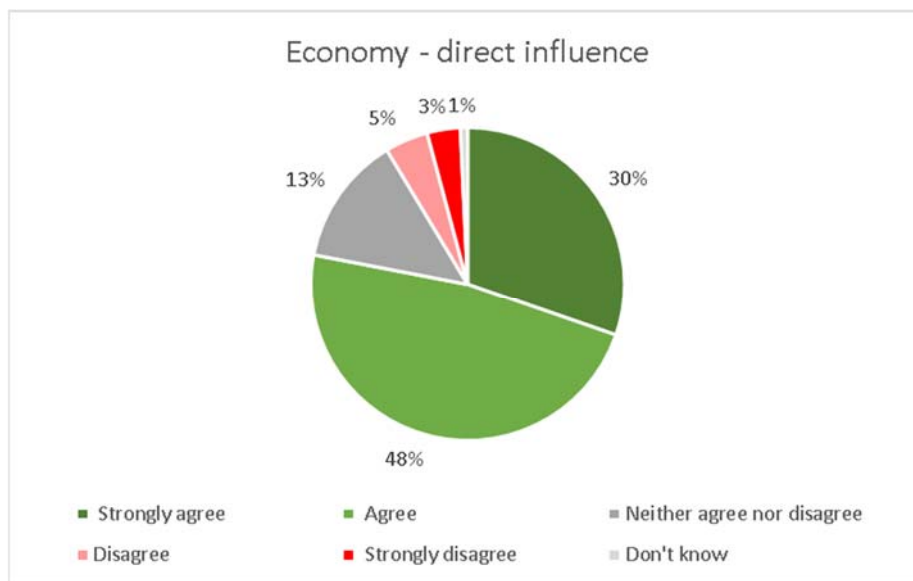
- Support the expansion of the Dorset Innovation Park to become a centre of excellence in clean growth
- Support greater deployment and strengthen high-speed broadband and ICT infrastructure in the county through Dorset’s Broadband programme. And enable businesses to increase home working and reduce travel
- Promote the low-carbon economy and encourage investment in green jobs and businesses in Dorset
- Support businesses to become more energy and resource efficient and to install renewable energy by working with partners to expand Low Carbon Dorset programme

INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

- Maximise opportunities for clean growth in Dorset by working with businesses & partners to put clean growth at centre of local economic development plans
- Support Dorset’s strong high-tech sector to diversify & take advantage of growth in low carbon sector
- Work with partners to attract green sector businesses with highly skilled workforces to Dorset
- Help businesses be more resilient to climate change through our planning & flood risk management functions
- Work with the tourism sector to develop specific programmes of support for sustainable tourism & make Dorset a low-carbon tourism destination”

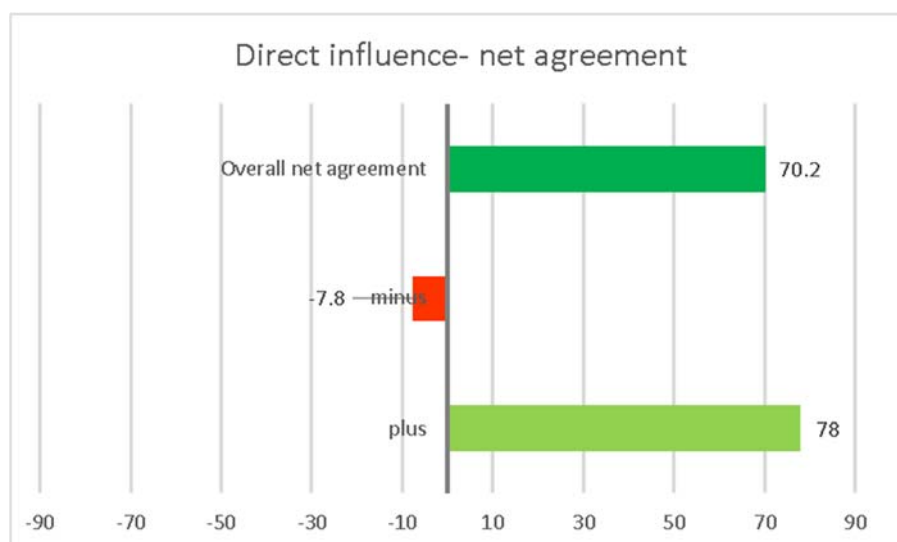
Q Economy - What we can directly impact?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	327	515	144	48	37	8
% of all who responded	30.3%	47.7%	15.9%	4.3%	3.4%	0.7%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can directly influence on economy. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 78% agree and 8% disagree.

Economy - Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 78.0 minus 7.8 = plus 70.2

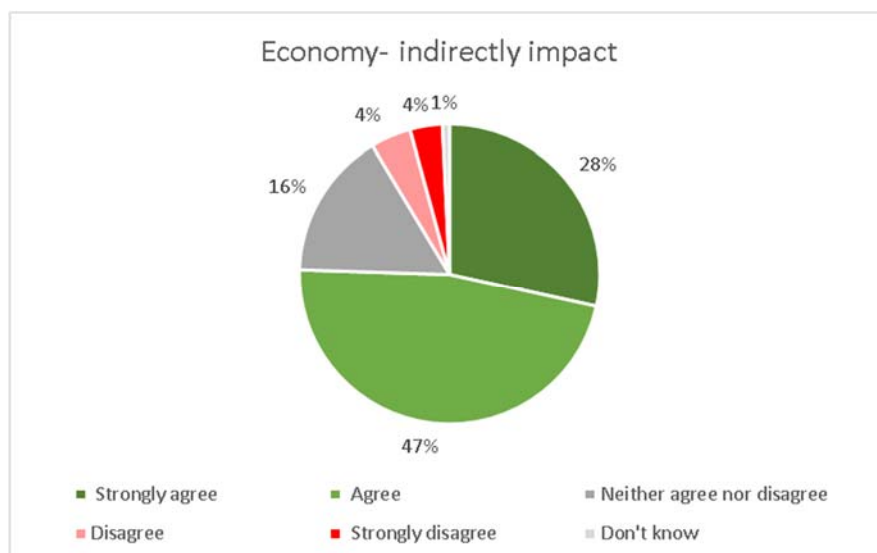


Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	100.0
Elected Members	85.6
Organisations	74.1
Overall	70.2
Under 65's	68.4
Parish/Town Councils	66.7
Disabled	51.7

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Direct Influence - Economy. This ranged from a maximum 100.0 for Businesses down to 51.7 for Disabled. The overall figure was 70.2

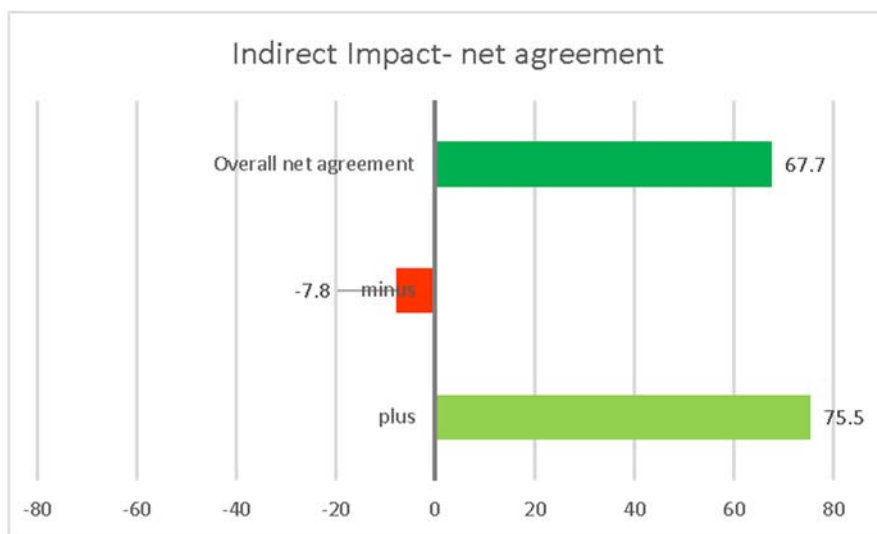
Q Economy - What we can indirectly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	301	498	168	46	37	8
% of all who responded	28.4%	47.1%	15.9%	4.3%	3.5%	0.8%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can indirectly influence on the economy. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 75% agree and 8% disagree.

Economy -Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 75.5 minus 7.8 = plus 67.7

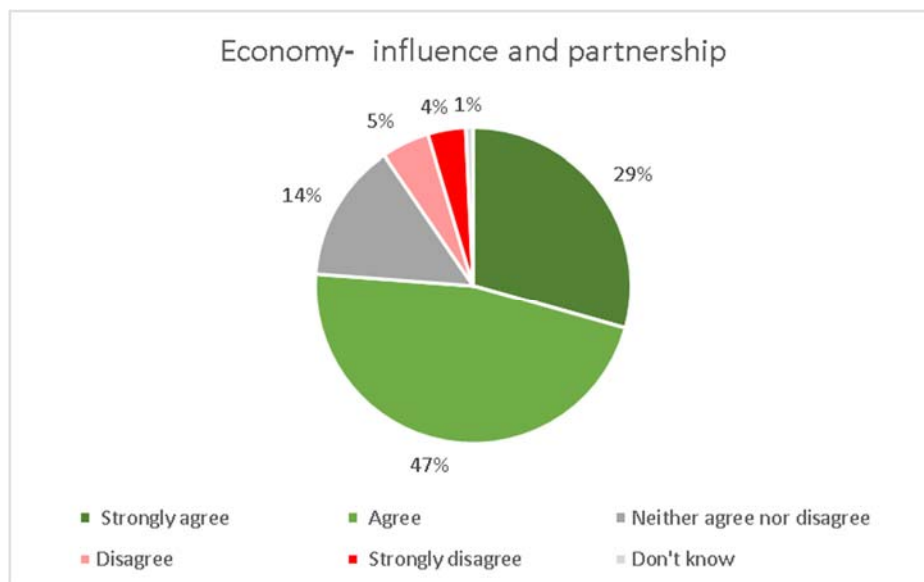


Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	100.0
Elected Members	76.2
Parish/Town Councils	74.0
Organisations	67.7
Overall	67.7
Under 65's	65.9
Disabled	44.6

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Indirectly impact - Economy. This ranged from a maximum 100.0 for Businesses down to 44.6 for Disabled. The overall figure was 67.7

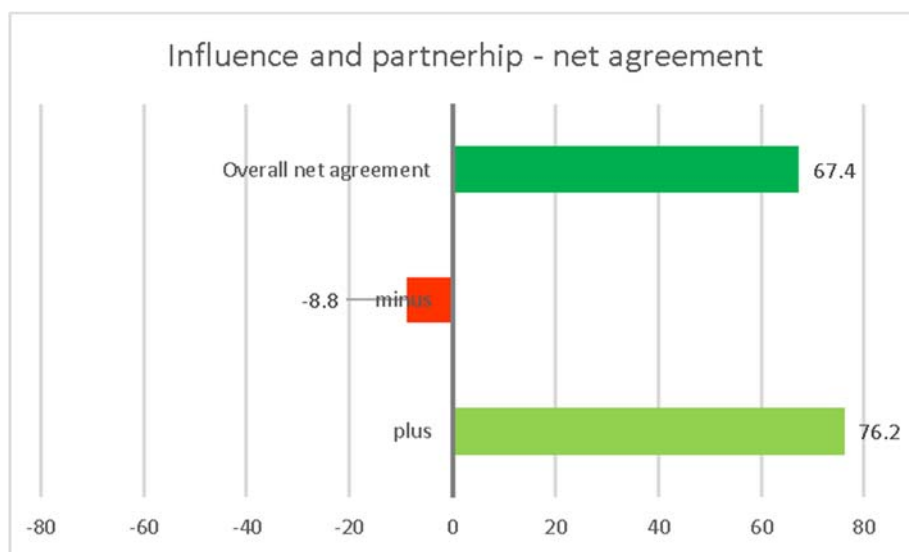
Q Economy - What we can influence and partnership

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	311	496	151	52	41	8
% of all who responded	29.4%	46.8%	14.3%	4.9%	3.9%	0.8%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can influence and partnership on the economy. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 76% agree and 9% disagree.

Economy - Influence and partnership ~ Net Agreement = 76.2 minus 8.8 = plus 67.4



Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	100.0
Elected Members	81.0
Parish/Town Councils	69.6
Organisations	68.8
Overall	67.4
Under 65's	64.7
Disabled	41.0

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on

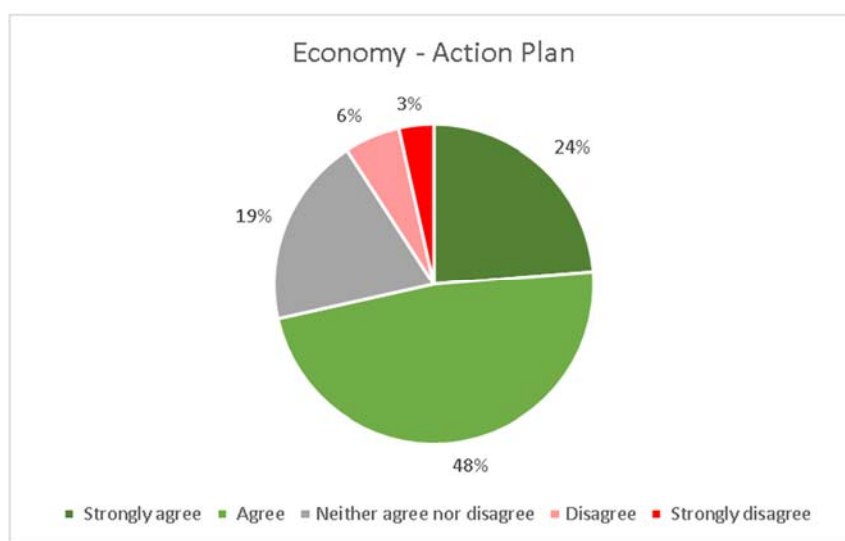
Influence and Partnership - Economy. This ranged from a maximum 100.0 for Businesses down to 41.0 for Disabled. The overall figure was 67.4

Economy Action Plan

We have identified a number of initial targets and specific actions that Dorset Council can take to address the areas. Our summary action plan for Economy is available.

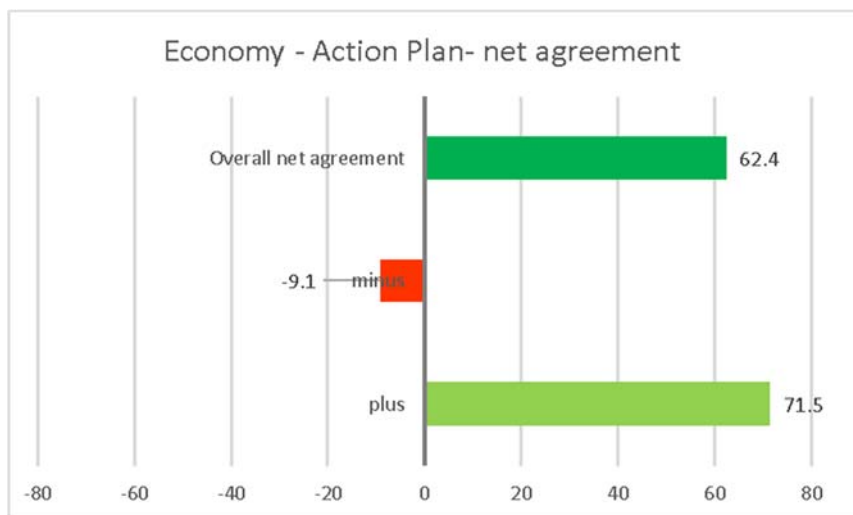
Q Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	249	501	203	59	37
% of all who responded	23.7%	47.8%	19.4%	5.6%	3.5%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest in our economy Action Plan. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 72% agree and 9% disagree.

Economy - Action Plan ~ Net Agreement = 71.5 minus 9.1 = plus 62.4



Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	65.0
Organisations	64.5
Parish/Town Councils	64.4
Overall	62.4
Under 65's	61.7
Businesses	57.5
Disabled	39.7

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Action Plan - Economy. This ranged from a high 65.0 for Elected members down to 39.7 for Disabled. The overall figure was 62.4

Q Please explain why you think this and if there is anything fundamental that you feel we have missed in "economy" area for action? - 448 responses

Q. Please explain why you think this. 282 responses

The table below combines the two questions on the economy. The analysis of the 730 comments have focused on the number of times the issue has been raised. The table below show the top issues raised. A further 108 issues were identified and analysed. The key concerns have risen to the top of the list below and these include changing the way the pension fund is used, create a low carbon economy, procurement policy, ethical banking, job creation and ethical banking.

Economy - Key themes	Mentions
Divest pension funds of fossil fuel investments/no investment in fossil fuels	52
Encourage sustainable/low carbon/zero carbon tourism	49
Use procurement policy positively to help drive emission reductions and purchase Fairtrade, sustainable, locally produced goods and food, plus take into account social factors	46
Bank with an ethical company	28

Develop a Dorset Climate Service to employ people in well-paid, secure, skilled and unionised jobs, with those in carbon intensive jobs being retrained as part of the service	25
Better, faster, more reliable broadband	20
Reskilling and training programmes for retrofitting energy efficient measures/low carbon tech	18
Invest and create green jobs/low carbon renewable economy	17
Energy efficient workspaces close to rural communities, not just in town centres/urban areas will reduce the need to travel as much	15
Growth = an unsustainable economy	15
Grow a skilled workforce through joining schools/colleges/apprenticeships with green businesses	11
Support a circular economy	10
Use planning system to encourage the green economy	9
The term low carbon is not renewable and should be removed	8
Improve transport links and create travel hubs	8
Promote economy in line with UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals	8
Encourage renewable energy in businesses	7
Government policies and local plans place too much emphasis on house building. More balance is needed between housing, services and jobs	7
Dorset Innovation Park needs public transport connections	6
Consider climate, ecological and social justice in all decision making	5
Retain Low Carbon Dorset project and promote better	5
Provide incentives, grants and awards aimed at revenue savings benefits such as Litter Free Coast & Sea award	5
Covid recovery funds should only be used to support businesses and others affected by the pandemic	5
Covid recovery funds should be used to support green growth	5
The term 'growth' and the measuring of it needs to be redefined - getting richer, bigger and consuming more does not mean that society will be 'wealthier' in terms of equality etc	5
Do not support tourism	4
Increased use of home utilities following more home working	4
Higher rates of tax for landlords/businesses that do not meet a minimum environmental standard.	4
Do not make Dorset Innovation Park the main focus - include other areas	4
Encourage more home working, but balance health/wellbeing of workforce	4
Consider Business to Customer opportunities for local producers/businesses to connect with residents	4
Re-skilling/training those who have been made redundant into new, green jobs	4
LEP funding needs to be spread across the county not just focussed in the east	4
Support renewable energy production at Dorset Innovation Park	3
Business rate reduction incentive	3
Encourage offshore renewable energy	3
Encourage businesses to think about solutions that involve renewables from seas and rivers	3

More procurement from local businesses	3
Do not support waste incinerators	3
Stop oil and gas extraction at Wytch Farm and other sites	3
Development of EV charging points	3
Need more/support engineering jobs	3
Create a Dorset National Park to address the climate and ecological emergency for effectively	3
Protect greenspaces from development	3
Lobby Government to cut VAT/provide tax incentives on products and services which benefits carbon reduction	3
Nuclear power is needed	3

Organisational comments (selected)

The **NFU** said “The NFU believes that the agricultural sector is very much part of the solution to decarbonising the UK economy and has committed to achieving Net Zero by 2040”

The **Dorset Wildlife Trust** said “Most of the economic actions focus on low carbon and not on promoting the value of Dorset’s natural environment to its economy or the economic opportunities for developing nature-based solutions such as natural flood defence, carbon capture through habitat restoration, soil conservation to reduce both diffuse pollution and carbon emissions, creation of nature parks at scale, eco-tourism and green prescribing.

Recognising the losses to Dorset’s economy which would occur through not taking action and offsetting this against the costs of practical action now. For example the outcomes of increased flooding and drought, soil loss, poor air quality, point source pollution such as pharmaceuticals in waste water, diffuse pollution such as nitrate run-off from farmland, pollinator loss and poor health all have an economic cost that could be improved through targeted enhancements of natural systems and habitats.”

The Dorset Local Nature Partnership said “We support the economy areas for action and action plan in principle, in particular the recognition of prioritising ‘social and environmental wellbeing as well as economic value’ and investment in green jobs and green skills (noting that these are wider than just the low-carbon sector). Consideration to be given to the value of the natural environment to the economy and as a driver for economic growth. • Most of the actions focus on low carbon and not on promoting the value of Dorset’s natural environment to its economy. • The intention to “Promote the low-carbon economy and encourage investment in green jobs and businesses in Dorset” is welcome. However, it could be more specifically linked to solving the ecological emergency by revising this to state “Promote a low-carbon, high nature economy and encourage investment in green jobs and businesses in Dorset.” • Green finance is an increasing market which should be incorporated into the strategy.”

Topic Area - Waste

Area for action...

The survey “To reduce the carbon impact from our waste activities, Dorset must work towards being more sustainable and efficient. This means reducing the amount of waste we produce by keeping resources in use for as long as possible and recovering and reusing products and materials wherever we can.

DIRECT

- Carry out internal waste audits across our operations & create waste reduction plan supported by targeted campaigns
- Continue to work towards our commitment to become single-use plastic-free & eliminate the use of all single life products
- Ensure waste is minimised through procurement e.g. DC suppliers to take back packaging or use reusable packaging systems
- Develop business plan to tackle food waste within Council premises, with a particular focus on schools & adult services
- Ensure sufficient contracts are in place to reuse, recycle & recover as much Council waste as possible
- Work with Waste manager to reduce emissions from waste collection vehicles

INDIRECT (through services)

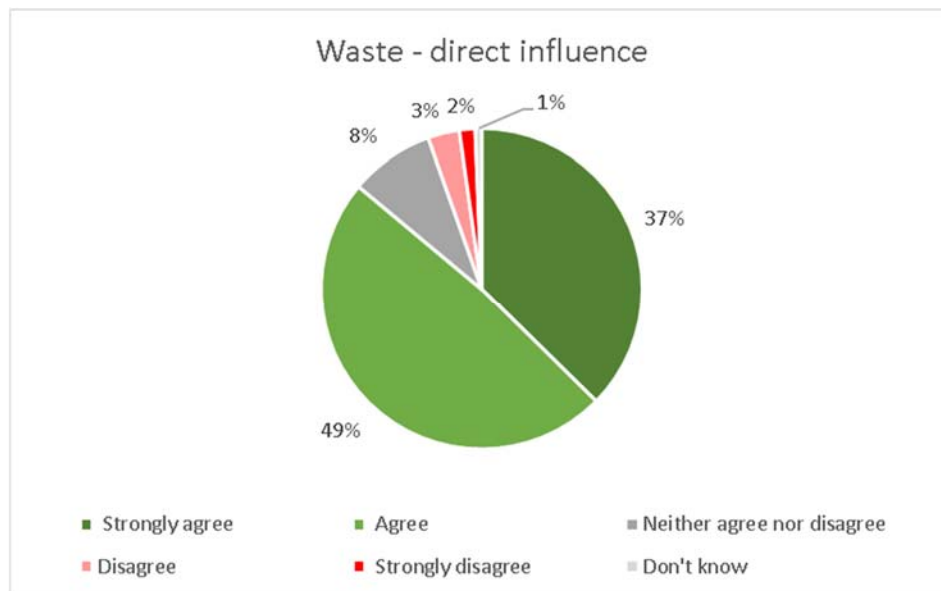
- Establish appropriate infrastructure to support circular economy as part of Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Dorset 2008 – 33
- Develop targeted campaigns to reduce amount of waste produced and increase reuse & recycling
- Trial a ‘not sure’ box and use results to inform residents what can or cannot be recycled
- Trial provision of free/subsidised food-waste caddy liners in specific areas
- Explore opportunity for increased commercial waste services
- Develop a contract & infrastructure strategy to enable the most efficient and cost-effective solution for Dorset

INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

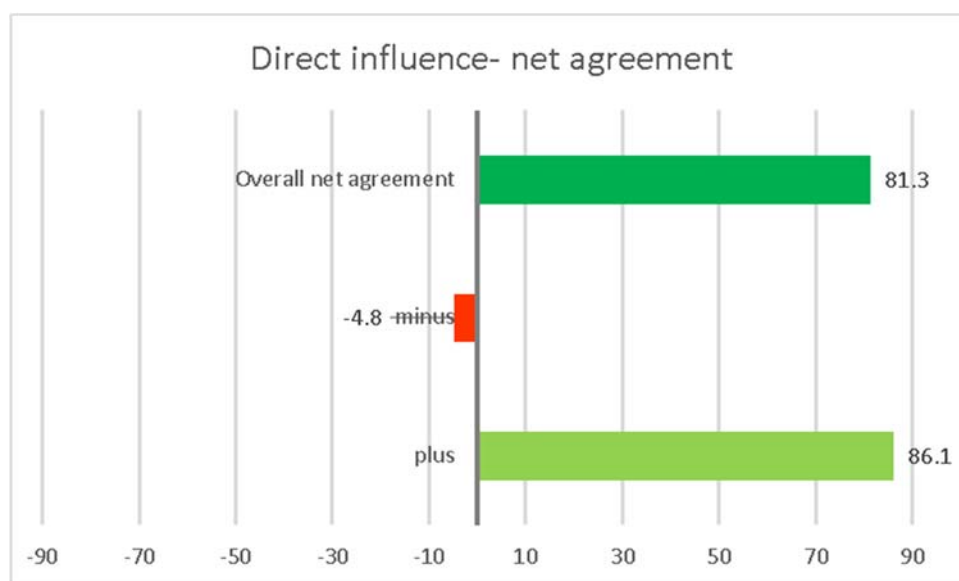
- Respond to second round of consultations relating to the resources & waste strategy for England
- Investigate how Dorset Waste Services can work with partners to facilitate reduction of commercial and industrial waste
- Continue to engage with public, communities, schools & businesses to increase understanding of waste issues & best practices
- Develop further campaigns to reduce the amount of waste generated & stimulate further reuse, recycling & composting
- Introduce a pilot project in partnership with Keep Britain Tidy to reduce food waste ~ Continue to work with the Police, EA & community groups to reduce littering & fly tipping”

Q Waste - What we can directly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	400	521	91	34	17	7
% of all who responded	37.4%	48.7%	8.5%	3.2%	1.6%	0.7%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can directly influence on waste. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 86% agree and 85% disagree.



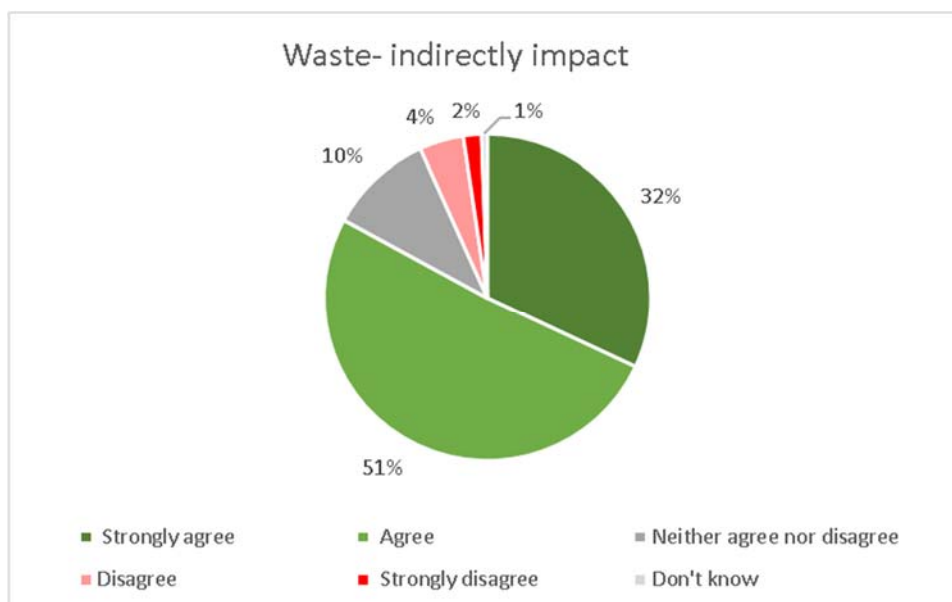
Waste - Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 86.1 minus 4.8 = plus 81.3

Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	91.0
Elected Members	90.5
Parish/Town Councils	84.0
Overall	81.3
Under 65's	76.1
Disabled	75.4
Organisations	68.7

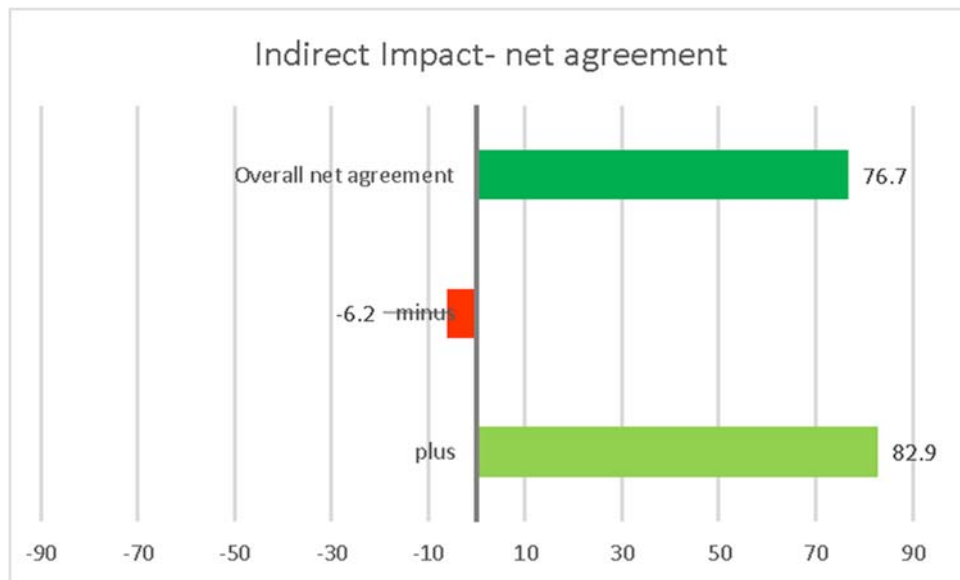
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Directly Influence - Waste This ranged from a very high 91.0 for Businesses down to 68.7 for Organisations. The overall figure was 81.3

Q Waste - What we can indirectly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	337	537	109	46	19	6
% of all who responded	32.0%	50.9%	10.3%	4.4%	1.8%	0.6%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can indirectly influence on food and drink. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 83% agree and 6% disagree.



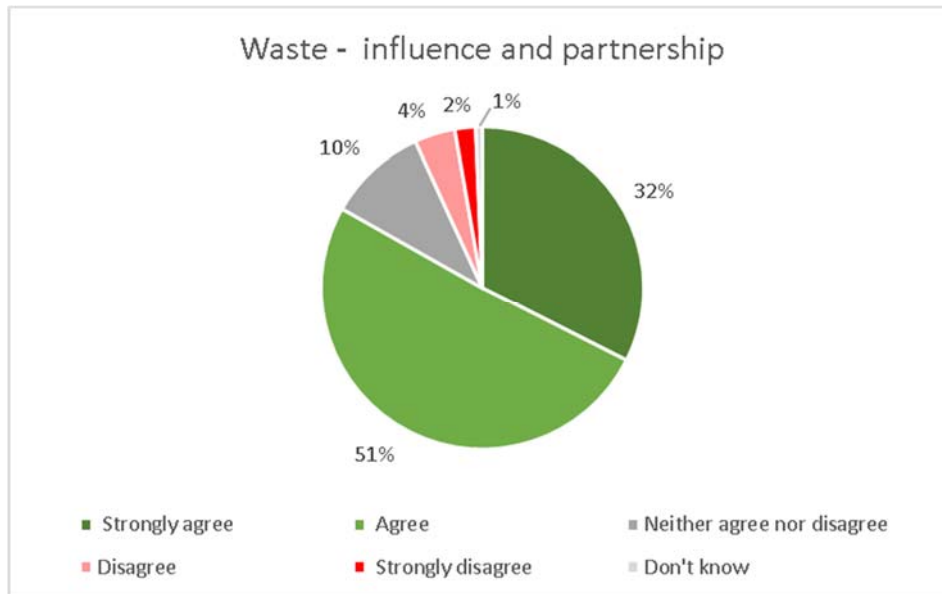
Waste - Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 82.9 minus 6.2 = plus 76.7

Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	85.7
Overall	76.7
Under 65's	72.3
Businesses	70.0
Parish/Town Councils	68.0
Organisations	67.7
Disabled	65.7

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Indirectly Influence - Waste This ranged from a very high 85.7 for Elected members down to 65.7 for Disabled. The overall figure was 76.7

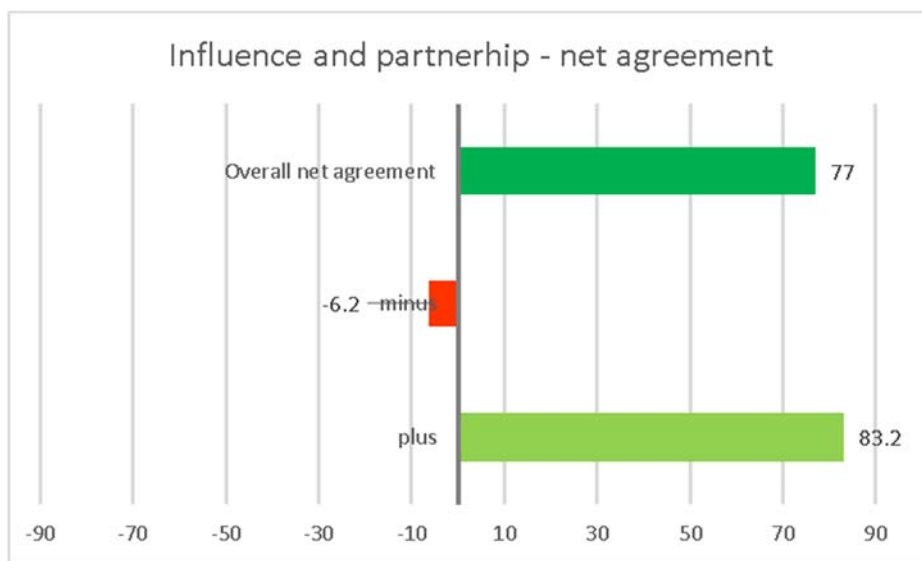
Q Waste - What we can influence and partnership

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	342	535	105	43	22	7
% of all who responded	32.4%	50.8%	10.0%	4.1%	2.1%	0.7%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can influence and partnership om waste. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 83% agree and 6% disagree.

Waste - Influence and partnership ~ Net Agreement = 83.2 minus 6.2 = plus 77.0



Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	88.9
Overall	77.0
Elected Members	76.2
Parish/Town Councils	76.0
Under 65's	74.2
Organisations	64.5
Disabled	58.6

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Influence and partnership – Waste. This ranged from a very high 88.9 for businesses down to 58.6 for disabled. The overall figure was 77.0

Waste Action Plan

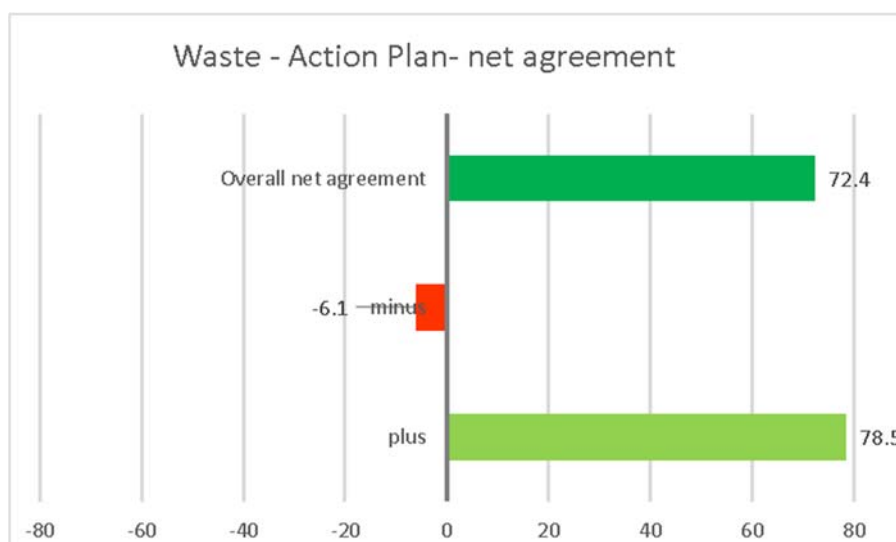
We have identified a number of initial targets and specific actions that Dorset Council can take to address the areas above.

Q Waste - The above action plan identifies where we see Dorset Council can take action. Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	297	533	163	44	20
% of all who responded	28.1%	50.4%	15.4%	4.2%	1.9%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest on the Waste Action plan. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 72% agree and 6% disagree.



Waste Action Plan ~ Net Agreement = 78.5 minus 6.1 = plus 72.4

Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	81.0
Businesses	75.0
Parish/Town Councils	74.0
Overall	72.4
Under 65's	69.2
Disabled	63.6
Organisations	53.3

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Action Plan– Waste. This ranged from a very high 81.0 for elected members down to 53.3 for Organisations. The overall figure was 72.4

Q Please explain why you think this and if there is anything fundamental that you feel we have missed in "waste" area for action? 543 responses.

Q Please explain why you think this. 271 responses

The table below combines the two questions on waste. The analysis of the 814 comments have focused on the number of times the issue has been raised. The table below show the top issues raised. A further 97 issues were identified and analysed. The key concerns have risen to the top of the list below and these include reducing plastic packaging, doing more about commercial/industrial waste, tackle fly tipping, education on waste management and advice on moving to a circular economy.

Waste issues	Mentions
Reduce plastic packaging in supermarkets.	74
Address / do more for commercial and industrial waste.	73
Tackle fly tipping.	68

More education on sustainable waste management.	64
Advice on moving to a circular economy.	53
Quicker action needed.	51
Adapt council policies to include circular economy aspects and embed material re-use and redeployment systems and tools, into procurement process by 2024, including businesses taking responsibility for the full costs of waste disposal including collection.	49
More recycling facilities.	47
Accept more types of recycling to avoid as much as possible going to landfill.	41
Grants for businesses for good practice.	38
Ban use of plastic packaging by 2022.	33
Concern over final destination of waste.	30
Pooling together of resources throughout community.	30
Dorset Council to lead by example.	28
Work with other stakeholders- resource efficiency clusters.	28
Facilitate a transparent and open discussion of waste policy to demonstrate to the public if any further incineration in Dorset would be a benefit and provide evidence of it being in line with Dorset Council's Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy.	27
Investigate the use of new technologies to process organic and plastic waste and convert it for reuse as energy, fertiliser, feedstock, etc. as appropriate.	27
Create materials datahub.	26
No to the Portland Waste Incinerator.	26
More talks within schools to educate about the impact of waste.	24
Incentive schemes for businesses that show good practice.	23
Dorset Council is in a strong position to adopt a single use plastic reduction plan across its operations with the target of becoming single use plastic free by the end of 2021.	22
The contracts to reuse, recycle and recover Dorset Council waste should include an enforceable contractual term that 75% of Dorset Council waste must be reused, recycled and recovered by 2025 and 100% of food waste to be recycled/composted and prepared for re-use by 2025.	22
Initiate a Single Use Plastic reduction campaign across the County. Publicise and support this by introducing public water fountains in every town, setting up and encouraging Refill schemes, and committing continued funding to Litter Free Dorset, and local organisations to run 'Plastic Free' projects in the community.	22
Monitor areas for recycling rates and send postcards with feedback and encouraging messages to both successful and failing areas.	22
Create repair shops / cafes.	22
Actions too vague / don't stretch far enough / lack of ambition.	18
Make recycling options a lot clearer / what goes in which bin.	17
More mentioned on food waste.	15
Do not charge to recycle / use tips.	14
Creation / support of a "Not Sure" box.	14

Waste Treatment Centres to be monitored to ensure waste from other areas outside of Dorset do not import waste.	13
Concern over costs.	12
Dorset Council should go further to ensure that the Proximity Principle prevails in practice.	12
Plastic packaging should be compostable.	12
Ensure all waste centres are located to reduce lorry travel as much as possible.	11
Lobby government.	10
Ensure our waste is not sent to other countries landfill.	9
Tighter focus on littering.	9
The Council should go further and demand control of the refuse derived fuel industries operating in Dorset so that no recycles of any kind are incorporated into the RDF trade within Dorset.	9
Free tipping at HRC will lead to less fly tipping.	8
Work with food producers / farmers to reduce waste.	8
Caddy liners just produce more waste.	7
Promote EFW as a technology or want reference to it in the strategy.	7
Establish a system / deposit where all packaging and waste is returned to the supplier.	6
Initiative for construction workers to offload / recycle materials to other workers who may use them.	6
Reducing emissions of waste fleet.	6
Concern over Council's ability and funding for the plans.	5
Work with other councils on recycling options.	5
Scope to create more partnerships.	5
Re-use at HRCs.	5
Create more roadside signage / posters to discourage littering along roadsides.	5
More local WEEE collection facilities.	5
Deal with number of dog poo bags left in bridleways, footpaths and fields.	5
Address issue of plastic bottled water.	4
Repair "shops" at municipal tips.	4
Harsher fines / penalties for those caught littering.	4
Council waste vehicles need to be replaced by electric or hydrogen-powered vehicles.	4
Address issue of waste caused by tourism.	4
Work with shops / supermarkets to reduce food waste.	4
Needs link to co2.	3
Council can affect commercial market by procurement.	3
Needs enforcing and putting into practice by staff.	3
Stop door to door recycling and create large community recycling facilities instead.	3
Allow recycling of items brought in to waste centres.	3
Reduced business rates for low waste shops.	3
Create community food fridges.	3
Support community litter picks and beach cleans.	3

Create more public bins.	3
Children to have organised school trips to recycling plants.	3
The wider issues in the County regarding hazardous waste, construction demolition etc, may need to be explained to the public.	3
More support for food banks.	3
All council staff to be trained and educated on sustainable waste management.	2
Council to create tax for all food in plastic packaging. Plastic tax.	2
Adopt a Clean Dorset programme.	2
Support War on Waste team.	2
Move away from black plastic.	2
Create free collection and recycle service for large house items.	2
Not all residents will be able to afford sustainable practices.	2
Eliminate the sale of BBQs in stores.	2
Increase the uptake of "wonky" veg.	2
Create / support make do and mend initiatives.	2
Encourage culture of minimalism.	2
Create community forum.	2
Make all schools "green" - pupils to be involved in decision making and process.	2
Significant work needs to be done about cigarette littering.	2
Concern over litter caused by Covid.	2

Organisational comments

Dorset Local Nature Partnership said "We support the waste areas for action and action plan in principle, in particular the aims of a circular economy."

Topic Area – Water

Areas for Action

The survey said " By 2050, steps will need to be taken, led by the water industry, to significantly reduce demand for water, reduce wastage and manage water resources. It is critical that Dorset Council takes action through its own operations, services and influence to encourage a reduction in Dorset's water demand and wastage, and the management of water resources.

DIRECT

- Make Dorset Council buildings more water efficient, by installing technologies such as flow regulators, water efficient toilets and showerheads
- Ensure procurement specification favours water efficient equipment
- Reduce / replace demand on mains water within Dorset Council buildings by installing technologies such as rainwater harvesting and grey water systems
- Carry out in-depth assessment of water leaks across Council's estate
- Carry out audit of all Council sites holding materials hazardous to water quality to ensure correct storage is in place & ensure pollution prevention equipment is properly maintained

INDIRECT through services)

- Ensure water use is minimised and reuse is optimised in new developments
- Work with County Farms and Green Spaces to ensure land management practices protect water supplies
- Ensure Dorset Council land management practices prevent water pollution
- Identify areas at risk from local sources of flooding and ensure these are considered in the future
- Maintenance of ordinary watercourses by riparian owners to help reduce the risk of flooding

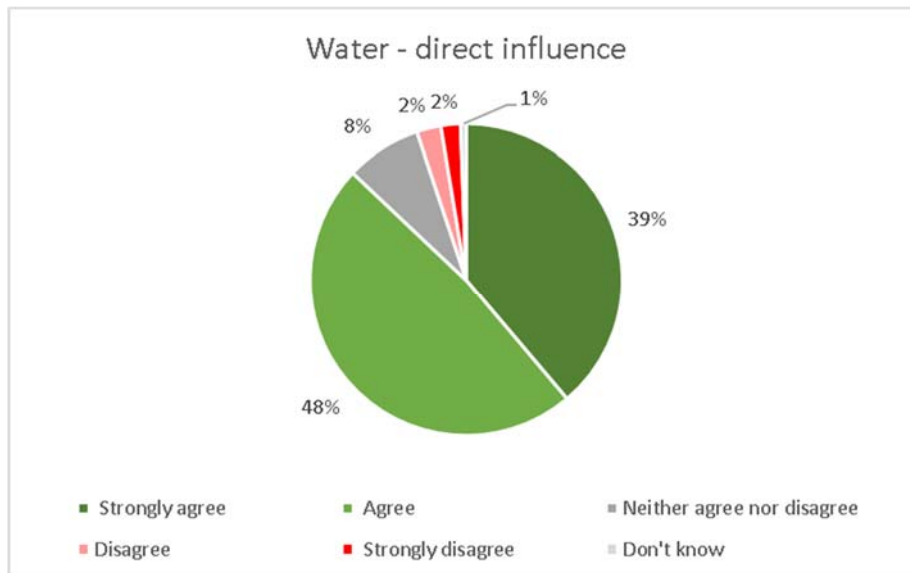
INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

- Liaise with water companies to ensure water leaks are identified and eliminated in Dorset
- Work with Environment Agency to ensure all high risk industrial and farming areas in Dorset have been identified and appropriate pollution prevention measures are in place
- Work with partners to promote land management practices that prevent polluting water courses and ensure good water management
- Work with partners to ensure climate resilience is being addressed and sufficient supplies of good quality water will be available for Dorset residents"

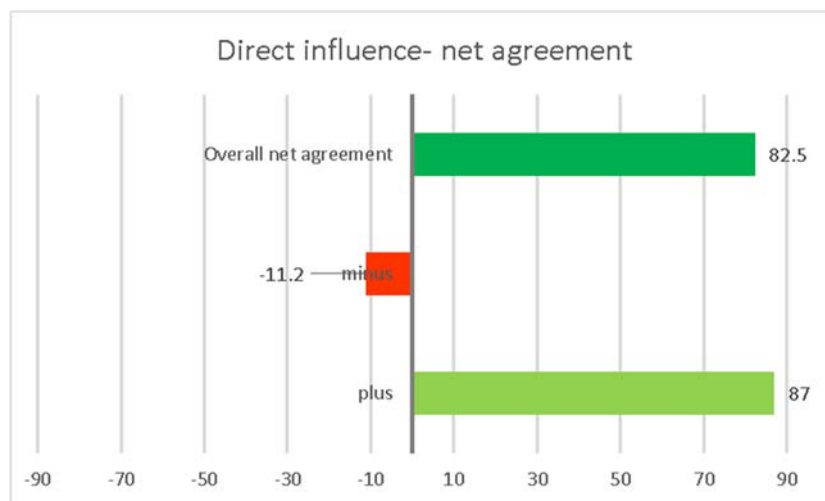
Water - The table is taken from the strategy and identifies the areas for action where we see Dorset Council can either directly impact, indirectly impact or only influence outcomes. Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Q What we can directly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	402	499	81	26	21	6
% of all who responded	38.8%	48.2%	7.8%	2.5%	2.0%	0.6%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can directly influence with water. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 87% agree and 11% disagree.



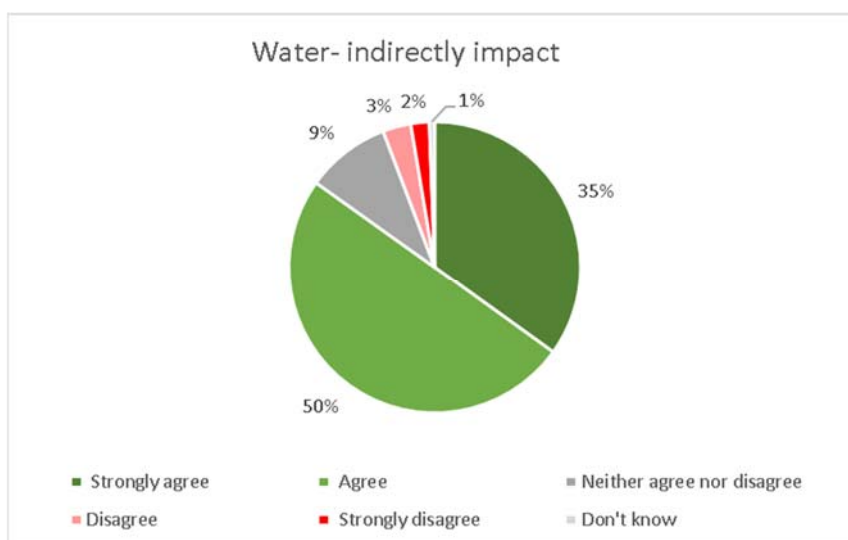
Water - Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 87.0 minus 11.2 = plus 82.5

Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	90.0
Parish/Town Councils	88.0
Overall	82.5
Businesses	81.8
Under 65's	80.8
Disabled	78.9
Organisations	71.0

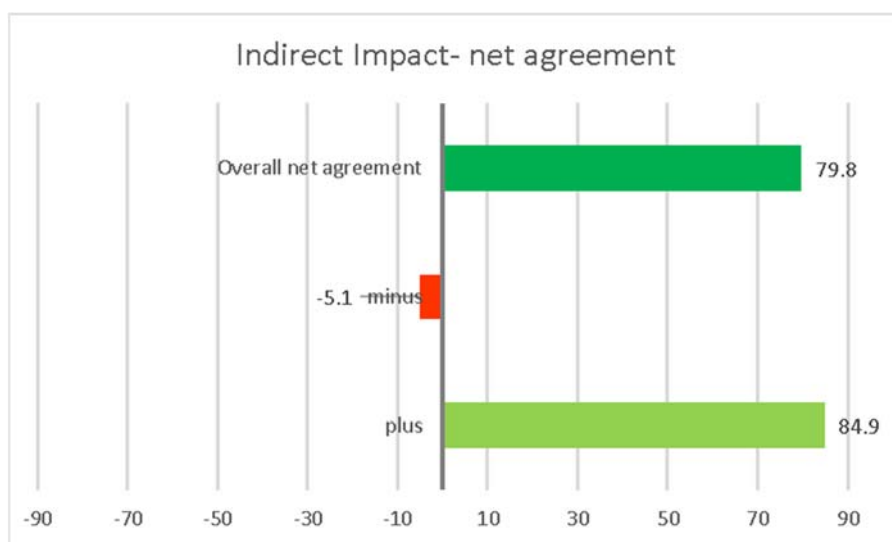
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Direct Influence - Water. This ranged from a very high 90.0 for elected members down to 71.0 for Organisations. The overall figure was 82.5.

Q Water - What we can indirectly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	358	512	96	32	21	6
% of all who responded	35.7%	48.0%	9.4%	3.1%	2.0%	0.6%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can indirectly influence on food and drink. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 85% agree and 5% disagree.



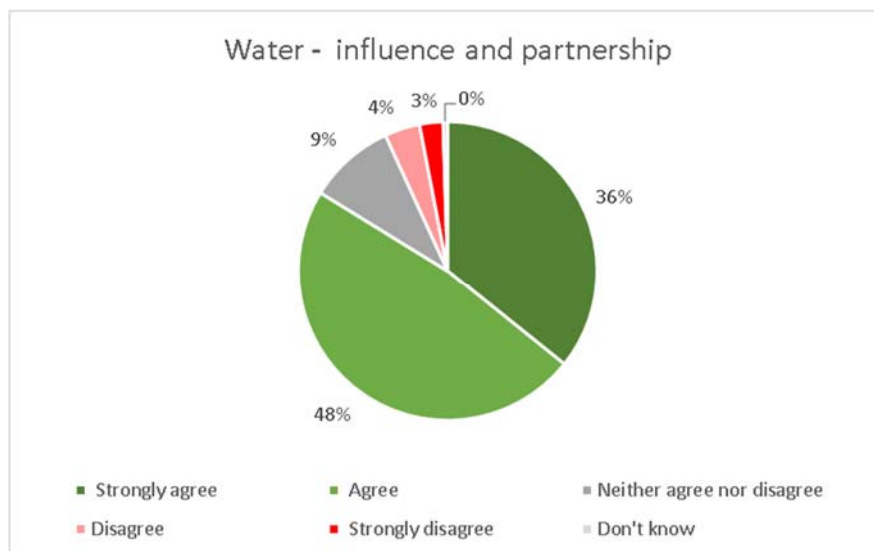
Water - Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 84.9 minus 5.1 = plus 79.8

Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	89.5
Parish/Town Councils	88.0
Overall	79.8
Under 65's	77.2
Organisations	74.2
Disabled	72.5
Businesses	54.6

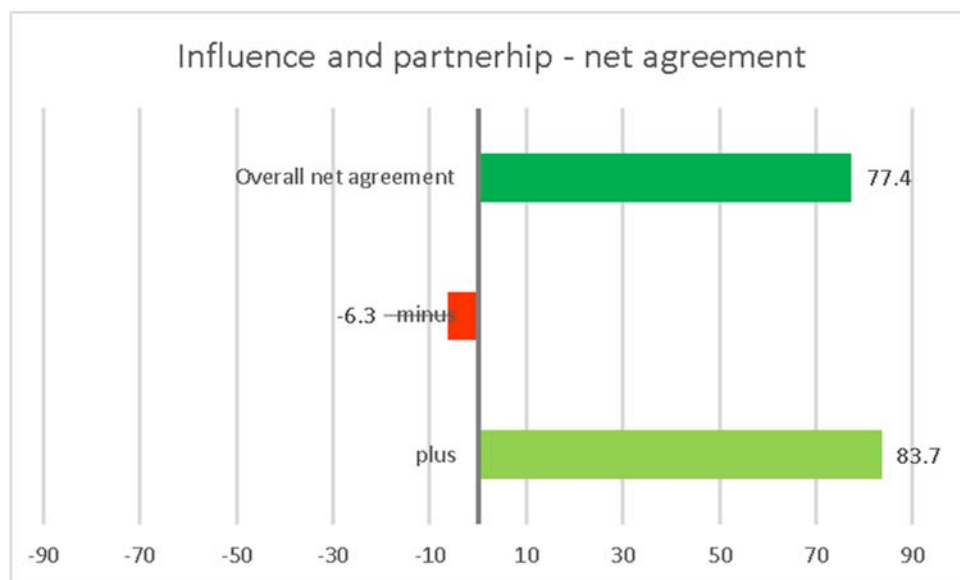
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on indirectly Influence - Water. This ranged from a very high 89.5 for elected members down to 54.6 for Businesses. The overall figure was 79.8

Q Water - What we can influence and partnership

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	366	492	96	39	26	5
% of all who responded	35.7%	48.0%	9.4%	3.8%	2.5%	0.5%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest we can directly influence and partnership. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 84% agree and 7% disagree.



Water - Influence and partnership ~ Net Agreement = 83.7 minus 6.3 = plus 77.4

Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	90.0
Businesses	81.8
Overall	77.4
Under 65's	76.5
Disabled	69.0
Parish/Town Councils	64.0
Organisations	61.9

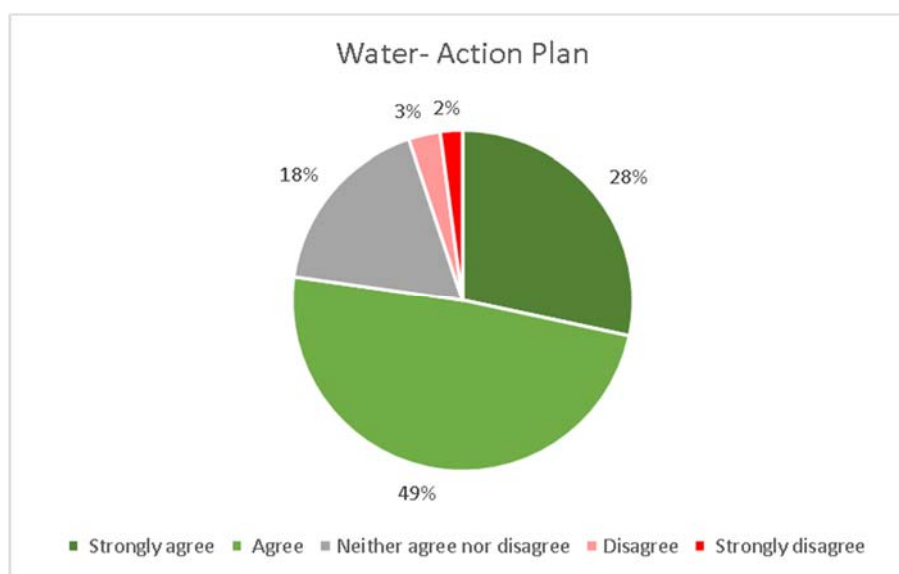
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Influence and Partnership - Water. This ranged from a very high 90.0 for elected members down to 61.9 for Organisations. The overall figure was 77.4

Water Action Plan

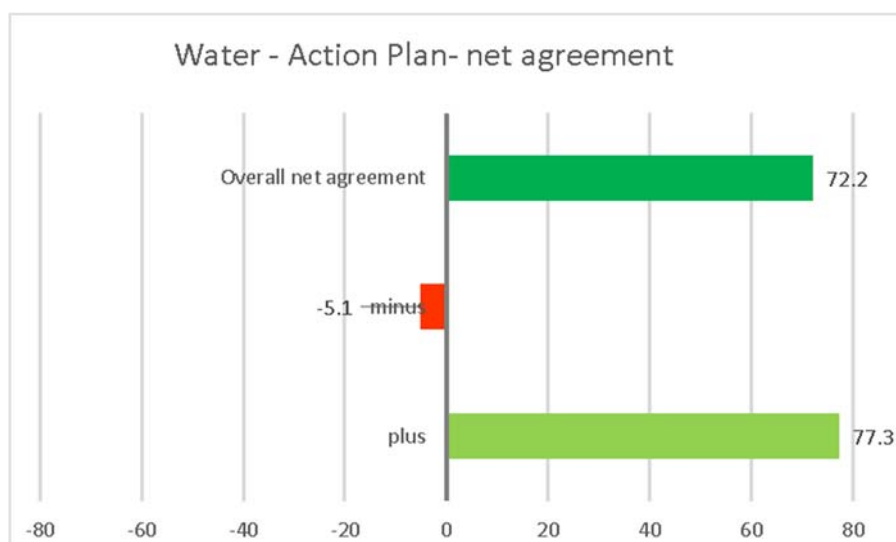
We have identified a number of initial targets and specific actions that Dorset Council can take to address the areas above.

Q Water - The above action plan identifies where we see Dorset Council can take action. Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	283	488	176	30	21
% of all who responded	28.4%	48.9%	17.6%	3.0%	2.1%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for the Water Action Plan. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 77% agree and 5% disagree.



Water Action Plan ~ Net Agreement = 77.3 minus 5.1 = plus 72.2

Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	85.0
Overall	72.2
Under 65's	70.7
Organisations	68.8
Parish/Town Councils	67.9
Businesses	62.5
Disabled	61.6

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Action Plan - Water. This ranged from a very high 85.0 for elected members down to 61.6 for Disabled. The overall figure was 72.2

Q Please explain why you think this and if there is anything fundamental that you feel we have missed in "water" area for action? 432 responses.

Q Please explain why you think this. 254 responses

The table below combines the two questions on water. The analysis of the 686 comments have focused on the number of times the issue has been raised. The table below show the top issues raised based on 3 mentions or more. A further 103 issues were identified and analysed. The key concerns have risen to the top of the list below and these include support the introduction of beaver colonies, protection for fertilizer runoff, flooding education, creation of natural systems and planting trees to prevent flood risk.

WATER - issues	Mentions
Consideration given to the introduction of beaver colonies. Beaver populations are proven to facilitate flood prevention and to improve water quality and enhance biodiversity.	72
Work with farmers and landowners to protect waterways from fertiliser run off.	54

Ensure community and school engagement to promote understanding of issues and individual, local action, and national action around water use, flood risks, sea level rises, flood risks and coastal erosion.	54
Protect and further create natural systems, e.g. wetlands and water meadows.	48
Broken link / Page not found for Water Action Plan.	43
Create tree planting programmes to prevent flood risks and water pollution.	43
New development, especially near rivers and wetlands, should include mandatory requirements for permeable surfaces and reed bed creation to manage run-off and ameliorate risks from sewage contamination.	43
Need action sooner than 2050 / actions should already be in place.	41
Develop and deliver programme with Environment Agency and district councils to minimise flood risks and impacts.	40
Protect from non-sustainable farming practices that can pollute drinking water supplies and are causing rising Nitrogen levels.	40
Encourage residents to save water by offering water butts at 'bulk buy' prices, which Dorset Council working with water companies to negotiate with a provider.	33
How will Dorset Council enable residents to save water?	31
Do not build on flood plains.	28
Poor water quality of rivers needs addressing.	27
Better use of rainwater harvesting and greywater usage is important.	27
Dorset Council to consider providing an exemplar system for wastewater usage on some of its buildings, which could be open to the public.	26
Concern regarding pollution from car fumes / brakes.	26
Assess impact of non-native species on water environment and manage accordingly.	20
Fix leaky pipes to stop effluent overflow into rivers and sea.	15
Dorset Council should lobby Central Government to produce a revised National Planning Policy Framework for sustainable standards in water use and disposal, especially associated with new build developments.	15
Be more specific about targets for plans.	14
More proactive and radical solutions needed / Plan is not ambitious enough.	13
Reduce water waste in production of food.	11
Water meters on all houses would benefit everyone.	11
River catchment management to prevent flood risks.	10
Stop sewage spills/discharge occurring in our waters.	10
Hold water companies accountable for all sewage leaks into rivers and beaches.	10
Do not build on areas that are at risk from high levels of flooding.	10
Fines for water companies which do not tackle leakage and pollution are necessary.	10
Creation of more reservoirs.	9
Create more efficient and sustainable drainage systems.	9
Needs to be clearer about ceasing use of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers that pollute rivers and water courses.	9
Launch Swim Dorset campaign designed to make every river and stream in Dorset safe for children to play and swim, and the water at every beach safe for residents and tourists alike.	9
Response needed to address rising sea levels and greater coastal erosion.	8
Sea water quality needs to be of higher standard - international or above.	8
Help for residential homes to encourage collection and use of rainwater.	8
Influence planners to provide water butts on all new builds.	8
Financial penalties to be enforced for individuals and organisations who pollute our water.	8
Need clearer objectives for flood risk prevention.	7

Subsidise or provide free water butts for houses and business premises to harvest rainwater.	7
Work with Wessex Water and the Environment Agency to reach a target of reducing water use by Dorset residents by 75% by 2025.	7
Tree planting to replace marginal farmland to reduce agri-chemical runoff, eutrophication and poor water quality, whilst simultaneously increasing natural carbon capture.	7
Creation of Dorset Wild Rivers / rewilding of rivers.	7
Promote and support community applications for all Dorset rivers to attain bathing water status.	7
All properties to have natural rainwater storage to be used for non-portable uses.	7
More SUDS schemes needed in new developments to reduce run off, pollution and water loss.	7
Withhold Planning Permission on new buildings if rainwater harvesting is not included.	7
Reduce water run off from developments which pollutes rivers.	6
Consider to actively promote the use of rainwater by providing free or subsidised rainwater collection bins (and their installation).	6
Add green roofs to all new and existing buildings.	6
Promote and encourage the use of public water taps to reduce single use plastic bottles.	6
Dorset Council to lead by example by reducing its own water usage.	5
Note latest evidence on weakness of dual flush systems and the potential benefit of traditional flush toilets.	5
The introduction of public water butts.	5
Support Natural Flood Management initiatives.	4
Install toilets that use collected rainwater.	4
Discuss with water suppliers to create devices to make water usage more efficient.	4
Ensuring the water / pipe system can cope with increasing population numbers / Wessex Water usage.	4
All pollutants (private and public) should be investigated, not just agriculture.	4
Concern of high nitrate levels in local waters.	4
Stop building unnecessary homes to stop increase of water demand.	4
Where water courses or sea are polluted by companies or land owners this should be made public. If there are sewage alerts on our beach we get alerts through SAS. This is not made visible to the public.	4
Review the impact of caravans and temporary structures on water resources, waste and pollution.	4
Reconsider the taxing of water saving measures at 20%.	3
Commitment to eliminate harmful chemicals used under Council contracts e.g. pavement cleaning, verge management.	3
Procedures needed to slow flow of stream water during periods of heavy rainfall.	3
Lobby for sewage (Inland Water) Bill.	3
Insufficient attention is paid to sewage/ silage etc disposal.	3
Water companies need to increase storage to store more water during the winter.	3
Create desalination plants.	3
Make steps for water companies to be placed in public ownership.	3
More incentives (penalties) needed to ensure water companies find and deal with leaks.	3
Address issue of potential water shortage in future.	3
Create more ponds and lakes.	3
Create Dorset National Park, working with DC and communities.	3
Connecting the banning of chemical use on County farms and restoration of soil health to restoring water quality.	3
Address the need for more sustainable farming practices within food production.	3

Maintenance of ordinary watercourses by riparian owners.	3
Regular dredging of rivers to help with flooding issues.	3
Riparian rights owners to take responsibility.	3
Clearing river beds of overgrown reeds are no longer carried out, meaning the rivers become more shallow and prone to flooding.	3
Reduce the abstraction from chalk aquifers which has an impact on chalk streams and rivers.	3
Main drains need to be unblocked when local residents request help; such overflowing drains can be a hazard and danger to elderly people.	3
Introduce lower and higher quality water options in homes to reduce waste of high quality water.	3
Ensure water efficiency is part of planning consent.	3
Stop concreting over large areas of green land.	3
Many of the large scale building developments planned in the DC area will have great impact on the loading of sewage systems and flood risk from runoff. In particular the large developments in Wool, Morton and Crossways threaten the water quality of the River Frome and that of Poole Harbour RAMSAR site.	3
Consider introducing tighter rules (and policing to ensure compliance) to reduce the loss of green (private) areas.	3
More refill stations for water.	3

Organisational Responses

Wessex Water responded on the Water topic supporting both the approach in the strategy and the action plan. They said “We therefore welcome the support in the strategy for steps to reduce demand for water, reduce waste and manage water resources in a more sustainable way within the Dorset Council area” Wessex Water go on to make various suggestions about details in the strategy. These comments will need to be considered separately.

The Forestry Commission said “Additional action needed to promote the message about the multiple benefits of woodland for water quality and flow. Abundant research now available and this is the cheapest most effective solution - a 'quick win' with side benefits of increasing biodiversity and improving landscape” amongst further suggestions.

The Dorset Local Nature Partnership said “We support the water areas for action and action plan in principle, including land management practices. More consideration to be given to the ecological emergency. The ‘scale of the challenge’ does not set out the situation as regarding the ecological emergency in the water environment, though under this topic there are some nature-specific issues listed. Actions cover only climate and water quality/quantity, not nature specifically.

- The use of nature-based solutions to assist with flood management and enhance water quality, have been missed. The value of water environments to quality of life and opportunities to therefore enhance both nature and greenspace at the same time are not covered. Evidence report is out of date and incorrectly notes that the CaBA approach is not widely adopted in Dorset. All three main catchments in Dorset have an active Catchment Partnership, so reference to engaging with the Dorset Catchment Partnerships should be made and discussions with the Catchment Partnership in revising the strategy are encouraged. Reference to engaging with the water utility companies is encouraged.”

Topic Area - Natural Assets

Area for Action ...

The survey said "Natural Assets provide clean air, water, and healthy soils that are vital for the physical well-being of Dorset's population. Critically, our declaration of an ecological emergency recognises the increasing pressure being placed on ecosystems and biodiversity and the need to work hard to maintain and improve Dorset's natural assets. Dorset Council can take action on its own estate and continue to work closely with partners.

DIRECT

- Identify opportunities to use Dorset Council land to increase resilience to climate change
- Increase biodiversity on identified areas of Council land ~ Increase area of Council owned or managed land for ecological & carbon sequestration outcomes
- Creation of wildlife friendly areas on council land (incl. bee-friendly zones)
- Increase hedge & woodland planting through Dormouse District Licence project
- Review all chemical use to ensure no harm to unintended species
- Expand cut & collect verge management
- Increase tree planting where suitable to avoid detrimental effects on other habitat types or landscape

INDIRECT (through services)

- Develop / adopt biodiversity, green & open spaces supplementary planning document to ensure a consistent approach for developers to take up protection & enhancement measures of key biodiverse areas
- Use the financial contributions from development raised through Nitrates Supplementary Planning Document to buy land for rewilding / tree planting / creation of rough grassland and scrub
- Ensure all decision making around use of natural assets is based upon ecological value ~ Manage heathlands SPD – SANGS in-house to provide additional areas for ecological & carbon sequestration purposes ~ Work with tenants of County Farms to promote and ensure best environmental practices are upheld

INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

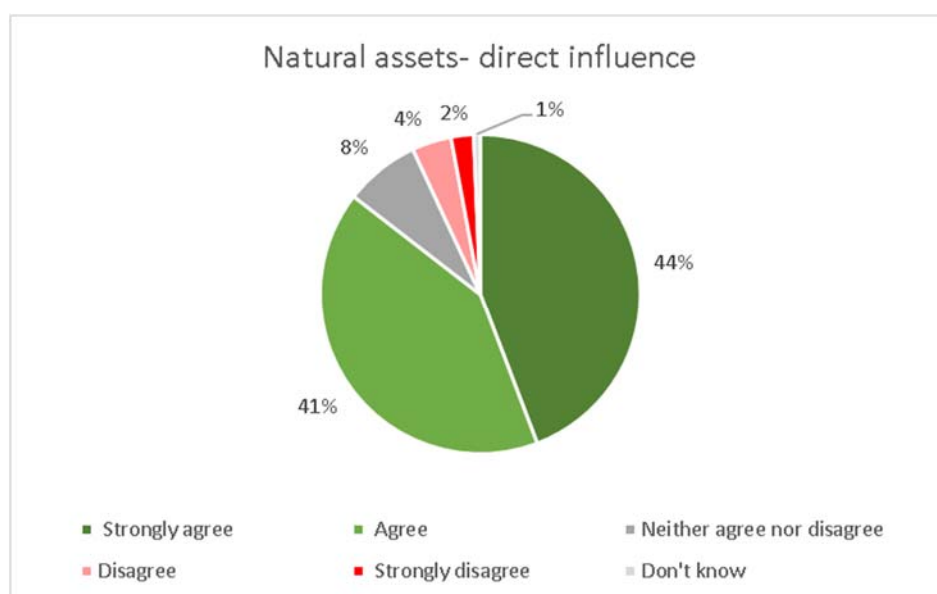
- Communicate to residents, business, & landowners good practice
- Develop guidance to ensure community tree planting initiatives are ecologically robust & sensitive to local landscape ('right tree in the right place')
- Promote tree planting through partnership working & use of Council tree planting checklist
- Promote the health & wellbeing benefits of publicly accessible high ecological value land
- Work in partnership with Children's & Adult Services to ensure natural environment is fully utilised in social care offer
- Work with partners to connect fragmented habitats across county ~ Work with town & parish councils to promote best practice within their greenspace & communities."

Natural Assets - The table (above) is taken from the strategy and identifies the areas for action where we see Dorset Council can either directly impact, indirectly impact or only influence outcomes.

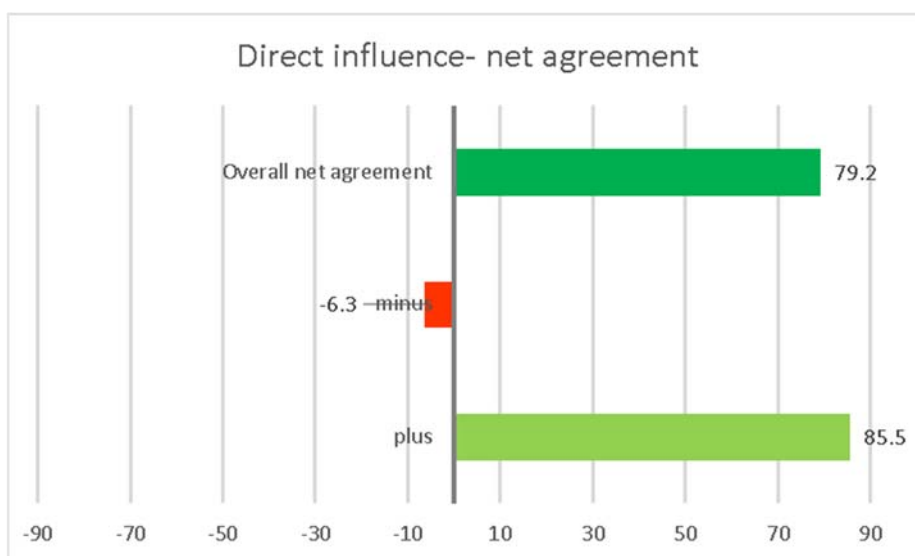
Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Q What we can directly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	466	435	80	42	24	7
% of all who responded	44.2%	41.3%	7.6%	4.0%	2.3%	0.7%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for natural assets – direct influence. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 85% agree and 6% disagree.



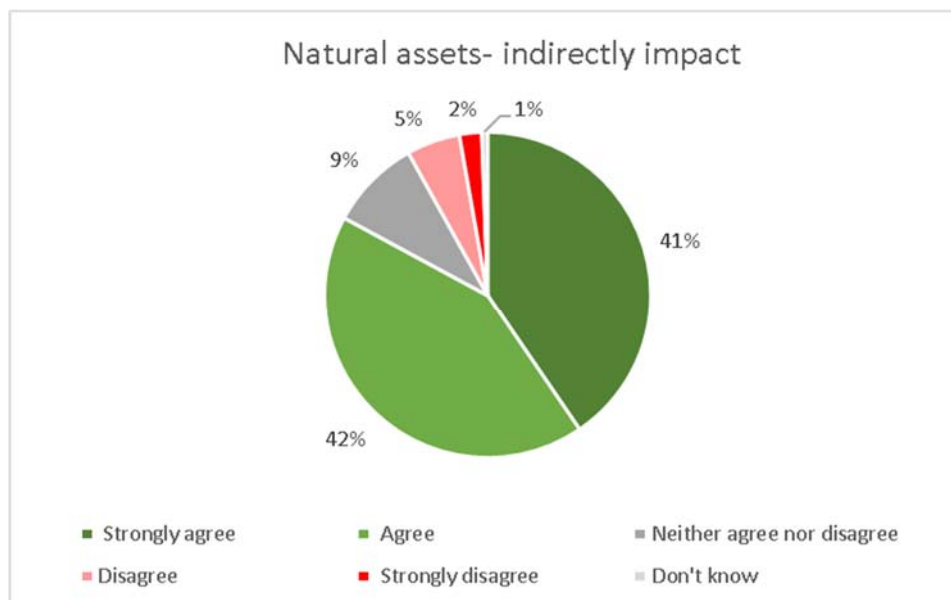
Natural Assets - Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 85.5% minus 6.3% = plus 79.2

Response Group	Net Agreement
Overall	79.2
Businesses	77.7
Under 65's	77.1
Elected Members	75.0
Organisations	66.6
Disabled	61.1
Parish/Town Councils	58.3

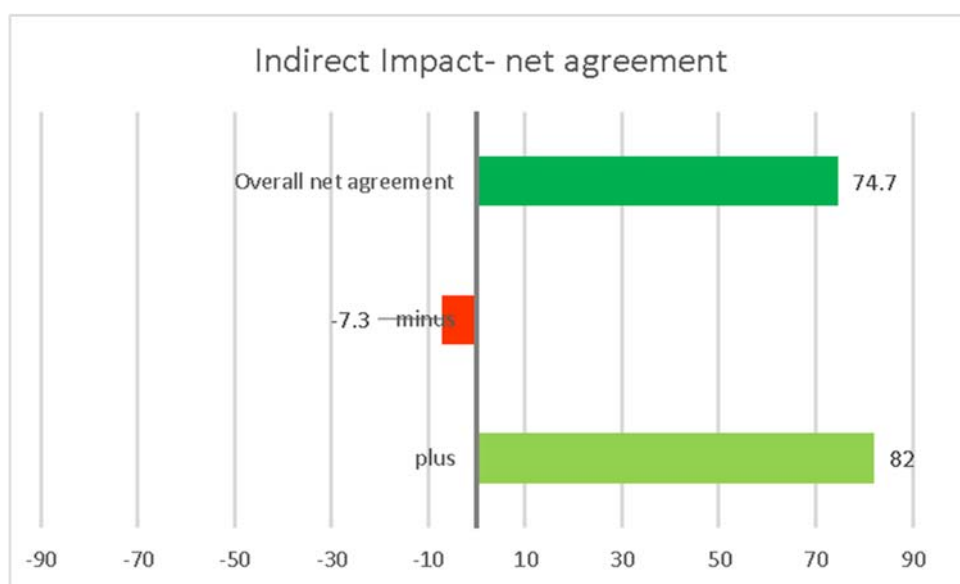
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Direct influence – Natural Assets. This ranged from a very high 77.7 for Businesses down to 58.3 for Parish/Town Councils. The overall figure was 79.2.

What we can indirectly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	421	441	94	55	23	6
% of all who responded	40.5%	42.4%	9.0%	5.3%	2.2%	0.6%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for natural assets – indirect influence. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 82% agree and 7% disagree.



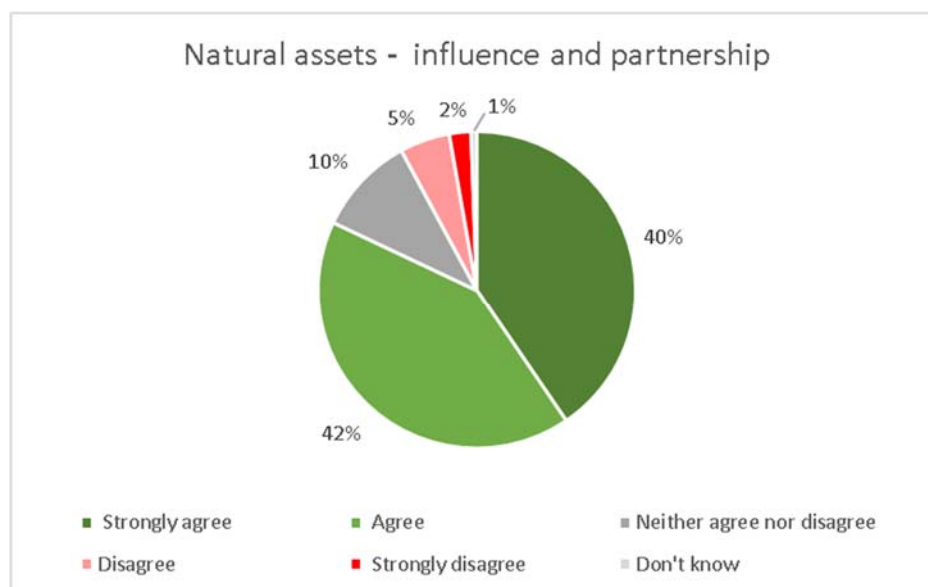
Natural Assets – Indirectly impact ~ Net Agreement = 82.0 minus 7.3% = plus 74.7

Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	75.0
Overall	74.7
Under 65's	72.5
Businesses	66.7
Organisations	65.7
Disabled	55.8
Parish/Town Councils	54.1

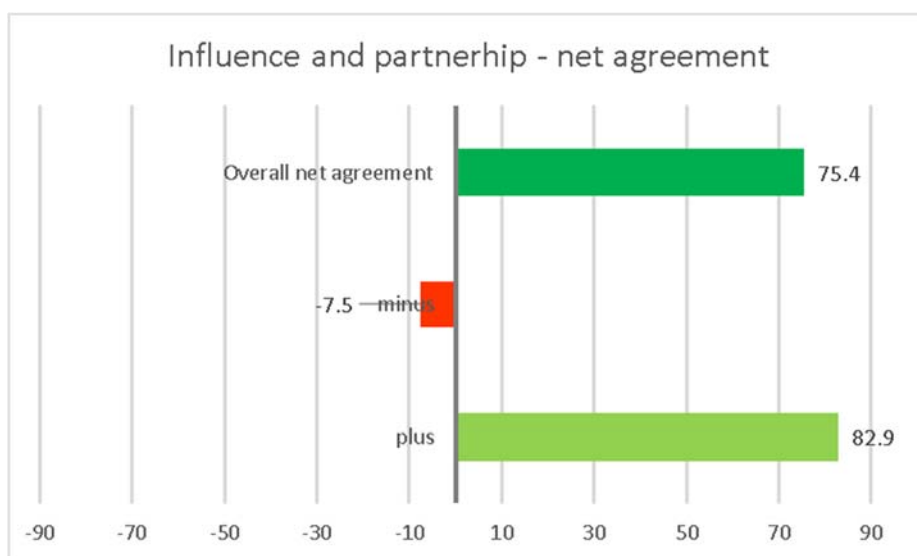
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question The table shows net agreement to the question on Indirect influence – Natural Assets. This ranged from a very high 75.0 for Elected members down to 54.1 for Parish/Town Councils. The overall figure was 74.7

Q What we can influence and partnership

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	421	432	105	53	23	6
% of all who responded	40.5%	41.5%	10.1%	5.1%	2.2%	0.6%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for natural assets –influence and partnership. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 82% agree and 7% disagree.



Natural Assets - Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 82.9% minus 7.5% = plus 75.4

Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	80.0
Businesses	77.7
Overall	75.4
Under 65's	71.8
Organisations	71.4
Parish/Town Councils	54.1
Disabled	51.9

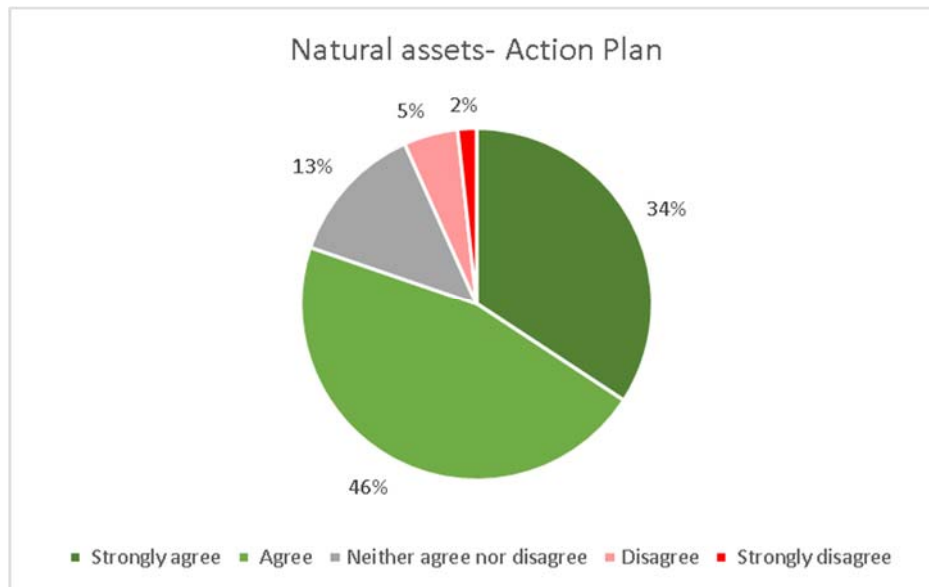
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Influence and Partnership – Natural Assets. This ranged from a very high 80.0 for Elected members down to 51.9 for Disabled. The overall figure was 75.4.

Please explain why you think this and if there is anything fundamental that you feel we have missed in "natural assets" area for action? 498 responses

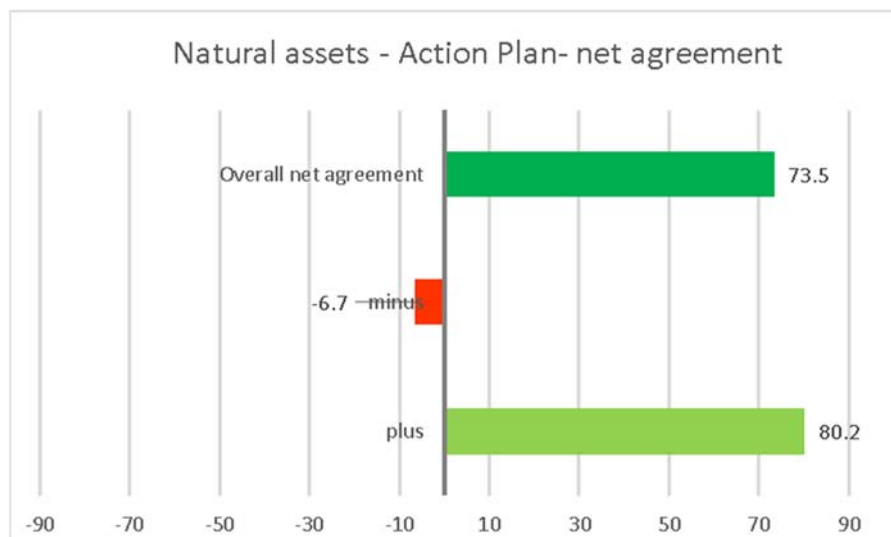
Action Plan

We have identified a number of initial targets and specific actions that Dorset Council can take to address the areas above. Our summary action plan for Natural Assets can be found [here](#). Natural Assets - The above action plan identifies where we see Dorset Council can take action. Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	357	480	136	52	18
% of all who responded	34.2%	46.0%	13.0%	5.0%	1.7%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for natural assets – Action Plan. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 80% agree and 7% disagree.



Natural Assets Action Plan ~ Net Agreement = 80.2% minus 6.7 % = plus 73.5

Response Group	Net Agreement
Organisations	79.3
Overall	73.5
Under 65's	72.4
Elected Members	71.4

Businesses	66.6
Parish/Town Councils	60.2
Disabled	48.1

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on **Action plan – Natural Assets**. This ranged from a very high 79.3 for Organisations down to 48.1 for Disabled. The overall figure was 73.5

Q. Please explain why you think this and if there is anything fundamental that you feel we have missed in "natural assets" area for action? 498 responses

Q. Please explain why you think this - 250 responses

The table below combines the two questions on natural assets. The analysis of the 748 comments have focused on the number of times the issue has been raised. The table below shows the top issues raised. A further 56 issues were identified and analysed. The key concerns have risen to the top of the list below and these include support for working with farmers on improving ecological practises, increasing tree planting, large scale rewilding, ensuring tree planting is appropriate and support for a National Park.

NATURAL ASSETS - issues	Mentions
Work with/support farmers to encourage best ecological practice.	81
More tree planting.	80
Large scale rewilding.	48
Trees need to be suitable species in suitable locations.	41
Support National Park.	41
Policy lacking ambition / too vague.	38
Quicker action needed.	32
Support value of natural asset as health and wellbeing resource.	32
More focus on soil sequestration / protection.	31
Planning Policy needs to include additional natural space.	30
Every planning decision needs to ensure that no biodiversity is lost.	25
Reduce verge cutting/increase cut and collect.	24
Create Dorset Pollinator Action Plan.	24
Stop using so many chemicals to manage land.	23
Improve scale of and maintenance of Rights of Way network.	22
Lobby Central Gov.	21
Creation of saltmarsh for carbon lockup.	18
More mention of marine habitat/incl. fishing industry and aquaculture.	18
Community education and engagement regarding value of natural assets.	17
Work in partnership with other agencies like Natural England, RSPB and DWT.	16
Collect litter before cutting grass.	15
Work with Town and Parish Councils to encourage and promote best environmental practice.	15
Concern over Council's ability to fulfil plans.	14
It's not all about tree planting - there are other and better ways to capture carbon	14

Encourage Town Councils (TC) and Parish Councils (PC) to promote good ecological practice within their own greenspaces and communities.	14
Manage tourist/recreational users better to prevent damage to Natural Environment.	13
Protect existing trees/hedges as well as plant new ones	12
Make County Farms exemplar of good environmental practice.	10
Need more mention of rivers.	10
Educate staff not to cut flowering plants at the wrong time.	10
Improve Bog Lane SANG.	10
Plant more hedgerows.	9
Further planting of wildflower verges.	7
Do not take County Farms/Farms out of production to allow rewilding.	7
Only allow development on brown field sites	6
Create wild spaces where wildlife is able to flourish naturally with no interference.	6
Get schools involved.	6
Ban BBQs.	6
More mention of air quality.	6
More done to influence landowners to manage their land more in accordance with the demands of the climate and ecological emergency.	5
Increase planting of seagrass.	5
Publish nature maps.	5
Encourage and promote wildlife friendly gardening.	5
Dorset Council to lead by example.	4
Plant community orchards.	4
Restoration and additional protection of water meadows.	4
Concern over residents tarmacking over lawns and removing trees.	4
Honour the Green Belt.	4
General public need more education about environmental concerns.	4
Make use of ELMS funding.	4
Survey not being user friendly.	3
Need for new houses to be sustainable but also financially sustainable.	3
Do not allow ecological management to excuse lack of management of verges/ Council land	3
Educate on agricultural pollution.	3
Connect the banning of chemical use on County farms and work with landowners, farmers and septic tank owners to protect waterways from fertiliser and slurry run-off.	3
Ensure that there are a lot of wildlife corridors linking green spaces.	3
Concern over new builds and developments.	3
Create community garden or green space that is sponsored by school or businesses.	3
No wind turbines.	3
Car parking concerns in natural spaces.	3

Organisational Responses (selected elements)

The NFU responded “Map Dorset fragile and vulnerable soils. Map showing areas with greatest opportunities and issue with regard to soil carbon and compaction.”

The Forestry Commission said “My fundamental problem with this part of the strategy is that the actions fail to address the full range of Natural Capital. The title makes reference to clean air, water and healthy soils but then actions fail to take into account what measures will be most beneficial as a whole but focus on very narrow range of measures.” They go on to say “The opportunity to identify areas to enhance ecological value is positive. This action should be strengthened to also include delivery of the land management practice that scores most highly in the criteria listed.” Comments need further analysis.

Dorset Wildlife Trust said “Our main over-arching comment is that despite the title, the emphasis of the draft strategy is much more on the climate than the ecological emergency. This is possibly a result of the chapters and action plans being produced by relevant departments, without integrating across the topics, rather than anything more deliberate, we recognise that Dorset Council are taking the ecological emergency seriously. The result is though that the generally excellent ‘natural assets’ section is rather tacked on and there is a missed opportunity to fully integrate ecological/climate win-wins, and to embed nature-based solutions across the plan. “

What is missing on the Ecological Emergency?

- There is no ecological equivalent to the section Action Against Climate Change which runs from p16-17 or Carbon Emissions and Achieving Net Zero p18-20 or Carbon Budgets – pathways and trajectories p21-22. It is disappointing not to see these sections laid out for addressing the ecological crisis.
- Each of the themes needs running through the lens of the ecological emergency as well as the climate emergency.
- The action plans have a column for CO2 saving, but nothing for ecological gain.
- There is very little on the marine environment, including marine biodiversity, seafood, marine renewables and ‘blue carbon’ – ie natural ecosystems such as seagrass which capture carbon

The **Dorset Local Nature Partnership** said “.This section is welcomed, including the recognition of our natural assets underpinning our economy. However, nature should also be a cross cutting theme as highlighted. For example, Figure 2 in the Technical Appendix illustrates ecosystem services relevant to many other sections and the action plan includes rights of way which should be listed within transport. We welcome the inclusion of the Ecological Network Maps case study. We support the areas for action and action plan and are keen to work with the council in the delivery. We are working with partners to develop Health and Nature Dorset (HAND) – a collaboration to embed nature-based wellbeing into the health system and link with businesses, so recommend this is included and incorporate a few of the proposals within the ‘Influence and Partnership’ section and actions within the action plan. We support the action to “Work with partners to connect fragmented habitats across county” – emphasis should be made to the Nature Recovery Networks and the proposed Local Nature Recovery Strategies. The text explaining Figure 3 in the Technical Appendix alludes to the relationship between the area of habitat and its carbon stock, but it does explain the implications. Relatively uncommon habitats such as wetlands and semi-natural grassland hold vastly higher carbon stocks per hectare than intensive crops, and restoration of such habitats can play a significant role. We recommend DLNP is included in the list of partners in the action plan and our work included in the Technical Paper (for example, nature-based wellbeing, nature recovery, ecological network maps).

Topic Area - Transport

Areas for Action...

The survey said “The transport sector is a major contributor to our carbon footprint. Decarbonising this sector will be a key challenge in moving towards a zero-carbon future. In rural areas like Dorset, car ownership is amongst the highest in the country. Dorset Council can encourage employees to travel less and can replace its vehicle fleet with Ultra low emission vehicles and work with partners to the provision of electric charging points and sustainable transport infrastructure.

DIRECT

- Maximise ultra-low-carbon vehicle replacement within Council fleet
- Provide EV charging points & other ultra-low-emission fuel alternatives across the Council property estate
- Reduce emissions from transport infrastructure construction and maintenance
- Ensure access to sustainable transport is considered in planning applications
- Encourage behavioural change in way staff travel to and for work
- Reduce the need for staff to travel to and for work
- Understand key risks and potential costs posed by climate change to transport & travel in Dorset
- Mainstream climate resilience in future strategies and policies.

INDIRECT (through services)

- Improve low-carbon transport infrastructure by embedding it in the Local Plan and Transport Plan
- Increase investment in walking, cycling & public transport infrastructure - secured through LTP, developer contributions, and other available funding streams
- Encourage decarbonisation of road transport through development of EV charging network & promotion of low emissions transport vehicles
- Improve quality & availability of public transport to make services more attractive to the travelling public
- Encourage behaviour change through active & sustainable travel campaigns and initiatives.

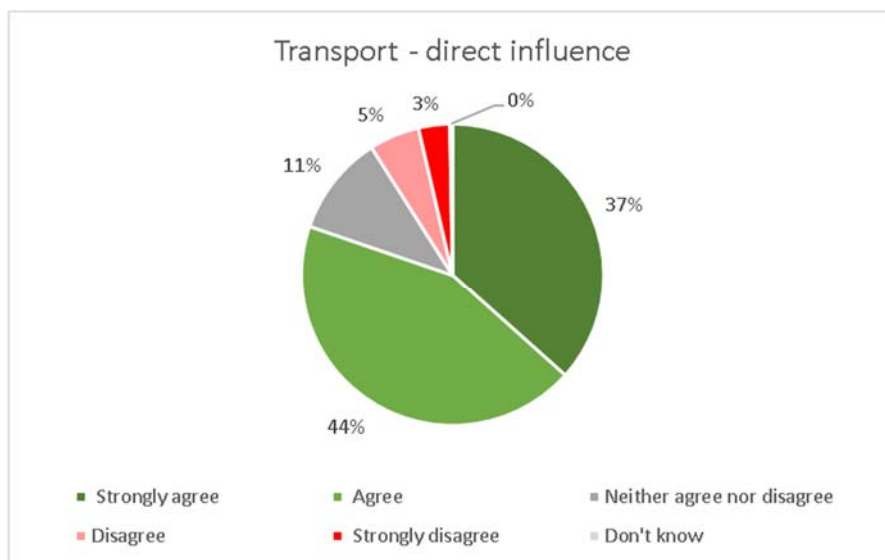
INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

- Lobby government - e.g. for Rail improvements
- Respond to government calls and submit high quality grant applications
- Redirect investment from strategic road schemes to low-carbon transport (Work with Subnational Transport Body and Local Enterprise Partnership)
- Work with Dorset Business Travel Network & Digital Dorset to promote use of ICT to individuals and businesses to avoid travel & encourage working from home
- Work with schools, parents and partners to reduce the carbon foot print of the daily school commute. “

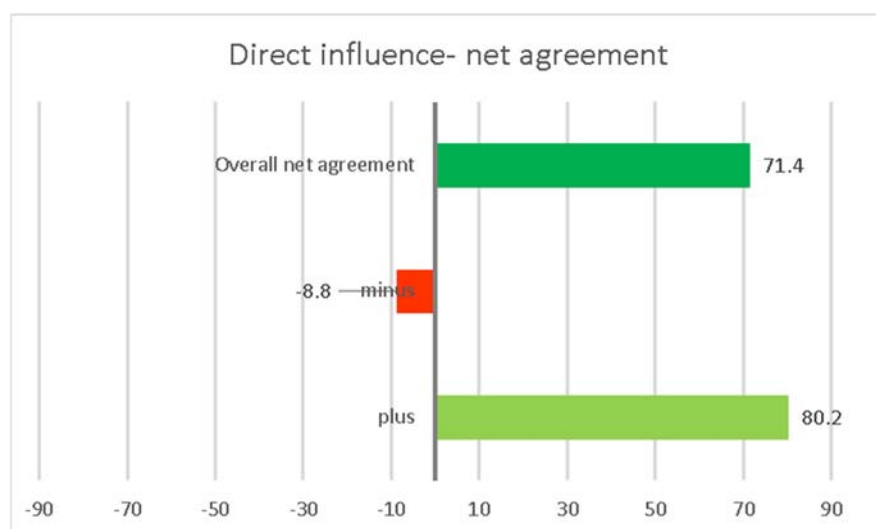
Transport - The table (above) is taken from the strategy and identifies the areas for action where we see Dorset Council can either directly impact, indirectly impact or only influence outcomes. Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Q What we can directly impact

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	382	455	112	56	35	3
% of all who responded	36.6%	43.6%	10.7%	5.4%	3.4%	0.3%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for transport – direct influence. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 81% agree and 8% disagree.



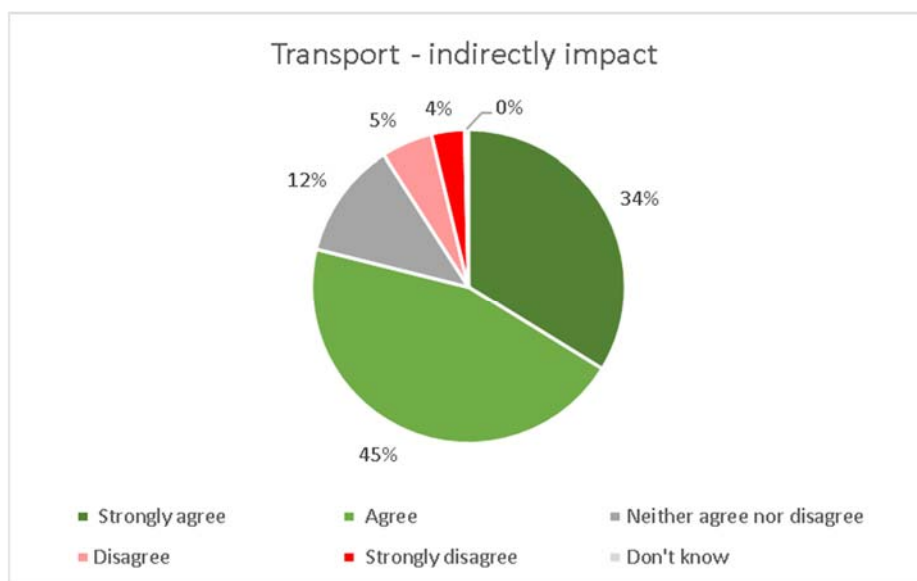
Transport - Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 80.2% minus 8.8% = plus 71.4

Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	87.5
Overall	71.4
Elected Members	70.0
Under 65's	69.4
Parish/Town Councils	64.0
Organisations	61.7
Disabled	49.1

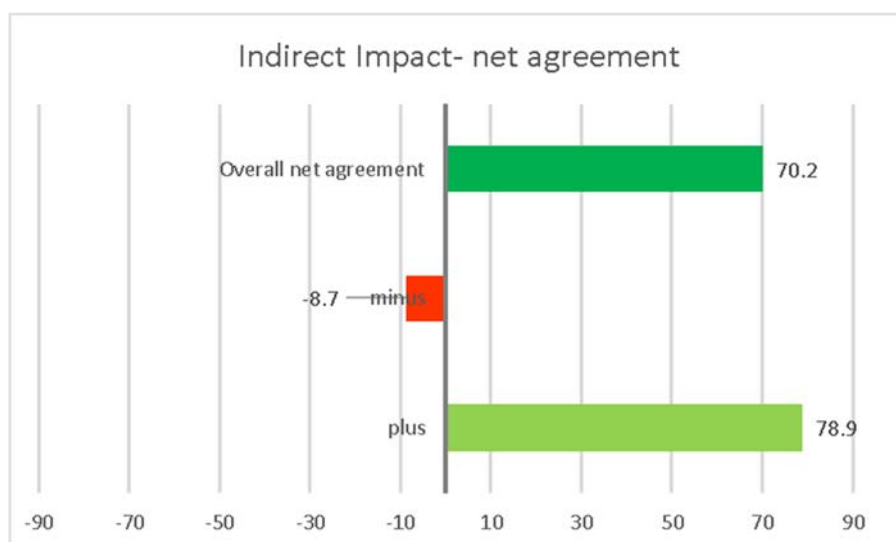
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on **Direct Impact – Transport**. This ranged from a very high 87.5 for Businesses down to 49.1 for Disabled. The overall figure was 71.4

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	346	462	112	54	35	4
% of all who responded	33.8%	45.1%	10.7%	5.3%	3.4%	0.4%

Q What we can indirectly impact



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for transport – indirect influence. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 79% agree and 9% disagree.



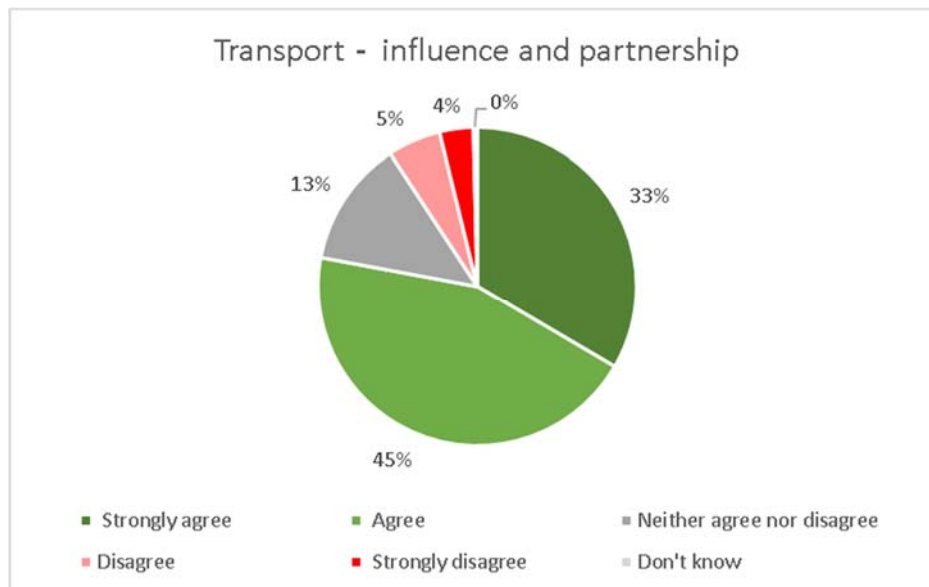
Transport - Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 78.9% minus 8.7% = plus 70.2

Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	87.5
Elected Members	73.7
Overall	70.2
Under 65's	68.4
Parish/Town Councils	64.0
Organisations	63.7
Disabled	40.4

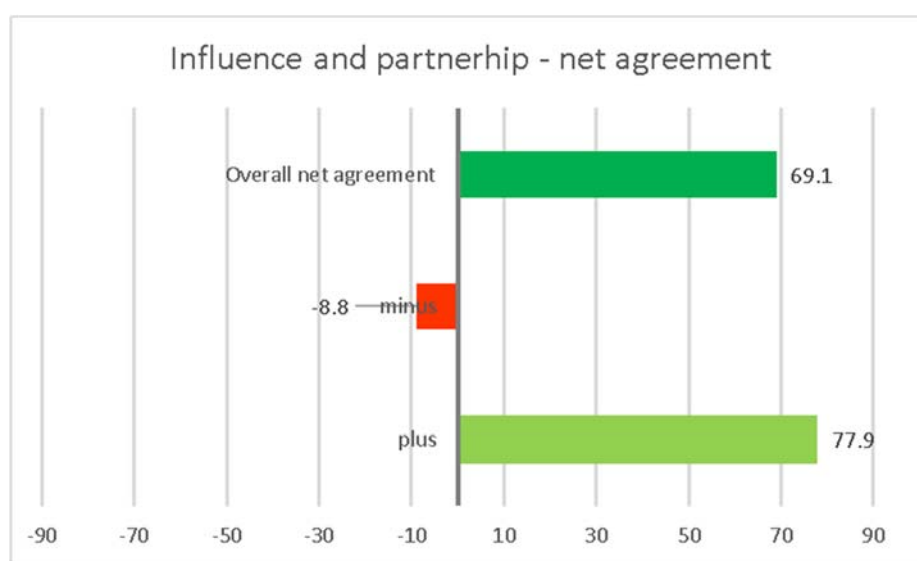
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on **Indirectly Impact – Transport**. This ranged from a very high 87.5 for Businesses down to 40.4 for Disabled. The overall figure was 70.2

Q What we can influence and partnership

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Number	341	454	131	55	35	4
% of all who responded	33.4%	45.5%	12.8%	5.4%	3.4%	0.4%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for transport – influence and partnership. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 78% agree and 9% disagree.



Transport - Influence and partnership ~ Net Agreement = 77.9% minus 8.8% = plus 69.1

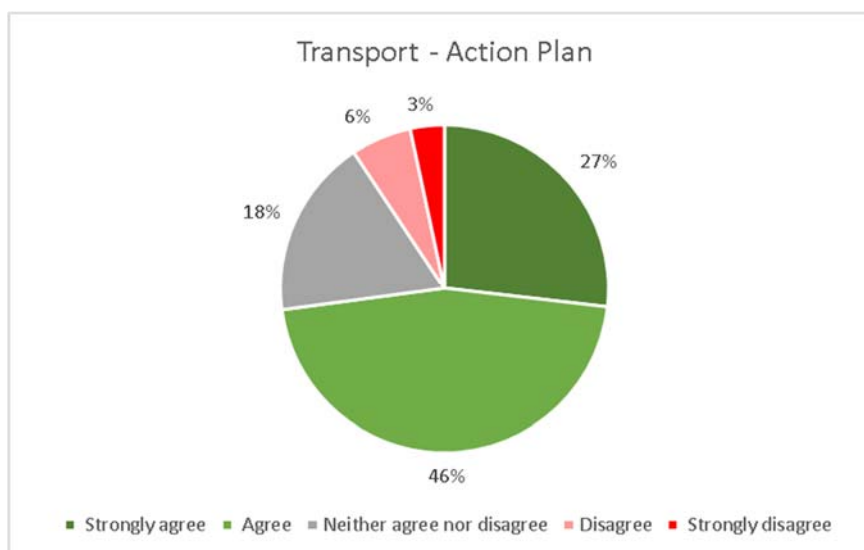
Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	87.5
Elected Members	83.3
Parish/Town Councils	72.0
Overall	69.1
Under 65's	67.9
Organisations	66.7
Disabled	42.2

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Influence and partnership – Transport. This ranged from a very high 87.5 for Businesses down to 42.2 for Disabled. The overall figure was 69.1

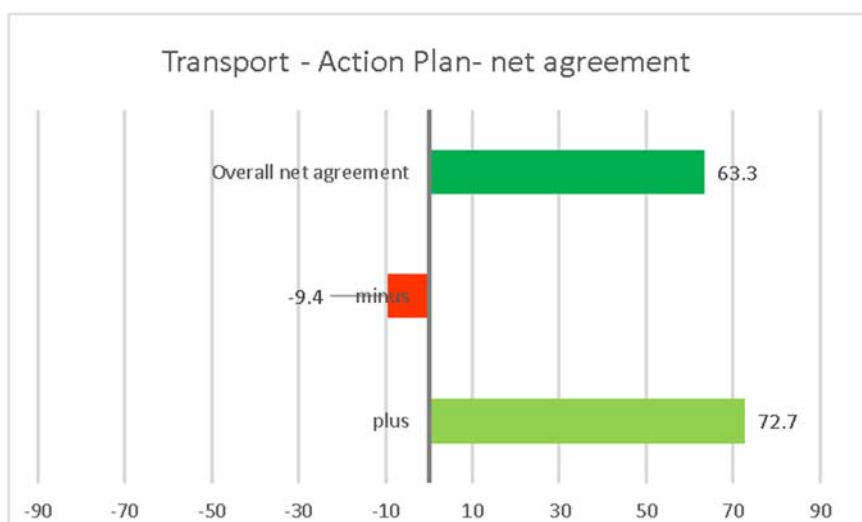
Action Plan

We have identified a number of initial targets and specific actions that Dorset Council can take to address the areas above. The action plan identifies where we see Dorset Council can take action. Do you agree with what we have proposed?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	279	475	185	62	35
% of all who responded	26.9%	45.8%	17.9%	6.0%	3.4%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for transport – action plan. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 73% agree and 9% disagree.



Transport - Action Plan ~ Net Agreement = 72.7% minus 9.4% = plus 63.3

Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	77.8
Elected Members	76.2
Organisations	66.7
Overall	63.3
Under 65's	60.8
Parish/Town Councils	53.6
Disabled	36.3

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on **Action Plan – Transport**. This ranged from a high 77.8 for Businesses down to 36.3 for Disabled. The overall figure was 63.3

Q. Please explain why you think this and if there is anything fundamental that you feel we have missed in "transport" area for action - 549 responses

Q. Please explain why you think this - 307 responses

The table below combines the two questions on transport. The analysis of the 856 comments have focused on the number of times the issue has been raised. The table below show the top issues raised. A further 162 issues were identified and analysed. The key concerns have risen to the top of the list below and these include more frequent and accessible public transport, more park and ride facilities, more cycle routes, increased EV/Hydrogen infrastructure and more electric charging points.

TRANSPORT - issues	Mentions
Should be more accessible/frequent.	123
Establish more park and ride opportunities.	89
Make cycle routes safer and better developed.	84
Implement EV/hydrogen infrastructure everywhere possible (rural & urban)	68

Create more electric charging points for ease of access.	62
Actions are too vague / not stretching enough / more action is needed.	58
Ensure that sustainable transport is integral to new land use.	53
Educate / fine drivers on not leaving their cars idle during busy traffic.	50
Villages to have own schools, shops, churches, food, and better transport links.	46
Create marketing campaigns to promote use of public transport.	44
Children to attend local schools to reduce travel.	44
Quicker action is needed.	42
Eliminate use of fossil fuels completely.	39
Use restrictive measures such as parking charges and prohibition.	36
Stop using car parks as general revenue.	35
Implement restrictive growth in major towns.	35
Push sustainable tourism.	33
Increase rural and seaside bus routes.	32
Increase working from home.	31
Lower the price of public transport to make it a more viable option for all.	28
Concern over electric vehicle use.	27
Public transport should use electric vehicles and be carbon neutral.	25
Ensure Dorset Council fleets / vehicles are fully electric.	15
Cut down all journeys / reduce need to travel.	15
A need to create a walking network suitable for all.	15
Viable links (E.g. Weymouth-Bournemouth, links to London).	14
Do not encourage working from home.	14
Technology upgrades for those working from home.	13
EV still have ecological impacts (e.g. production, disposal, maintenance).	12
Rapidly improve train services for workers/commuters.	12
Create finance loans and initiatives for electric bikes.	12
All new housing developments accessible by public transport.	12
Air pollution is not mentioned.	11
Eliminate need for travel.	10
Encourage car sharing post-covid.	10
Encourage active travel.	10
Created joined and accessible routes, with a contoured map.	10
Rapid charging points instead of fast/take too long to charge.	9
Create more cycling routes in key locations.	9
Concern over funding.	8
Replace large busses with minibuses with more stops in slow seasons.	8
Create traffic free streets in towns/slow traffic.	8
Coordinated services/links e.g. cycle routes to bus to trains.	7
Create lower speed limits for cars.	7
Subsidies/incentives for buying electric cars/at home charging	7
Create secure bike storage options for houses, bikes and workplaces.	7
Increase parking charges to invest in eco transport.	7
Lobby Government to improve public transport system.	6
Concern over increasing lack of demand for public transport.	6
Decarbonise public transport by 2025.	6
Concern over safety of certain roads.	6
Increase urban bus routes.	6

Educate all road users about cyclists and routes.	6
Enforce planning conditions.	6
Creation of garden towns.	6
Document needs to address Dorset as a whole, not just the south west.	5
Dorset Council staff to work from home.	5
Dorset Council to lead by example.	5
Combine school and local transport.	5
Reduce air pollution 90% by 2025.	5
Do not build more roads.	5
Ban use of petrol and diesel.	5
Create car share initiatives for road users.	5
Improve bus to rail links.	5
Take control of bus services/currently poor (public ownership)	5
Encourage electric car sharing.	5
Offer rewards for cycling and walking.	5
Lack of footpaths in some rural places.	5
Traditional cars essential in rural locations.	5
Essential infrastructure with all new builds (shops/businesses) no need to drive.	5
Refuse plans for Wytch Farm.	5
Increase renewable energy resources.	5
Encourage and educate public about the use of electric vehicles.	4
Dorset too rural for EV's to work practically.	4
More affordable/worthwhile.	4
No cyclists on roads.	4
Highlight / promote public rights of way to eliminate need for car travel.	4
Plant more evergreens (no leaves) - donate a tree gift scheme	4
Issues with overall plan.	3
Fly less.	3
Develop alternative forms of transport.	3
Subsidies for using public transport.	3
Concern over HGV.	3
Do not reduce expenditure on road network (point 3, partnership)	3
Convenient to travel in own car/unavoidable	3
Green Highways & Bridges	3
Old buses to be replaced with electric vehicles.	3
Charge points at petrol stations.	3
Lobby government on charging point plug sizes.	3
Create charge points at petrol stations.	3
Free parking for EV/cheaper than fossil fuels.	3
Lobby to nationalise rail industry.	3
Drop the speed limit for areas that have no cycle lanes.	3
Encourage lock up areas in shops for helmets and bikes.	3
Electric bike storage and infrastructure.	3
Routes away from roads.	3
Support for parishes.	3
Traffic calming incorporated to all new and existing developments.	3
All new homes to have EV charging points.	3

Create electric vehicle hire scheme for tourists.	3
Work with schools to educate on need for sustainable transport.	3
Create more verges.	3
Concern over Portland EfW incinerator proposal.	3
Broadband services/fibre in rural locations	3

Organisational Comments (selected)

Dorset Wildlife Trust said “This plan should be an opportunity to move to a more climate and nature-friendly transport hierarchy – avoid travel (through technology), adapt (promote active travel and public transport), mitigate (ensure net gain for nature and carbon) and enhance through green infrastructure around active travel routes.”

Dorset local Nature partnership said “We support the transport areas for action and action plan in principle. Consideration to be given on nature-based solutions relating to transport. • An opportunity to feature ground-breaking schemes that ensure significant biodiversity enhancement as part of transport schemes is missed. For example, the Weymouth Relief Road and A338. • There is a tendency to promote road building and bypasses as a supposed solution to congestion. This plan should be an opportunity to move to a more climate and nature-friendly hierarchy – avoid travel (through technology), adapt (promote active travel and public transport), mitigate (ensure net gain for nature and carbon). • The action to “Redirect investment from strategic road schemes to low-carbon transport” is welcomed, however it is only listed under ‘influence’. A commitment in the action plan for Dorset Council to cease including in Local Plans, allocating public funding to, or lobbying for environmentally damaging new road building schemes would be very welcome. • Green infrastructure should be included within this section. “

Making it Happen

Leadership and Governance

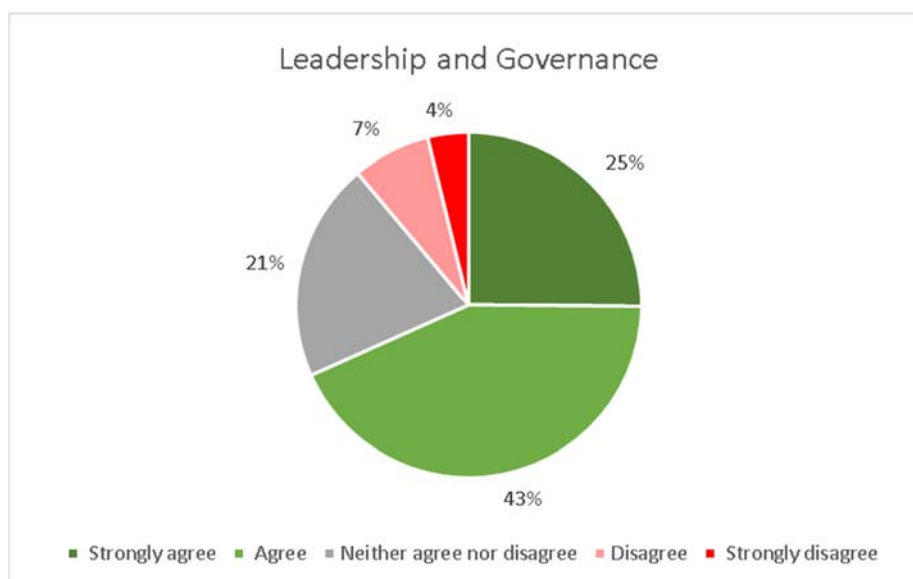
Taking action to address the Climate and Ecological Emergency will need a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing on skills and resources from across Dorset Council and wider partners. It will need to be part of the way we do things and embedded in the way we deliver our services. To ensure the Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy is effectively delivered we have identified several key actions:

Leadership & Governance Actions

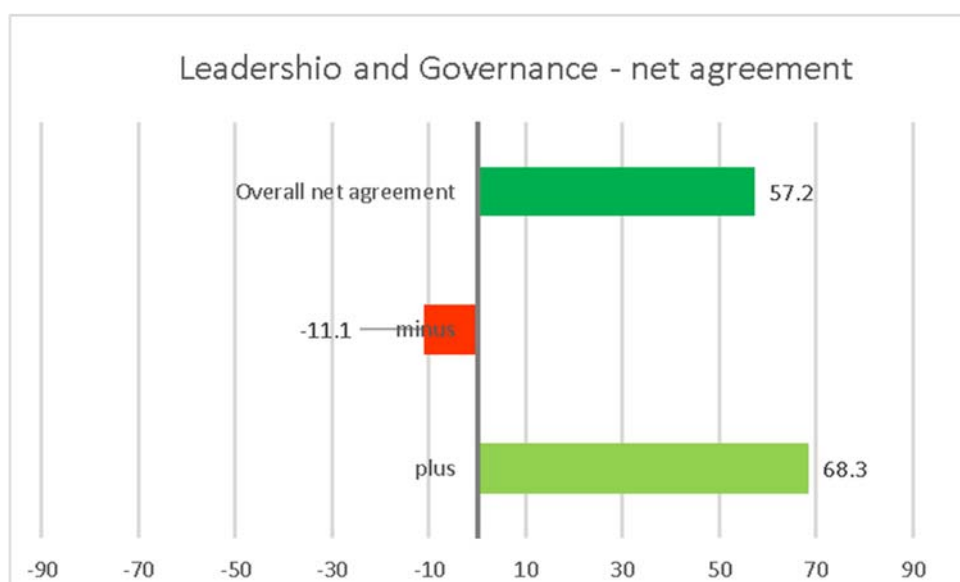
- Lobby government for additional resources and a supportive policy framework
- Actively input into national forums and consultations to encourage policy development in this area
- Review our structures to ensure governance at the highest level to take forward action across the Council
- Ensure enough human resource is in place to drive forward action
- Develop tools to undertake robust impact and policy appraisals to ensure climate change is considered in all key corporate projects, programmes, strategies and plans
- Ensure climate change is considered in all corporate projects

Q. Do you agree we have identified all the relevant leadership and governance actions?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	278	474	226	80	42
% of all who responded	25.1%	43.2%	20.6%	7.3%	3.8%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for leadership and governance. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 68% agree and 11% disagree.



Leadership and Governance ~ Net Agreement = 68.3% minus 11.1% = plus 57.2

Response Group	Net Agreement
Parish/Town Councils	72.4
Elected Members	66.6
Businesses	62.5
Organisations	60.0
Overall	57.2
Under 65's	55.3
Disabled	44.8

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on **Leadership and Governance**. This ranged from a high 72.4 for Town and Parish councils down to 44.8 for Disabled. The overall figure was 57.2

Q. Please explain your answer - 433 responses

Strongly disagree/disagree with Leadership and Governance Action Plan	Mentions
Ensure strong partnership set-up/over-sight, collaboration and 'bottom-up approach through community involvement (TPCs, young people, assemblies)	25
Council should lead by example/strong leadership/bring stakeholders along/positive procurement behaviours/educate own staff	19
Include biodiversity, wildlife, ecological, focus on environment/efficiency	17
Comments relating to cost and finances - too costly/what if no govt funding/keep spend in proportion	14
Not necessary/do not accept climate change/wrong focus	14
Vague, non-specific, just 'to consider', need targets	12
Other comment	11

Council needs to just take action	9
Negative comment about governance/staff/decisions/consultation	8
Learn from/work with other councils/authorities	8
Structure that shares the benefits of climate change action with less well off	5
Ensure democratic accountability/audit	4
Education needed (locals, schools, MP)	4
National Park status will help fulfil objectives	2
Take climate into account, not finances	2

Strongly disagree/disagree

Those who disagreed to some extent with the action plan for Leadership and Governance also reflected on the need for strong partnership set-ups, ensuring a more 'bottom-up approach' through community involvement and that the Council should be leading by example. Cost was a factor for some respondents, questioning expense and asking what if government funding was not available. Some felt that there was no climate change issue, the Council's focus was wrong or the plan itself was too vague.

Neither agree/disagree (or blanks) with Leadership and Governance Action Plan	Mentions
Ensure strong partnership set-up/over-sight, collaboration and 'bottom-up approach through community involvement (TPCs, young people, assemblies)	56
Council should lead by example/strong leadership/bring stakeholders along/positive procurement behaviours/educate own staff	48
Need for Council to act/pro-active with clearer set targets/plan and suitable level of ambition that is properly audited/monitored and fed back	46
Include biodiversity, wildlife, ecological, focus on environment/efficiency	14
Comment relating to cost and resource implications	14
Learn from/work with other councils/authorities	13
Structure that shares the benefits of climate change action with less well off	12
Comments on general bureaucracy and governance	11
Other comment	10
Government: Lobby Government, link to National policy and get MP sign up	9
Cannot comment/would need or like more information	8
General positive comment about the action plan	8
Climate change must be at the forefront of decisions/projects	6
Education needed (locals, TPCs, councillors, MPs)	6
Wrong focus for Dorset Council	3
Consultation too long/going on at same time as Local Plan	2
Stay open to more ideas/actions	2

Neither agree or disagree/blanks

Those who neither agree or disagreed with the action plan had three strongly similar priorities to those who agreed around ensure strong partnership set-ups and oversight, the Council leading by example and the need for action with appropriate monitoring, evaluation and feedback. They also commented on the need to include other related elements such as the ecological emergency and also implications around cost and resource. Learning from and working with other councils was also felt to be important.

Strongly Agree/Agree with Leadership and Governance Plan	Mentions
Need for Council to act/pro-active with clearer set targets/plan and suitable level of ambition that is properly audited/monitored and impact fed back/transparency in info sharing/comms.	75
Ensure strong partnership set-up/over-sight, collaboration and 'bottom-up approach through community involvement (TPCs, young people, assemblies)	73
Council should lead by example/strong leadership/bring stakeholders along/positive procurement behaviours/educate own staff	53
Positive comments around the action plan	28
Climate must be a priority in decision-making/projects/policy	26
Government: Lobby Government, comments on working with Govt.	22
Include biodiversity, wildlife, ecological, focus on environment/efficiency	14
Comment relating to cost and resource implications	14
Other comment	13
Learn from/work with other councils/authorities	11
Education needed (esp. schools)	10
Structure that shares the benefits of climate change action with less well off	9
Comments on general bureaucracy and governance	8
Funding initiatives that bring in public co-operation/explore funding options	7
National Park status will help fulfil objectives	4
Importance of evidence-based decision-making	3
Listen to all involved, not just pressure groups	2

Strongly agree/agree

Those who strongly agreed or agreed to some extent with the action plan for Leadership and Governance commented on the importance of the Council taking action, ensuring clear targets, having proper audit monitoring in place and being transparent when feeding back on progress. A strong partnership set-up and a more 'bottom-up approach' through community involvement of a wide range of public organisations and stakeholders was also important along with the Council showing strong leadership, leading by example and ensuring that climate is a priority in decision-making, projects and policy.

Organisational Responses

The **Dorset Local Nature Partnership** said "We support the proposed role in leadership and governance but recommend that working in partnership is wider than 'engagement with stakeholders.'" We welcome coproduction and joint working. In some cases, the council will not be the appropriate lead for awareness raising, facilitating action and delivery. However, whatever is delivered, its needs to include the ecological emergency elements. 40. There may be a role for the council to 'facilitate the development of a Dorset-wide partnership with other key public, private, and third sector partners in order to develop a partnership approach to driving forward some of the fundamental changes that will be required to deliver a carbon neutral county.' In terms of the ecological emergency, the DLNP could take on this role – as is the case in other counties, such as Somerset."

Making it Happen

Funding the response

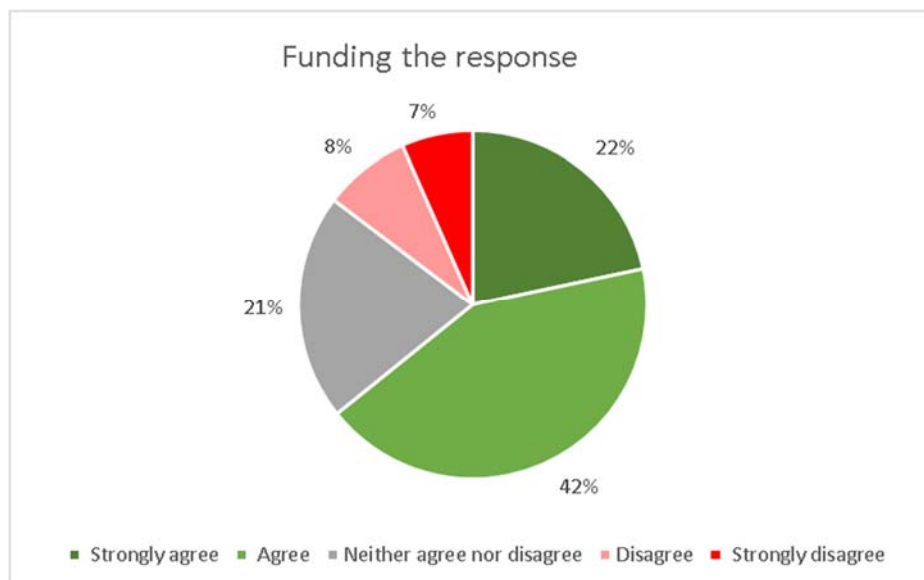
The survey said “Tackling the climate emergency will require significant investment at all levels of society. Dorset Council alone will need to invest many millions of pounds (over £100m) over the next 20- 30 years just to be-come a Carbon Neutral Council.

Funding the Response Actions

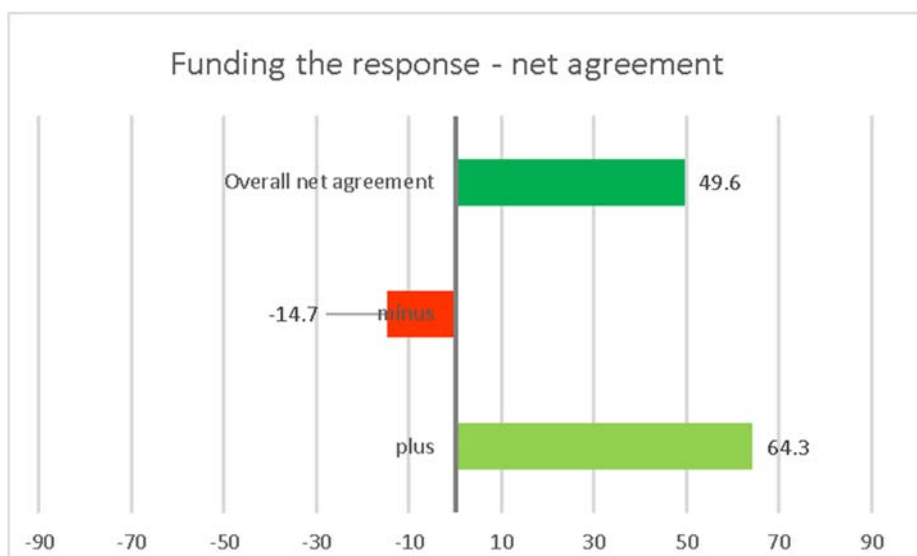
- We will develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response by identifying and implementing ways for our finance department to actively support climate change action. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, such as our transformation fund, capital receipts through asset rationalisation, and building into our capital programme. We will also explore options to raise additional funds, such as through borrowing or council tax.
- Wider action across the County is likely to require several billion pounds of investment from the government, organisations, and individuals. It is anticipated that further funding and incentives will be forthcoming from central government to support the shift to a low-carbon future.
- We will work with partners and lobby government to seek additional support and external funding and to maximise opportunities for external funding from government and others, making sure Dorset gets its fair share. This is in addition to securing innovative financial arrangements for climate change projects and programmes and giving significant weight to climate change in the procurement process.”

Q. Do you agree with our approach to funding the actions required to implement the strategy i.e. invest-to-save schemes, capital receipts through asset rationalisation, and building into our capital programme as well as exploring options to raise additional funds through borrowing and council tax?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	236	464	230	88	72
% of all who responded	21.7%	42.6%	21.1%	8.1%	6.6%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for funding the response. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 64% agree and 15% disagree.



Funding the response ~ Net Agreement = 64.3% minus 14.7% = plus 49.6

Response Group	Net Agreement
Organisations	81.1
Elected Members	68.3
Parish/Town Councils	62.1
Businesses	50.0
Overall	49.6
Under 65's	46.0
Disabled	25.9

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Funding the Response. This ranged from a high 78.1 for Organisations down to 25.9 for Disabled. The overall figure was 49.6

Q. Please explain your answer - 437 responses

Strongly disagree/disagree with Funding Action plan	Mentions
Disagree with: council tax increases (37); borrowing & risks (5)	42
Waste of money - no emergency/effect/too little gain/cancel idea	25
Reduce costs elsewhere/work within existing budget/resource/reserves	17
Need reliable estimate of cost/cost-benefit analysis, too vague	14
Wrong focus - money better spent elsewhere	11
Raise money (Taxes, rent, commercially, fines/non-compliance)	10
Lobby the Government for money	7
Comment that there is no money to do the plan	6
Other comment	9
Financial strategy/budget should be integrated	4
Educate and support public to become energy efficient	3
Focus on achievable/basic environmental actions	4
Is also the responsibility of other countries	2
Should be a priority/act faster	3

Strongly disagree/disagree

Those who disagreed to some extent with the action plan for Funding focused on the raising of council tax which they were strongly against. The second most popular mentions were those around it being a waste of money, there was either too little gain or impact to be made or no emergency in the first place. Respondents felt that the council should look to reduce costs elsewhere or work within their existing resources and also that there was not enough information around sources of funding or evidence of a cost-benefit analysis.

Neither agree/disagree (or blanks) with Funding Action plan	Mentions
Investigate other ethical/general/collaborative funding methods (community, private sector, businesses, government) and diversify.	34
Not enough information (e.g. funding source, cost-benefit analysis, value, is £100m enough), no expertise, difficult to understand.	32
Disagree with: tax increases (11); asset rationalisation (esp. farms) - urge caution (10); borrowing (2); bad investments (2)	25
Lobby the Government for investment/tax changes, other funding mechanisms	23
Make savings elsewhere, Council should use existing resource/integration, self-sustaining	16
Challenges - e.g. COVID impact, regional/national/global problem, visitors, expense	11
Other comment	10
Raise money through tax increases/adaptations/levies (e.g. council, 2nd homes, parking, climate)	8
Cost is not optional/shared responsibility/will save in the future	7

National Park status would help achieve objectives	4
Look at low-interest borrowing options or as last resort	4
Council ambition - do not overreach, quick wins, better goal-setting	4
Support green potential in businesses/households, consult.	3
Agree Council needs to show action/discussion	3
Ensure transparency in spending	2
Cannot consult at same time as Local Plan/Pandemic	2

Neither agree or disagree/blanks

Those who neither agree or disagreed with the action plan also strongly felt that ethical and collaborative funding and resource approaches were important. However, they also commented that there was not enough information about the sources of funding, if any cost-benefit analysis or value calculations had been done or felt that the document was difficult to understand. They also disagreed or urged caution with some of the suggestions, especially tax increases and asset realisation. Lobbying the government was also seen as an option.

Strongly agree/agree with Funding Action plan	Mentions
Investigate/prioritise ethical/general/collaborative funding methods (community, private sector, businesses, government) and diversify.	39
Council Tax increase (also consider reassess for wealthy, ringfence money for climate and show people where money is being spent on climate/what matters/be upfront)	33
Lobby the Government for investment/tax changes, other funding mechanisms	26
No alternative/Act now, cost now for future savings	22
Introduce other taxes (climate/polluter, land, 2nd homes etc)	18
Disagree with: council tax increases (9); asset rationalisation (esp. farms) - urge caution (4); borrowing (2); using money for management costs (1)	16
Positive comment about the action plan	14
Challenges - e.g. COVID impact, if no govt support, strings attached	11
Ensure investment/banking/pension practices are ethical	10
Council should lead/support/incentivise change - streamline, quick wins/publicity and transparency in feedback	11
Public should contribute in some way	8
National Park status would help achieve objectives	6
Other comment	9
Investment opportunities: bonds, business, attract to Dorset, in staff.	5
Plan does not go far enough/target date too late/ensure cost info up to date	5
Requires cost-benefit analysis	4
Ensure fair distribution of funds around the county	3
Invest in other areas (e.g. homes, social care)	2

Strongly agree/agree

Those who strongly agreed or agreed to some extent with the action plan for Funding commented most frequently on utilising other funding sources, especially ethical fundraising, and doing so collaboratively across a range of sectors. There was a recognition of the need for a potential increase in council tax, but it was felt that this should not disadvantage those less well off, should be ringfenced for climate actions and that the council should be upfront and transparent about how the extra money is being spent. Lobbying the government for support was also frequently mentioned as was the importance of acting and spending now to make savings in the future.

Q. Have we missed a way of raising money to pay for action? - 368 responses

Comment	Mentions
Tax increases: especially 2nd homes/holiday lets/visitors (32), council tax - with voluntary/donation/ringfenced for climate (32), climate/green/polluter/land (personal and business, 26), other	95
Council should streamline/save/change practice: ethical banking practices (26) staff (26); assets - sell, lease, re-purpose (10); other	80
Collaborate on/investigate financing and funding opportunities (e.g. with private sector, businesses Govt/public sector, community investment, charities, grants, Green Finance Institute, funding mechanisms)	80
Lobby the government for tax increases (e.g wealth, land) and funding/support	79
Crowdfunding (esp local energy schemes) and other fundraising initiatives/donation schemes	49
Encourage/support/invest in community projects, groups and initiatives	37
Support/incentivise people to invest/make change (e.g. investment schemes, bonds or supporting green behaviours, tax reductions good comms, fair spread of funding)	34
Fines - relating to environmental activities (personal/business/industry) and indirect (e.g. driving) and parking fees)	33
Support/incentivise/encourage business investment/green practice in Dorset (inc developer, new business)	24
Miscellaneous ways to raise money (e.g lotteries (8), advertising, charge mooring fees to cruise ships, for concreting front gardens)	19
No need/waste of money/if no govt funding do not do it/council decide	16
Other comments	15
Nothing to add	14
Cost-benefit analysis, research and audit - likely cost if do not take action	8
Do not do some of the suggested actions e.g. raise taxes, risky investments	6
National Park status will help secure objectives	5
Should not consult at same time as local plan/pandemic	2
Yes (but does not specify)	2

When asked if there were any funding opportunities that were missed, the most popular view was an increase in other types of taxation, related to either tourism (holiday lets, visitors, second homes) or climate/green taxation of individuals and businesses. There was also an appetite for an increase in council tax, but largely only if it was ringfenced for climate-related actions and did not disadvantage households that were less well off. It was also felt that the Council itself could streamline services to save money and to change practice, especially around staffing, assets and ethical banking and investments. There were a broad range of suggestions for investigating and collaborating in financing and funding opportunities and almost equally frequently mentioned was the need to lobby the government for tax increases and for extra funding and support.

Respondents also suggested a range of fundraising and donation initiatives and highlighted the benefits of working with community projects and groups. There was also an appetite for investing in and providing encouragement and support to both individuals and businesses to make change and to adopt more green behaviours.

Making it Happen

Engagement & Communications

The survey said "We all need to take action to address the climate emergency and support the transition to a low-carbon future. We need to put the climate at the forefront of our communications and encourage and support action by everyone in Dorset. We have identified several key actions Dorset Council can take to raise awareness of the issues, support action at a community level and engage with wider stakeholders to tackle some of the major challenges the Climate and Ecological Emergency raises.

RAISING AWARENESS

We will look to provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can all take through a range of channels. These will include upgrading our climate change website, developing an online information hub for sharing information, and best practice. This is as well as directing information to residents through Council literature and encouraging an open and ongoing dialogue between the Council and Dorset residents.

We will improve the awareness, engagement, and knowledge of our staff and service providers through staff awareness campaigns, with a focus on how employees can reduce their carbon emissions. This is in addition to increasing their climate resilience in the workplace and at home and integrating key climate change messages into induction programmes. Furthermore, we will organise targeted briefings and training sessions for officers, members, and decision makers on the benefits and opportunities of tackling climate change, highlighting this contribution to other Council priorities. We will also establish an internal climate change champions programme.

SUPPORTING COMMUNITY ACTION

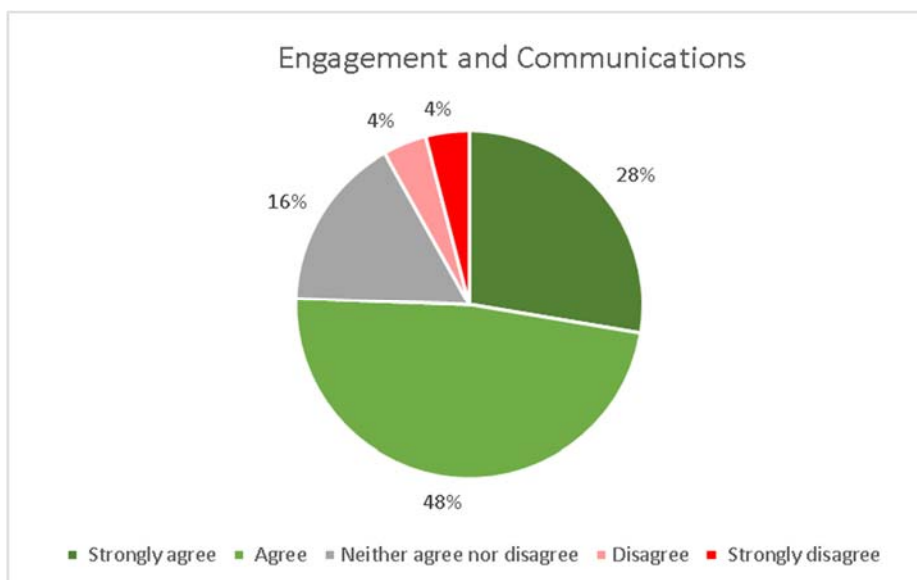
We will support Town and Parish Councils to develop and implement their organisation and area wide climate action plans. This is as well as helping them engage with residents to encourage community action and drive change at a grassroots community level. We will help to facilitate and support new and existing community-led projects and community organisations active in this area. Furthermore, we will work with these groups to signpost and communicate shared messages.

ENGAGEMENT WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

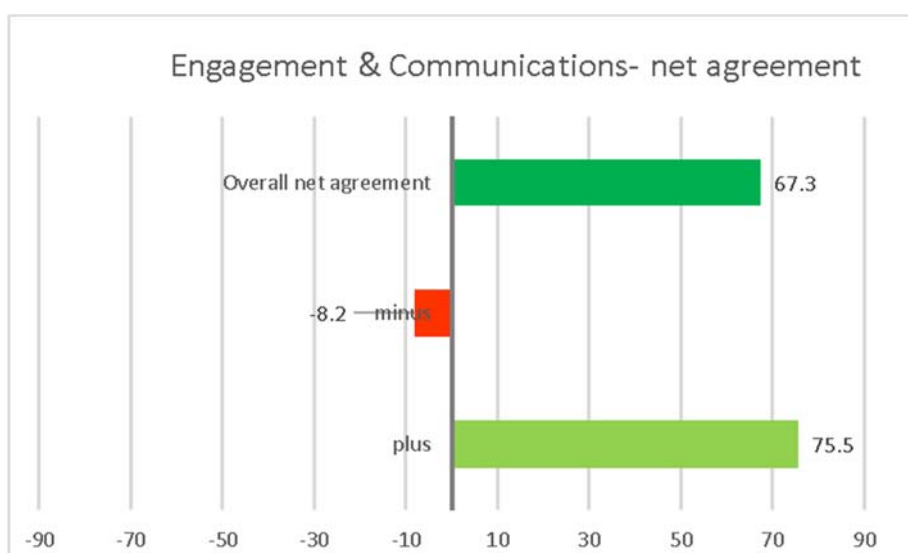
We will consult with residents and organisations on this strategy and plans as they develop, using existing and new consultation processes. We will build support from stakeholders and the wider public by informing and educating on the benefits and opportunities of acting on climate change and creating, maintaining, and developing partnership working on all aspects of climate change action. We will seek to develop a Dorset Climate Emergency partnership group. We will facilitate the development of a Dorset-wide partnership with other key public, private, and third sector partners in order to develop a partnership approach to driving forward some of the fundamental changes that will be required to deliver a carbon neutral county."

Q. Do you agree with what we are proposing for engagement and communications actions?

Overall responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Number	300	520	177	44	44
% of all who responded	27.6%	47.9%	16.3%	4.1%	4.1%



The above table and graph above show the overall number and percentage agreeing or disagreeing with what we suggest for Engagement and Communications. The pie chart shows the dark green/green area supporting the proposal and the red/pink area opposing the proposal. Here, overall, 76% agree and 8% disagree.



Engagement and Communications ~ Net Agreement = 75.5% minus 8.2% = plus 67.3

Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	76.2
Organisations	75.7

Parish/Town Councils	73.3
Overall	67.3
Under 65's	65.9
Businesses	55.5
Disabled	45.6

Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Making it Happen – Communications and Engagement. This ranged from a high 76.2 for Elected Members down to 45.6 for Disabled. The overall figure was 67.3.

Q. Please explain your answer - 391 responses

Strongly Disagree or Disagree with the Engagement and Communications Actions	Mentions
No emergency/unnecessary or the wrong focus/time/ineffective	14
Comms, Consultation/Surveys are too long, biased, ineffective or won't be listened to	11
Waste of time, money, energy	7
Develop clear vision, strong and varied engagement strategy to publicise and support change, publicise immediate positive actions (use appropriate language and focus)	7
Partner and communicate better with other relevant organisations who have better community links/educate train all sectors and schools	6
Other comment	6
Insufficient detail/too vague to comment/needs revision first	5
Comms should go further to tell the 'truth'/facts or severity of the problem	5
Use national resources for comms/awareness - Dorset should not duplicate	3
Keep it simple/concise/relevant	2
In right direction/get on with it	2
Other problems with comms (website, already aware	2

Strongly disagree/disagree

Those who disagree or strongly disagreed with the plan commented that this was largely because they felt there was no emergency or that it was the wrong time, focus or approach and a waste of money. They also felt that the consultation process was ineffective and they would not be listened to. Some commented that the vision needed to be stronger with a more varied engagement strategy and there was need for more partnership and education work with organisations, for example, those with better links to the community.

Neither Agree/Disagree with the Engagement and Communications Actions (including blanks)	Mentions
Engagement and publicity strategy must be innovative/increase knowledge/incentivise/dialogue/motivate the public and support change across groups (esp. young people and schools (17))	60
Comment about the consultation/survey - too long/complex, poor advertising/timing, going 'through motions/tick box exercise'	33

Education - educate/train individuals, household level, businesses, schools (e.g. carbon literacy, through museums)	28
Council is influential organisation for change and should co-ordinate and lead collaboration with community and organisations (esp with TPCs (6))	18
Better engagement with community groups, assemblies and existing partnerships	17
Use positive language and focus (also passionate/public/trusted figures, 2)	15
Use social media	12
Council communications need to improve/transparency/reveal truth and be visible (not just website) and updates regular	11
Other comment	10
Nothing will change/no action/little action from council	6
Not qualified to comment/do not believe it in/false	5
Change is required at structural level - (local/central)	2
Vague - no action plan or targets	2
Town and Parish Councils may not have capacity/bureaucracy	2
Starting point/get on with it	2

Neither agree/disagree/blanks

Those who neither agreed nor disagreed with the plan had similar views to those who agreed around developing an innovative and motivational approach, the importance of education, the influence of the council, engaging with community groups and partnerships and using positive language. However, the second most popular comment was about the consultation process itself. They also highlighted the need for Council communications to improve and be transparent and the need to provide regular updates.

Strongly Agree or Agree with the Engagement and Communications Actions	Mentions
Engagement and publicity strategy must be innovative/increase knowledge/incentivise/dialogue/motivate the public and support change across groups (e.g. share positive results, listening, empowering)	73
Better engagement with/must involve existing partnerships, networks, communities, councils, local group, enterprises, businesses, campaign groups, assemblies.	68
Education - educate/train individuals, household level, businesses, schools (e.g. carbon literacy, through museums), staff and public engagement teams	54
Council is influential organisation for change and should co-ordinate and lead collaboration with community and organisations (esp with TPCs)	48
Keep messaging and information simple (positive focus and language 19)	37
Must include/consider young people and schools	36
Use social media (20) or other effective media/method to engage/reach people in the widest possible way (14)	34
Agree - but poor advertising of consultation/difficult to understand/too long/going through motions	28
General positive comment about the action plan	16
Increase urgency, ambition and be bold	11
Regular updates/progress and monitoring to keep people informed	11
Comments relating to resourcing, funding and supporting becoming eco-friendly	8
Other comment	6
Importance of the prominence of the CEE on the website/centralised web page	6
Need to see meaningful action	5

Do not omit the ecological emergency	5
National Park Status would help towards the objectives	4
Some scepticism about seriousness or how it will work	4
Positive comment about the survey	2

Strongly agree/agree

Those that agree or strongly agreed with the plan commented that any engagement or communications should be innovative, increase knowledge, motivate the public and support them to make changes. This was followed up by an argument for better engagement with, and involvement of, existing partnerships, networks and groups to make action happen. Education and training at all levels was viewed as important and the council itself seen as able to influence and co-ordinate change and collaboration especially with town and parish councils. The importance of clear, simple and positive messaging was highlighted as was the targeting and involvement of young people and schools.

Making it Happen

Monitoring & Progress Reporting

The survey said “To ensure we are on track to meet our targets and not exceed our carbon budgets, we need a robust baseline and regular progress monitoring and reporting of both carbon emissions and ecological indicators.

- We will develop a robust baseline for Council and County carbon emissions and ecology, developing in-house data collection systems to draw data from all the former Councils now forming Dorset Council. This is as well as considering wider emissions from Council activities (Scope 3) such as procurement.
- We will further explore the Dorset County footprint, beyond the data provided by Central Government, to provide a wider understanding of Dorset’s emissions e.g. agriculture.
- We will monitor and report on actions and progress in achieving carbon reduction by producing an annual report of progress on climate change targets, budgets, and actions.”

Q. Would you be interested in seeing the progress reviews?

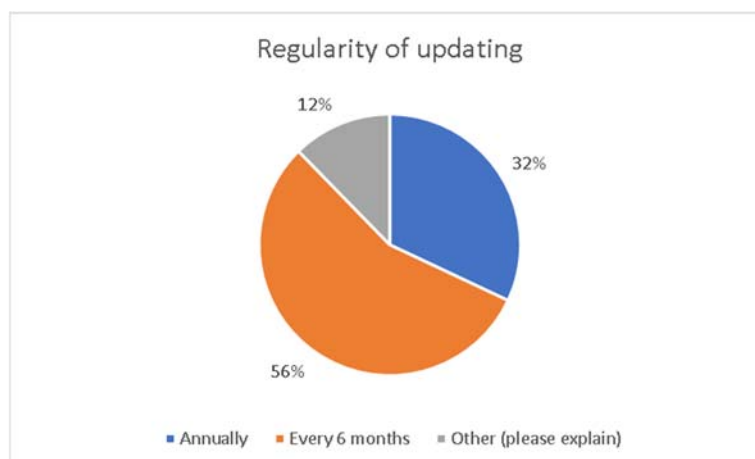
Overall responses	Yes	No
Number	943	149
% of all who responded	86.4%	13.6%



As the above table and graph so there is strong support (86%) for seeing a progress review. Only 13.6% said they were not interested in a review.

Q. How often do you want to be updated on progress?

Overall responses	Annually	Every 6 months	Other (please explain)
Number	338	588	130
% of all who responded	32.0%	55.7%	12.3%



Every six months was the preferred timing between updates on progress with nearly 56% selecting this option. 32% felt annual updating was most appropriate. 128 people explained what other timing they preferred and these are included below.

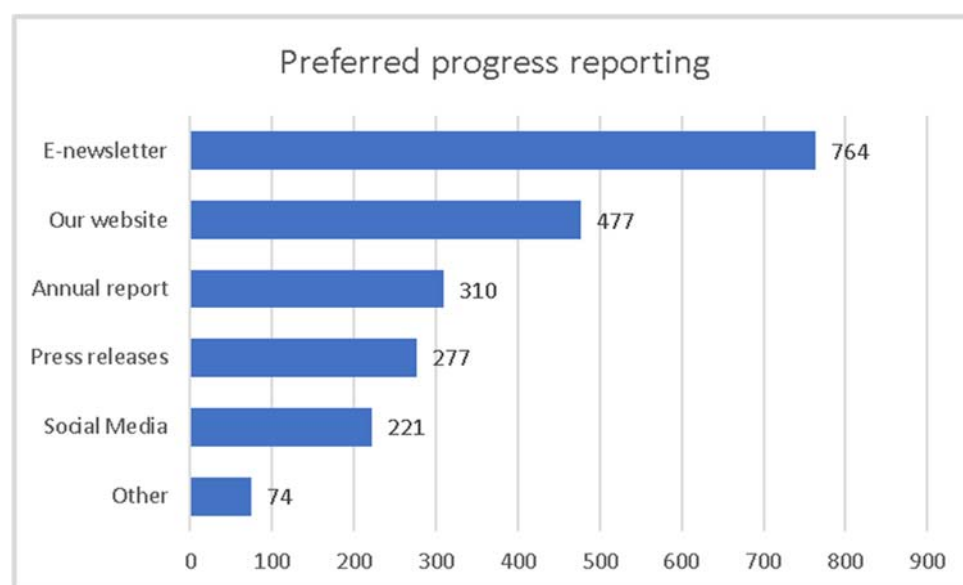
Other - 128 responses

Comment	Mentions
Every three months/quarterly	30
When there is an update/progress/review/action or decision to be made	25
Every month	22
As often as possible/regularly	12
No update required	11
Other - ways to communicate progress (e.g. website/media; existing comms, live dashboard, paperless, partnerships, notifications)	9
Plan-dependent - flexible/regular, gradually less regular	6
Every six months	5
Other comment about the plan	5
After a council/cabinet meeting	4
Every two months	3
Annually	3
Other timescale	2
Do not progress	2
Self-directed - find out themselves/national press	2

Respondents, who did not support annual or six-monthly updates, would like to be kept updated relatively frequently on progress; the most popular set frequencies were quarterly or monthly. A significant proportion felt it was appropriate to be informed whenever there was an update of progress or a decision to be made.

Q. How do you want to be updated on progress? (select all that apply)

Overall responses	Annual report	Our website	E-newsletter	Social Media	Press releases	Other
Number	310	477	764	221	277	74
% of all who responded	28.7%	44.1%	70.7%	20.4%	25.6%	6.8%



E newsletters were the most popular method of progress reporting, with 764 selecting this method. The use of the council's website was the second most popular with 477 choosing this option. There was also support for annual report, press releases and social media. 74 people suggested other ways and these are reported below.

Q. Other ways of being updated on progress - 74 responses

Comment	Mentions
Public forum - meetings, exhibitions, presentations, Q&As, Citizens Assemblies/Panels (4)	11
No update required	9
Via Email	9
Print media - local newspapers, leaflets, posters	8
Engagement with Community groups, sharing info with/through partners	8
Online/electronic - website, social media, webinars, broadcasts, video updates by stakeholders/councillor	7
Via Town and Parish Councils	6
Local radio, television	6
General - Any method that is regular, keeps info flowing, notifies, widely published	6
Methods already suggested/selected	5
Other comment about the plan	5
Reports	3
Other method	2
Other comment about the survey	2

There were fewer responses to this question as to how respondents would like to receive updates other than the suggested ways. Most popular were via a public forum or citizen's assemblies, email, print media, engagement with community groups or through online and electronic methods. The second most common response however was to not receive an update.

Any other comments – 574 responses

With text boxes on every question the “any other comments” was not intended as a place to feedback vital responses to specific areas in the strategy and action plan.

In total over 12,000 individual comments have been made during the consultation. Some short and others much more substantial.

A detailed analysis of these comments will not be provided here (but ALL the comments will be available in full in an appendix) and all comments have been shared with the project team.

Many comments within this section focused on

:

- how people felt progress was being made
- appreciated the work done so far
- didn't like everything
- but also felt now was the time for action.

About you

(For individual rather than organisational responses) Note: all information provided will be held according to our data protection policy. We collect diversity information, not only to ensure any changes do not unfairly impact on specific sectors of the community, but also to try to make sure our consultation response comes from a representative sample of local residents. We would appreciate if you can complete the following details. These questions are optional.

The tables below show the profile of people taking part in the consultation.

Age

Which age group do you belong to?

The consultation is dominated by responses from those in the older age groups, with those aged 65+making up 46% of respondents compared to only being 29% of the Dorset population.

4.3% of respondents preferred not to disclose their age group.

(%)	Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-and over	Prefer not to say
Which age group do you belong to?	0.6 %	1.2 %	3.5 %	7.6%	11.4 %	25.5 %	45.8 %	4.3 %

Gender

Q. What best describes your gender?

The current profile of the residents of Dorset show 49.8% male and 51.1% female. As the table below shows the responses match the profile of the area reasonably well.

(%)	Male	Female	I use another term	Prefer not to say
What best describes your gender?	49.2%	45.5%	0.8%	4.5%

There was an uneven balance between males and females with 57% of responses from females and 37% from males.

Employment status

Half of the responses came from people who were retired, and the second biggest group were employed/self-employed.

Q. What is your employment status?

(%)	Number	%
Student	16	1.5%
Employed/self employed	390	37.1%
Not employed and looking for work	10	1.0%
Not employed and not looking for work	21	2.0%
Apprenticeship scheme/training	1	0.1%
Retired	525	50%
Prefer not to say	59	5.6%
Other (please state below)	28	2.7%

Other – 28 people suggested a wide range of alternative employment status including furloughed, volunteer, housewife and carer.

Disability

Q. Do you consider yourself to be disabled as set out in the Equality Act, 2010?

5.9% of respondents considered they had a disability. This equates to 61 people. Responses from disabled people were above average at 5.9% of responses compared to a Dorset figure of 5% based on those claiming either Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payments or Attendance Allowance. The data has been used when analysing the responses to all the questions to see if people who have a disability had a different view to the majority on the key questions in the consultation.

	Yes	No	Prefer not to say
Do you consider yourself to be disabled as set out in the Equality Act, 2010?	5.9%	88.8%	5.4%

When looking at the specific disabilities of the 61 people responding 29 said they had a physical disability 29 had a longstanding illness, 14 had a mental health condition, and 13 a sensory impairment.

Ethnic Group

	What is your ethnic group?
White British	87.7%
White Irish	0.7%
Gypsy/Irish traveller	0.1%
Any other white background	2.1%
Asian/ Asian British - Bangladeshi	0.0%
Asian/ Asian British - Chinese	0.0%
Asian/ Asian British - Indian	0.0%
Asian/ Asian British - Pakistani	0.1%
Any other Asian background	0.0%
Black/Black British - African	0.0%
Black/Black British - Caribbean	0.1%
Any other black background	0.0%
Mixed ethnic background – White and Asian	0.1%
Mixed ethnic background – White and Black African	0.0%
Mixed ethnic background – White and Black Caribbean	0.0%

Any other mixed background	0.3%
Prefer not to say	7.5%
Any other ethnic group	1.3%

With 88% of the respondents saying their ethnic group was White British this is fairly typical of the wider Dorset population.

Rank	Subject Area	Number	% of Total	Included in Strategy and/or Action Plan	Wording	Recommendation
	TARGETS - Dorset Council	921 (for both target questions)				
	Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 17.1%					
	Overall net agreement for target , but some felt this should be earlier		Partly	Strategy - Targets section (pg 22)		EAP Agreed no change to Target. Overall Net agreement. DC ambition to achieve before 2040 if feasible and has set stretching targets in startegy to achieve carbon reduction milestones for 2025, 2030 and 2035.
	TARGETS - Dorset County	921 (for both target questions)				
	Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 6.1%					
	Overall net agreement for target , but some felt this should be earlier		Partly	Strategy - Targets section (pg 21/22)		EAP suggested no change to Target. Overall Net agreement. DC ambition to achieve before 2040 if feasible and has set stretching targets in startegy to achieve carbon reduction milestones for 2025, 2030 and 2035.
	OUR Approach					
	Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 66.5%					
	Renewable Energy		1279			
	Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 61.2%					
1	Planning to <u>insist</u> all new build and extensions to be zero carbon/sustainable	207	16%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 Buildings Action Plan - pg 7 Renewable Energy Action Plan -pg 3	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 - Lobby government for additional resources and the national policy framework to support climate & ecological action in Dorset Buildings Action Plan - pg 7 - Develop a positive planning framework, in partnership with other agencies, for achieving true net zero carbon home standards in Dorset' Buildings Action Plan - pg 7 - Encourage designs and layouts which lend themselves to low-carbon energy solutions, and provide guidance and advice for developers to achieve zero carbon standards Renewable Energy Action Plan - pg 3 - As Local Planning Authority actively encourage renewable energy deployment by: -Identifying potential deployment sites -Creating appropriate policy and guidance Renewable Energy Action Plan - pg 3 - Establish a positive planning policy framework and toolkit for maximising the use of renewable energy within developments	Explore options to strengthen wording with Planning - <i>Work towards enforcing rather than encouraging zero carbon homes in partnership with other south west local authorities ??</i>
2	Dorset Council MUST support offshore wind power, which will be essential to hit our carbon reduction targets	171	13%	Yes Renewable Energy Action Plan - pg 3 & 4	pg 3 - Lobby central government over the major hurdles to renewable energy deployment, the Navitus Bay decision, investment needed on grid infrastructure, and future of heat pg 4 - Work with renewable energy developers in Dorset to secure new renewable energy generation to meet (and exceed) needs of Dorset Council	No Further Action, but noted smaller number of respondents opposed (63)

3	A greater sense of urgency needed	80	6%	NO		General comment on overall language / urgency / target. Reflect on this in general across actions.
4	Planning should enforce high energy efficiency & the inclusion of renewable energy & water recycling into new builds	77	6%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 Buildings Action Plan - pg 7 Renewable Energy Action Plan -pg 3	<p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 - Lobby government for additional resources and the national policy framework to support climate & ecological action in Dorset</p> <p>Buildings Action Plan - pg 7 - Develop a positive planning framework, in partnership with other agencies, for achieving true net zero carbon home standards in Dorset'</p> <p>Buildings Action Plan - pg 7 - Encourage designs and layouts which lend themselves to low-carbon energy solutions, and provide guidance and advice for developers to achieve zero carbon standards</p> <p>Renewable Energy Action Plan - pg 3 - As Local Planning Authority actively encourage renewable energy deployment by: -Identifying potential deployment sites -Creating appropriate policy and guidance</p> <p>Renewable Energy Action Plan - pg 3 - Establish a positive planning policy framework and toolkit for maximising the use of renewable energy within developments</p>	Work towards <i>enforcing</i> rather than <i>encouraging</i> zero carbon homes in partnership with other south west local authorities ??
Joint 5	Lobbying government for to revise planning guidelines and building regulations to ensure all new building is carbon neutral	73	6%	YES Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 Strategy - pg 7 Lobby Paper - pg 4	<p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 - Lobby government for additional resources and the national policy framework to support climate & ecological action in Dorset</p> <p>Strategy - pg 7 - The Council has a key role in lobbying government for clear policy and financial support required for the transition to a zero-carbon future and to actively participate in national forums and consultations on policy development.</p> <p>Lobby Paper - pg 4 - a request for "A national standard for new buildings to achieve zero carbon performance and include unregulated and embodied emissions".</p>	No Further Action - part of lobby activiteis
Joint 5	Formal policies should be adopted to oppose new or expanded fossil fuel extraction in the County, (mainly gas and oil, including fracking).	73	6%	NO	Making it Happen Action Plan Objective "Ensure Climate and ecological concerns are embedded at the heart of decision and plan making:-	Add Action to Making it Happen Action Plan Objective "Ensure Climate and ecological concerns are embedded at the heart of decision and plan making:-
6	Investigate tidal, wave, hydro, marine source heat pumps and geothermal technologies in Dorset	70	5.5%	YES Renewable Energy Action Plan - pg 3	pg 3 - Undertake detailed resource mapping to confirm Dorset has the technical resources to be self-sufficient. Potential sites can then be identified in the Local Plan	No Further action
7	Support DC aspirations to be self sufficient with renewable energy	66	5.2%	YES Renewable Energy Action Plan - pg 4	pg 4 - Undertake detailed resource mapping to confirm Dorset has the technical resources to be self-sufficient. Potential sites can then be identified in the Local Plan	No Further action
Buildings & Assets			983			
Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 61.4%						
1	Developers should be required to make all new homes zero carbon / sustainable. (plus 207 from Renewable Energy Responses)	262	27%	Partly Buildings Action Plan - pg7	Building Action Plan - pg 7 - Develop a positive planning framework, in partnership with other agencies, for achieving true net zero carbon home standards in Dorset Building Action Plan - pg 7 - Encourage designs and layouts which lend themselves to low-carbon energy solutions, and provide guidance and advice for developers to achieve zero carbon standards	Explore options to strengthen wording with Planning - Work towards <i>enforcing</i> rather than <i>encouraging</i> zero carbon homes in partnership with other south west local authorities ??
2	2040 target not tough enough. Action is needed faster. (PLUS 80 from Renewable Energy + 38 from Waste + 41 from Water)	186	19%	NO		General comment related to Target. This is noted above.

3	Emphasis needs to be on existing retro fit/reducing demand as will have biggest benefit. (PLUS 32 from RE)	120	12%	Partly Buildings Action Plan - pg 2, 3 & 8	<p>Building Action Plan - pg 2 - Carry out audits to identify opportunities to retrofit energy efficiency, water efficiency, and renewable energy generation across the estate on completion of the Asset Review.</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 2 - Increase capacity of Energy Team to develop and implement retrofit programme</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 2 - Implement retro fit programme (to include LEDs, thermal upgrade, ambient cooling, conversions to low carbon energy sources) based on audits</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 3 - Re-instate a school's energy programme to support and work with schools to reduce energy and maximise use of renewable energy technologies</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 3 - Expand centralised utility management service across Dorset Council to incorporate an oversight of energy use, monitor consumption and target energy reduction at site level.</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 3 - Expand centralised energy management system</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 3 - Review operational controls on energy using equipment across council estate to ensure optimum efficiency</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 8 - Enforce minimum energy efficiency standards in the private rental sector (focus on EPC certificates E & F without exemptions)</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 8 - Work in partnership (e.g. with Registered Social</p>	Review text in strategy to ensure emphasis & mention DC public decarbonisation grant. Update actions accordingly
4	Actions too vague / not stretching far enough. (plus 29 from RE)	73	7%	NO		General comment on overall language / urgency / target. Reflect on this in general across actions.
5	Central Government must be lobbied to develop strategies for heat and low carbon housing policies. (plus 73 from RE)	70	7%	YES Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 - Lobby government for additional resources and the national policy framework to support climate & ecological action in Dorset	No Further Action
6	DC estate good place to start / lead by example.	63	6%	YES Buildings Action Plan - pg 2	Buildings Action Plan - Objective: Ensure Council estate becomes zero-carbon by 2040 - plus 12 actions	No Further Action
7	New developments need to be better planned / enforced to ensure higher energy and ecological standards and reduced transport impacts and flood risk.	53	5%	YES Buildings Action Plan - pg 7	<p>Buildings Action Plan - pg 7 - Develop a positive planning framework, in partnership with other agencies, for achieving true net zero carbon home standards in Dorset'</p> <p>Buildings Action Plan - pg 7 - Encourage designs and layouts which lend themselves to low-carbon energy solutions, and provide guidance and advice for developers to achieve zero carbon standards</p>	No Further Action

Food & Drink		911				
Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 67.5%						
1	Implement organic farming./ Ban use of chemicals, fertilisers and pesticides in farming.	141	15%	Partly Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2	<p>Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 - Reduce use of fertilizers on council land by increased use of locally produced compost</p> <p>Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 - Develop plan to transition County Farms to low carbon production -Work with County Farm tenants to encourage the adoption of more climate and ecological friendly practices</p> <p>Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 3 -Work with tenants of County Farm's to promote and ensure best environmental practices are upheld</p> <p>Strategy - pg 49 - Dorset AONB team are currently looking at how future agricultural support from government can help deliver their ambitions</p>	<p>Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 3 -"Work with tenants of County Farm's to promote and ensure best environmental practices are upheld" <u>ADD "</u></p> <p>and share best practice with the wider farming community"</p> <p>Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 - "Develop plan to transition County Farms to low carbon production -Work with County Farm tenants to encourage the adoption of more climate and ecological friendly practices" <u>ADD "</u>and share best practice with the wider farming community"</p>

2	Support / incentivise farmers to undergo sustainable farming practices.	120	13%	Partly Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 Water Action Plan - pg 5 Natural Assets Action plan - pg 2	Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 - Develop plan to transition County Farms to low carbon production -Work with County Farm tenants to encourage the adoption of more climate and ecological friendly practices Water Action Plan - pg 5 - Work with Environment Agency to ensure all high risk industrial and farming areas in Dorset have been identified and appropriate pollution prevention measures are in place Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 2 - Work with tenants of County Farm's to promote and ensure best environmental practices are upheld	Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 3 - "Work with tenants of County Farm's to promote and ensure best environmental practices are upheld" ADD "and share best practice with the wider farming community" Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 - "Develop plan to transition County Farms to low carbon production -Work with County Farm tenants to encourage the adoption of more climate and ecological friendly practices" ADD "and share best practice with the wider farming community"
3	Concern over protection of soil.	89	10%	Partly Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2	Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 - Develop plan to transition County Farms to low carbon production -Work with County Farm tenants to encourage the adoption of more climate and ecological friendly practices	Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 - "Develop plan to transition County Farms to low carbon production -Work with County Farm tenants to encourage the adoption of more climate and ecological friendly practices " ADD "and greater protection of soils and share best practice with the wider farming community"
4	Encourage supermarkets / shops to sell more local, natural food produce.	70	8%	Partly Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2	Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 -Work with producers, local business's (restaurants and café's) and partners to promote 'local food' Green Kitchen Standard/ Food for Life and reduce food miles	<i>ADD 'supermarkets' to the action</i>
5	Encourage vegan / vegetarian / plant based lifestyle.	65	7%	YES Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 3	Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 3 - Promote the principles and benefits of low carbon healthy cooking e.g. Green Kitchen Standard/ Food for Life and EATS to resi-dents of Dorset Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 3 - Explore carbon reduction opportunities in the procurement of catering services and contracts (when subject to renewal)	
6	Actions don't go far enough / too vague / not strict enough.	53	6%	NO		General comment on overall language / urgency / target. Reflect on this in general across actions.
7	Promote home growing and allotments.	53	6%	Partly Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2	Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 - Increase range of eligible fruits on Council owned open spaces through development of community orchards scheme Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 - Ensure well provisioned new allotments are provided wherever possible through the planning process and work with Towns and Parishes to enable community use	Add Action? " Promote home growing to residents as part of wider communication campaigns. "
8	Can't force lifestyle changes on people / don't enforce veganism.	46	5%	NO		A general comment. Strategy and action plan does not aim to enforce veganism.

	Economy		730			
	Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 66.5%					
1	Divest pension funds of fossil fuel investments/no investment in fossil fuels (plus 57 from Renewable Energy Responses)	52	7%	YES Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 3	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 3 - Investigate decarbonising Dorset Council pension scheme.	No further action
2	Encourage sustainable/low carbon/zero carbon tourism	49	7%	YES Economy Action Plan - pg 5	Economy Action Plan - pg 5 -Work with the tourism sector to develop specific programmes of support for sustainable tourism & make Dorset a low-carbon tourism destination	No further action

3	Use Dorset Council procurement policy positively to help drive emission reductions/purchase Fairtrade, sustainable, locally produced goods and food and take into account social factors	46	6%	YES Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 5 Buildings Action Plan - pg 2 Water Action Plan - pg 2 Transport Action Plan - pg 9 & 10	<p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 5 -Ensure procurement processes and strategy embed climate and ecological concerns</p> <p>Buildings Action Plan - pg 2 - Ensure procurement specification favours energy efficient equipment</p> <p>Water Action Plan - pg 2 - Ensure procurement specification favours water efficient equipment</p> <p>Transport Action Plan - pg 9 - Review & amend procurement procedures to prioritise carbon reduction for Transport Purchases & Leasing</p> <p>Transport Action Plan - pg 9 - Maximise ultra low carbon vehicle replacement within the Dorset Council fleet -To replace all fleet cars and small vans with battery electric or best possible ULEV alternative by 2025/26</p> <p>Transport Action Plan - pg 10 - Maximise ultra low carbon vehicle replacement within the Dorset Council fleet -Staged replacement of all remaining classes of fleet vehicles other than cars or light vans with electric or best possible ULEV alternatives</p>	No further action
Water			686			
Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 78.4%						
1	Work with farmers and landowners to protect waterways from fertiliser run off & protect from non-sustainable farming practices that can pollute drinking water supplies and are causing rising Nitrogen levels.	94	14%	YES Water Action Plan - pg 5 Natural Assets Action plan - pg 2	<p>Water Action Plan - pg 5 - Carry out audit of all Dorset Council sites holding materials hazardous to water quality to ensure correct storage is in place & ensure pollution prevention equipment is properly maintained.</p> <p>Water Action Plan - pg 5 - Work with Environment Agency to ensure all high risk industrial and farming areas in Dorset have been identified and appropriate pollution prevention measures are in place</p> <p>Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 2 - Work with tenants of County Farm's to promote and ensure best environmental practices are upheld</p>	No Further Action
2	Consideration given to the introduction of beaver colonies. Beaver populations are proven to facilitate flood prevention and to improve water quality and enhance biodiversity.	72	10%	NO		<p>Yes - Add action to Natural Assets Action Plan under Objective: "Protect and increase ecological value, carbon sequestration and climate resilience within Dorset":-</p> <p>"Continue to support partners to investigate the opportunities to reintroduce beaver colonies to facilitate flood prevention and to improve water quality and enhance biodiversity" to reflect current on-going work</p>
3	Ensure community and school engagement to promote understanding of issues and individual, local action, and national action around water use, flood risks, sea level rises and coastal erosion.	54	8%	YES Water Action & Plan - pg 2 Strategy - pg 31 & pg 59	<p>Water Action & Plan - pg 2 - Provide information to residents and businesses on reducing water consumption, helping to improve understanding of the issues and solutions to better water management, reducing bills and carbon emissions</p> <p>Strategy - pg 31- Work with partners to increase climate change resilience of communities & buildings by understanding the future climate risks within Dorset</p> <p>Strategy pg 59 - Raising Awareness - We will look to provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change</p>	No Further Action

4	Protect and further create natural systems, e.g. wetlands and water meadows.	48	7%	Partly Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 2, 3, 4 & 5	<p>Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 2- Identify areas on Dorset Council land to enhance ecological value, carbon sequestration and climate resilience (surface water run off and natural flood management)</p> <p>Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 3 - Creation of suitable high ecological value areas on council land (incl. bee-friendly, wild flower, hedge & woodland planting zones) & areas for carbon sequestration & climate resilience</p> <p>Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 3- Work in partnership with Lead Flood Authority and EA to develop Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUD's) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) ensuring that drainage solutions are of high ecological value</p> <p>Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 4 - Continue with and further develop partner-ship working (e.g. Urban Heaths Partner-ship, Dorset Coast Forum) to maximise opportunities for joint working and external funding</p> <p>Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 4 - Work with town & parish councils to pro-mote best practice within their greenspace & communities</p> <p>Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 4 - Develop strategic approach to draw together planning gains from various ecological mitigation schemes (e.g. Biodiversity, Nitrates and Heathland schemes) to maximise the ecological benefits to Dorset</p> <p>Natural Assets Action Plan- pg 4 - Develop business case for large scale commercial carbon sequestration scheme within Dorset & implement scheme if feasible</p> <p>Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 5 - Develop policy to ensure where ever possible additional land brought about by planning gain is managed in-house to benefit</p>	Review wording to clarify
6	Create tree planting programmes to prevent flood risks and water pollution.	43	6%	NO		Add Action to Water Action Plan, under Objective "Increase Resilience to Climate Change":- "Work with partners to create tree planting programmes to prevent flood risks and water pollution" .
7	New development, especially near rivers and wetlands, should include mandatory requirements for permeable surfaces and reed bed creation to manage run-off and ameliorate risks from sewage contamination.	43	6%	YES Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 2	Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 2 - Work in partnership with Lead Flood Authority and EA to develop Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUD's) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) ensuring that drainage solutions are of high ecological value	
8	Need action sooner than 2050 / actions should already be in place.	41	6%	NO		General comment on overall language / urgency / target. Reflect on this in general across actions.
9	Develop and deliver programme with Environment Agency and district councils to minimise flood risks and impacts.	40	6%	Partly Water Action Plan - pg 3 & 4	<p>Water Action Plan - pg 3 - Avoid developments in flood risk areas & areas subject to tidal surges and coastal erosion</p> <p>Water Action Plan - pg 4 - Identify areas at risk from flooding & ensure adequate protection is in place</p> <p>Water Action Plan - pg 4 - Raising awareness to Riparian owners to maintain water courses to prevent flooding</p>	Add "work with Environment" to Water Action Plan - pg 4 - Identify areas at risk from flooding & ensure adequate protection is in place
Natural Assets			748			
Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 76%						

1	Work with/support farmers to encourage best ecological practice.	81	11%	Partly Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 3 Food & drink Action Plan - pg 2 Strategy pg 49	Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 3 -Work with tenants of County Farm's to promote and ensure best environmental practices are upheld Food & Drink Action Plan - pg 2 - Develop plan to transition County Farms to low carbon production -Work with County Farm tenants to encourage the adoption of more climate and ecological friendly practices Strategy - pg 49 - Dorset AONB team are currently looking at how future agricultural support from government can help deliver their ambitions	Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 3 -"Work with tenants of County Farm's to promote and ensure best environmental practices are upheld" ADD "and share best practice with the wider farming community"
2	More tree planting.	80	11%	Partly Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 3 Strategy pg 49	Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 2 - Develop and provide guidance to ensure community tree planting initiatives are eco-logically robust & sensitive to local land-scape ('right tree in the right place') e.g. Tree planting checklist Strategy - pg 50 - Increased tree planting where suitable to avoid detrimental effects on other habitat types or landscape	Add action to Natural Assets Action Plan under Objective: "Protect and increase ecological value, carbon sequestration and climate resilience within Dorset" - "Increased tree planting where suitable to avoid detrimental effects on other habitat types or landscape" Council owned tree management policy to include replacing every felled tree with two new ones.
3	Large scale rewilding.	48	6%	Partly Natural Assets Action Plan - pg - 2,3,4 & 5 Strategy - pg - 49 & 50	Natural Assets Action Plan pg 2 - Identify areas on Dorset Council land to enhance ecological value, carbon sequestration and climate resilience (surface water run off and natural flood management) pg 3 - Creation of suitable high ecological value areas on council land (incl. bee-friendly, wild flower, hedge & woodland planting zones) & areas for carbon sequestration & climate resilience pg 3 - Promotion of ecologically friendly gardens to residents pg 4 - Continue with and further develop partner-ship working (e.g. Urban Heaths Partner-ship, Dorset Coast Forum) to maximise op-portunities for joint working and external funding pg 4 - Work with town & parish councils to pro-mote best practice within their greenspace & communities pg 4 - Develop strategic approach to draw together planning gains from various ecological mitigation schemes (e.g. Biodiversity, Nitrates and Heathland schemes) to maximise the ecological benefits to Dorset pg 4 - Develop business case for large scale commercial carbon sequestration scheme within Dorset & implement scheme if feasible pg 5 - Work with development management team to ensure green infrastructure advice team is involved in all relevant planning applications to ensure ecological value and recreational opportunities are fully considered.	Add Action which includes "Work with internal & external partners to identify opportunities for Large Scale Rewilding"
4	Trees need to be suitable species in suitable locations.	41	5%	YES Natural Assets Action Plan - pg 2	pg 2 -Develop and provide guidance to ensure community tree planting initiatives are ecologically robust & sensitive to local land-scape ('right tree in the right place') e.g. Tree planting checklist	No Action

	Waste		814			
	Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 77.1%					
1	Concerns about amount of plastic packaging and lack of action by retails and supermarkets	74	9%	NO	Waste Action Plan - pg 2 - Continue to work towards our commitment to become single-use plastic-free & eliminate the use of all single life products	Add Action to Waste Action Plan, under Objective "Support the transition to a Circular Economy in Dorset":- "Lobby Government over the amount of plastic packaging and lack of action by retails and supermarkets"

2	Address / do more for commercial and industrial waste.	73	9%	NO	Waste Action Plan - pg 5 - Develop targeted campaigns to reduce the amount of waste produced in Dorset and increase recycling and reuse	Add Action to Waste Action Plan, under Objective "Reduce the amount of waste produced in Dorset":- "Develop targeted campaign to reduce, reuse and recycle commercial and industrial waste "
3	Tackle fly tipping.	68	8%	YES Waste Action Plan - pg 6	Waste Action Plan - pg 6 - Continue to work with the Police, Environ-ment Agency & community groups to re-duce littering & fly tipping	No further action
4	More education on sustainable waste management.	64	8%	YES Waste Action Plan - pg 5	Waste Action Plan - pg 5 - Develop targeted campaigns to reduce the amount of waste produced in Dorset and increase recycling and reuse	No further action
5	Provide practical advice on the adoption of a circular economy	53	7%	NO	Waste Action Plan - pg 4 - Carry out scenario modelling for waste collection and treatment options in order to establish appropriate waste infrastructure to support the circular economy	Add Action to Waste Action Plan, under Objective "Support the transition to a Circular Economy in Dorset":- "Provide practical advice on the adoption of a circular economy"
6	Quicker action needed.	51	6%	NO		General comment on overall language / urgency / target. Reflect on this in general across actions.
7	Adapt council policies to include circular economy aspects and embed material re-use and redeployment systems and tools, into procurement process by 2024, including businesses taking responsibility for the full costs of waste disposal including collection.	49	6%	YES Waste Action Plan - pg 2 & 3	Waste Action Plan - pg 2 - Continue to work towards our commitment to become single-use plastic-free & elimi-nate the use of all single life products Waste Action Plan - pg 2 - Carry out internal waste audits across our operations & create waste reduction plan supported by targeted campaigns10 x audits completed +Waste reduction Waste Action Plan - pg 2 - Work with Council tenants and concessions to reduce food waste and promote less packaging Waste Action Plan - pg 2 - Develop campaigns to minimise waste by Dorset Council staff e.g. Reuse incoming packaging to Dorset Council, such as boxes for outgoing orders and envelopes for sending internal mail, cancel subscriptions, reduce printing etc Waste Action Plan - pg 3 - Ensure Dorset Council waste is minimised through procurement Waste Action Plan - pg 3 - Ensure all reusable furniture is donated Waste Action Plan - pg 3 - Develop waste policy based on audit findings Waste Action Plan - pg 3 - Develop waste communications plan and provide containers for all DC staff & build-ings	
8	More recycling and refill facilities	42	5%	NO	Waste Action Plan - pg 4 - Carry out scenario modelling for waste collection and treatment options in order to establish appropriate waste infrastructure to support the circular economy Waste Action Plan - pg 5 - Develop targeted campaigns to reduce the amount of waste produced in Dorset and increase recycling and reuse	Add Action to Waste Action Plan, under Objective "Reduce the amount of waste produced in Dorset":- "Improve recycling facilities amd waste infrastructure in line with outcomes of scenario modelling and reviewed waste policy"
9	Accept more types of recycling to avoid as much as possible going to landfill.	41	5%	NO		

	Transport		856			
	Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 69.9%					
1	Implement EV/hydrogen infrastructure everywhere possible (rural & urban)	130	15%	Partly Transport Action Plan - pg 4	Transport Action Plan - pg 4 - Encourage decarbonisation of road transport through development of public EV charging network & promotion of ultra low emissions vehicles, and including on-going management	Update action to include ' Hydrogen when relevant '
2	Public trasnport should be more accessible/frequent.	123	14%	YES Transport Action Plan - pg 5	Transport Action Plan - pg 5 - Improve the quality and availability of public transport with a focus on maintaining the core network, better using S106 funds, and creating a new Enhanced Partnership scheme to make services more attractive to the travelling public.	No Further Action

3	More/better developed cycle lanes/routes/paths	84	10%	YES Transport Action Plan - pg 2,3 & 5	<p>Transport Action Plan - pg 2 - Redirect investment from strategic road schemes to low carbon transport (Work with Subnational Transport Body (STB) and Lo-cal Enterprise Partnership (LEP))</p> <p>Transport Action Plan - pg 3 - Through Local plan ensure (as far as possible) that developments provide high quality spaces, routes & facilities, or contribute to-wards facilities for pedestrians, cycles and other car-free modes, EV charging and cycle parking</p> <p>Transport Action Plan - pg 5 -Encourage and enable more walking and cycling through the production of local cy-cling and walking investment plans, related bids and initiating infrastructure delivery. Behaviour change through communications.</p>	No Further Action
4	Establish more park and ride opportunities.	89	10%	YES Transport Action Plan - pg 3	Transport Action Plan -pg 3 - Investigate potential for small scale park & ride hubs with electric vehicle charging point availability	No Further Action
5	Actions are too vague / not stretching enough / more action is needed.	58	7%	NO		General comment on overall language / urgency. Reflect on this in general across actions.
6	Ensure that sustainable transport is integral to new land use.	53	6%	YES Transport Action Plan - pg 3 & 6	<p>Transport Action Plan - pg 3 - Reinforce low carbon transport policies through statutory planning documents in-cluding refreshed LTP and new Local Plan</p> <p>Transport Action Plan - pg 3 - Ensure access to sustainable transport is considered in planning applications</p> <p>Transport Action Plan - pg 3 - Through Local plan ensure (as far as possi-ble) that developments provide high quality spaces, routes & facilities, or contribute to-wards facilities for pedestrians, cycles and other car-free modes, EV charging and cy-cle parking</p> <p>Transport Action Plan - pg 6 - Through the Local Plan ensure (as far as possible) developments are located in sustainable locations close to key services & the need to travel by car is reduced</p>	No Further Action
7	Educate / fine drivers on not leaving their cars idle during busy traffic.	50	6%	NO		Edit Transport Action Plan - pg 7 - Work with schools, parents and partners to reduce the carbon foot print of the daily school commute ' add ' and to reduce polution from idling vehicles' - Inc as part of comms activities
8	Villages to have own schools, shops, churches, food, and better transport links.	46	5.4%	NO		Not feasible - No action
9	Create marketing campaigns to promote use of public transport.	44	5.1%	YES Transport Action Plan - pg 6	Transport Action Plan pg 6 -Encourage behaviour change through active & sustainable travel campaigns and initiatives.	No further Action
10	Children to attend local schools to reduce travel.	44	5.1%	YES Transport Action Plan - pg 7	Transport Action Plan - pg 7 - Work with schools, parents and partners to reduce the carbon foot print of the daily school commute	No Further Action
Leadership & Governance		433				
Overall NET AGREEMENT draft st		57.2%				

1	Ensure strong partnership set-up/oversight, collaboration and 'bottom-up' approach through community involvement (TPCs, young people, assemblies)	154	36%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 3, 6, 8, 9 no clear ref to young people or assemblies	<p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 3 -Ensure enough human resource is in place to drive forward action either through Council departments or involvement of wider partners</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 6 - Build support from stakeholders and the wider public and develop partnership work-ing on all aspects of climate change action</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 6 - Develop a Dorset Climate Emergency partnership group with other key public, private, and third sector partners to deliver a carbon neutral county</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 8 -Support Town and Parish Councils to develop and implement their organisation and area wide climate action plans and engage with residents to encourage community action</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 8 - Help to facilitate and support new and existing community-led projects and community organisations active in this area</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 - Work with partners to maximise opportunities for external funding from government and others, making sure Dorset gets its fair share</p>	<p>Young people ? No clear ref Assemblies - EAP ruled out.</p> <p>Edit Action - Making it Happen Action Plan, under objective "Engagement with Key Stakeholders":- "Consult with residents and organisations on the strategy & plans as they develop" proposed Edit:- "consult with residents, young people, Town & Parish Councils and key organisations"</p>
2	Need for Council to act/pro-active with clearer set targets/plan and suitable level of ambition that is properly audited/monitored and impact fed back/transparency in info sharing/comms.	120	28%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 1, 6, & 7	<p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 1 - Milestones have been identified for each action. This plan shows the immediate targets we will need to achieve by 2023 to keep us on track.</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 6 - Develop tools to undertake robust impact & policy appraisal to ensure climate change & ecological priorities and targets are considered in all key corporate projects, programmes and strategies</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 7 - Consider monitoring & reporting wider emissions from Council activities (Scope 3) such as procurement</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 7 - Monitor and report on actions and progress in achieving carbon reduction by producing an annual report of progress on climate change targets, budgets, and actions</p>	Update annual reporting to fit the reporting question answer
3	Council should lead by example/strong leadership/bring stakeholders along/positive procurement behaviours/educate own staff	120	28%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 & 3	<p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 -OBJECTIVE:- Ensure leadership & governance are in place to facilitate delivery of Climate and Ecological Emergency strategy & 6 supporting actions:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Actively input into national forums and consultations to encourage policy development to tackle climate & ecological emergency 2. Lobby government for additional resources and the national policy framework to support climate & ecological action in Dorset 3. Review governance structures to ensure successful delivery of the Climate Strategy and ensure key decision-makers have a clear mandate for action 4. Ensure all staff are aware of their responsibilities in the delivery of actions, and that departments are linked at a strategic level (e.g. waste and planning). 5. Ensure enough human resource is in place to drive forward action either through Council departments or involvement of wider partners 6. Investigate decarbonising Dorset Council pension schemeInvestigations carried out and reported to EAP 	Lead by example 'Direct approach' - implicit in this

4	Include biodiversity, wildlife, ecological, focus on environment/efficiency	45	10%	Yes Natural Assets Action Plan & Buildings Action Plan	<p>Natural Assets Action Plan - focus on biodiversity etc</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 2 - Carry out audits to identify opportunities to retrofit energy efficiency, water efficiency, and renewable energy generation across the estate on completion of the Asset Review.</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 2 - Increase capacity of Energy Team to develop and implement retrofit programme</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 2 - Implement retro fit programme (to include LEDs, thermal upgrade, ambient cooling, conversions to low carbon energy sources) based on audits</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 3 - Re-instate a school's energy programme to support and work with schools to reduce energy and maximise use of renewable energy technologies</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 3 - Expand centralised utility management service across Dorset Council to incorporate an oversight of energy use, monitor consumption and target energy reduction at site level.</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 3 - Expand centralised energy management system</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 3 - Review operational controls on energy using equipment across council estate to ensure optimum efficiency</p> <p>Building Action Plan - pg 8 - Enforce minimum energy efficiency standards in the private rental sector (focus on EPC certificates E & F without exemptions)</p>	No Action
5	Comments relating to cost and finances - too costly/what if no govt funding/keep spend in proportion	42	10%	YES	<p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 - Work with partners to maximise opportunities for external funding from government and others, making sure Dorset gets its fair share</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 - Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.</p>	General comment - covered by looking at alternatives to Gov funds. Strategy will consider this.
6	Positive comments around the action plan	36	8%	N/A		No Action
7	Other comment	34	8%	N/A		No Action
8	Learn from/work with other councils/authorities	32	7%	Partly Strategy - pgs 3, 23, 31, 43 & 46	<p>Strategy - pg 4 - Dorset Council recognises it has a key role to play in facilitating this change but, if we are to make this a reality, organisations and individuals will all have to play their part and work together to collaborate, share best practice, and take decisive action.</p> <p>Strategy - pg 23 - Engage with partners, individual teams and the community to explore key issues, opportunities, identify progress and collate examples of national best practice.</p> <p>Strategy - pg 31- (Buildings Action Plan) - Develop and promote case studies and examples of best practice on our own estate to encourage replication by others</p> <p>Strategy - pg 43 - (Waste Action Plan) - Continue to engage with public, communities, schools & businesses to increase understanding of waste issues & best practices</p> <p>Strategy - pg 46 - (Key opportunities - water) - Reduce future surface water flood risk</p>	New Action - Actively participate in inter authority climate emergency networks as well as nation networks set up by LGA, ASPE etc. to share and build national best practice

9	Climate must be a priority in decision-making/projects/policy	32	7%	YES	<p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 - Review governance structures to ensure successful delivery of the Climate Strategy and ensure key decision-makers have a clear mandate for action.</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Organise targeted briefings and training sessions for officers, members and decision makers on the benefits and opportunities of tackling climate change -highlighting this contribution to other Council priorities.</p> <p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 5 - OBJECTIVE: Ensure Climate and ecological concerns are embedded at the heart of decision and plan making & 4 actions:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure procurement processes and strate-gy embed climate and ecological concerns 2. Ensure climate change, climate resilience and ecological enhancement are embedded in our key strategies and plans, such as the developing Dorset Local Plan and our asset management plans. 3. Ensure we fully understand the risks of cli-mate change on our business and that it is appropriately addressed within our risk man-agreement and business continuity pro-cesses. 4. Develop tools to undertake robust impact & policy appraisal to ensure climate change & ecological priorities and targets are consid-ered in all key corporate projects, pro-grammes and strategies 	No futher action required
10	Government: Lobby Government, comments on working with Govt.	31	7%	YES	<p>Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 -Lobby government for additional resources and the national policy framework to sup-port climate & ecological action in Dorset</p> <p>Strategy - pg 7 - The Council has a key role in lobbying government for clear policy and financial support required for the transi-tion to a zero-carbon future and to actively participate in national forums and consultations on policy develop-ment.</p> <p>Strategy - pg 27 - Lobby central government over the major hurdles to renewable energy deployment, the Navitus Bay deci-sion, investment needed on grid infra-structure, and future of heat</p> <p>Strategy - pg 31 - Lobby government for clarity on na-tional strategy for heat and national policy framework</p> <p>Strategy - pg 55 - Lobby government - e.g. for Rail im-provements</p> <p>Strategy - pg 57 - We will lobby government for additional resources and the national policy framework to support climate action in Dorset. In addition, we will actively input into national forums and consultations to encourage policy development in this area.</p> <p>Strategy - pg 58 - We will work with partners and lobby government to seek additional support and external funding and to maximise opportunities for exter-nal funding from government and others, making sure Dorset gets its fair share.</p>	No futher action required
11	Structure that shares the benefits of climate change action with less well off	26	6%	Partly Strategy - pgs 7 & 27	<p>Strategy - pg 7 - Many of the actions required to tackle carbon emissions will have wider co-benefits, which will help to sup-port and strengthen Dorset's local economy and address social is-sues, such as fuel poverty.</p> <p>Strategy - pg 27 (Buildings Action Plan) - A review of whether Council run fuel-poverty schemes could install low-carbon heating systems over gas boilers (but can't find related action in Buildings summary action plan OR the big spreadsheet.....)</p>	<p>Add actions to relevant action plans & MASTER costed action plan to cover these issues</p> <p>Buildings -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review fuel-poverty schemes as to installing low-carbon heating systems over gas boilers & improving inslation etc 2. Ensure Dorset gets its it's fair share of government fuel poerty funding.
Engagement & Communications		391				

Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan - 67.3%						
1	Engagement and publicity strategy must be innovative/increase knowledge/incentivise/dialogue/motivate the public and support change across groups (e.g. share positive results, listening, empowering)	133	34%	YES	<p>Strategy - pg 59 - Developing a comprehensive communications strategy for our approach to the climate and ecological emergency. This strategy will draw upon a variety of media and approaches to deliver key messages on climate change issues and help drive change in Dorset, with a focus on raising awareness, supporting community action, and engaging stakeholders in the decision-making.</p> <p>Strategy - pg 59 - We will look to provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can all take through a range of channels</p> <p>Strategy - pg 59 - We will support Town and Parish Councils to develop and implement their organisation and area wide climate action plans. This is as well as helping them engage with residents to encourage community action and drive change at a grassroots community level.</p> <p>Strategy - pg 59 - We will help to facilitate and support new and existing community-led projects and community organisations active in this area. Further-more, we will work with these groups to signpost and communicate shared messages</p> <p>Strategy - pg 59 - We will build support from stakeholders and the wider public by informing and educating on the benefits and opportunities of acting on climate change and creating, maintaining, and developing partnership working on all aspects of climate change action.</p> <p>Strategy - pg 59 - We will seek to develop a Dorset Climate Emergency partnership group.</p>	No further action required
2	Better engagement with/must involve existing partnerships, networks, communities, councils, local group, enterprises, businesses, campaign groups, assemblies.	85	22%	YES	<p>Strategy - pg - 6 - Work in PARTNERSHIP with other organisations and communities to drive change across the County and put in place larger programmes and projects to support fundamental change required.</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 23 - Engage with partners, individual teams and the community to explore key issues, opportunities, identify progress and collate examples of national best practice.</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 27 - Work in partnership with BCP to plan a zero-carbon energy system for Dorset</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 31 - Work in partnership to deliver programmes to improve energy efficiency of housing stock (e.g further expand Healthy Homes Scheme)</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 31 - Work with partners to increase climate change resilience of communities & buildings by understanding the future climate risks within Dorset</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 35 - Work with partners to reduce meat and increase plant-based meals in care homes and schools</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 35 - Continue to work with producers and partners to promote 'local food' and reduce food miles</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 35 - Work with partners to promote low-carbon affordable food options to Dorset residents (don't think there is an accompanying action to this)</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 35 - Work with partners to help food and drink suppliers within Dorset to be resilient to climate change</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 39 - Maximise opportunities for clean growth in Dorset by working with businesses & partners to put at centre of local economic development plans</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 39 - Support businesses to become more energy and resource efficient and to install renewable energy by working with partners to expand Low Carbon Dorset programme</p> <p>Strategy - pg - 39 - Work with partners to attract green sector businesses with highly skilled workforces to Dorset</p>	No further action required
3	Education - educate/train individuals, household level, businesses, schools (e.g. carbon literacy through museums). staff	82	21%	YES Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	
4	Comment about the consultation/survey - too long/complex, poor advertising/timing, going 'through motions/tick box exercise'	72	18%	related to consultation		Noted. 1st stage of process.
5	Council is influential organisation for change and should co-ordinate and lead collaboration with community and	66	17%	YES Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 8	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 8 - Support Town and Parish Councils to develop and implement their organisation and area wide climate action plans and engage with residents to encourage community action	

6	Use social media (20) or other effective media/method to engage/reach people	46	12%	YES Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a	
7	Keep messaging and information simple (positive focus and language 19)	37	9%	YES Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	
8	Must include/consider young people and schools	36	9%	YES Under Action 1 - Leadership & Governance (above)		As per action 1: Leadership & Governance

Funding Q67-68 - Do you agree with our ap	437		
Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan -			

1	Disagree with: council tax increases (37); borrowing & risks (5)	83	19%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 - Work with partners to maximise opportunities for external funding from government and others, making sure Dorset gets its fair share Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme. Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 - Explore options to raise additional funds through borrowing, council tax, developer contributions, and business rates	No Edit suggested , but will be considered as part of funding strategy development
2	Investigate other ethical/general/collaborative funding methods (community, private sector, businesses, government) and diversify.	83	19%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 - Work with partners to maximise opportunities for external funding from government and others, making sure Dorset gets its fair share Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme. Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 - Explore options to raise additional funds through borrowing, council tax, developer contributions, and business rates	
3	Lobby the Government for money	56	13%	YES	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 2 - Lobby government for additional resources and the national policy framework to support climate & ecological action in Dorset	No Action - part finance strategy
4	Reduce costs elsewhere/work within existing budget/resource/reserves	33	8%	YES	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	No Action - part finance strategy
5	Council Tax increase (also consider reassess for wealthy, ringfence money for climate and show people where money is being spent on climate/what matters/be upfront)	33	8%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 - Explore options to raise additional funds through borrowing, council tax, developer contributions, and business rates	No Edit suggested , but will be considered as part of funding strategy development
6	Not enough information (e.g. funding source, cost-benefit analysis, value, is £100m enough), no expertise, difficult to understand.	32	7%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	More accurate information & cost benefits analysis will become available as the plan develops
7	Waste of money - no emergency/effect/too little gain/cancel idea	25	6%	NO		No change. Balance view against overall strong Net agreement
8	Challenges - e.g. COVID impact, regional/national/global problem, visitors, expense	22	5%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	
9	No alternative/Act now, cost now for future savings	22	5%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	

Funding Q69 - Are there any funding oppo	368		
Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan -			

1	Tax increases: esp 2nd homes/holiday lets/visitors (32), council tax - with voluntary/donation/ringfenced for climate (32), climate/green/polluter/land Council should streamline/save/change practice: ethical banking practices (26) staff (26); assets - sell, lease, re-purpose (10); other	95	26%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	To be consierved in development of finance strategy
2	Collaborate on/investigate financing and funding opportunities (e.g. with private sector, businesses Govt/public sector, community investment, charities, grants, Green Finance Institute, funding mechanisms)	80	22%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	To be consierved in development of finance strategy
3	Lobby the government for tax increases (e.g. wealth, land) and funding/support	80	22%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	To be consierved in development of finance strategy
4	Crowdfunding (esp local energy schemes) and other fundraising initiatives/donation schemes	79	21%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	To be consierved in development of finance strategy
5	Encourage/support/invest in community projects, groups and initiatives	49	13%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	To be consierved in development of finance strategy
6	Support/incentivise people to invest/make change (e.g. investment schemes, bonds or supporting green behaviours, tax reductions good comms, fair spread of funding)	37	10%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	To be consierved in development of finance strategy
7	Fines - relating to environmental activities (personal/business/industry) and indirect (e.g. driving) and parking	34	9%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	To be consierved in development of finance strategy
8	Support/incentivise/encourage business investment/green practice in Dorset (inc developer, new business)	33	9%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	To be consierved in development of finance strategy
9	Miscellaneous ways to raise money (e.g. lotteries (8), advertising, charge mooring fees to cruise ships, fines for concreting front gardens)	24	7%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	To be consierved in development of finance strategy
10		19	5.2%	Partly Making it Happen - pg 9	Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 9 -Develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, asset rationalisation, and building projects into our capital programme.	To be consierved in development of finance strategy
Funding Q74 - How often do you want to b 128						
Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan -						
1	Every three months/quarterly	30	23%	Partly Strategy - pg 60 Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 7	Strategy - pg 60 - To ensure we are on track to meet our targets and not exceed our carbon budgets, we need a robust baseline and regular progress monitoring of both carbon emissions and ecological indicators. Our current baseline is currently incomplete. Making it Happen Action plan - pg 7 - Monitor and report on actions and progress in achieving carbon reduction by producing an annual report of progress on climate	Consultation noted Net agreement for a 6 monthly update. Update action to reflect 6 monthly reporting. Ongoing updates will be provide as part of communications plan.
2	When there is an update/progress/review/action or decision to be made	25	20%	Partly Strategy - pg 60 Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 7	Strategy - pg 60 - To ensure we are on track to meet our targets and not exceed our carbon budgets, we need a robust baseline and regular progress monitoring of both carbon emissions and ecological indicators. Our current baseline is currently incomplete. Making it Happen Action plan - pg 7 - Monitor and report on actions and progress in achieving carbon reduction by producing an annual report of progress on climate change targets, budgets, and actions	Consultation noted Net agreement for a 6 monthly update. Update action to reflect 6 monthly reporting. Ongoing updates will be provide as part of communications plan.

3	Every month	22	17%	Partly Strategy - pg 60 Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 7	Strategy - pg 60 - To ensure we are on track to meet our targets and not exceed our carbon budgets, we need a robust baseline and regular progress monitoring of both carbon emissions and ecological indicators. Our current baseline is currently incomplete. Making it Happen Action plan - pg 7 - Monitor and report on actions and progress in achieving carbon reduction by producing an annual report of progress on climate change targets, budgets, and actions	Consultation noted Net agreement for a 6 monthly update. Update action to reflect 6 monthly reporting. Ongoing updates will be provide as part of communications plan.
4	As often as possible/regularly	12	9%	Partly Strategy - pg 60 Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 7	Strategy - pg 60 - To ensure we are on track to meet our targets and not exceed our carbon budgets, we need a robust baseline and regular progress monitoring of both carbon emissions and ecological indicators. Our current baseline is currently incomplete. Making it Happen Action plan - pg 7 - Monitor and report on actions and progress in achieving carbon reduction by producing an annual report of progress on climate change targets, budgets, and actions	Consultation noted Net agreement for a 6 monthly update. Update action to reflect 6 monthly reporting. Ongoing updates will be provide as part of communications plan.
5	No update required	11	9%	Partly Strategy - pg 60 Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 7	Strategy - pg 60 - To ensure we are on track to meet our targets and not exceed our carbon budgets, we need a robust baseline and regular progress monitoring of both carbon emissions and ecological indicators. Our current baseline is currently incomplete. Making it Happen Action plan - pg 7 - Monitor and report on actions and progress in achieving carbon reduction by producing an annual report of progress on climate change targets, budgets, and actions	Consultation noted Net agreement for a 6 monthly update. Update action to reflect 6 monthly reporting. Ongoing updates will be provide as part of communications plan.
6	Other - ways to communicate progress (e.g. website/media; existing comms, live dashboard, paperless, partnerships, notifications)	9	7%	Partly Strategy - pg 60 Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 7	Strategy - pg 60 - To ensure we are on track to meet our targets and not exceed our carbon budgets, we need a robust baseline and regular progress monitoring of both carbon emissions and ecological indicators. Our current baseline is currently incomplete. Making it Happen Action plan - pg 7 - Monitor and report on actions and progress in achieving carbon reduction by producing an annual report of progress on climate change targets, budgets, and actions	Consultation noted Net agreement for a 6 monthly update. Update action to reflect 6 monthly reporting. Ongoing updates will be provide as part of communications plan.

Q76 How do you want to be updated on p		74			
Overall NET AGREEMENT draft strategy & action plan -					
Public forum - meetings, exhibitions, presentations, Q&As, Citizens Assemblies/Panels (4)	11	15%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consultation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement strategy
No update required	9	12%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consultation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement strategy
Via Email	9	12%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consultation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement strategy
Print media - local newspapers, leaflets, posters	8	11%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consultation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement strategy
Engagement with Community groups, sharing info with/through partners	8	11%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consultation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement strategy
Online/electronic - website, social media, webinars, broadcasts, video updates by stakeholders/councillor	7	9%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consultation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement strategy
Via Town and Parish Councils	6	8%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consultation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement strategy
Local radio, television	6	8%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consultation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement strategy

General - Any method that is regular, keeps info flowing, notifies, widely published	6	8%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consulation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement stratgey
Methods already suggested/selected	5	7%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consulation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement stratgey
Other comment about the plan	5	7%	Partly Making it Happen Action Plan - pg 4	Making it happen Action Plan - pg 4 - Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can take through a range of channels	Consulation noted top three methods for communication - E-Newsletter, Our Website, Annual report. These and other methods will all form part of overall communications & engagement stratgey

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Dorset Council

15th July 2021

Climate Change Motions

For Decision

Portfolio Holder: Cllr R Bryan, Highways, Travel and Environment

Local Councillor(s): County Wide

Executive Director: John Sellgren, Executive Director of Place

Report Author: Ken Buchan

Title: Head of Environment and Well-Being

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Report Status: Public

Recommendation:

To note the response of the Climate and Ecological Emergency Executive Advisory Panel (EAP) in the publication of the draft Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and action plan in addressing the Climate Change Notices of Motion tabled by Cllr Daryl Turner and Cllr Kelvin Clayton at Dorset Council on 18th July 2019.

Reason for Recommendation:

The Climate and Ecological Emergency EAP considered the Notices of Motion presented by Councillors Turner and Clayton. The culmination of work by the EAP and technical officers in combination with public comment and positive public support has been the publication of a draft Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and action plan which addresses the points presented in the Motions.

1. Executive Summary

Dorset Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency in 2019 and established an Executive Advisory Panel to strategically guide the Council's response. Two similar climate change motions were presented at Dorset Council on 18th July 2019. The decision made by Full Council at the time was that the

Notices of Motion be referred to the Climate Change Executive Advisory Panel for consideration and reported back to Full Council. Following discussions at the Executive Advisory Panel, engagement with the public and work by officers across the Authority a draft Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy has been produced which presents eight key areas for action to ensure that Dorset Council becomes Carbon Neutral by 2040 and the Dorset Council Area by 2050. The draft Strategy was approved by the EAP, Scrutiny Committee (12th May 2021) and Cabinet on 18th May 2021. The Strategy and accompanying action plan have been thoroughly researched and costed and set out how all the issues raised in the Notices of Motion will be addressed.

2. Financial Implications

- 2.1 A costed action plan was presented to Cabinet, 6th October 2020, detailing 187 actions to 2050 requiring an estimated budget in the region of £127 million. The plan highlighted that approximately 100 of these actions will be taken forward within existing budgets through teams across the Council leading on specific areas of the plan, such as transport and waste services. A further 87 actions were identified as requiring additional resources.
- 2.2 In January 2021 Dorset Council secured £19 million in grant funding from the governments Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme and the Low Carbon Skills Fund. This will allow several significant revenue and capital actions within the plan to be brought forward into financial year 2021/22 specifically, those related to the decarbonisation of the Dorset Council estate. It is anticipated these actions alone will reduce Dorset Council Carbon footprint by at least 10%, by April 2022.
- 2.3 In future years it is anticipated that an ongoing revenue stream would be established to support the strategy to include recycling of any savings achieved from public sector decarbonisation programme and retro fit measures.
- 2.4 Going forward the plan also identifies the need for ongoing financial support from external funding sources and the Council will continue to bid for these funds as they arise.
- 2.5 The delivery of the strategy is a long-term commitment over a 20 to 30-year period and current costs assigned within the delivery plan are best estimates at this time. In addition, there will be many other factors which will affect the final delivery costs over the coming years to include, Dorset Councils approach to its own assets; national policy, incentives and support; wider external funding opportunities; and importantly technological advancement.

3. Climate implications

The overall principle behind the strategy is to set out key areas where Dorset Council will need to take action to directly reduce carbon emissions from its own operations to become a carbon neutral Council by 2040 and by working in partnership to help Dorset residents and organisations achieve a wider carbon neutral Dorset County by 2050.

4. Risk Assessment

Having considered the risks associated with this report, the level of risk has been identified as:

Current Risk: Low

Residual Risk: Low

5. Equalities Impact Assessment

There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

6. Appendices

Appendix 1: Climate Change Motions Strategy and Delivery Plan Response Table

7. Background Papers

- a) Draft Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy (<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/emergencies-severe-weather/climate-emergency/climate-ecological-emergency-strategy/the-climate-and-ecological-emergency-strategy.aspx>)
- b) Climate change action plan (link as above)
- c) Motion proposed by Councillor Kelvin Clayton
- d) Motion proposed by Councillor Daryl Turner

8. Background

- 8.1 Dorset Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency at its inaugural meeting in May 2019. Following this meeting a cross party Climate Change Executive Advisory Panel (EAP) was established to help steer Dorset Council's response to the Climate and Ecological Emergency.

- 8.2 At the Dorset Council meeting of 18th July 2019 two Notices of Motion were presented by Councillors Clayton and Turner where a decision was made to refer these motions to the Climate Change EAP for consideration and subsequent reporting back to Full Council.
- 8.3 The EAP discussed the content of the Motions and through their work, and that of supporting technical officers with input from partner organisations and the public during a highly publicised 12 week consultation developed a draft Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and action plan which addresses the proposals put forward in each motion.
- 8.4 The public consultation exercise and analysis of the consultation responses highlighted an overall high level of agreement for the Councils strategy and action plan.
- 8.5 Dorset Council Cabinet on 18th May 2021 supported the recommendation of the Portfolio Holder for Highways, Travel and the Environment, 'that the Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plan be considered by Full Council for adoption.'
- 8.6 A combination of factors including the corona virus pandemic have delayed a response to the motions coming back to Dorset Council. Over the intervening period the development of the strategy has superseded the Notices of Motion proposed in 2019.
- 8.7 The draft Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy covers the points made in the motions in detail, and this has been summarised in Appendix 1.

Appendix 1: Climate Change Motions Strategy and Delivery Plan Response

No.	Motion	Who	Response	Strategy Section or Delivery Plan Theme
1	Declare a 'Climate Emergency' that requires urgent action	Cllr. Turner	Declared May 2019	
2	Make the Council's activities net-zero carbon by 2040 or earlier. Make the Council's activities net-zero carbon by 2030;	Cllr. Turner Cllr. Clayton	Committed to achieving a carbon-neutral Council by 2040 and helping facilitate the whole of Dorset becoming carbon neutral by 2050. Having considered timeframes in detailed delivery planning, currently available technology and financial constraints for the foreseeable future 2030 was considered unrealistic as a delivery date. We are aiming to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible and prior to 2040 should circumstances allow.	Carbon Budgets – Pathways and Trajectories – page 22
3	Achieve 100% clean energy across the Council's full range of functions by 2040 or earlier.	Cllr. Turner	Proposed action in delivery plan – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2035 we would look to be generating enough of our own renewable energy to meet the Council's energy demands 	Renewable Energy
4	Ensure that all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with a shift to zero carbon by 2040 or earlier Ensure that our net-zero carbon by 2030 ambition is reflected in ALL strategies and plans, that all policy papers include a Climate Impact Assessment;	Cllr. Turner Cllr. Clayton	Steps taken to implement requirement in committee report development to report on implications for climate change. Proposed action in delivery plan – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop tools to undertake robust impact and policy appraisal to ensure climate change priorities and targets are considered in all key corporate projects, programmes, and strategies, and will utilise whole-life costing when assessing all Ensure climate change and resilience are embedded in our key strategies and plans, such as the developing Dorset Local Plan and our asset management plans. 	Making it Happen

No.	Motion	Who	Response	Strategy Section or Delivery Plan Theme
5	Dorset Council Scrutiny Panels will consider the impact of climate change and the environment when reviewing Council policies and strategies;	Cllr. Turner	<p>All Committee Reports include a section on Climate Change implications so this can be considered in the decision-making process.</p> <p>Proposed action in delivery plan –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop tools to undertake robust impact and policy appraisal to ensure climate change priorities and targets are considered in all key corporate projects, programmes, and strategies, and will utilise whole-life costing when assessing all 	Making it Happen
6	<p>Support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire area zero carbon within the same timescale; Suggested interim targets are:</p> <p>30% by 2025, 60% by 2030 and 85% by 2035, these figures have been selected because it is the last few % that are hardest to eradicate from the system. Having these targets dates will concentrate minds.</p>	<p>Cllr. Turner</p> <p>Cllr. Clayton</p>	<p>Proposed action in delivery plan –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the development of a Dorset-wide partnership with other key public, private, and third sector partners in order to develop a partnership approach to driving forward some of the fundamental changes that will be required to deliver a Carbon Neutral County. <p>Proposed target dates for carbon reduction in draft strategy -</p> <p>BY 2025 – (1,396,000 tCO₂e) - 20% reduction BY 2030 – (872, 500 tCO₂e) - 50% reduction BY 2040 – (349,000 tCO₂e) - 80% reduction BY 2050 – (Zero tCO₂e) - 100% reduction</p>	<p>Making it Happen</p> <p>Carbon Budgets – Pathways and Trajectories – page 22</p>
7	Work with, influence and inspire partners across the district, county and region to help deliver this goal through all relevant strategies, plans and shared resources by developing a series of meetings, events and partner workshops;	Cllr. Turner	<p>Proposed action in the delivery plan -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise targeted briefings and training sessions for officers, members, and decision makers on the benefits and opportunities of tackling climate change, highlighting this contribution to other Council priorities. Support Town and Parish Councils to develop and implement their organisation and area wide climate action plans. This is as well as 	Making it Happen

No.	Motion	Who	Response	Strategy Section or Delivery Plan Theme
	Work with partners and stakeholders to achieve the same across the whole of the Council area;	Cllr. Clayton	<p>helping them engage with residents to encourage community action and drive change at a grassroots community level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build support from stakeholders and the wider public by informing and educating on the benefits and opportunities of acting on climate change and creating, maintaining, and developing partnership working on all aspects of climate change action • Facilitate the development of a Dorset-wide partnership with other key public, private, and third sector partners in order to develop a partnership approach to driving forward some of the fundamental changes that will be required to deliver a Carbon Neutral County. • Help to facilitate and support new and existing community-led projects and community organisations active in this area and work with these groups to sign post and communicate shared messages. 	
8	Ensure that political and chief officer leadership teams embed this work in all areas and take responsibility for reducing, as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council's activities, ensuring that any recommendations are fully costed and that the Executive and Scrutiny functions review council activities taking account of production and consumption emissions and produce an action plan within 12 months, together with	Cllr. Turner	<p>Proposed action in the delivery plan -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop tools to undertake robust impact and policy appraisal to ensure climate change priorities and targets are considered in all key corporate projects, programmes, and strategies, and will utilise whole-life costing when assessing all capital projects. • Review governance structures to ensure successful delivery of the Climate Strategy and ensure key decision-makers have a clear mandate for action. • Organise targeted briefings and training sessions for officers, members, and decision makers on the benefits and opportunities of 	Making it Happen

No.	Motion	Who	Response	Strategy Section or Delivery Plan Theme
	budget actions and a measured baseline;		<p>tackling climate change, highlighting this contribution to other Council priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure climate change and resilience are embedded in our key strategies and plans, such as the developing Dorset Local Plan and our asset management plans. • Ensure all staff are aware of their responsibilities in the delivery of actions, and that departments are linked at a strategic level (e.g. waste and planning). • Identify funding mechanisms to ensure delivery of the strategy explore options to raise additional funds through borrowing, council tax, developer contributions, and business rates. Opportunity – invest-to-save schemes, transformation fund, capital receipts through asset rationalisation, and building into our capital programme. • Establish a robust baseline for Council and County carbon emissions and ecology, developing in-house data collection systems to draw data from all the former Councils now forming Dorset Council. • Further explore and expand the Dorset County footprint, beyond the data provided by Central Government to provide a wider understanding of Dorset's emissions. To include Other Green House Gases, Agriculture and Land use and consumption where feasible 	
9	And that Dorset Council and partners take steps to proactively include young people in the process, ensuring that they have a voice in shaping the future;	Cllr. Turner	<p>Climate Change EAP promoted a public 'call for ideas' which resulted in 700+ responses from the public including young people. 35 people/organisations were invited to present their ideas to the EAP.</p> <p>A session was held specifically for young people to gather their views on the Climate and Ecological Emergency.</p>	

No.	Motion	Who	Response	Strategy Section or Delivery Plan Theme
	Take steps to proactively consult and include the opinions of residents, particularly young people, in all of the above, and consider setting up citizens' assemblies;		Proposed actions in the delivery plan - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more accessible and digestible information on climate change and ecology and the actions we can all take through a range of channels. These will include upgrading our climate change website, developing an online information hub for sharing information, and best practice. This is as well as directing information to residents through Council literature and encouraging an open and ongoing dialogue between the Council and Dorset residents. • Help to facilitate and support new and existing community-led projects and community organisations active in this area and work with these groups to sign post and communicate shared messages. • Consult with residents, young people, town and parish councils and key organisations on this strategy and plans as they develop, using existing and new consultation processes 	Making it Happen
10	Report on the level of investment in the fossil fuel industry that our pensions plan and other investments have, and review the Council's investment strategy to give due consideration to climate change impacts in the investment portfolio; End any investment by the Dorset Local Government Pension Fund in the fossil fuel industry or other activities that	Cllr. Turner Cllr. Clayton	Proposed action in the delivery plan - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate decarbonising Dorset Council pension 	Making it Happen

No.	Motion	Who	Response	Strategy Section or Delivery Plan Theme
	have an impact on climate change;			
11	Ensure that all reports in preparation for the 2020/21 budget cycle and investment strategy will take into account the actions the council will be required to take to address this emergency;	Cllr. Turner	<p>Delivery plan budget requirements for 2020-21 currently being considered.</p> <p>Proposed action in the delivery plan -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify funding mechanisms to ensure delivery of the strategy explore options to raise additional funds through borrowing, council tax, developer contributions, and business rates. Opportunity - invest-to-save schemes, transformation fund, capital receipts through asset rationalisation, and building into our capital programme. Ensure Climate and ecological concerns are embedded at the heart of decision and plan making 	Making it Happen
12	Call on the UK Government to provide the powers, resources and help with funding to make this possible, and ask local MPs to do likewise;	<p>Cllr. Turner</p> <p>Cllr. Clayton</p>	<p>Proposed action in the delivery plan -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby government for additional resources and the national policy framework to support climate action in Dorset. Actively input into national forums and consultations to encourage policy development to tackle climate emergency Actively participate in inter authority climate emergency networks as well as nation networks set up by LGA, ASPE etc. to share and build national best practice 	Making it Happen
13	Consider other actions that could be implemented, including (but not restricted to): renewable energy generation and storage,	Cllr. Turner	<p>All of these actions appear in the delivery plan some examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise opportunities for Solar PV on DC buildings 	Examples across all themes in the

No.	Motion	Who	Response	Strategy Section or Delivery Plan Theme
	providing electric vehicle infrastructure and encouraging alternatives to private car use, increasing the efficiency of buildings, in particular to address fuel poverty; proactively using local planning powers to accelerate the delivery of net carbon new developments and communities, coordinating a series of information and training events to raise awareness and share good practice.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with renewable energy developers in Dorset to secure new renewable energy generation to meet (and exceed) needs of the Council • Investigate potential in Dorset for large-scale 'blue' hydrogen generation with carbon capture and storage • Encourage decarbonisation of road transport through development of public EV charging network & promotion of ultra-low emissions vehicles, and including on-going management • Set true net zero carbon homes standards through the Local Plan in partnership with other southwest local authorities • Educate residential and non-residential sectors on low carbon technologies, energy efficiency, and sources of funding to encourage behaviour change & greater uptake of low-carbon technology 	Delivery Plan
14	Develop a Dorset wide transport strategy that discourages car use, encourages walking and cycling, and drastically improves rail and bus services;	Cllr. Clayton	Proposed action in the delivery plan - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby government e.g. for Rail improvements • Reinforce low carbon transport policies through statutory planning documents including refreshed LTP and new Local Plan • Ensure access to sustainable transport is considered in planning applications • Through the Local plan ensure as far as possible that developments provide high quality spaces, routes and facilities, or contributions 	Transport

No.	Motion	Who	Response	Strategy Section or Delivery Plan Theme
			<p>towards facilities, for pedestrians, cycles and other car-free modes, EV charging and cycle parking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage decarbonisation of road transport through development of public EV charging network & promotion of ultra-low emissions vehicles, and including on-going management 	
15	Develop an energy strategy that provides local renewable energy generation and storage, increases the efficiency of buildings and addresses fuel poverty;	Cllr. Clayton	<p>County Wider strategies exist but need updating to reflect climate emergency. LEP energy strategy also in place covering whole SW area (completed 2019). LEP currently undertaking a more detailed energy options / pathways study with Regen.</p> <p>Proposed action in the delivery plan -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access new funding to assist residents to decarbonise heating (delivered through Healthy Homes Dorset Scheme) Work in partnership (e.g. with RSLs, other councils and partners) to deliver programmes to improve energy efficiency of housing stock & hard to treat properties Enforce minimum energy efficiency standards in the private rental sector (focus on EPC certificates E & F without exemptions) Ensure the relevant housing Strategies/policies incorporate the reduction of carbon emissions and increased risk to climate impacts. 	Buildings
16	Develop a new Dorset Local Plan that ensures all planning decisions are consistent with a shift to net-zero carbon by 2030	Cllr. Clayton	<p>Local plan currently under development and considering number of policy areas related to climate and ecological emergency - A range of proposed action in the delivery plan to include -</p>	Making it Happen

No.	Motion	Who	Response	Strategy Section or Delivery Plan Theme
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure climate change and resilience are embedded in our key strategies and plans, such as the developing Dorset Local Plan and our asset management plans. • Reinforce low carbon transport policies through statutory planning documents including refreshed LTP and new Local Plan • Through the Local plan ensure as far as possible that developments provide high quality spaces, routes and facilities, or contributions towards facilities, for pedestrians, cycles and other car-free modes, EV charging and cycle parking. • Through the Local Plan ensure as far as possible that developments are located in sustainable locations where key services are nearby and the need to travel by car is reduced • Develop a positive planning framework, in partnership with other agencies, for achieving true net zero carbon home standards in Dorset • Establish a positive planning policy framework and toolkit for maximising the use of renewable energy within new development • As Local Planning Authority – actively encourage renewable energy deployment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify suitable areas in local plan 2. Guidance created for developers 	Transport Buildings Renewable energy
17	Require the cross-party climate change panel to report back to Council, within nine months, to provide a time table	Cllr. Clayton	The Climate Change EAP is a cross party panel and have worked towards the draft Strategy and Delivery Plan.	

No.	Motion	Who	Response	Strategy Section or Delivery Plan Theme
	and action plan detailing how all the above can be achieved			

Dorset Council notes:

that the impacts of climate breakdown are already causing serious damage around the world.

that the 'Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C', published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in October 2018, (a) describes the enormous harm that a 2°C average rise in global temperatures is likely to cause compared with a 1.5°C rise, and (b) confirms that limiting Global Warming to 1.5°C may still be possible with ambitious action from national and sub-national authorities, civil society and the private sector.

Governments (national, regional and local) have a duty to act. Strong policies to cut emissions also have associated health, wellbeing and economic benefits; and that recognising this, a growing number of UK local authorities have already passed 'Climate Emergency' motions.

Dorset Council therefore commits to:

Declare a 'Climate Emergency' that requires urgent action.

Make the Council's activities net-zero carbon by 2040 or earlier.

Achieve 100% clean energy across the Council's full range of functions by 2040 or earlier.

Ensure that all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with a shift to zero carbon by 2040 or earlier.

Support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire area zero carbon within the same timescale; Suggested interim targets are:

30% by 2025, 60% by 2030 and 85% by 2035, these figures have been selected because it is the last few % that are hardest to eradicate from the system. Having these targets dates will concentrate minds.

Ensure that political and chief officer leadership teams embed this work in all areas and take responsibility for reducing, as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council's activities, ensuring that any recommendations are fully costed and that the Executive and Scrutiny functions review council activities taking account of production and consumption emissions and produce an action plan within 12 months, together with budget actions and a measured baseline;

Dorset Council Scrutiny Panels will consider the impact of climate change and the environment when reviewing Council policies and strategies;

Work with, influence and inspire partners across the district, county and region to help deliver this goal through all relevant strategies, plans and shared resources by developing a series of meetings, events and partner workshops;

And that Dorset Council and partners take steps to proactively include young people in the process, ensuring that they have a voice in shaping the future;

Report on the level of investment in the fossil fuel industry that our pensions plan and other investments have, and review the Council's investment strategy to give due consideration to climate change impacts in the investment portfolio;

Ensure that all reports in preparation for the 2020/21 budget cycle and investment strategy will take into account the actions the council will be required to take to address this emergency;

Call on the UK Government to provide the powers, resources and help with funding to make this possible, and ask local MPs to do likewise;

Consider other actions that could be implemented, including (but not restricted to): renewable energy generation and storage, providing electric vehicle infrastructure and encouraging alternatives to private car use, increasing the efficiency of buildings, in particular to address fuel poverty; proactively using local planning powers to accelerate the delivery of net carbon new developments and communities, coordinating a series of information and training events to raise awareness and share good practice.

We know that climate breakdown is already causing serious damage around the world. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 2018 'Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C' describes the enormous harm that a 2°C average rise in global temperatures is likely to cause compared with a 1.5°C rise and confirms that limiting Global Warming to 1.5°C may still be possible with ambitious action. As many local councils now recognise, and as the outline 'Climate Emergency' motion we passed in May recognises, we have a duty to act NOW, and cannot wait for national governments to change their policies.

In this context, this motion proposes that **Dorset Council commits to:**

1. **Make the Council's activities net-zero carbon by 2030;**
2. **Work with partners and stake-holders** to achieve the same across the whole of the Council area;
3. Develop a Dorset wide **transport strategy** that discourages car use, encourages walking and cycling, and drastically improves rail and bus services;
4. Develop an **energy strategy** that provides local renewable energy generation and storage, increases the efficiency of buildings and addresses fuel poverty;
5. Develop a new Dorset Local Plan that ensures all **planning decisions** are consistent with a shift to net-zero carbon by 2030;
6. End any investment by the **Dorset Local Government Pension Fund** in the fossil fuel industry or other activities that have an impact on climate change;
7. Ensure that our net-zero carbon by 2030 ambition is reflected in **ALL strategies and plans**, that all policy papers include a Climate Impact Assessment;
8. Require the cross-party climate change panel to report back to Council, within nine months, to provide a **time table and action plan** detailing how all the above can be achieved;
9. Take steps to **proactively consult** and include the opinions of residents, particularly young people, in all of the above, and consider setting up citizens' assemblies; and
10. Call on **the UK Government** to provide the powers, resources and help with funding to make this possible, and lobby local MPs to do likewise.

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Recommendation to Full Council from the Portfolio Holder for Children, Education, Skills and Early Help

Youth Justice Plan

For Recommendation to Council

Portfolio Holder: Cllr A Parry, Children, Education and Early Help

Local Councillor(s): All

Executive Director: Theresa Levy, Executive Director People (Children)

Report Status: Public

Recommendation:

That the Youth Justice Plan be adopted.

Appendix

Extract of notes from a meeting of Cabinet on 18 May 2021.

Background Papers

[People and Health Scrutiny Committee - 20 April 2021](#)
[Cabinet Papers - 18 May 2021](#)

Extract from the draft notes from the meeting of Cabinet members held on 18 May 2021.

The Portfolio Holder for Children, Education, Skills and Early Help presented the Youth Justice Plan for Cabinet's consideration. The Youth Justice Service was a PAN-Dorset function that combined engagement with several partners including local authorities.

In presenting the report the Portfolio Holder advised that he intended to recommend to Full Council that the Youth Justice Plan be adopted.

The Chairman invited questions from non-executive members of the council: -

- Concern was expressed regarding the lack of that interaction with Youth Centre's and this was missing from the report.
- The Chairman of the People and Health Scrutiny committee confirmed that the committee endorsed the report the recommendation.

Cabinet confirmed that they supported the Portfolio Holder's recommendation.

Recommendation to Full Council from the Portfolio Holder for Children, Education, Skills, and Early Help

That the Youth Justice Plan be adopted.

Reason for the recommendation

Local authorities are required to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan, setting out how the statutory requirements for a multi-agency youth offending team are fulfilled locally. Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service is a partnership between Dorset Council and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, along with Dorset Police, NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group and the National Probation Service Dorset. Approval for the Youth Justice Plan is also being sought from Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council. The Youth Justice Plan needs to be approved by the full Council.

Cabinet

18 May 2021

Youth Justice Plan

For Recommendation to Council

Portfolio Holder: Cllr A Parry, Children, Education, Skills and Early Help

Local Councillor(s): Cllr

Executive Director: T Leavy, Executive Director of People - Children

Report Author: David Webb
Title: Manager, Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service
Tel: 01202 794321
Email: david.webb@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

Report Status: Public

Recommendation:

For the Cabinet to recommend approval of the Youth Justice Plan to Full Council.

Reason for Recommendation:

Local authorities are required to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan, setting out how the statutory requirements for a multi-agency youth offending team are fulfilled locally. Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service is a partnership between Dorset Council and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, along with Dorset Police, NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group and the National Probation Service Dorset. Approval for the Youth Justice Plan is also being sought from Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council. The Youth Justice Plan needs to be approved by the full Council.

1. Executive Summary

Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 there is a statutory requirement to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan which must provide specified information about the local provision of youth justice services. The Youth Justice Board provides guidance about what must be included in the plan and recommends a

structure for the plan. The draft Youth Justice Plan for the Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service is attached at Appendix One. A brief summary of the Youth Justice Plan is provided in this report.

2. Financial Implications

The Youth Justice Plan reports on the resourcing of the Youth Justice Service. Local authority and other partner budget contributions have remained static since 2014/15, apart from a one-off cost of living increase to local authority contributions in 2019/20, along with a redistribution of the funding proportions to reflect Local Government Reorganisation. The annual Youth Justice Grant has reduced from £790,000 in 2014/15 to £607,968 in 2020/21.

The creation of the pan-Dorset Youth Justice Service in 2015 increased the service's resilience and ability to adapt to reduced funding and increased costs. The management of vacancies, and the deletion of some posts, has enabled a balanced budget to be achieved in the years to 2021.

3. Well-being and Health Implications

Young people in contact with youth justice services are known to be more likely than other young people to have unmet or unidentified health needs. The Youth Justice Service includes seconded health workers who work directly with young people and who facilitate their engagement with community health services.

4. Climate implications

No adverse environmental impact has been identified. The Youth Justice Plan notes that the Covid-19 restrictions have led to changes in the working arrangements of the Youth Justice Service. These changes include significant reductions in staff travel, both to and from work and to visit service users, with more activities being carried out remotely.

5. Other Implications

The Youth Justice Plan sets out the measures being taken to prevent and reduce offending and anti-social behaviour by young people. The Youth Justice Service contributes actively to the work of the Community Safety Partnership.

Children who are in contact with the Youth Justice Service often experience risks to their safety and well-being, including risks at home, risks in the community such as child exploitation and detriment to their education prospects. The Youth Justice Plan refers to the work of the Youth Justice Service to safeguard children, working in conjunction with other local services in the Dorset Council area. The Youth Justice Service is working closely with colleagues in other Dorset

Children's Services, including the Harbour Project, in order to align with the new services and structures.

6. Risk Assessment

Having considered the risks associated with this decision, the level of risk has been identified as:

Current Risk: Low

Residual Risk: Low

7. Equalities Impact Assessment

The Youth Justice Plan does not relate to a new strategy, policy or function so an Equalities Impact Assessment has not been undertaken. Some information about equalities issues is included in the report. No adverse equalities impacts have been identified.

It is recognised nationally that young people from minority ethnic groups, and young people in the care of the local authority, are over-represented in the youth justice system and in the youth custodial population. It is also recognised that young people known to the YJS may experience learning difficulties or disabilities, including in respect of speech, language and communication needs. Information from Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service records, summarised in the Youth Justice Plan, shows that these issues of over-representation also apply in the pan-Dorset area. Actions have been identified in the Youth Justice Plan to address these issues.

8. Appendices

Appendix One: Youth Justice Plan 2021/22.

Background documents - [Minutes of People and Health Scrutiny Committee - 20 April 2021](#)

9. Background Papers

- 9.1 The Youth Justice Plan provides information on the resourcing, structure, governance, partnership arrangements and performance of the Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service. The Plan also describes the national and local youth justice context for 2021/22 and sets out our priorities for this year.
- 9.2 The Youth Justice Board continues to monitor three 'key performance indicators' for youth justice. The first indicator relates to the rate of young people entering the justice system for the first time. Local performance in this area had declined in the period 2016-2018 but has been improving

since then. The latest national data, relating to the 12 months to December 2019, shows a combined pan-Dorset rate of 251 per 100,000 10-17 year olds entering the justice system for the first time. This compares with a figure of 344 per 100,000 10-17 year olds in the year to December 2018. Local data for the year to December 2020 shows further reductions in the first-time entrants rate in the Dorset Council area.

- 9.3 The other two national indicators relate to reducing reoffending and minimising the use of custodial sentences. The reoffending rate fluctuates, partly because of the current counting rules for this measure. Our local reoffending rate has for the most part remained below the national rate. Local analysis shows that young people who are more likely to reoffend are also more likely to have more complex speech, language and communication needs and to find it hard to access education or training. The Youth Justice Plan sets out some of the actions that have been taken and future plans to address these issues.
- 9.4 Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service has low rates of custodial sentences, below the regional and national averages. This is particularly the case for young people from the Dorset Council area. No Dorset children were sentenced to custody in the year April 2020 to March 2021. Young people who are sentenced to custody have often experienced significant trauma in their earlier life, affecting their current behaviour. The Youth Offending Service implemented a plan in 2020 to become a trauma informed service, with further work to do on this in 2021/22.

Footnote:

Issues relating to financial, legal, environmental, economic and equalities implications have been considered and any information relevant to the decision is included within the report.

DORSET COMBINED YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE



National
Probation
Service



*Youth
Justice
Plan*

2021/22

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Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service Statement of Purpose

Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service works with children in the local youth justice system. Our purpose is to help those children to make positive changes, to keep them safe, to keep other people safe, and to repair the harm caused to victims.

This means we can support the national Youth Justice Board Vision for a 'child first' youth justice system:

A youth justice system that sees children as children, treats them fairly and helps them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. This will prevent offending, and create safer communities with fewer victims.

Who We Are and What We Do

Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service (DCYJS) is a statutory partnership between Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, Dorset Council, Dorset Police, National Probation Service Dorset and NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group.

We are a multi-disciplinary team which includes youth justice officers, restorative justice specialists, parenting workers, education and employment workers, police officers, a probation officer, nurses, speech and language therapists and a psychologist.

More information about the Youth Justice Service (YJS) partnership and the members of the YJS team is provided later in this document.

The team works directly with children who have committed criminal offences to help them make positive changes and to reduce the risks to them and to other people. We also work directly with parents and carers to help them support their children to make changes.

We make contact with all victims of crimes committed by the children we work with. We offer those victims the chance to take part in restorative justice processes so we can help to repair the harm they have experienced.

The organisations in the YJS partnership also work together to improve the quality of our local youth justice system, and to ensure that young people who work with the YJS can access the specialist support they need for their care, health and education.

The combination of direct work with children, parents and victims and work to improve our local youth justice and children's services systems enables us to meet our strategic objectives to:

- Reduce the number of children in the youth justice system
- Reduce reoffending by children in the youth justice system
- Improve the safety and well-being of children in the youth justice system
- Reduce and repair the harm caused to victims and the community from child offences (I have added this one)
- Improve outcomes for children in the youth justice system.

Introduction

This document is the Youth Justice Strategic Plan for the Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service for 2021/22. It sets out the key priorities and targets for the service for the next 12 months as required by the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 and overseen by the Youth Justice Board. This Plan has been developed under the direction of the YJS Partnership Board after consultation with YJS staff and taking into account feedback from YJS service users.

The Youth Justice Strategic Plan:

- summarises the YJS structure, governance and partnership arrangements
- outlines the resources available to the YJS
- reviews achievements and developments during 2020/21
- identifies emerging issues and describes the partnership's priorities
- sets out our priorities and actions for improving youth justice outcomes this year.

This document sets out the YJS's strategic plan. A delivery plan underpins this document.

Service Targets

The Dorset Combined YJS target for 2021/22 is to outperform regional and national averages for the three national performance indicators for youth offending which are:

- The number of young people entering the youth justice system for the first time ('First Time Entrants')
- The rate of proven re-offending by young people in the youth justice system
- The use of custodial sentences for young people.

Headline Strategic Priorities for 2021/22

- Continue and develop work to prevent children entering the justice system
- Reduce the rate of Black and Minority Ethnic children entering custody
- Develop joint work with other local services for children to improve outcomes for children in the justice system
- Widen the application of trauma-informed practice to all children working with the Youth Justice Service
- Strengthen the team's work to repair harm and restore relationships

The reasons for identifying these priorities are explained later in this document and are summarised on pages 25-26, with actions to achieve these priorities outlined on pages 26-28.

Structure and Governance: The YJS Partnership Board

The work of the Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service is managed strategically by a Partnership Board. The Partnership Board consists of senior representatives of the statutory partner organisations, together with other relevant local partners.

Membership:

- Dorset Council (current chair)
- Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (current vice-chair)
- Dorset Police
- Dorset Local Delivery Unit Cluster, National Probation Service
- NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group
- Public Health Dorset
- Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust
- Her Majesty's Court and Tribunal service
- Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Ansbury Guidance

The Partnership Board oversees the development of the Youth Justice Plan, ensuring its links with other local plans.

The YJS Manager reports quarterly to the Partnership Board on progress against agreed performance targets, leading to clear plans for performance improvement. The Board also requests information in response to specific developments and agendas, and monitors the YJS's compliance with data reporting requirements and grant conditions.

Representation by senior leaders from the key partners enables the YJS Manager to resolve any difficulties in multi-agency working at a senior level, and supports effective links at managerial and operational levels.

The YJS participates in local multi-agency agreements for information sharing, for safeguarding and for the escalation of concerns.

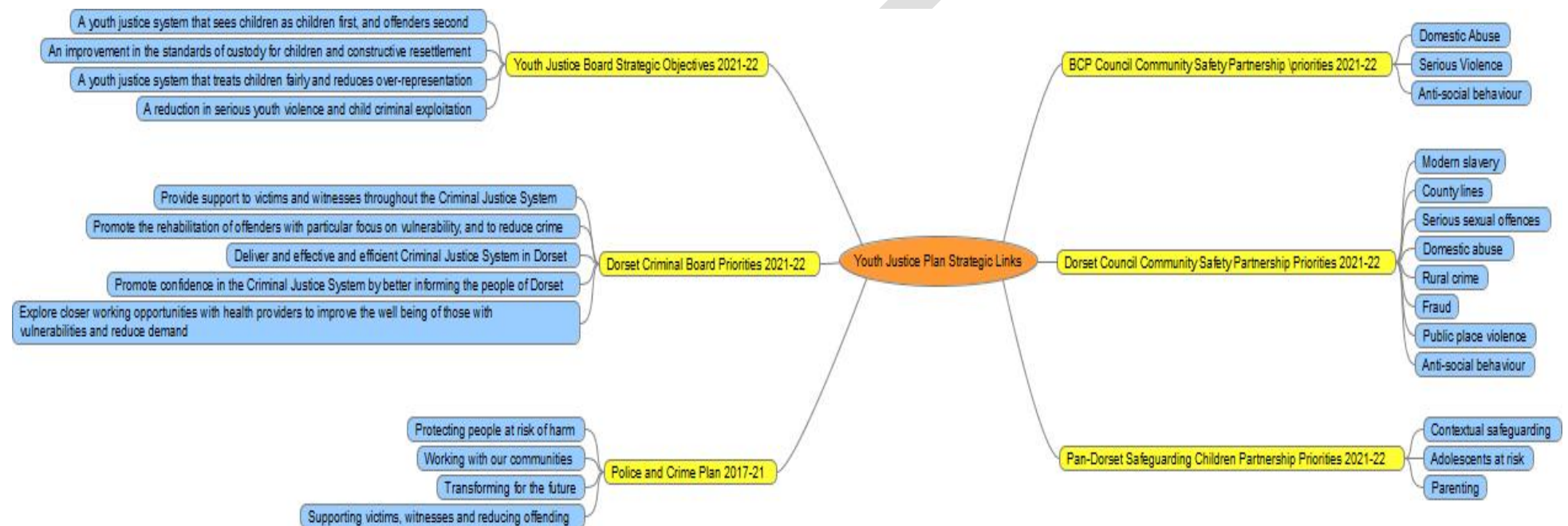
The Partnership Board oversees activities by partner agencies which contribute to the key youth justice outcomes, particularly in respect of the prevention of offending.

The YJS Partnership Board also provides oversight and governance for local multi-agency protocols in respect of the criminalisation of children in care and the detention of young people in police custody. The YJS Manager chairs multi-agency operational groups for each protocol and reports on progress to the YJS Partnership Board.

The YJS is a statutory partnership working with children in the criminal justice system and the community safety arena. The map on the next page gives an overview of how the YJS fits with other strategic partnerships and plans.

Linking the Youth Justice Service to other Plans and Structures

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The membership of the YJS Partnership Board enables the work of the Dorset Combined YJS to be integrated into strategic planning for Safeguarding, Public Protection, Criminal Justice, Community Safety and Health & Well-Being. The YJS Manager sits on the Dorset Criminal Justice Board, attends the two Community Safety Partnerships, the MAPPA Strategic Management Board and the Dorset Council Strategic Alliance for Children and Young People and represents youth offending teams on the 'Wessex' Criminal Justice Board Covid Recovery Group.

Partnership Arrangements

The previous section outlined the strategic links between the YJS and the other strategic groups and partnerships. Similar links exist at operational levels, enabling the YJS to integrate and coordinate its work with the work done by partners such as the two local children's social care services, Special Educational Needs services, other criminal justice agencies, and the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services across Dorset.

Safeguarding and Public Protection

As well as participating in Child Protection Conferences and Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) meetings in respect of specific individuals and families, YJS managers also attend MARAC meetings, local Community Safety Partnership operational meetings, local complex needs panel meetings and meetings in respect of early help activities in the two local authorities.

Child Exploitation

Children known to the YJS can also be harmed through child exploitation. YJS managers participate actively in the Child Exploitation Strategic and Tactical Groups for each local authority (in Dorset Council this is part of the Children At Risk Or Linked to Exploitation – 'CAROLE' - model). The YJS participates in local multi-agency information sharing arrangements and meetings to identify and protect children at risk of exploitation. A YJS Team Manager attends weekly meetings with the Police 'Impact' team to enable effective joint work for children at risk of exploitation.

Reducing Re-Offending

The YJS Manager chairs the pan-Dorset Reducing Reoffending Strategy Group, reporting to the Dorset Criminal Justice Board and the two Community Safety Partnerships. He also represents south-west youth offending teams on the South West Reducing Reoffending Partnership. Although the group's main focus is on adult offenders, attention is also paid to the youth perspective, particularly for those young people about to transition to adult services, and for the children of adult offenders.

Risk Assessment Panels

The YJS instigates a Risk Assessment Panel process for children under YJS supervision who have been identified as being at high risk of causing serious harm to others, or of experiencing significant harm themselves. These meetings are attended by workers and managers from the other agencies who are working with the child. The aim is to agree the risk assessment and devise, implement and review plans to reduce the risks posed by and to the child.

Harmful Sexual Behaviour

The YJS works with the two local authorities, the Police and health providers to agree the best way to respond to children who have committed harmful sexual behaviour. Some of these children are also known to the local authority social care service so it is important that we coordinate our work and, where possible, take a joint approach. The YJS and the local authorities use recognised assessment and intervention approaches for children who commit harmful sexual behaviour. Currently the YJS Manager is part of a multi-agency

task and finish group, led by the CCG, to improve local provision for children who show harmful sexual behaviour.

Preventing Violent Extremism

All relevant YJS staff have received training in raising awareness of 'Prevent'. A YJS Team Manager has lead responsibility for this area of work and attends the pan-Dorset Prevent Group to ensure that our work is aligned with local initiatives. The YJS has sight of the local assessment of extremism risks. The seconded YJS police officers act as a link to local police processes for sharing intelligence in respect of possible violent extremism.

Young people convicted of extremism related offences will be managed robustly in line with the YJS Risk Policy, with appropriate referral to the local MAPPA process and clear risk management plans, including paired working arrangements and support from the seconded YJS police officers.

Safe Schools and Communities Team

The Safe Schools and Communities Team (SSCT) is a partnership between Dorset Police, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Dorset Combined YJS. The SSCT plays an important role in preventing offending by young people across Dorset, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole. The team provide education, awareness and advice to students, schools and parents. The work of the team is reported to the YJS Partnership Board as an important element of the YOS Partnership's work to prevent youth offending. The SSCT's School Incidents Policy is an important part of local work to reduce the number of children entering the justice system, helping schools to manage incidents without the need for a criminal outcome.

Restorative Justice and Support for Victims

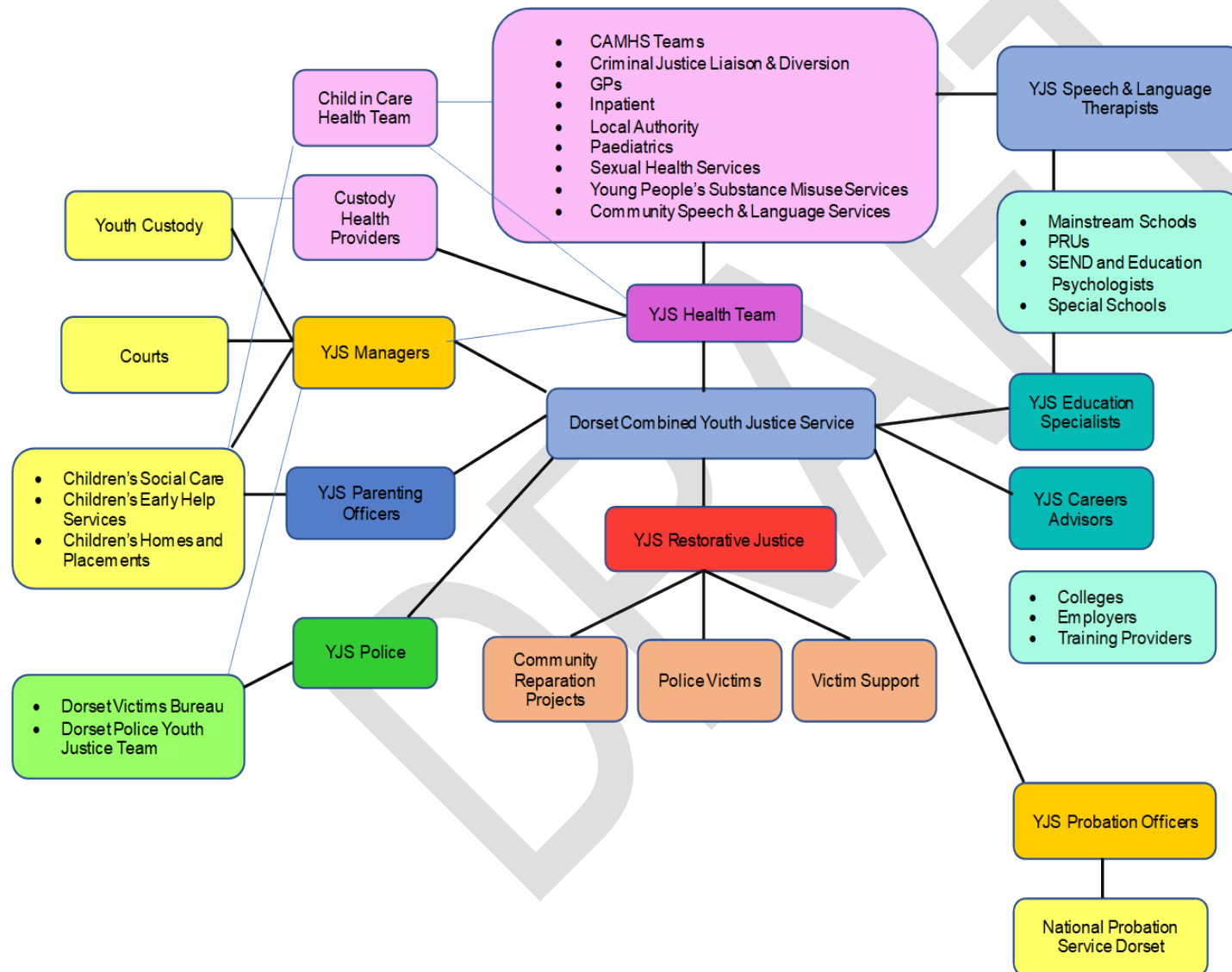
The YJS Restorative Justice Practitioners provide Restorative Justice activities and support for victims of offences committed by young people. The YJS also links with other agencies through the Victims and Witnesses Sub-Group of the Dorset Criminal Justice Board. The YJS plays an important part in delivering the Police and Crime Commissioner's Restorative Justice Strategy for Dorset, taking the lead on offences committed by young people and supporting the development of good practice with other Restorative Justice providers.

Reducing Youth Detentions in Police Custody

The YJS Manager chairs a multi-agency group, reporting to the YJS Partnership Board, which works to ensure that as few young people as possible are detained locally in police custody and to limit the duration of youth custody detentions.

In addition to the team's involvement in these different partnership groups, there is ongoing daily interaction with other local services. These links are illustrated on the following page:

Operational Links between YJS and Partner Agencies



Resources and value for money

The funding contributions to the YJS partnership budget are listed below. Local authority staff are employed by Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council. Other staff are seconded from Dorset Police, the National Probation Service Dorset and Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust. Like all public services, the YJS operates in a context of reducing resources. Ensuring value for money and making best use of resources is a high priority for the service.

Partner Agency	21/22 Revenue excluding recharges	Movement 14/15 to 21/22 – including disaggregation movements between DC and BCP Councils	Staff
Dorset Council	£492,800	-£39,100	
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council	£577,700	£26,670	
Police and Crime Commissioner for Dorset	£75,301	-£78,149	2.0 Police Officers. Funding reduction from 14/15 to 15/16 reflects funding of SSCT directly by the OPCC to the Police, no longer via the YOS
National Probation Service Dorset	£5,000	£1,826	1.0 Probation Officer (reduction from 2.6 to March 2015, from 2.0 to March 2018 and from 1.5 to March 2020, with adjusted funding contribution, after national review)
Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group	£22,487	£0	2.8 FTE Nurses, 0.8 Psychologist, 1.4 Speech and Language Therapist
Youth Justice Board Good Practice Grant	£653,417	-£136,997	
Total	£1,826,705	-£225,750	

NHS England funding was secured in 2019/20 to support DCYJS becoming a 'trauma-informed service'. Some of this funding has been carried over to support implementation of this model.

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YOS Staff

	Male	Female
White British	12	40
White Irish	1	0
White Other	0	1
	13	41

YOS Volunteers

	Male	Female
White British	7	13
White Other	0	1
	7	14

DCYJS Achievements and Performance during 2020/21

As part of our commitment to a 'child first' ethos we changed our service's name this year to Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service. This reflects our determination to see the young people we work with as children not offenders.

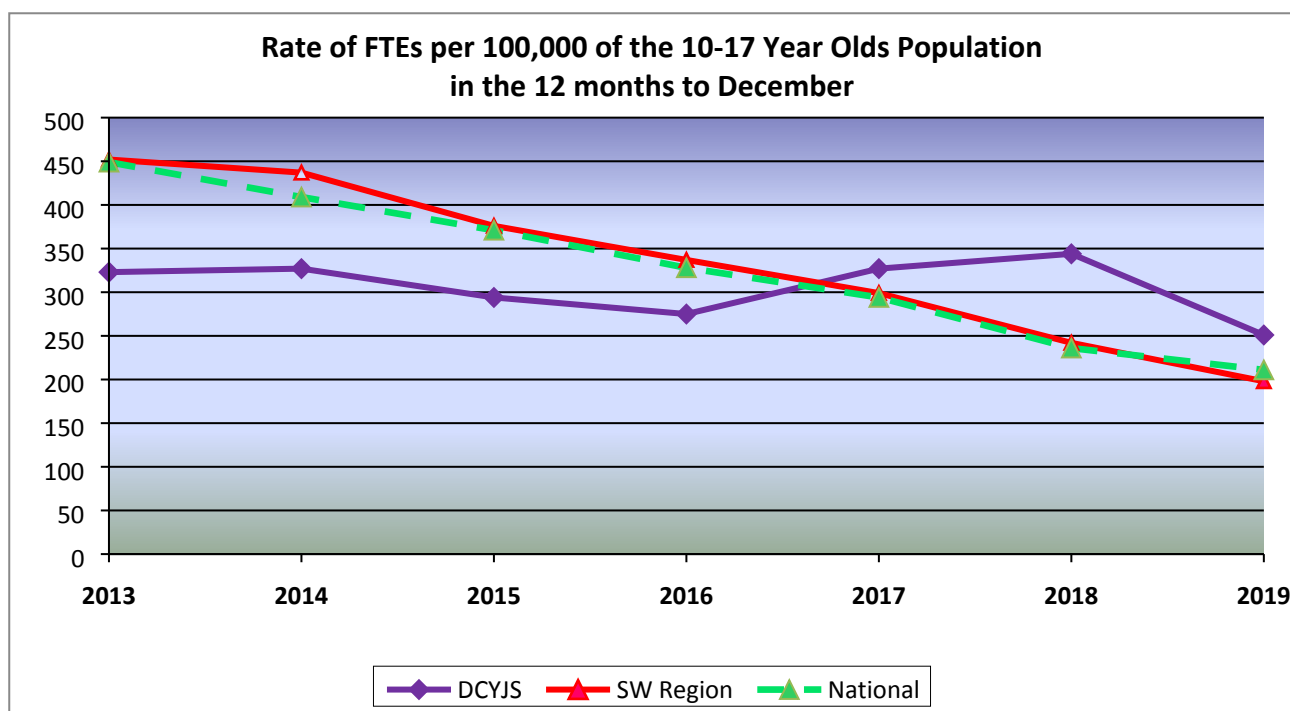
Youth justice work continues to be judged against 3 key performance indicators:

- Reducing First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System;
- Reducing Re-Offending by young people in the Youth Justice System;
- Appropriately Minimising the use of Custodial Sentences.

National performance data is published quarterly by the Youth Justice Board. There is a time lag on this data and it is not possible to verify the accurate allocation of children to local authority areas. During the pandemic there have been gaps in the national data reporting for first-time entrants and for reducing re-offending, due to capacity issues in the Ministry of Justice. The following sections therefore include local data as well as national data, along with commentary on the figures reported.

First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System

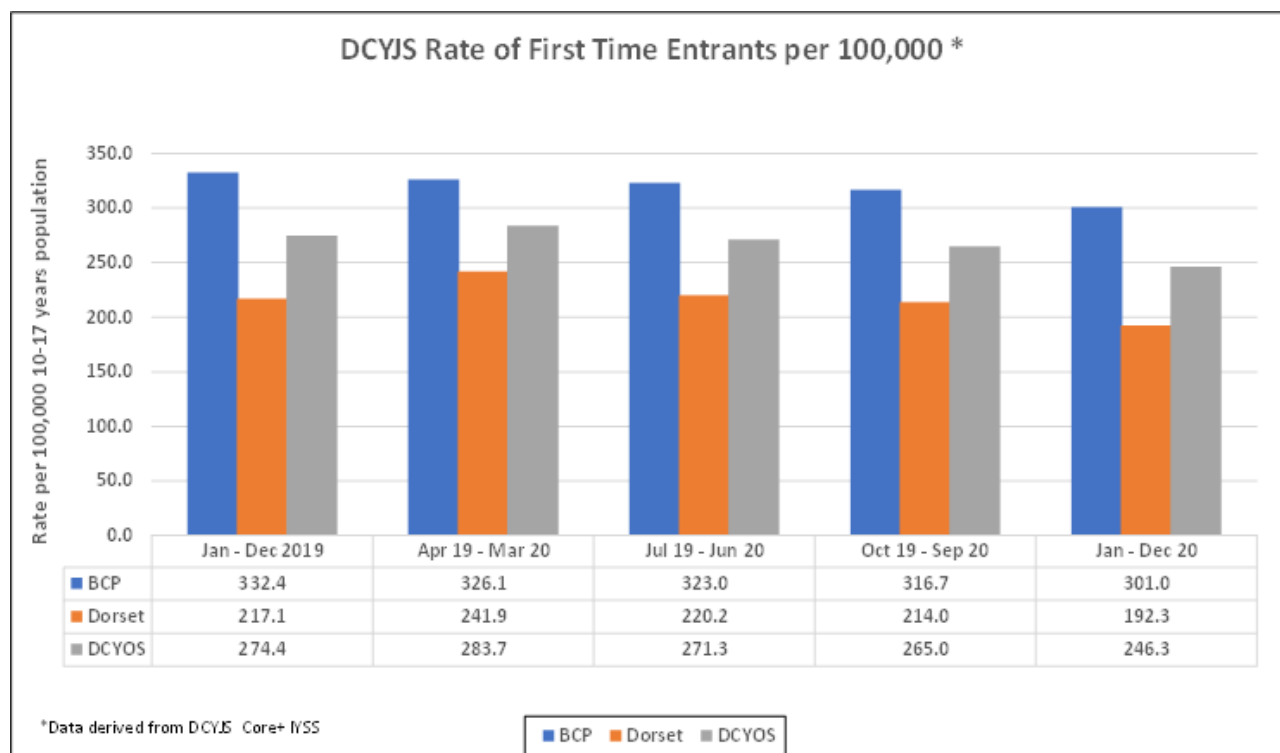
The latest available national performance data shows the following performance for Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service, with the regional and national averages also shown:



The most recent data publication, in March 2021, did not include new figures for first-time entrants meaning that the national data is not as up to date as would be expected.

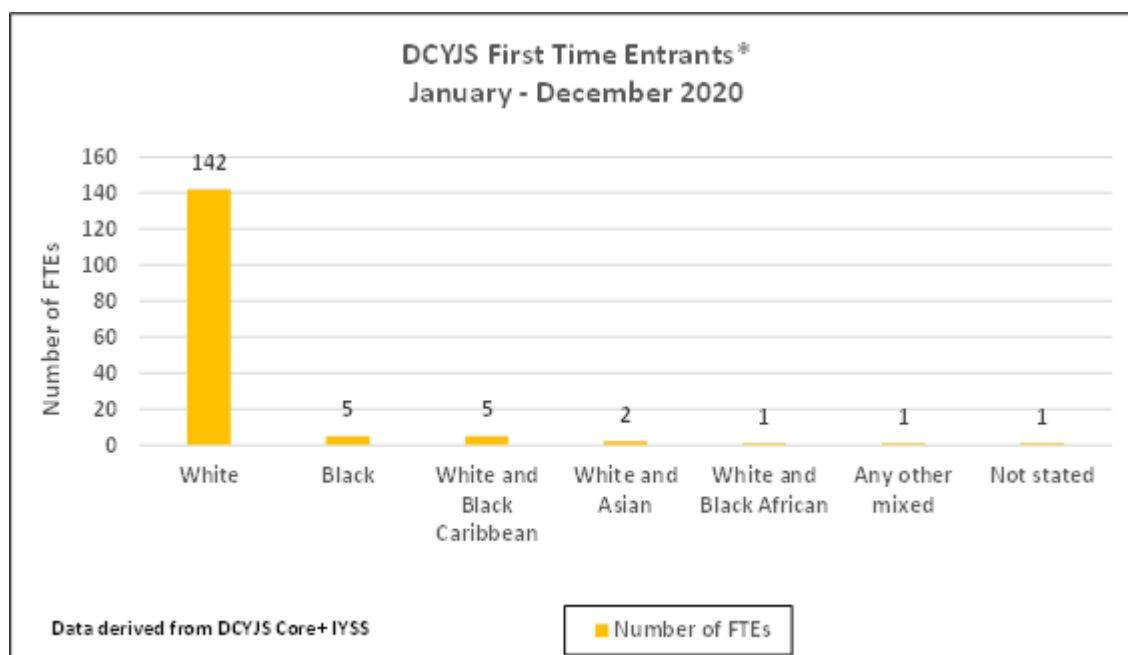
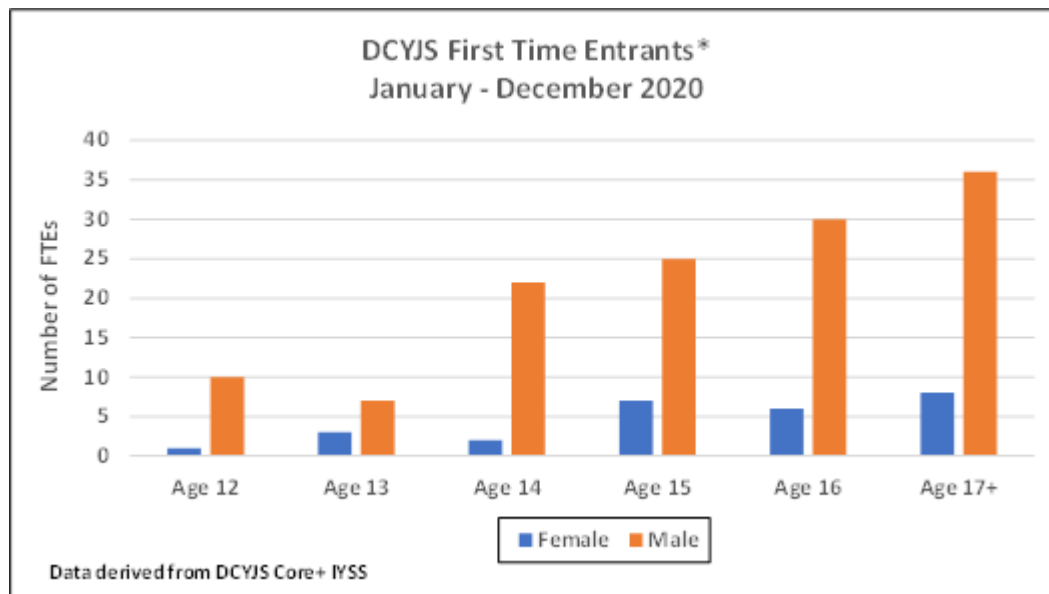
Between late 2016 and late 2018 there was a steady increase in the rate of first time entrants to the youth justice system in Dorset. This coincided with a fall in the regional and national averages for this indicator, meaning that Dorset moved above those benchmark figures.

Information derived from our local case management system shows more recent performance data:



Since late 2018 there has been a downward trend in the rate of first time entrants in Dorset. This trend has continued in the last year with the data derived from our case management system indicating that the rate of first-time entrants is now at its lowest since the merger of our youth offending teams in 2015.

The following tables show the age, gender and ethnicity breakdown of our first-time entrants in the year January to December 2020:



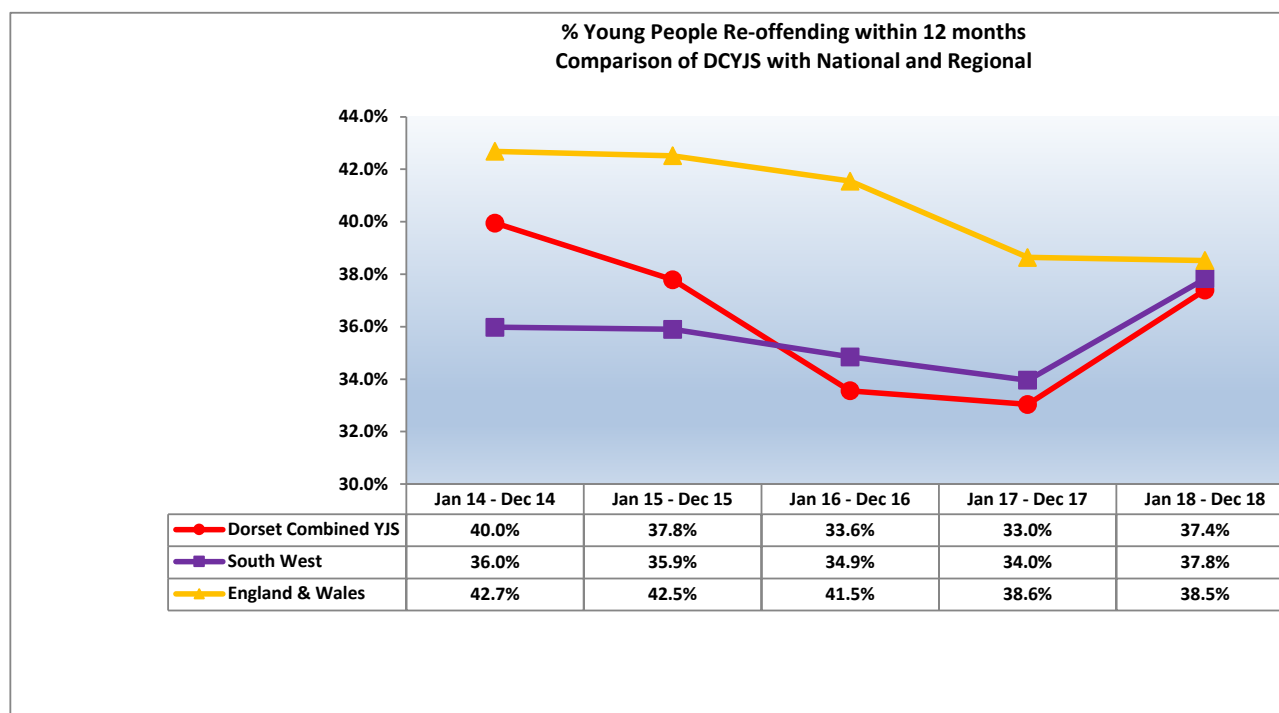
These tables show that 82.8% of the first-time entrants were male, 17.8% were female. 51% of the first-time entrants were aged 16 or 17. In terms of ethnicity, 8.9% were from Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic backgrounds. This is broadly consistent with the proportion of BAME young people in our local population, indicating that BAME children are not over-represented locally at the stage of children entering the justice system.

The following points provide further context for our first-time entrants performance:

- The period from March 2020 was affected by the pandemic, making comparisons with previous years more difficult.
- Arrest rates for children in our local authority areas fell during April 2020 but returned to a more consistent level from May 2020.
- Arrests and 'voluntary attendance' interviews for children in 2020/21 were lower than the previous year.
- In 2019 Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service and Dorset Police reviewed all 'out of court disposal' decisions taken in the year 2018/19 for children who had not previously entered the justice system and found that decisions were consistent and appropriate.
- In May 2020 a new 'Youth Diversion Disposal' was introduced as an option for simple offences of possession of cannabis, providing an additional diversion option.
- Plans for 2021/22 include adding local authority 'Early Help' managers into our weekly decision-making meetings for youth offences, considering wider application of the Youth Diversion Disposal and the appointment of a police officer to coordinate support for children diverted from the justice system.
- Dorset Council's strategic plans for children include a strong emphasis on prevention. Diverting children from the justice system is an important element of this work and DCYJS is working actively with partners in Dorset to increase diversion options and to reduce the criminalisation of children.

Reducing Re-Offending

The national re-offending figures relate to the further re-offending of groups of young people in the 12 months after they received a caution or court conviction. Each quarter a different group of young people is tracked; for example, the most recent data relates to those young people who received a justice outcome in the period January to December 2018.



There is a time lag on the national data, to allow time for reoffending, conviction and police recording, which means that the most recent data relates to young people whose contact with the YJS occurred more than 2 years ago.

Like other youth offending teams, DCYJS also analyses local reoffending data to give us more recent and more nuanced information. This data is reported to the YJS Partnership Board to help inform and shape the partnership's strategic plans.

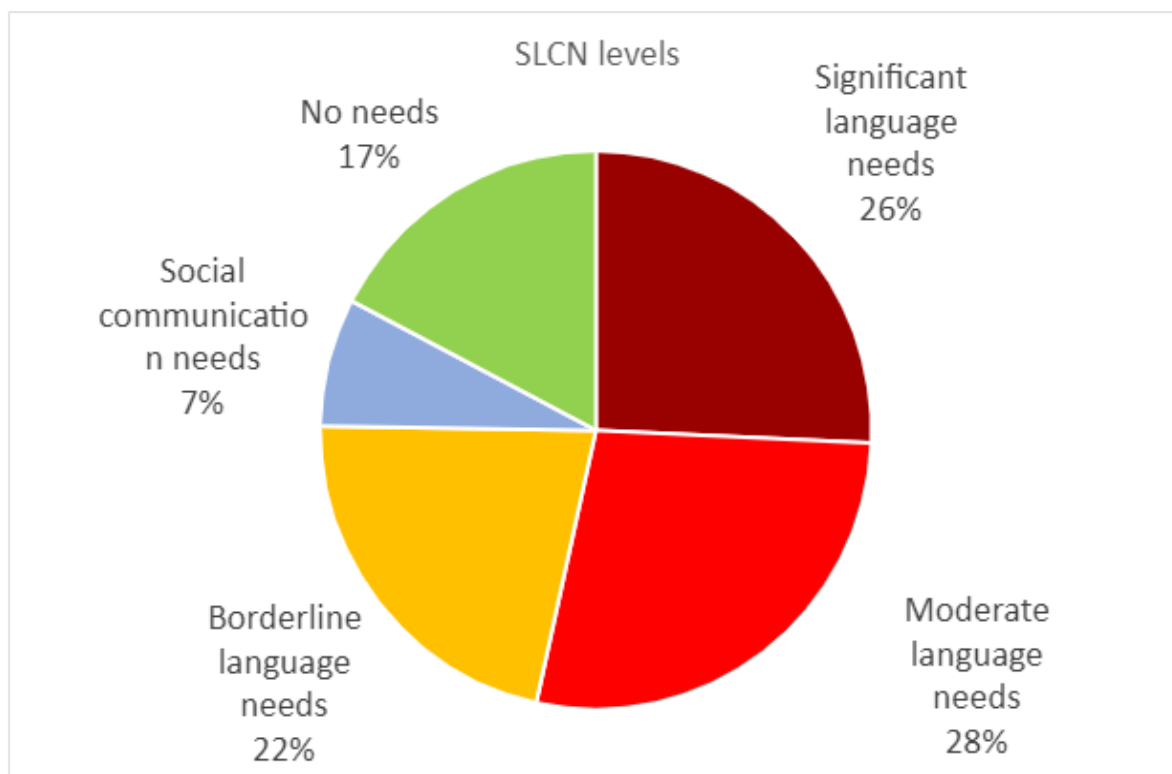
Recent analysis of reoffending information drawn from our local data showed that:

- Same reoffending rate for each gender
- All the reoffenders were aged 14-16
- Most reoffenders lived in Bournemouth or Poole
- Current and previous children in care were more likely to reoffend than children never in care
- Burglary and theft offences together had the highest reoffending rates
- 11/17 reoffenders did so within 3 months

In recent years DCYJS has been developing good practice in responding to the individual needs of each child. Evidence shows that children in the justice system are likely to have speech, language and communication needs and they may well have experienced trauma in their earlier life which affects their current behaviour.

Speech, Language and Communication

The Youth Justice Service Speech and Language Therapist posts have become integral to our work. All young people who receive a court order or a second out of court disposal receive a specialist speech and language assessment.



The preceding chart demonstrates the speech and language needs of the 202 young people assessed over the last two years by the YJS Speech and Language Therapists:

About 80% of children working with the YJS have some level of speech, language and communication needs. Over 50% of the children assessed have a moderate or severe language impairment which is likely to impact on their access to education and talking interventions. In many cases these needs have not been identified before the child enters the justice system. Helping to identify and respond to these needs at an earlier stage could help to reduce the numbers of children entering the justice system.

Practitioners in the YJS use information from the child's speech and language assessment to guide how they communicate with the child. Recommendations from the assessments are also shared with other services working with the child, including education providers, and with the child and their family or carers.

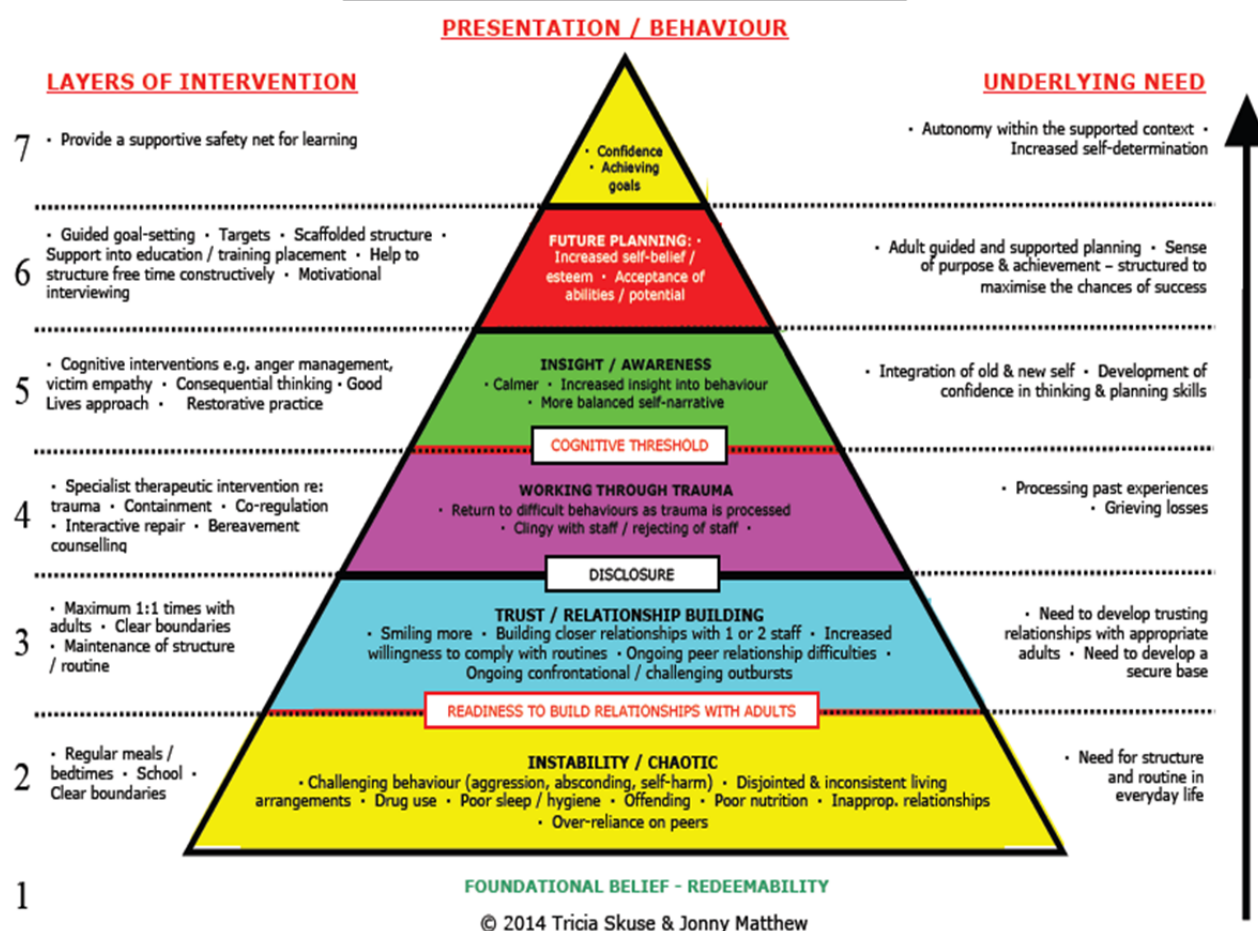
Trauma-Informed Practice

In February 2020 all YJS practitioners were trained in trauma-informed practice, leading to the implementation of the Trauma Recovery Model (TRM). The underlying principle is that children who have experienced trauma in their early lives are likely to experience delay in their emotional and cognitive development. This means that interventions with them should respond to their developmental stage rather than their chronological age. The TRM approach is summarised in the following schematic illustration:

The trauma 'lens' is being applied to all the children we work with. Understanding the child's developmental stage helps to make our work more effective. To support this work we have developed guides for how to work with children at different levels of the 'triangle'. An example of one of these guides is appended to this report.

For a small number of children with significant complexity and risk an 'Enhanced Case Management' formulation meeting is convened, chaired by a YJS Practice Manager, led by the YJS Psychologist and attended by practitioners from a range of services working with the child. This leads to a formulation (a working hypothesis, based on the child's story thus far) written by the Psychologist to guide the work with the child. This formulation is shared with other services working alongside the YJS and taken on work at the end of the YJS intervention. In the first year of applying this model formulations, with review meetings, have been undertaken for five children.

TRAUMA RECOVERY MODEL



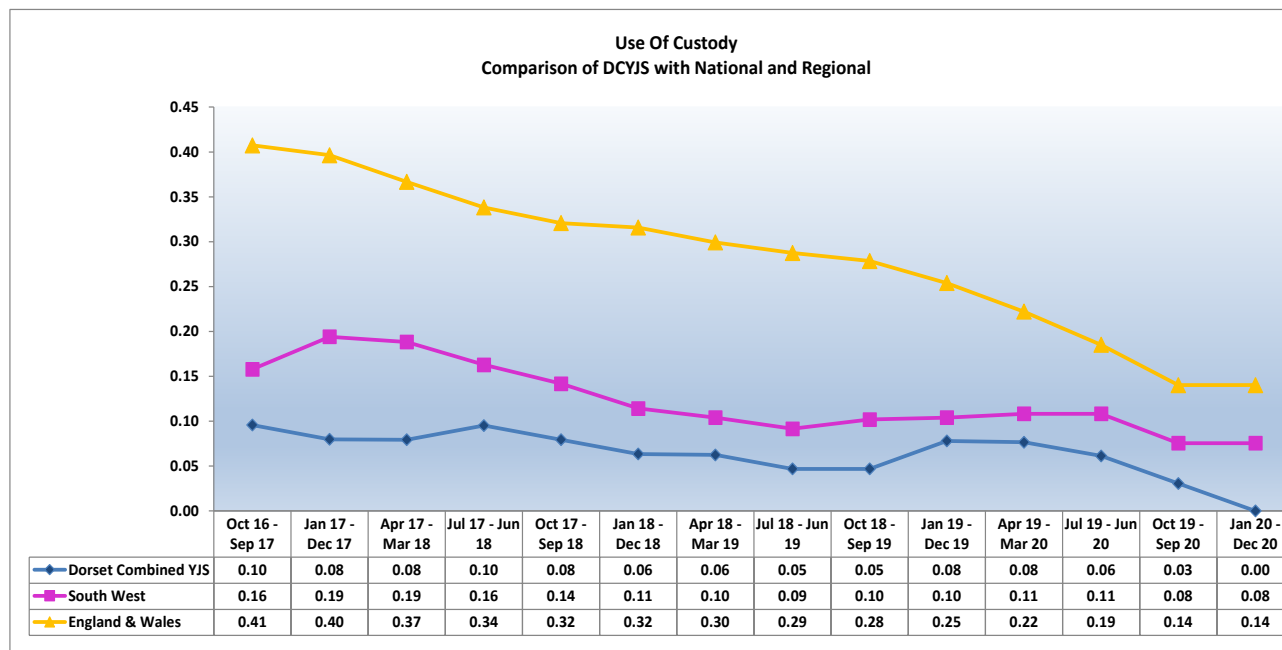
Restorative Justice

The YJS Restorative Justice Practitioners contact all victims of offences by children and offer them a choice of restorative justice options, including face to face Restorative Justice Conferences, 'shuttle' restorative justice where the parties relay messages but do not meet, work by the child to repair the harm caused ('reparation') and letters of explanation.

Some offences committed by children take place in the family home, with other family members being the victim of the offence. A recent initiative has been for the YJS parenting workers to complete the Restorative Justice Conference facilitation training. This helps us apply restorative approaches to our work with family conflict to help repair relationships.

A significant proportion of offences by children feature emergency workers, such as police officers, as the victim. A snapshot of the caseload of our Restorative Justice Practitioners showed that about 25% of the victims they work with are emergency workers. It can be difficult to engage police officers and other emergency workers in restorative justice processes so the YJS is developing a 'standardised approach' to increase the restorative justice options for working with children who have committed these offences. There are a number of strands to this approach, including the seconded YJS Police Officers meeting with the child to explain the impact of these offences and the children raising money for a relevant charity, Blue Light Support. We will develop this area of work further in 2021/22.

Custodial Sentences



We continue to see very low rates of custodial sentences locally, with rates declining further in the year to March 2021. The achievement of low custodial sentence rates reflects work to intervene effectively at earlier stages of the justice system, responses to children that are individualised and integrated with partner agencies, and good work in court to build the confidence of magistrates in the community sentences supervised by DCYJS.

Although numbers of children entering custody are low, there are recurring themes among this group which we are addressing.

'Disproportionality'

Looking back over several years it is concerning that about 50% of local children receiving custodial sentences are Black or Minority Ethnicity (BME). Over the last year we have improved our data analysis which has indicated that BME children are not over-represented among first-time entrants but the proportions increase the further children go into our youth justice system. The Lammy Review (2017) found evidence that BME defendants are less likely to admit guilt for an offence, possibly indicating a lack of trust in the justice system, which means they become ineligible for Out of Court Disposals, entering the justice system at a later stage. Working with Dorset Police we monitor such issues and look for opportunities to divert cases from court.

During the last year DCYJS have also joined a new Disproportionality sub-group of the Dorset Criminal Justice Board to contribute to a cross-system approach, working with partner agencies in Hampshire and Wiltshire. We have also initiated work with colleagues in BCP Council's Children's Services to investigate the representation of BME children in related areas like school exclusions, child exploitation and children in care.

We will continue work in the coming year to understand the experience of BME children in our local justice system and to address issues that lead to over-representation.

Child Exploitation

Analysis of local children entering custody in recent years also shows that the majority have been identified as suffering harm from child exploitation. The YJS works closely with partner agencies, including children's social care teams and Dorset Police, to avoid the inappropriate criminalisation of child exploitation victims and to provide the necessary holistic support. The YJS also works with other agencies under the 'CAROLE' model in Dorset Council and as part of the Community Safety Partnership child exploitation work in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, contributing to 'contextual safeguarding' activities to respond to risky locations and to networks of young people and adults as well as work with individual children.

The shifting nature of child exploitation and the complexity of these issues, including judgements about a child's culpability for criminal behaviour associated with their exploitation, means that this is an area of work that we continue to develop.

One element of the response to exploited children in the justice system is the National Referral Mechanism, arising from section 45 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. The process is intended to establish if there are grounds to confirm that a child is the victim of exploitation, through an initial provisional decision and then a Conclusive Grounds decision taken by the 'Single Competent Authority' in the Home Office. Case law is still being developed to establish how these findings should influence decisions to continue with a prosecution and, if the prosecution does continue, to be taken into account in sentencing decisions. Currently there are significant delays in the NRM decision-making process which is delaying court cases for long periods, with adverse outcomes for the children affected and for the victims of their alleged offences. Our concerns have been shared with the Youth Justice Board. This issue continues to be a priority for 2021/22.

Covid 19: Youth Justice work during the pandemic

Like all services, our plans for 2020/21 were transformed by the pandemic and its impact on daily life.

All YJS staff members have been working from home since the lockdown of March 2020, with occasional, planned visits to our office bases. Attending to the wellbeing of our team members has been a high priority, recognising the impact of working alone, at home, in a time of collective stress and anxiety.

Contact with children, victims and families has mostly been undertaken remotely, using video or telephone contact. Contacts have also been undertaken in person when necessary, with appropriate risk assessments and safety measures. The switch to remote work has led to some creative responses, including the following:

- YJS case managers using online resources with children they are supervising, providing support remotely
- 'virtual' reparation sessions carried out, including work by children at home to make amends for their offence, such as gardening, cooking, making craft items for sale
- ASDAN short courses and like skills challenge courses adapted and supported by YJS practitioners and completed by children at home

- Speech and Language assessments completed by video calls
- Health interventions by YJS nurses, including trauma treatment using Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing, via video calls
- 3 Restorative Justice Conferences completed with the participants taking part virtually.

In the period from May to late July 2020 our local youth courts were closed due to the pandemic, creating a backlog of cases to add to the previous delays in the system. During the autumn we worked with court service colleagues to clear the backlog of cases with youth court timescales improving in early 2021.

Learning Reviews

The YJS adheres to the learning review processes of the Pan-Dorset Safeguarding Children's Partnership and also applies its own learning review procedures. When a child under YJS supervision experiences significant harm, or causes significant harm to others, a learning review process is instigated.

During 2020/21 the YJS has contributed to a Safeguarding Children's Practice Review relating to the death of a Dorset child in care who was living in Somerset. This review is likely to be completed in mid-2021. DCYJS did not work directly with this child but did identify some learning about liaison with other youth offending teams and support for children in care who are placed out of area.

Learning reviews were instigated within DCYJS or through the Safeguarding Children's Partnership in respect of 5 children (3 females and 2 males) all of whom suffered harm while working with DCYJS. Good practice was identified in respect of work to engage with these children. Learning points included the need for a whole family view when different services are working with different family members; improving the effectiveness of multi-agency planning for the child's safety and well-being; enabling the YJS to contribute to decision-making processes about residential placements for children with whom the YJS is working.

The learning points arising from learning reviews are incorporated into the team's ongoing action plan.

Service User Feedback

In the previous year we identified a need to improve our collection of 'spontaneous' feedback from service users and stakeholders. During 2020-21 we received a number of comments, with some themes emerging.

Service users were grateful for help with specific issues, illustrated by these comments:

B has been meeting virtually with the YJS nurse to complete the health assessment and was really pleased that she was doing this and was finding it helpful. She wants to reduce her anxieties.

T's mum was positive about the input from the YJS Education Officer and commented that it had been the most help she has received in terms of home schooling

Thank you for your speech and language report for C, we received it today. I wanted to personally thank you for such an accurate, sympathetic and positive report. You have totally understood C's strengths and challenges more than any other therapeutic report we have had since her ADHD diagnosis. I wish that we could've had this years ago as I feel she would've got so much more value from school with such understanding. ... and you achieved it all via one video call!

Some service users wanted to carry on working with their YJS worker:

D states that he would like his YJS worker to remain involved despite him having completed his YRO....D's mum told me that she thinks his YJS worker has helped Charlie with confidence and to think about how his behaviour affects others.

E's carer reported that if at appeal E's conviction was overturned he hoped that his YJS worker would continue to work with him. He is very appreciative of the work she is covering with him and is learning from this hence wanting the work to continue.

There was also a theme of service users feeling listened to and understood:

F's carer wanted us to know that it was important to her that the YJS parenting worker also understood her experiences and she had told the worker things about her experiences that she had never talked about before but it made her feel better.

"This has been an opportunity for him to gain access to education and support that he would not have had otherwise, his YJS worker has worked well with him" his parent continued to say..."I have regular contact with his worker and she has been very supportive, I know I can talk to her if I have concerns".

We also continue to use feedback surveys to gather service user views but recognise that the response rate is limited. Of those who have responded, the following information shows responses to questions about the quality and impact of the relationship with the YJS worker:

5. My worker thought I would make positive changes to my life:									Response Percent	Response Total
1	Very Dissatisfied								2.27%	1
2	Dissatisfied								2.27%	1
3	Neutral								13.64%	6
4	Satisfied								43.18%	19
5	Very Satisfied								38.64%	17
Statistics	Minimum	1	Mean	4.14	Std. Deviation	0.89	Satisfaction Rate	78.41	answered	44
	Maximum	5	Variance	0.8	Std. Error	0.13			skipped	2

6. My worker listens to my ideas and helps me find my own answers:

									Response Percent	Response Total
1	Very Dissatisfied								0.00%	0
2	Dissatisfied								4.44%	2
3	Neutral								8.89%	4
4	Satisfied								33.33%	15
5	Very Satisfied								53.33%	24
Statistics	Minimum	2	Mean	4.36	Std. Deviation	0.82	Satisfaction Rate	83.89	answered	45
	Maximum	5	Variance	0.67	Std. Error	0.12			skipped	1

7. Working with the YJS made things better for me:

									Response Percent	Response Total
1	Very Dissatisfied								4.44%	2
2	Dissatisfied								4.44%	2
3	Neutral								13.33%	6
4	Satisfied								40.00%	18
5	Very Satisfied								37.78%	17
Statistics	Minimum	1	Mean	4.02	Std. Deviation	1.04	Satisfaction Rate	75.56	answered	45
	Maximum	5	Variance	1.09	Std. Error	0.16				

In 2021/22 we plan to develop our approach to gathering service user feedback to gain views linked to specific areas of our work and to our service priorities.

Summary of local and national issues that inform our priorities for 2021/22

National Context

The Youth Justice Board's 'guiding principle' is for a 'child first' approach to underpin all its work. This will enable it to:

"Prioritise the best interests of children, recognising their needs, capacities, rights and potential.

Build on children's individual strengths and capabilities as a means of developing a pro-social identity for sustainable desistance from crime. This leads to safer communities and fewer victims. All work is constructive and future-focused, built on supportive relationships that empower children to fulfil their potential and make positive contributions to society.

Encourage children's active participation, engagement and wider social inclusion. All work is a meaningful collaboration with children and their supporters.

Promote a childhood removed from the justice system, using prevention, diversion and minimal intervention. All work minimises criminogenic stigma from contact with the system."

To support this work, and to respond to specific current issues, the Youth Justice Board has also appointed 'strategic leads' for

- Over-represented children
- Custody and Resettlement
- Serious Youth Violence and Exploitation

The 'child first' vision and the strategic priorities for over-represented children and reducing youth violence and exploitation have particular resonance for us locally.

Local Context

Both Dorset Council and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council have developed strategic plans to improve the effectiveness of their work with children. Although there are some issues which are specific to each local authority, there are common themes including:

- Child first approaches that promote the voice of the child
- Joined up services responding to children and families
- The right support at the right time
- Working restoratively
- Relationship and strengths-based practice
- Improving day to day practice.

Service developments in the two local authorities that relate closely to the work of DCYJS include the creation of the Complex Safeguarding Team in BCP Council (working with children suffering significant harm from exploitation). In Dorset Council the strong emphasis on prevention work links with the DCYJS priority to reduce first-time entrants

into the justice system, aligned with the work of the Harbour Project (providing multi-disciplinary support to adolescents at risk of entering care or requiring other specialist services). It is a priority in 2021/22 for DCYJS to further develop its joint work with these services.

Other statutory partners also have strategic priorities that are relevant to the work of DCYJS, including:

- Reintegration of the National Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Company, to include effective transitions for youths entering the adult justice system
- Dorset Police and DCYJS continuing work to reduce first-time entrants, including the addition of local authority Early Help managers into the weekly decision-making panel for children receiving Out of Court Disposals
- Reducing the over-representation of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people in our local justice system
- A system-wide partnership approach to meeting the mental health and wellbeing needs of children and young people in Dorset
- Recovery from the court delays and difficulties caused or exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Strategic Priorities. for 2021-22

The strategic priorities for the Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service align with:

- our three main performance indicators
- the strategic priorities of the Youth Justice Board
- the strategic priorities of the DCYJS partnership organisations
- areas identified for YJS improvement, based on outcomes of performance monitoring, learning reviews and feedback from YJS staff and service users.

The DCYJS strategic priorities can be grouped under the following headings:

- System improvement
- Practice improvement

System Improvement

Continue and develop work to prevent children entering the justice system

- Add Early Help representatives to weekly Out of Court Disposal decision-making meetings to strengthen diversion options
- Work with the new police officer role to support children and families after diversion from the justice system
- Consolidate the use of the Youth Diversion Disposal and consider expanding its application to other offence types
- Work with partners to enable the assessment of Speech, Language and Communication Needs for children at risk of school exclusion.

Reduce the rate of Black and Minority Children entering custody

- Ensure all youth justice work is undertaken from an anti-racist perspective
- Gather the views of BME children and their families on their experience of the justice system and take appropriate actions to build trust and improve confidence
- Work with partner agencies to monitor outcomes for BME children across children's services systems
- Join with Local Criminal Justice Board partners across Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire to report on and compare outcomes for BME children and adults in the justice system
- Apply the Lammy principle of 'explain or reform' in response to evidence of any disproportionately negative outcomes for BME children

Develop joint work with other local services for children to improve outcomes for children in the justice system

- Strengthen links and multi-disciplinary collaboration with the Harbour project in Dorset for teenagers needing additional support to achieve the best outcomes
- Strengthen links and joint working with the Complex Safeguarding Team in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole and with other partners to safeguard children who are suffering harm from exploitation
- Join with agencies in community safety, criminal justice and children's services to understand and develop effective responses to children carrying weapons
- Work with partners to establish a multi-agency strategic approach to the use of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for children suspected of criminal offences in the context of being exploited
- Work with local authority children's social care colleagues to improve joint support for children in care placed out of area and receiving youth justice interventions
- Confirm joint working arrangements with the new SEND teams in each local authority to improve access to suitable education for children in the youth justice system
- Finish work with colleagues in health, education and social care services to develop a more integrated and comprehensive response to children who show harmful sexual behaviour.

Practice Improvement

Widen the application of trauma-informed practice to all children working with the Youth Justice Service

- Develop a consistent approach to the use of trauma perspectives in YJS assessments and plans
- Establish a standard framework for health team consultations with YJS case managers to summarise the impact of past trauma and to guide engagement with the child

- Complete and promote the 'trauma guide' documents for responses to children at different levels of the 'trauma triangle'
- Build practitioner confidence and knowledge about how to adapt interventions to meet the child's emotional and cognitive development.

Strengthen the team's work to repair harm and restore relationships

- Develop and embed the 'standardised approach' for restorative justice responses to offences against emergency workers
- Develop a more robust Unpaid Work option for children on Youth Rehabilitation Orders
- Extend links between reparation, Unpaid Work and positive activities that enhance children's strengths and their education opportunities
- Support other services to apply restorative approaches in their work

These headline priority areas will be supported by a more detailed team action plan, including more specific targets and measures, which will be implemented and developed during the year.

Covid-19

This plan has been written during the third covid-19 'lockdown'. Like all services, DCYJS has radically changed its working arrangements and working practices in response to the pandemic. As we move into the recovery and rebuilding phases, we will review the changes we have made so that we can identify the new ways of working that should be sustained in the longer term. Priority will be given to ensuring effective work with children, carers and victims while taking necessary health precautions and to supporting the well-being and safety of our workers and volunteers.

Approval

Signatures of YJS Board Chair and YJS Manager

Theresa Leavy (YJS Board Chair)
Executive Director People - Children
Dorset Council

Signed:

Date:

David Webb
Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service Manager
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council

Signed:

Date:

Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

AssetPlus	Nationally Accredited Assessment Tool
BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
ETE	Education Training and Employment
FTE	First Time Entrant into the Youth Justice System
ISS	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance
IT	Information Technology
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children's Board
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
O OCD	Out Of Court Disposals
PCC	Police & Crime Commissioner
RJ	Restorative Justice
SEND	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
SSCT	Safe Schools and Communities Team
VLO	Victim Liaison Officer
YJ	Youth Justice
YJB	Youth Justice Board
YOS/YOT	Youth Offending Service/Team
YRD	Youth Restorative Disposal
YRO	Youth Rehabilitation Order

Appendix B – Example of the YJS ‘trauma level guides’ to help practitioners respond to the young person’s current functioning

Level 2

I need to trust you before I can learn from you.

Core principles of a Trauma-informed approach

- Safety.
- Trustworthiness & transparency.
- Peer support.
- Collaboration & mutuality.
- Empowerment & choice.
- Predictability, reliability and consistency

Activity ideas

I can deal with more variety and novelty. Play is a good way of building our relationship:

- Simple card or board games.
- Ball games.
- “alongside” activities; making something together, watching things together.

Don’t worry about “work” at this stage. Relationship is the work. Remember PACE: Playful, Accepting, Curious, Empathetic. (Hughes, 2006)

Non-verbal communication

Use your non-verbal communication to increase shared emotion (Bomber, 2020):

- Smile and keep your face expressive. Use laughter and silliness in your interaction.
- Use varied intonation. Monotone voices are harder to tune in to.
- Introduce some playful body language using animated gesture.
- Place yourself at the same level as me.
- I might be able to manage being face to face more now.

Verbal communication

I may be able to take in some information from you and offer some more information about myself:

- I might still find it difficult to retain long stretches of information. Keep what you say short.
- If you need to give more information, draw or write the main points. (McLachlan & Elks, 2018)
- Continue to listen actively. Notice what I am telling you, either with my words or behaviour, and respond to it (“you are telling me you don’t want to do that yet”).
- Be curious about what I am telling you and model this out loud; “I wonder if it felt like I was testing you, and that stressed you out a bit?” (Bomber, 2020)
- Introduce humour, but not sarcasm. (Yehuda, 2016)
- “why” and “how” reasoning is probably still hard for me. Ask me to describe things with questions like “what happened?”, “who was there?” (McLachlan & Elks, 2018)
- Show me I am kept in mind when we are not together. You could send a text between appointments or tell me that something reminded you of me (Bomber, 2009).

Level

I need to trust you before I can learn from you.

Responding to emotions

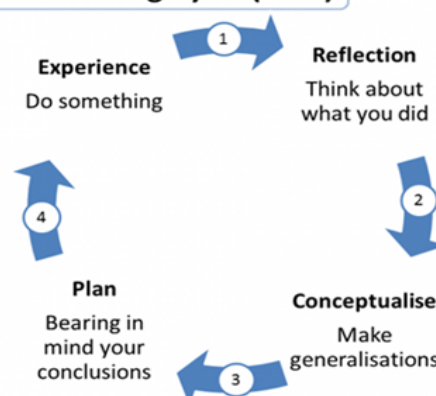
You might be able to start to help me regulate my emotions.

- Acknowledge and accept the emotion. Don't try to distract or persuade me.
- Say less. It is hard for me to process language when I am upset or agitated.
- Show me you understand by matching my affect. You can use some of the same facial expressions and gestures and speak at the same rate as me. If your emotion seems very different to mine, I might think you don't get it (Hughes, 2009).
- Give me space and keep your body language non-threatening.
- Name the emotion; "you're really angry about this". Naming feelings is a step towards regulating them (Zeidner, Matthews & Roberts, 2009).
- When I am calm, we might be able to talk about what has happened. You could make suggestions with "I wonder..."

Reflective Questions for practitioners

- What key things did you learn from this appointment?
- How did you address any issues or problems that arose?
- What would you do differently, if anything, next time around?
- How has it impacted on your practice with this young person?
- Are there any changes you can quickly apply to your practice?
- Are you able to support yourself and other colleagues better?
- What can you do to meet any gaps in your knowledge, skills and understanding?

Experiential Learning Cycle (Kolb)



Appendix B

References:

- Bomber, L. (2009) Survival of the 'fittest' ...In Perry, A. (2009) *Teenagers and Attachment* Chapter 4 p123-140. Worth Publishing, London.
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Full Council

15 July 2021

Community Governance Review of Parishes in the Dorset Council area

For Decision

Portfolio Holder: Cllr S Flower, Leader of the Council

Local Councillor(s): All members of Dorset Council

Executive Director: J Mair, Corporate Director, Legal & Democratic

Report Author: Jacqui Andrews

Title: Service Manager, Democratic and Electoral Services

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Email: jacqui.andrews@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk

Report Status: Public

Recommendation:

To adopt Terms of Reference for a Community Governance Review of all parishes in the Dorset Council area.

Reason for Recommendation:

To ensure that community governance arrangements within the area under review are reflective of the identities and interests of the community in that area.

1. Executive Summary

A community governance review looks at the governance arrangements of parishes in the area under review – in this case the whole of the Dorset Council Area – and seeks to ensure that these are reflective of the identities and interests of the community in that area.

In undertaking the Review, Dorset Council (“the Council”) will comply with the requirements of Part 4 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (“the 2007 Act”) and the relevant parts of the Local Government Act 1972, and have regard to Guidance on Community Governance Reviews issued in accordance with section 100(4) of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 by the Department of Communities and Local Government and the Local Government Boundary Commission for England in March 2010.

The Council will also give due consideration to the Guidance on Community Governance Reviews issued by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government published in 2008.

2. What is a Community Governance Review?

- 2.1 A Community Governance Review is a legal process whereby the Council will consult with those living in the area, and other interested parties, on the most suitable ways of representing the people in the area identified in the review. This means making sure that those living in the area, and other interested groups, have a say in how their local communities are represented.
- 2.2 Section 93 of the 2007 Act allows principal councils to decide how to undertake a Review, provided that it complies with certain duties in that Act including details set out relating to consultation, the need to ensure any proposals reflect the identities and interests of the community in that area and is effective and convenient. The Council has to publish its recommendations but that manner in which the Council consults with its residents is not prescribed.
- 2.3 A Review can consider one or more of the following options:
- creating, merging, altering or abolishing parishes;
 - the naming of parishes and the style of new parishes and the creation of town councils;
 - the electoral arrangements for parishes (for instance, the ordinary year of election; council size; the number of councillors to be elected to the council, and parish warding);
 - grouping parishes under a common parish council or de-grouping parishes;
 - other types of local arrangements, including parish meetings

3. Why is the Council undertaking a Review?

- 3.1 The Guidance on Community Governance Reviews issued by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government published in 2008 recommends that principal councils should undertake a review of its area every 10-15 years. For some areas of the Council, a Review has not been undertaken for some time and, following the creation of Dorset Council, it is deemed appropriate to undertake a Review of all parishes within its area. A community governance review offers an opportunity to put in place strong, clearly defined boundaries, tied to firm ground features, and remove any parish boundaries anomalies that may exist.

4. Terms of Reference

- 4.1 The Council is asked to agree Terms of Reference for the Review (attached at Appendix 1), that set out the scope of the Review, and also a timetable for carrying out the Review, including dates for public consultation. The Review must be completed within 12 months of the publication of the Terms of Reference.

- 4.2 The Council recognises that the development of strong, sustainable communities depends on residents' active participation in decision making in respect of the governance arrangements of parish councils, and the Council is therefore committed to engaging effectively with the diverse communities it serves and to enabling local people to participate meaningfully in the creation of effective community governance arrangements where all people feel able to take an active part in influencing service delivery. The timetable set out in the Terms of Reference sets out dates for 2 periods of public consultation.

5. Implementation

- 5.1 The adoption of the Terms of Reference by Full Council will commence the Review which must be concluded within 12 months. If Full Council chooses to accept the final recommendations of the Review, concluded after public consultation, it will be necessary to prepare a Reorganisation Order and publish this together with the reasons for the changes, making maps available for public inspection. There are also various bodies that must be notified of the changes including the Local Government Boundary Committee for England.
- 5.2 Any changes to governance arrangements of the parishes will take effect at the next scheduled parish elections in May 2024.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1 There are no financial implications to Dorset Council associated with this report.

7. Well-being and Health Implications

- 7.1 There are no well-being and health implications associated with this report.

8. Climate implications

- 8.1 There are no climate implications associated with this report.

9. Other Implications

- 9.1 There are no other implications associated with this report.

10. Risk Assessment

Having considered the risks associated with this decision, the level of risk has been identified as:

Current Risk: Low

Residual Risk: Low

11. Equalities Impact Assessment

- 11.1 A detailed Equalities Impact Assessment has been prepared and is attached at Appendix 2.

12. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Terms of Reference and timetable for the Review.
Appendix 2 – Equalities Impact Assessment.

13. Background Papers

[Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007](#)

[Local Government Boundary Commission for England - Guidance on Community Governance Reviews](#)

Footnote:

Issues relating to financial, legal, environmental, economic and equalities implications have been considered and any information relevant to the decision is included within the report.

Community Governance Review

Parish Councils in Dorset Council area

Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007

Terms of Reference

Published on XXXXXXXX 2021 (date to be added on date published)

1. Introduction

What is a community governance review?

A community governance review is a review of the whole or part of the Council's area to consider one or more of the following:

- Creating, merging, altering or abolishing parishes;
- The naming of parishes and the style of new parishes;
- The electoral arrangements for parishes (the ordinary year of election, council size (the number of councillors to be elected to council), and parish warding); and,
- Grouping parishes under a common parish council or de-grouping parishes

A community governance review is required to take into account:

- The impact of community governance arrangements on community cohesion; and
- The size, population and boundaries of a local community or parish.

The Council is required to ensure that community governance within the area under review will:-

- be reflective of the identities and interests of the community in that area; and
- be effective and convenient.

If the Council is satisfied that the recommendation of a community governance review would ensure that community governance within the area under review will reflect the identities and interests of the community in that area, and is effective and convenient, the Council makes a community governance order.

Why is the Council carrying out this community governance review?

The Council is required to keep its area under review – every 10-15 years. Following the creation of Dorset Council, and a number of requests from Parishes for a review, it was deemed appropriate to undertake a review of the whole

principal council area, rather than dealing with review requests piecemeal. A community governance review offers an opportunity to put in place strong, clearly defined boundaries, tied to firm ground features, and remove the many anomalous parish boundaries that may exist.

Scope of the Review

The review will consider any community governance review requests received following publication of the Terms of Reference.

2. Consultation

How the Council proposes to conduct consultations during the Review?

Before making any recommendations or publishing final proposals, the Council must consult local government electors for the area under review and any other person or body (including a local authority) which appears to the Council to have an interest in the review. The Council will therefore:

- publish a notice and these terms of reference on the Council's website (<https://insert link when pages go live>) and arrange for copies to be available for public inspection at County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1XJ during normal office hours;
- send a copy of the notice and these terms of reference to all Parish Clerks and to the Dorset Association of Town and Parish Councils;
- seek to arrange for the notice to be published on Parish Council websites and notice boards; and
- send a copy of the notice and these terms of reference to all local Members of Parliament.

Before making any recommendations the Council will take account of any representations received. The Council will publish its recommendations as soon as practicable and take such steps as it considers sufficient to ensure that persons who may be interested in the community governance review are informed of the recommendations and the reasons behind them.

The Council will notify each consultee and any other persons or bodies who have made written representations of the outcome of the review

3. Timetable for the community governance review

The Council has to complete a community governance review within twelve months from the day on which the Council publishes the terms of reference. A community governance review is concluded on the day on which the Council publishes the recommendations made by the community governance review.

Timetable

Report to Full Council	15 July 2021	Council approves the principle of the community governance review and its terms of reference.
Publish Terms of Reference	22 July 2021 The CGR must be completed within 12 months of the date of publication.	Publish terms of reference and notify stakeholders of the commencement of the review.
Prepare draft consultation document and invite initial submissions	5 August 2021 – 28 October 2021 (12 weeks)	Initial submissions invited: Town and Parish Councils Dorset Association of Parish and Town Councils (DAPTC) Member of Parliament Local groups and interested parties such as local businesses, local residents' associations, local public and voluntary organisations such as schools or health bodies. Publish proposals on Dorset Council website.
Consider submissions	29 October 2021 - 14 December 2021	Consider any submissions/representations and prepare report of draft recommendations for Full Council on 14 December 2021
Publish draft recommendations	20 December 2021 – 28 February 2022 (10 weeks)	Publish draft recommendations for further consultation with: All local government electors All town and parish councils DAPTC Member of Parliament Local groups and interested parties Publish draft recommendations on Dorset Council website

Make final recommendations	14 April 2022 Full Council meeting	Consider any further submissions/representations and prepare final recommendations for report to Full Council.
Publish final recommendations	May 2022	Publish final recommendations and make Order.

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

Initial Information

Name:	Jacqui Andrews
Job Title:	Service Manager, Democratic and Electoral Services
Email address:	jacqui.andrews@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk

Part 1: Background Information

Is this (please tick or expand the box to explain)

Existing	
Changing, updating or revision	
New or proposed	X
Other	

Is this (please tick or expand the box to explain)

Internal (employees only)	
External (residents, communities, partners)	X
Both of the above	

What is the name of your policy, strategy, project or service being assessed?

Community Governance Review of parishes within the Dorset Council area.

What is the policy, strategy, project or service designed to do? (include the aims, purpose and intended outcomes of the policy)

To review and amend, where appropriate, the local governance arrangements of the parishes within the Dorset Council area to ensure that arrangements achieve electoral equality and they are convenient and effective for the residents of the area.

What is the background or context to the proposal?

Legislation requires that principal Councils (Dorset Council in this instance) carry out a community governance review of all parishes every 10 – 15 years. This review is being undertaken to ensure compliance with this statutory requirement and to ensure that community governance arrangements of parishes within the area are both effective and appropriate.

Part 2: Gathering information

What sources of data, information, evidence and research was used to inform you about the people your proposal will have an impact on?

Dorset Council area:

The following data has been taken from the [area profile for Dorset Council](#)

Age:

With 29.1% of Dorset Council's population over 65 years of age, we have a considerably higher population of older people than England and Wales at 18.5%. 55.1% of our population are of working age and 15.8% are aged 15 or below.

Population	Total	Percentage	England & Wales
All Persons	378,510	-	59,439,840
All Males	185,390	49.0%	49.4%
All Females	193,120	51.0%	50.6%
0-15	59,730	15.8%	19.1%
16-64	208,730	55.1%	62.3%
65+	110,050	29.1%	18.5%

Dorset Insight: breakdown of population by age. (Source: 2019 mid-year estimate, ONS)

Disability:

Disability is defined as a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the ability to carry out normal day to day activities. Across the Dorset Council area 8% of the population has day to day activities that are limited a lot and 11% have day to day limited activities a little (*Source: Census 2011, ONS*).

Ethnicity:

The current population statistics for the Dorset Council area indicate that the population is predominantly White British (95.6%). However, the overall statistic for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities (BAME) of 4.4% with 1.7% of the population not having English as their first language. However, it is unclear

whether this is representative of the entire Dorset area and how much regional variation there is in certain parts of the Dorset area.

Race & Ethnicity	%
White British & Northern Irish	95.6
BME (Black and Minority Ethnic population)	4.4

Main language not English	1.7%
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Source: 2011 Census. Office for National Statistics

98.3% of Dorset's residents aged 3 and over have recorded English as their main language in the 2011 Census. This contrasts with a figure of 92% for England and Wales. Over 6,000 Dorset residents, English is not their first language. Where English is not the main language spoken 78 other languages feature across the County as resident's main language, some in very small numbers. Where English is not the main language spoken, Polish is recorded with the next highest number of speakers at 1,457 in Dorset, followed by German 429, all other Chinese 344 and Nepalese 292.

Religion:

25.4% of Dorset residents identify as having no religion and 65.1% of residents are Christian. The five major non-Christian world religions, namely Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism and Sikhism, constitute 1.5% of Dorset's residents' religious beliefs. These groups are concentrated in Dorset's towns e.g. Weymouth has just over 300 residents of Muslim faith. There are small areas of the county with relatively high proportions of people from minority religions. Tarrant Launceston and Tarrant Monkton for example have 7% and 4% of the population who are Hindu and 3% and 2% who are Buddhist. This reflects the significant Ghurkha community based in and around Blandford Camp.

Religion	%
Christian	65.1
Non-Christian	1.5
No religion	25.4
Religion not stated	8

Dorset Insight: breakdown of population by religion. (2011 census, ONS)

Deprivation and accessibility

Rural and social isolation creates barriers for communities to access services. Ensuring people can access planning online would help alleviate this. However the availability of broadband coverage and cost is in turn a further barrier to accessibility. 15.2% of households do not have a car or van.

Military Personnel

Dorset has a large military presence, with 3,150 serving personnel across 4 bases. It is estimated there are around 1,575 spouses and 2,389 children related to those personnel.

The county is also home to two per cent of the UK's veterans. The total number of members of the Armed Forces Community in Dorset is more than 100,000, around 12.9% of Pan Dorset's 771,900 population (2011 Census).

What did this data, information, evidence and research tell you?

This data tells us that the Dorset Council area has an aging population with 29% of residents aged over 65, well above the national average (18.3%). The 16-64 age group and those under 15 years of age are lower in number than the national average. There is a slightly higher number of females (51.1%) compared to males (48.9%).

Approximately 1 in 5 of all residents have a health condition that limits their day to day activities.

Although the majority of the Dorset population is classified as White British (95.6%), 4.4% of Dorset's residents identify as ethnically diverse and 1.7% of the Dorset do not have English as their main language. Where English is not the main language spoken, Polish is recorded with the next highest number of speakers at 1,457 in Dorset, followed by German 429, all other Chinese 344 and Nepalese 292.

65% of Dorset residents identify as Christian, 25% of residents have no religion and the remaining residents either do not state their religion or are of another faith. Although a relatively small percentage of the total Dorset population, any consultation should be mindful of different religious customs and practices to ensure fully inclusive events and to not assume that all residents are Christian or have no-religion.

Dorset is a diverse county with a large urban and rural population which creates its own challenges and barriers to engagement. A sizable number of households do not have access to a car or van and are therefore reliant on other forms of transport. This needs to be considered when consultation is being planned.

Dorset has a large military presence, with 3,150 serving personnel across 4 bases as well as spouses and their children. The military lifestyle can be transient with this group reliant on many of the services on their bases rather than nearby villages and towns. We can't assume that military personnel and their families will receive information from the usual community channels and therefore more targeted consultation and engagement is suggested. The total number of members of the Armed Forces Community in Dorset is more than 100,000, around 12.9% of Dorset's population.

Digital inclusion

Digital exclusion is not just about a lack of access to broadband; it covers an array of issues relating to access, skills, education, and costs.

The [Heseltine Institute](#) analysis of OFCOM data suggests 40% of people in the south-west are non-users of the internet or limited users. It is well accepted that digital deprivation is closely associated with social deprivation. Weymouth and Portland contain communities with nationally very high levels of deprivation including employment and income. Using MOSAIC data, Westham ward in Radipole has the highest level of digital exclusion.

Recent research by the University of Liverpool suggests that the digitally excluded number could be even greater considering there are very narrow users of digital systems (e.g. Facebook/Tiktok) and changes in life circumstances that impact on access. It is very difficult to exactly state the number in Dorset, we estimate that 11% (55,000) people could be offline and 20% (64,000) lack digital skills.

The [Carnegie report](#) challenges the assumption that all young people are frequent, confident, able users of the internet and digital technology. Those who are vulnerable, particularly those at points of transition in their life (unemployed, homeless, in care, in secure accommodation) are most at risk of falling outside of the digital mainstream.

We know from the Office of National Statistics that people who are connected and have digital skills will benefit from greater earnings, employment chances, retail savings, communication, and wellbeing.

Our recent residents survey told us:

- 94% of residents use the internet, however as 70% of surveys were completed online, the actual proportion of Dorset residents who do not use the internet may be higher than 6%. Of the respondents who completed the survey as a telephone interview, 18% do not use the internet.
- The most common reason for not using the internet was not being interested, with 72% giving this reason. 22% were prevented from using the internet due to not having equipment and 16% due to lack of skill.
- Of the respondents who use the internet, 88% have a smartphone or mobile phone that connects to the internet. 76% have a laptop and 69% have a tablet or an iPad.

The Government Digital Service have published [guidance](#) on how to make content particularly on websites accessible. For example, writing for age 9 as half the UK workforce have a reading age of 11 and below, using the right type of colour and images, including video voice overs and subtitles, avoiding jargon and acronyms.

Is further information needed to help inform this proposal?

Public consultation through surveys (paper and online)

Consultation with political representatives in the area.

Consultation with local parish councils.

Statistics in respect of planned development and development outlined in the adopted local plan.

Part 3: Engagement and Consultation

What engagement or consultation has taken place as part of this proposal?

The review has not formally started yet. There will be a full communications plan including social media, website, local Dorset Council newspaper, press releases, direct email to certain groups.

How will the outcome of consultation be fed back to those who you consulted with?

Those engaging with us online will be invited to submit their email addresses to receive a copy of the report produced that will be considered by Full Council.

Information will be posted to a dedicated web address.

Press releases

Social media

Please refer to the Equality Impact Assessment Guidance before completing this section.

Not every proposal will require an EqIA. If you decide that your proposal does **not** require an EqIA, it is important to show that you have given this adequate consideration. The data and research that you have used to inform you about the people who will be affected by the policy should enable you to make this decision and whether you need to continue with the EqIA.

Please tick the appropriate option:

An EqIA is required (please continue to Part 4 of this document)	X
An EqIA is not required (please complete the box below)	

Name: Jacqui Andrews Job Title: Service Manager, Democratic and Electoral Services

Date: 15 June 2021

Part 4: Analysing the impact

Positive Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the proposal eliminates discrimination, advances equality of opportunity and/or fosters good relations with protected groups.
Negative Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected characteristic group(s) could be disadvantaged or discriminated against
Neutral Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change/ no assessed significant impact of protected characteristic groups
Unclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough data/evidence has been collected to make an informed decision.

Age:	<i>Choose impact from the list above</i>
What age bracket does this affect?	Neutral
Please provide details:	<p>The parishes represent all their residents so there is no specific age group impacted.</p> <p>There will be no negative impact on any particular age group as a result of the Community Governance Review.</p> <p>Only those of voting age (18 years and over) will be able to take part in elections in line with current legislation, although the councils will represent the whole population of their area (including young and older people). In addition to be eligible to stand for election the person must be 18 or over on the day of nomination.</p>

Disability: (including physical, mental, sensory and progressive conditions)	Neutral
Does this affect a specific disability group?	No
Please provide details:	<p>There will be no impact on anyone with a disability as a result of the Community Governance Review. Public engagement and consultation for the Review will be carried out using a wide variety of methods and locations to ensure everyone has access to the same information and equal opportunities to engage and respond including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information as well as being online will be published in local media and our social media Alternative formats of the consultation can be requested. Information about the consultation will be circulated to key equality organisations including disability organisations. to ensure inclusion and engagement with the review.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further distribution could be through the Royal Voluntary Service (RVS), Home Library Service • Use Talking Newspapers to raise awareness of the survey
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Gender Reassignment & Gender Identity:	Neutral
Please provide details:	The Community Governance Review will have no specific impact.

Pregnancy and maternity:	Neutral
Please provide details:	The Community Governance Review will have no specific impact.

Race and Ethnicity:	Neutral
Please provide details:	Information and consultation would be translated if required on request.

Religion or belief:	Neutral
Please provide details:	The Community Governance Review will have no specific impact.

Sexual orientation:	Neutral
Please provide details:	The Community Governance Review will have no specific impact.

Sex (consider both men and women):	Neutral
Please provide details:	The Community Governance Review will have no specific impact.

Marriage or civil partnership:	Neutral
Please provide details:	The Community Governance Review will have no specific impact.

Carers:	Neutral
Please provide details:	The Community Governance Review will have no specific impact. Having a range of consultation methods will give the people who may have caring responsibilities the opportunity to respond in a time suitable to them.

Rural isolation:	Neutral
Please provide details:	The Community Governance Review will have no specific impact. Dorset is a large rural district with many communities located away from towns and urban centres

	where information is easier to access. Many rural communities may have limited public transport options or broadband coverage, but there will be a range of consultation methods which should be suitable.
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Single parent families:	Neutral
Please provide details:	The Community Governance Review will have no specific impact. Having a range of consultation methods will give the people who may have caring responsibilities the opportunity to respond in a time suitable to them.

Social & economic deprivation:	Neutral
Please provide details:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public engagement and consultation for the Review will be carried out using a wide variety of methods and locations to ensure everyone has access to the same information and equal opportunities to engage and respond including; • Information as well as being online will be published in local media and social media • Alternative formats of the consultation can be requested Paper copies will also be available in libraries, if required free computer facilities are available, which could be used to complete the consultation. Support if required around digital access can be provided by digital champions.

Armed Forces communities	Neutral
Please provide details:	The Community Governance Review will have no specific impact.

Part 5: Action Plan

Provide actions for **positive**, **negative** and **unclear** impacts.

If you have identified any **negative** or **unclear** impacts, describe what adjustments will be made to remove or reduce the impacts, or if this is not possible provide justification for continuing with the proposal.

Issue	Action to be taken	Person(s) responsible	Date to be completed by
Alternative forms of contact	Ensure that people are able to engage online, on paper or in person.	Electoral Services Team	July 2022
Ensuring consultation is wide-reaching	Review the EqIA and consultation responses after the first consultation to ensure we have not missed any opportunities to engage widely and that no specific equalities issues have arisen that need to be addressed in respect of protected characteristics.	Electoral Services Team	December 2021

Full Council 15 July 2021 Proposed Dissolution of Chedington Parish Council

For Decision

Portfolio Holder: Cllr S Flower, Leader of the Council

Local Councillor(s): Cllr Rebecca Knox

Executive Director: J Mair, Corporate Director, Legal & Democratic

Report Author: Jonathan Mair

Title: Monitoring Officer

Tel: 01305224181

Email: Jonathan.mair@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk

Report Status: Public

Recommendation:

That the Council:

1. Make an order under section 10 of the Local Government Act 1972 to dissolve the Chedington Parish Council
2. Grant delegated authority to the Chief Executive, after consultation with the ward member, to enable orders to be made under Part 1 of the Local Government Act 1972 to group, separate or dissolve parish councils without the need for individual decisions by the Full Council.

Reason for Recommendation:

Dissolution of the Parish Council has been requested by Chedington Parish meeting.

A delegation to the Chief Executive will enable future qualifying requests to be decided by the Chief Executive in consultation with the ward member and without the need for a report to the Full Council.

1. Executive Summary

A separate report on this agenda deals with proposals for a Dorset Council area wide community governance review to report in 2022.

This report concerns an individual request from a parish meeting to dissolve a parish council and is being brought forward in advance of the community governance review.

Part 1 of the Local Government Act 1972 provides that for every parish there shall be a parish meeting for the purpose of discussing parish affairs and exercising any functions conferred on such meetings by any enactment.

The Act goes on to provide for the continuation of parish councils or grouped parishes in existence before 1st April 1974. It also sets out legal powers enabling the Council for the District to dissolve small parishes (defined as having fewer than 150 local government electors) and for the grouping and the separation of parishes.

Chedington has fewer than 150 local government electors and the parish meeting has applied to Dorset Council to dissolve the Parish Council. Previously Chedington was part of the grouped Parrett and Axe Parish Council. Whereas South Perrott was able to return parish councillors Chedington could not do so and this has continued to be the case since the Group was dissolved.

No one at all is prepared to serve as a parish councillor, leading the Chedington Parish Meeting to request a dissolution.

Provisions contained in the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 enable the Council of the District to carry out a wider community governance review. As well as merging, altering or abolishing parishes or changing a parish council into a parish meeting a community governance review enables the council to work with parishes to

- Increase or decrease the number of councillors
- Create ward boundaries or change existing warding patterns
- Change parish names
- Correct minor boundary anomalies.

Requests to dissolve, to group or to separate grouped parishes outside of the scope of a wider community governance review are likely to occur only

infrequently. Nevertheless it is suggested that for the future there should be a specific delegation to the Chief Executive, to enable such individual requests to be decided between meetings, in consultation with the ward councillor.

2. Financial Implications

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. As the Parish Council is not quorate the previous precept is being held by Dorset Council. Under the 1972 Act in a parish not having a separate parish council the chairman of the parish meeting and the proper officer of the district council are “the Parish Trustees” and hold assets on behalf of the parish meeting.

3. Well-being and Health Implications

In a parish without a parish council the parish meeting retains a range of powers relevant to the well-being and health of the community, particularly in relation to the maintenance of open spaces.

4. Climate implications

None.

5. Other Implications

The local member has made clear her commitment to support the community and in the absence of a parish council she will continue to help address residents’ concerns.

6. Risk Assessment

Having considered the risks associated with this decision, the level of risk has been identified as:

Current Risk: Low

Residual Risk: Low

7. Equalities Impact Assessment

This report does not raise any issues in relation to the Public Sector Equality Duty.

8. Appendices

None.

9. Background Papers

Notes of the Chedington Parish meeting.

Notice of Motion on government housing targets

Officer background note

Introduction

This note has been prepared to provide background information in relation to the notice of motion about the national housing figures for Dorset and the request to write to Government requesting that more up to date household figures are used to determine them.

National policy on housing numbers

National planning policy says that to determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies (in local plans) should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance, unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.

The national standard method has two elements: the forecasts of the numbers of new households, provided by the Office for National Statistics and updated every two years, and the ratio of house prices to earnings, calculated annually. The figures resulting from the standard method will therefore change regularly during plan preparation.

When the standard method was first introduced, the relevant household projections were those based on 2014 data. Later forecasts resulted in lower figures across much of the country, and as a result, the Government amended the methodology, requiring the 2014-based figures still to be used, in order to continue to contribute towards the national target of 300,000 homes a year.

Implications for Dorset

The most recent (2018-based) household projections make very little difference to the Dorset Council housing need figures, compared with those derived from the 2014-based projections. There is however a very significant difference to the figures for the neighbouring Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council.

	Dorset Council	BCP Council
Annual housing requirement using 2014-based projections	1,784	2,701
Annual housing requirement using 2018-based projections	1,803	1,011

We need to take any unmet need from BCP (and other neighbouring councils) into account when establishing the amount of housing to be planned for. While we do not have to meet it all (for example if doing so would cause too much harm to environmental constraints), we do need to give it serious consideration, so the scale of the BCP figures does put additional pressure on Dorset.

Implications for the Local Plan

It is important to be aware that the local plan must go through a public examination process and will be assessed by an independent inspector for its soundness. This will include making sure that it follows whatever national policy is in place at the time.

Should national policy on this matter change, then the local plan would be able to follow that revised approach. If it does not, however, we need to make sure that our plan is in accordance with the national policy, or we risk having the plan found unsound and failing the examination.

Challenging the national policy approach is therefore something better done separately from the local plan process, by lobbying government directly, rather than through the local plan preparation.

We will continue to work closely with BCP Council on the preparation of our local plans, including considerations of housing numbers, under the statutory duty to cooperate.

In the longer term (most likely to be taken into account in the next local plan after this one) the proposed national planning reforms include setting binding national targets for each council area, that would take account of constraints as well as housing need/demand. There is likely to be further consultation on these proposals and the council will be able to respond at that point.

Full Council 15 July 2021 Social Mobility in Dorset

For Recommendation to Council

Portfolio Holder: Cllr A Parry, Children, Education, Skills and Early Help

Local Councillor(s): All

Executive Director: J Sellgren, Executive Director of Place

Report Author: John Sellgren
Title: Executive Director for Place
Tel: 01305 224216
Email: john.sellgren@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk

Report Status: Public

Recommendation:

That the Council:

1. Welcomes the Economic Development Strategy approved by Cabinet on 28 July 2020 and recognises the important part that the strategy will play in improving social mobility throughout Dorset.
2. Notes the lead responsibilities of the Cabinet Member for Children, Education, Skills and Early Help and the Executive Director for Place in relation to economic development and for improving social mobility.
3. Agrees that a strategic alliance be formed with partners and community representatives to build upon the objectives of the Economic Development Strategy by co-producing a targeted plan to improve social mobility in Dorset
4. Asks that the Place and Resources Scrutiny Committee undertake quarterly monitoring of progress towards achieving the objectives of the Economic Development Strategy and the plan to improve social mobility in Dorset as part of its ongoing performance management scrutiny responsibilities.

Reason for Recommendation:

Improving social mobility aligns with the corporate aims for economic growth and strong healthy communities.

1. Executive Summary

This report provides the Economic Development Executive Advisory Panel's response to the matters raised by the motion presented Dorset Council on 18 July 2019.

2. Financial Implications

All costs relating to this report can be met within existing budgets.

3. Well-being and Health Implications

It is noted that the matters of economic and social well-being are closely inter-related. The recommendations in this report, if agreed will therefore have a positive impact on the well-being and health of Dorset residents.

4. Climate implications

There are no direct climate implications arising from this report.

5. Other Implications

There are no specific further implications which need to be considered other than those set out in the report.

6. Risk Assessment

Having considered the risks associated with this decision, the level of risk has been identified as:

Current Risk: low

Residual Risk: low

7. Equalities Impact Assessment

The Economic Development Strategy was informed by an Equality Impact Assessment approved of by the Equality and Diversity Action Group.

8. Appendices

Appendix A – The motion submitted to Full Council on 18 July 2019.

9. Background Papers

Motion submitted to Full Council on 18 July 2019.

10. The motion

10.1 The motion considered by Council on 18 July 2019 was unusual in nature being in the form of a statement rather than identifying specific actions or measures which the council could consider. The full text of the motion as agreed by Council is set out in Appendix A of this report.

11. The considerations of the Executive Advisory Panel for economic growth

11.1 At its meeting on 18 July 2019 Council considered a motion proposed by Cllr P Barrow on social mobility in Dorset. The motion was remitted to the Economic Development Executive Advisory Panel for further consideration.

11.2 The matter was considered by the Economic Development Executive Advisory Panel on several occasions between August 2019 and February 2020. At the first meeting the Panel received a presentation from the former Information and Intelligence Unit on data used in the identification of low social mobility and multiple deprivation. This demonstrated the incidence of issues right across Dorset and highlighted a concentration in the more populous area of Weymouth and Portland. Most strikingly the South Dorset Parliamentary Constituency ranked lowest in the country for social mobility.

11.3 The Panel focused on aspirations of young people and their ability to achieve ambitions. This was followed up at the subsequent meeting when Senior Officers from Children's Services focused on the responsibility of Dorset Council in promoting high standards in education provision whilst recognising increased autonomy and

accountability within schools. Also covered the Young People's Skills and Progression Plan.

- 11.4 Professor Marfleet presented to the same meeting on social mobility, focusing on low wages, child poverty and widespread ill health in the Weymouth and Portland area.
- 11.5 At its meeting in October 2019 the Panel agreed to address social mobility through the emerging Economic Growth Strategy, the draft of which was approved for wider business community engagement.
- 11.6 Following the engagement programme the Panel received a request from Cllr Peter Barrow that a sense of urgency to be applied to improving the local economy and also that as one of the largest employers in the area the Council become a Real Living Wage employer with consequent implications for employment terms and conditions and procurement practices.
- 11.7 The Panel concurred with the first element of this request and incorporated priorities and actions accordingly in the Economic Growth Strategy for Cabinet approval. However, the Panel was not minded to pursue the Real Living Wage employer status at this point in time noting that the implications and potential impact would need further consideration.

12. The requirements of the motion

- 12.1 In its final consideration of the motion, the Economic Development Executive Advisory Panel concluded that the substantive matter raised by the motion was addressed through the draft Economic Development Strategy which had been prepared by the Panel and was subsequently approved by Cabinet on 28 July 2020.
- 12.2 In as far as the motion identified consideration of specific actions, these are set out below and the Portfolio Holder has set out his response on these detailed matters.
- 12.3 A Cabinet member, together with an Executive Director being accountable for improving social mobility:

Portfolio Holder's response : Agree - Cabinet Member for Skills & Executive Director for Place have these accountabilities.

- 12.4 A multi-agency team be created developing and delivering an overarching plan

Portfolio Holder's response : Agree - In the same way, long standing issues affecting Children's Services are being addressed, I would propose a "Strategic Alliance" operating at the highest levels with our partners in the co-production of a targeted approach to key agreed objectives.

- 12.5 Inviting community representatives to be part of the team:

Portfolio Holder's response : Agree - This would be achieved by the formation of the strategic alliance, which can ensure a "seat at the table" for all views.

- 12.6 Quarterly progress review by the relevant overview / scrutiny committee:

Portfolio Holder's response : Agree - I would suggest 3 out of the 4 quarterly reports are short reports for noting progress purposes, with an annual report being subject to scrutiny and comment.

- 12.7 A progress report as a standing item on every Cabinet meeting:

Portfolio Holder's response : Withdraw - given the recent comments by some Members regarding the length of Cabinet agendas already, and a general awareness of medium-term nature of the objectives set out in the council's approved Economic Development Strategy, a standing item would not be effective and actually risks being counter-productive to the aims.

13. Conclusion

- 13.1 Having considered the matter within the Economic Development Executive Advisory Panel it was concluded that the substantive matter raised by the motion was addressed by the council's Economic Development Strategy. Given that this Strategy has now

been approved as council policy by the Cabinet at its meeting on 28 July 2020, the Portfolio Holder wishes to recommend to the Council that the substantive issue raised by the motion has been responded to and is now enshrined as the policy of this Council through the Economic Development Strategy. Further, in response to the specific matters of detail raised by the motion as set out in Paragraph 12 above, the Portfolio Holder wishes to recommend the approach he has set out in his responses to the Council.

Appendix A – The motion submitted to Full Council on 18 July 2019

Recent reports have revealed that low wages and poor social mobility are key issues in some areas of Dorset. Weymouth and Portland is particularly disadvantaged, but so are some other areas of the County.

The Social Mobility Commission's "State of the Nation 2017" report, assessed social mobility across all local authority areas in the Country. Weymouth and Portland was placed third from bottom of England's 324 local authority areas.

A House of Commons Library Briefing Paper, CBP 8400, published in 2019, assessed social mobility across all parliamentary constituencies. South Dorset was placed last among the 533 constituencies in England.

A report on the future of seaside towns, published in 2019 by The House of Commons Select Committee on Regenerating Seaside Towns and Communities assessed challenges faced by all seaside areas. Weymouth and Portland was referred to on several occasions, with the report noting particularly severe problems with low levels of attainment in secondary schools; reliance on part-time jobs, with the lowest wages in the UK; severe difficulty in encouraging students to return after graduation; and a population of transient renters in low-cost housing that is three times higher than the rest of Dorset.

End Child Poverty released a report in May 2019 on children living in poverty across the UK. In Weymouth and Portland 30% of children live in poverty, with particularly high levels in Weymouth East (39%), Melcombe Regis (39%) and Underhill (40%).

The GMB Union released a report in May 2019 that assessed wage levels across the UK using ONS statistics. This revealed that 25% of jobs in Weymouth and Portland pay less than the Real Living Wage with 6,500 working residents in Weymouth and Portland being paid less than £9 an hour.

More than half of this total was represented by part-time jobs, giving evidence of an under-employed workforce on poverty wages. There are also many other areas in Dorset that have similar issues with low pay.

Many of our most disadvantaged residents are denied life chances to which they aspire. If we fail to improve social mobility we risk parts of our County becoming blighted communities.

Dorset's micro-climate and world-class environment attracts older more affluent residents to live in the County and our economy benefits significantly from their personal spending. They in turn rely on a resilient and economically successful semi-skilled and skilled workforce for their lifestyle aspirations. It's in all our interests that the workforce is supported and encouraged to remain in Dorset. Improving social mobility will provide the key underpinning to Dorset's aspirations of future prosperity and is therefore vitally important to all of us. It is recognised that work to improve social mobility is already underway with activity in areas such as economic growth, housing, community safety, health and education. However, given the evidence in recent reports we need to acknowledge that we need to do more. There is much to do to set up our new council and it is appreciated that it is very early days. However, surely this does not stop us being ambitious for our community and committing to a clear course of action from the very beginning.

Motion

"Council acknowledges that improving social mobility requires a decisive coordinated effort. Council needs to provide visible and effective leadership to lead a multi-agency approach that drives improvement.

Council resolves that a Cabinet member, together with an Executive Director, will be accountable for improving social mobility in Dorset, with an initial focus on Weymouth and Portland. Together, they will be tasked to create and lead a multi-agency Team that will develop and deliver an overarching strategic plan.

This Team should ensure all action is effectively targeted, accountability is clear and that progress can be effectively assessed. The initial Team meeting should take place as soon as possible and an initial Plan should be in place within twelve months.

Council has already declared it will work in an inclusive manner across all its work. Council will ensure that the Team involves all stakeholders with relevant experiences and skills. There is a pressing need to ensure that action is taken where it is most needed and that communities can see progress being made. To this end Council will invite relevant community groups to join the Team, both to provide valuable inputs and to provide progress reports to the community. Council will task the relevant overview and scrutiny committee to review progress at quarterly intervals so that independent challenge and scrutiny is in place.

A progress report should be a standing agenda item for all Cabinet meetings, so that progress can be assessed and momentum maintained."

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