

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

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for Dorset Council

March 2021

Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	5
The Consultation	10
Doing your Bit	22
Our Approach	27
Carbon Targets	30
Topics	
Renewables	35
Buildings	45
Food and Drink	55
Economy	65
Waste	74
Water	84
Natural Assets	94
Transport	104
Making it Happen	
Leadership and Governance	114
Funding the response	118
Engagement and Communications	123
Monitoring and Progress Reporting	128

Dorset Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy

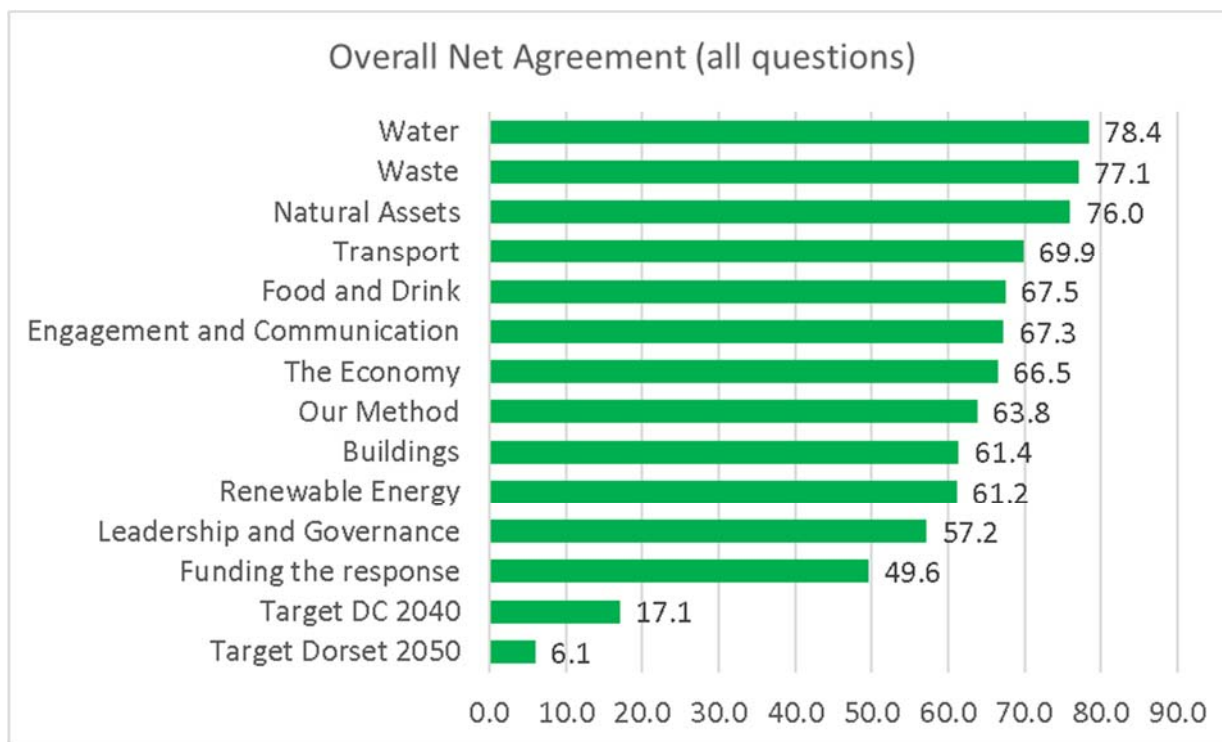
Consultation Response Report

<p>What was the consultation about?</p>	<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>
<p>What did we need to find out</p>	<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>
<p>Over what period did the consultation run?</p>	<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>
<p>What consultation methods were used?</p>	<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.

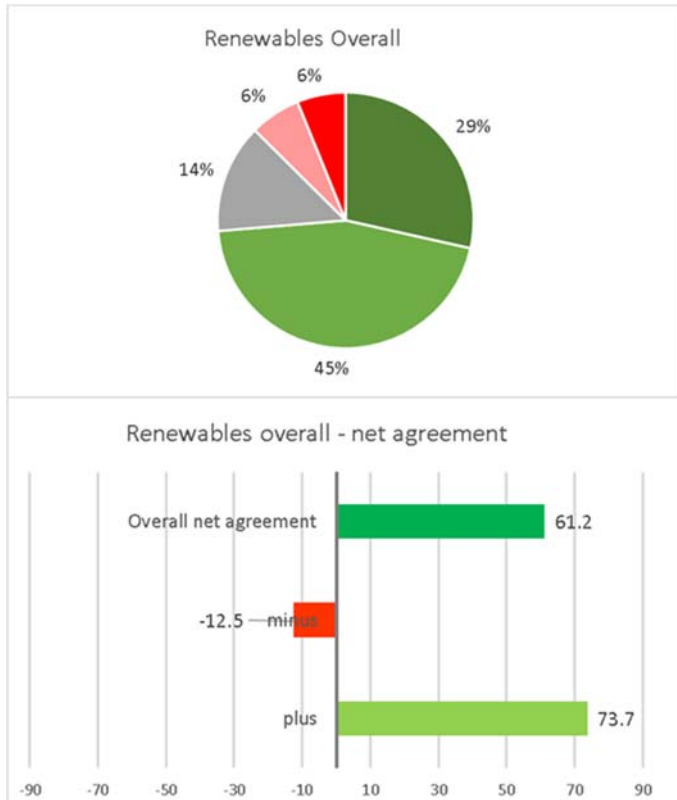
Despite the overall strong agreement in many areas this does not mean in individual topic areas there are not suggestions that can be incorporated into the Strategy and Action Plan.

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.

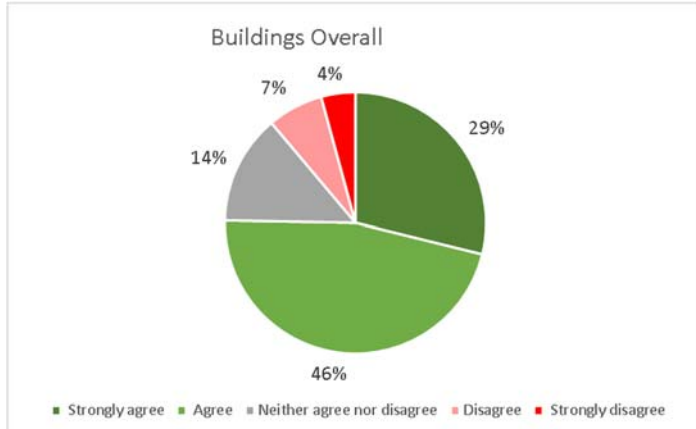
Renewable Energy – summary agreement to all questions (combined)



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

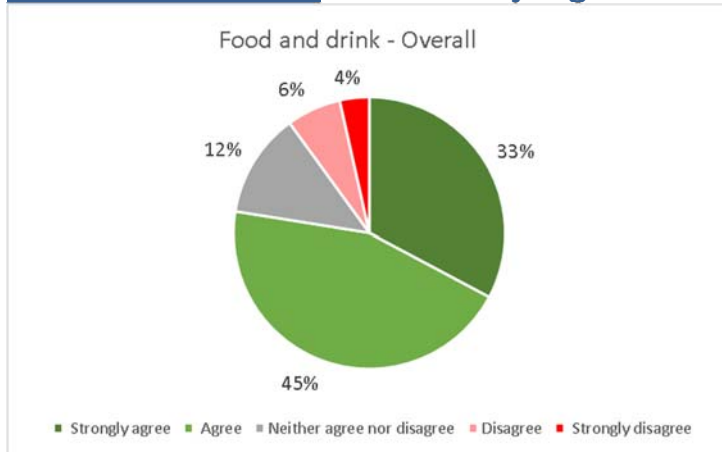
Buildings– summary agreement to all questions (combined)



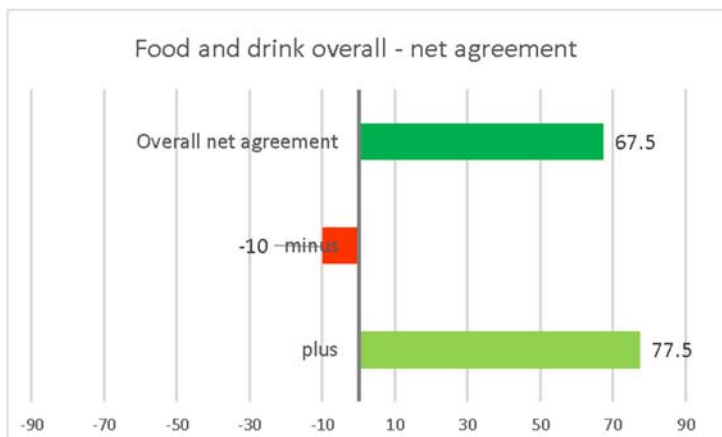
Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 73% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

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)

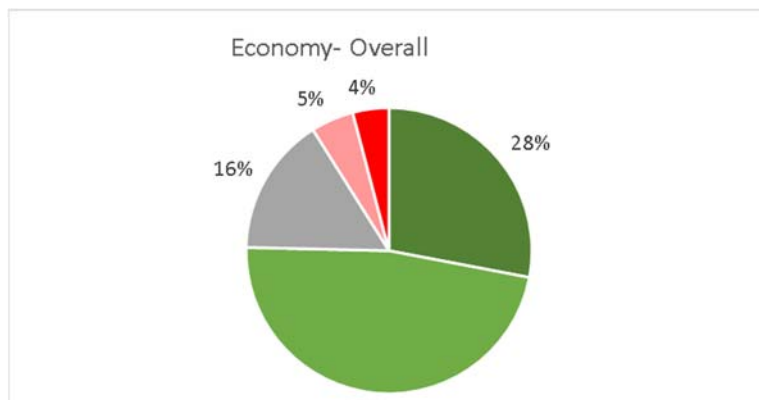


Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 78% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

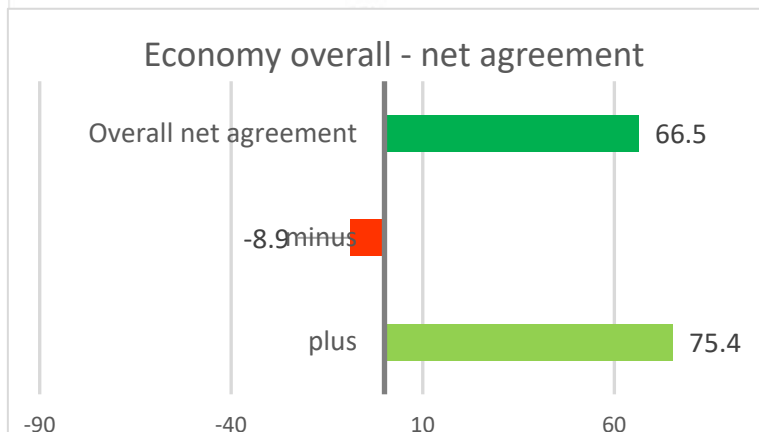


Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all food and drink questions there was a very high 67.5 net agreement.

The Economy– summary agreement to all questions (combined)

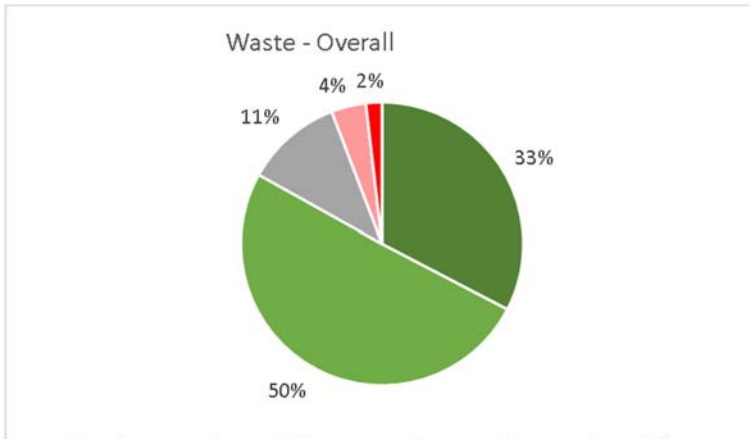


Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 75% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

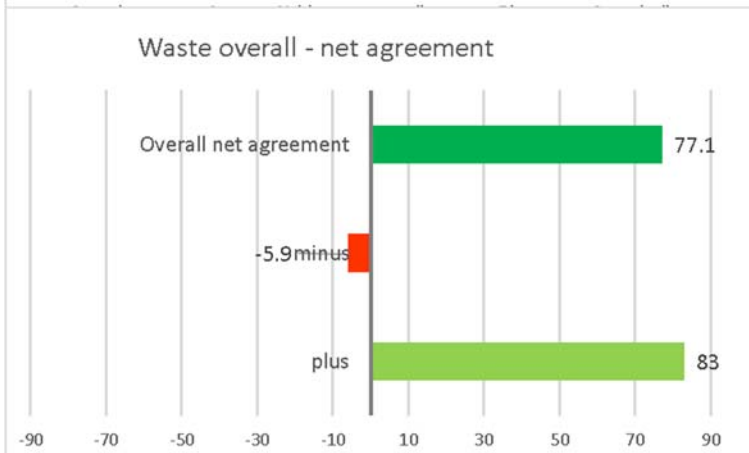


Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all economy questions there was a very high 66.5 net agreement.

Waste – summary agreement to all questions (combined)

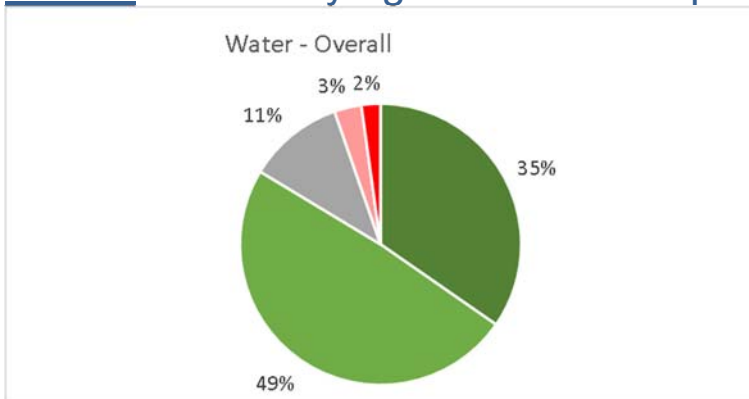


Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 83% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

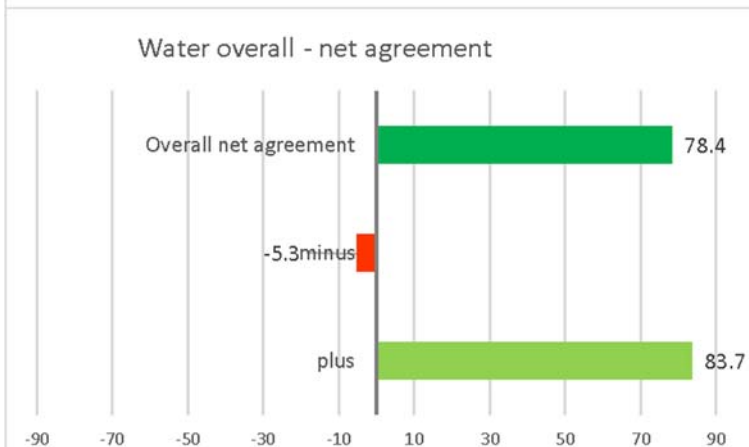


Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all waste questions there was a very high 77.1 net agreement.

Water – summary agreement to all questions (combined)

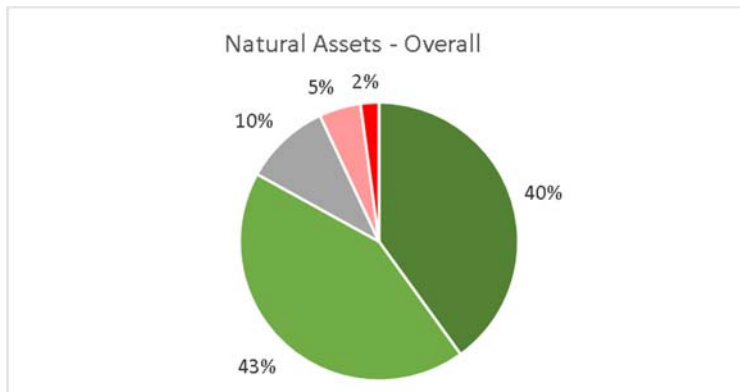


Taking all the buildings questions together these two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 84% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

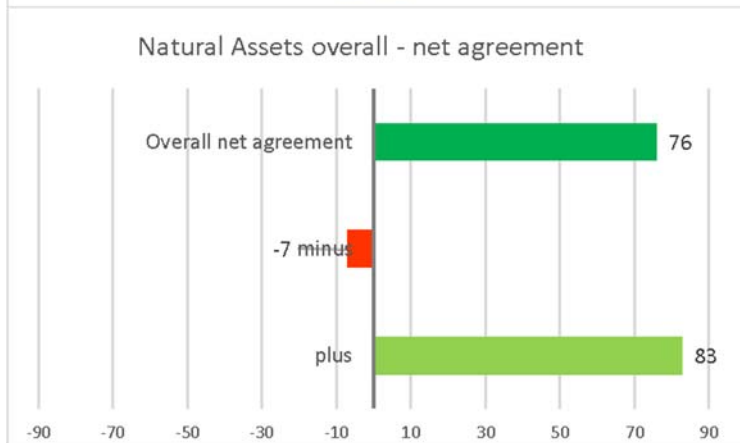


Overall net agreement compares those agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all water questions there was a very high 78.4 net agreement.

Natural Assets – summary agreement to all questions (combined)

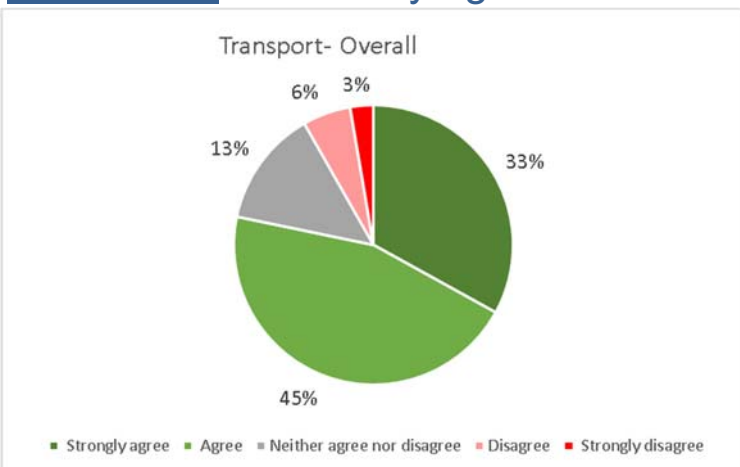


These two graphs sum up the agreement to the proposals. The first graph shows combined agreement with 83% agreeing or strongly agreeing to the proposals.

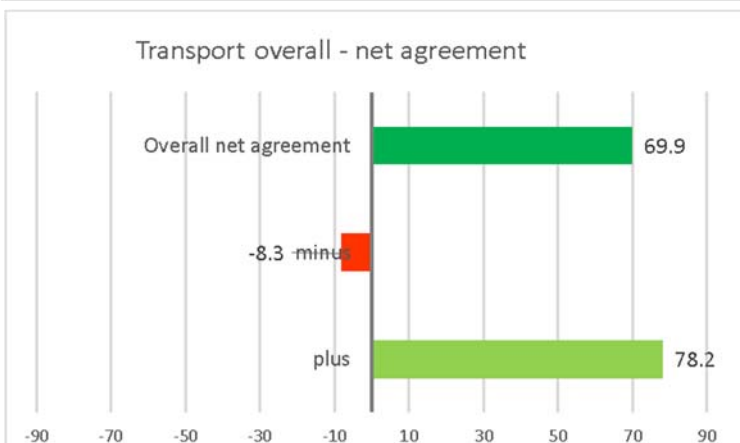


Overall net agreement compares those who agree/strongly agree against those who disagree/strongly disagree. For all natural assets questions there was a very high 76 net agreement.

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 who 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.

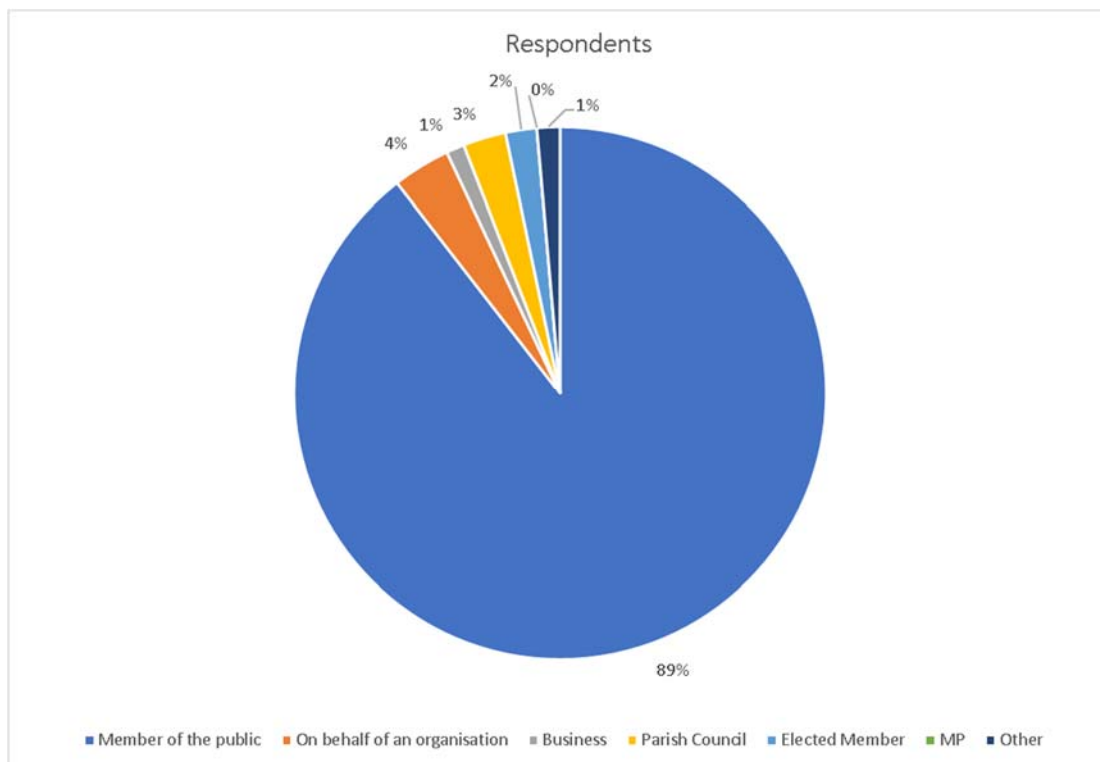
About respondents

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.

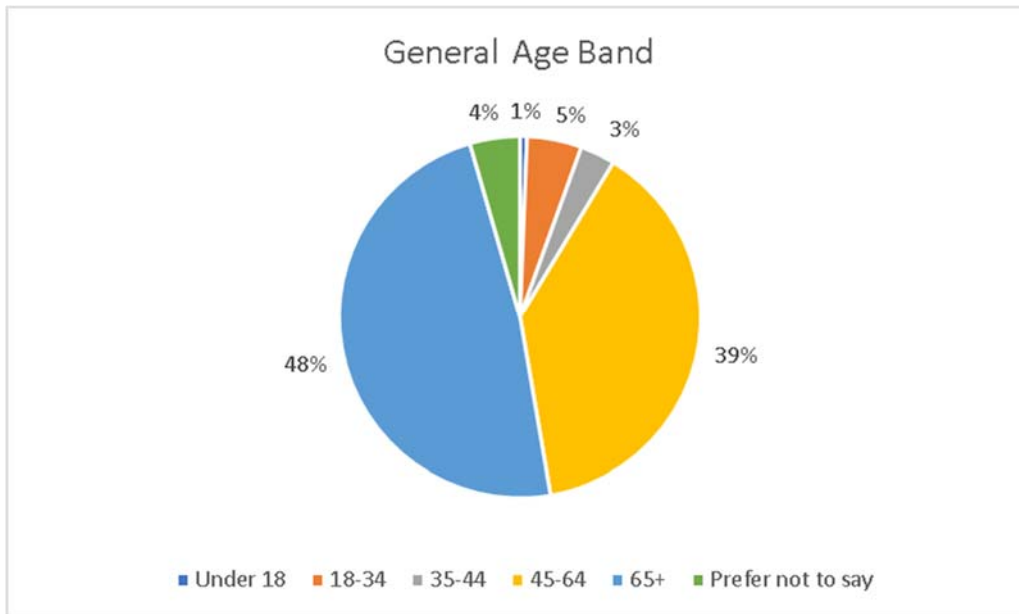
Other (please explain)

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?

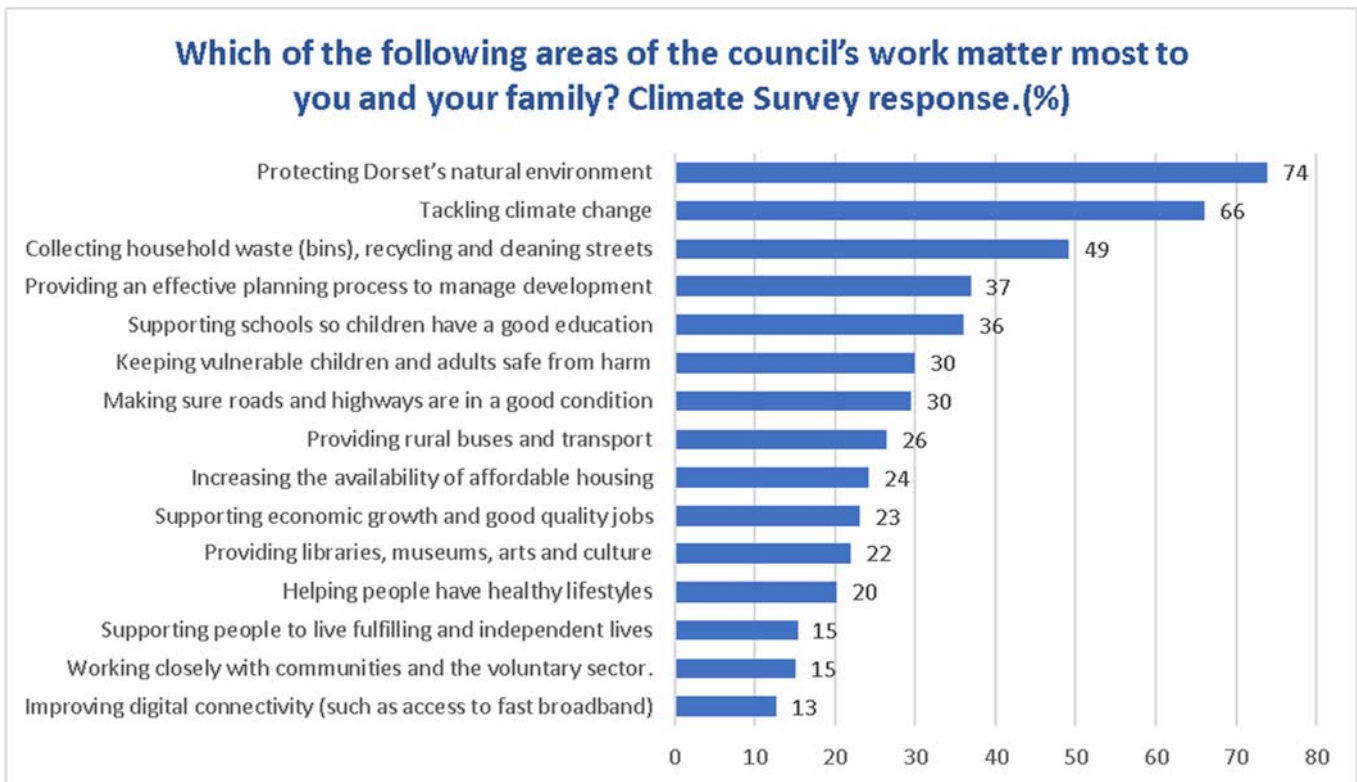
Individual Responses	% of all respondents	Number
Yes	26.7%	372
No	72.4%	975

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

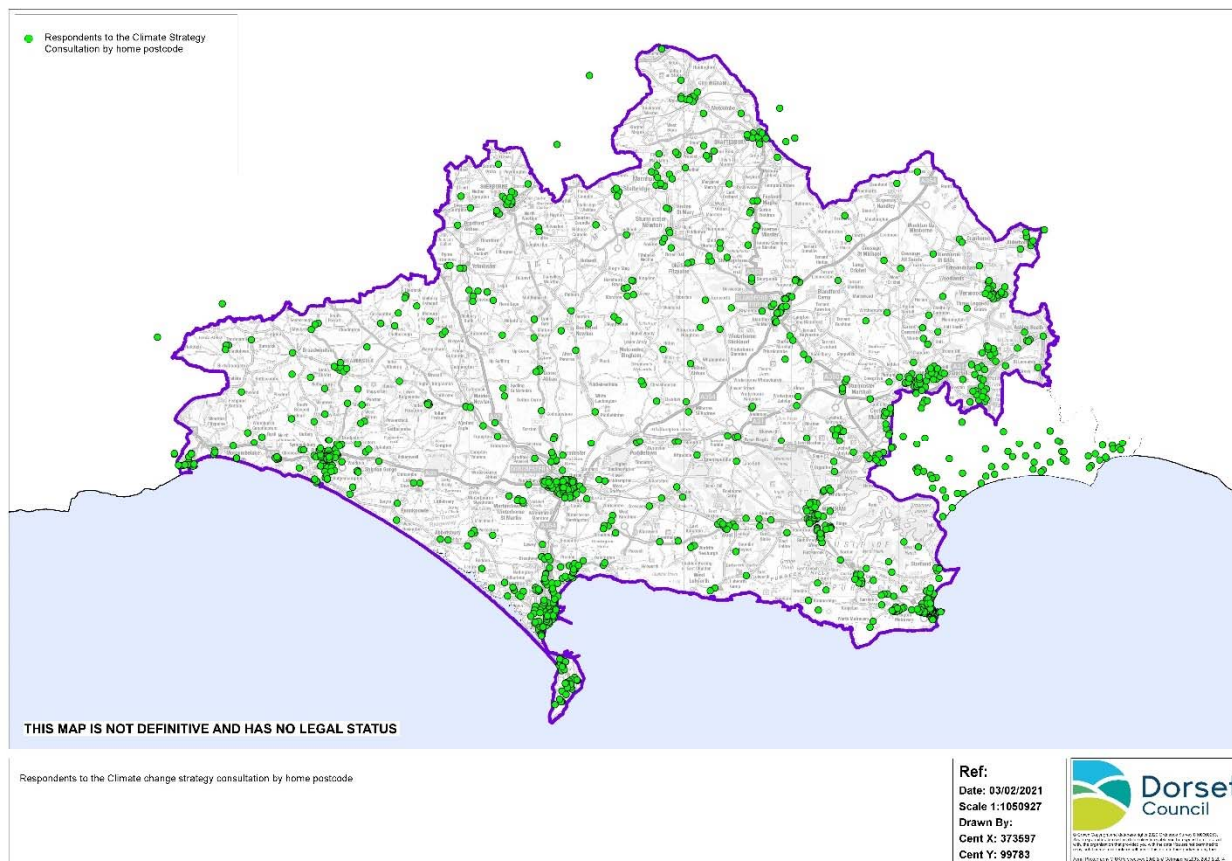
Which of the following areas of the council's work matter most to you and your family? Residents Survey response.(%)



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

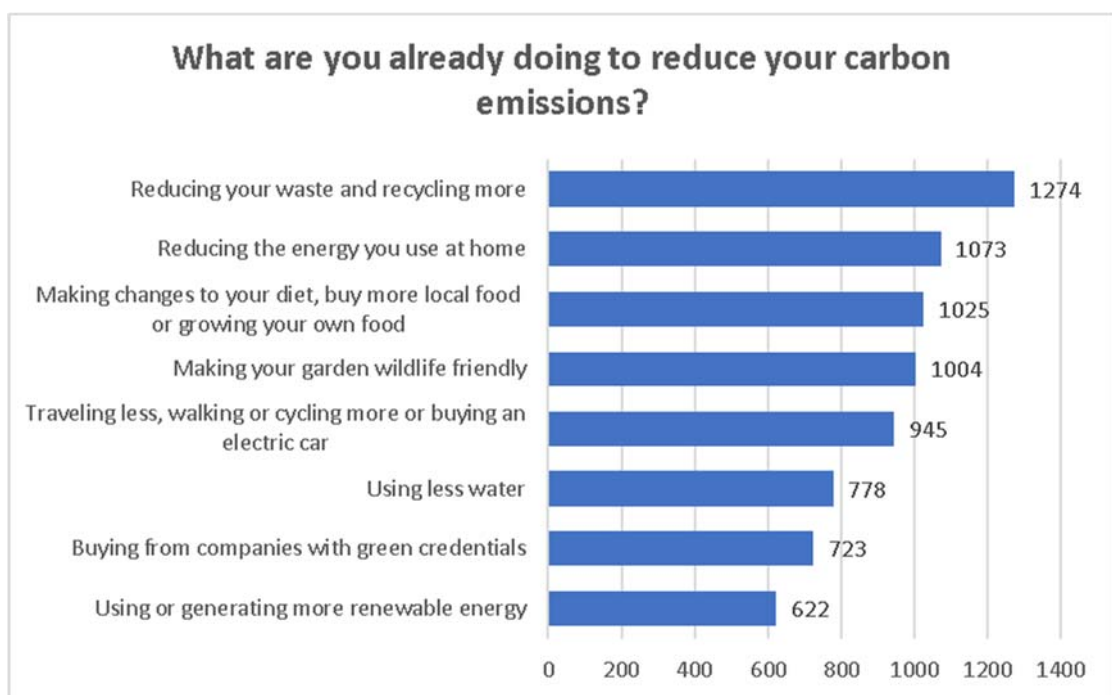
This petition was created by Dorset CAN, supported by Planet Purbeck, to engage as many people as possible to both support Dorset Council in their Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Action Plans, and to challenge the council to change their carbon zero target from 2040 to 2030.

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

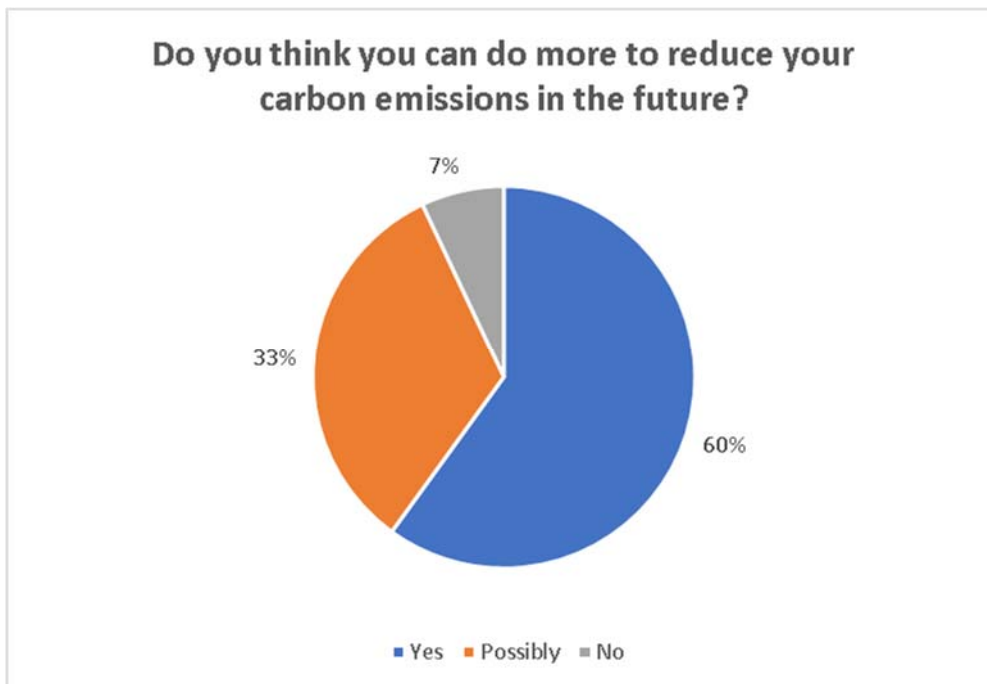
What are you already doing to reduce your carbon emissions? (Select all that apply)

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



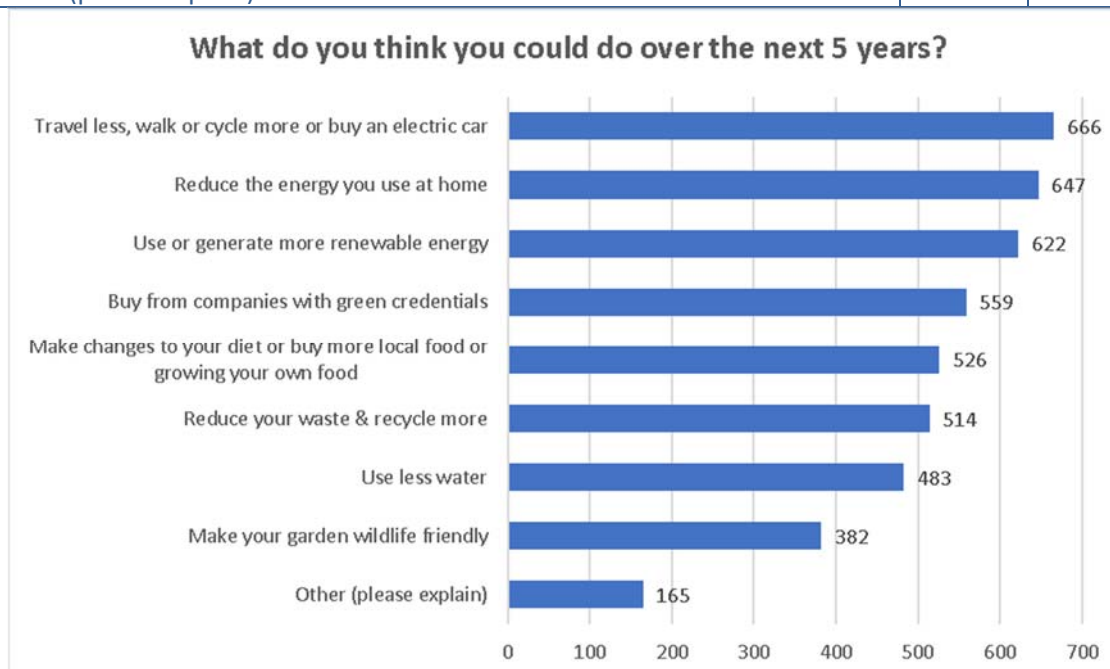
Q Do you think you can do more to reduce your carbon emissions in the future?

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

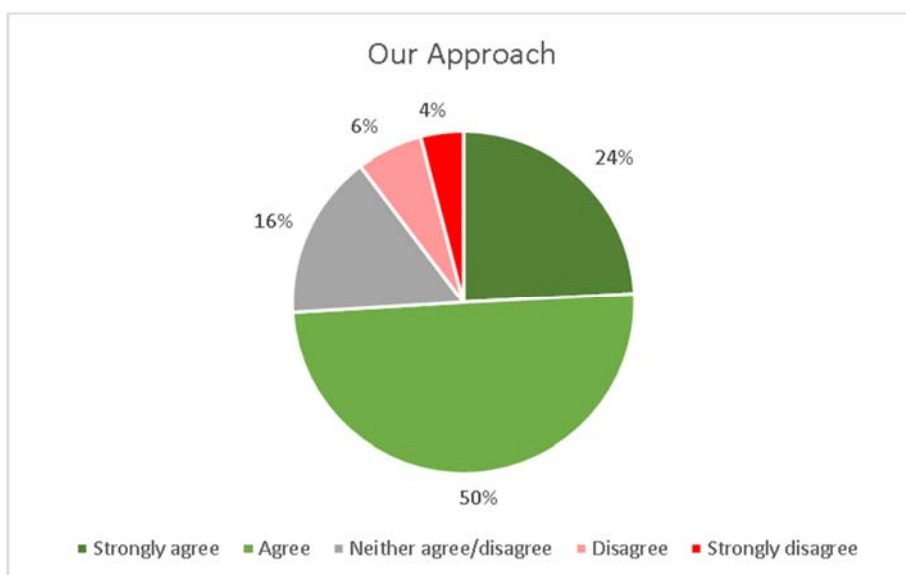
Many respondents stressed that they were trying to do something, however the most common reason for not making changes related to issues with greener travel options such as the cost and infrastructure for electric cars and a lack of suitable public transport. A second key barrier was that of regulations 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

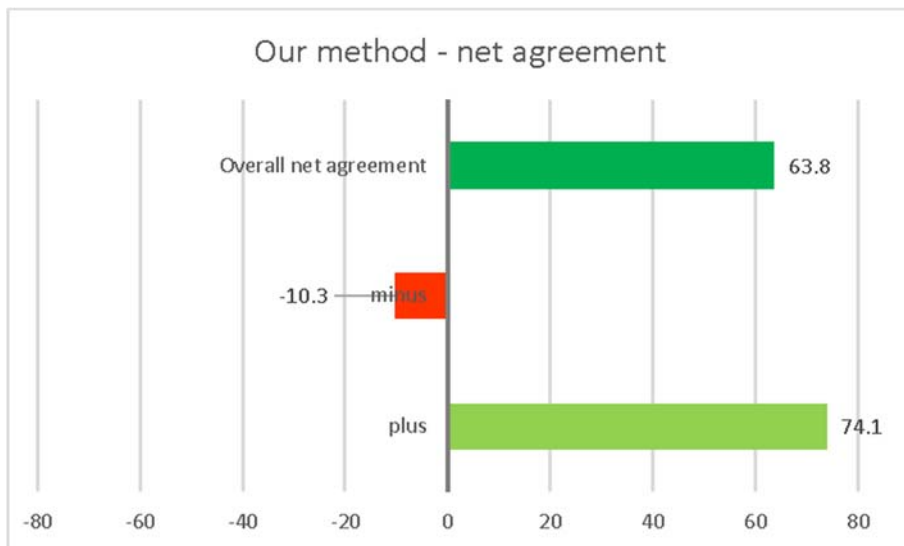
Q Our approach is about understanding what actions Dorset Council can directly influence, indirectly influence [such as through our services or use of our assets] and what we can only influence as part of a wider partnership. Do you agree with our approach?

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

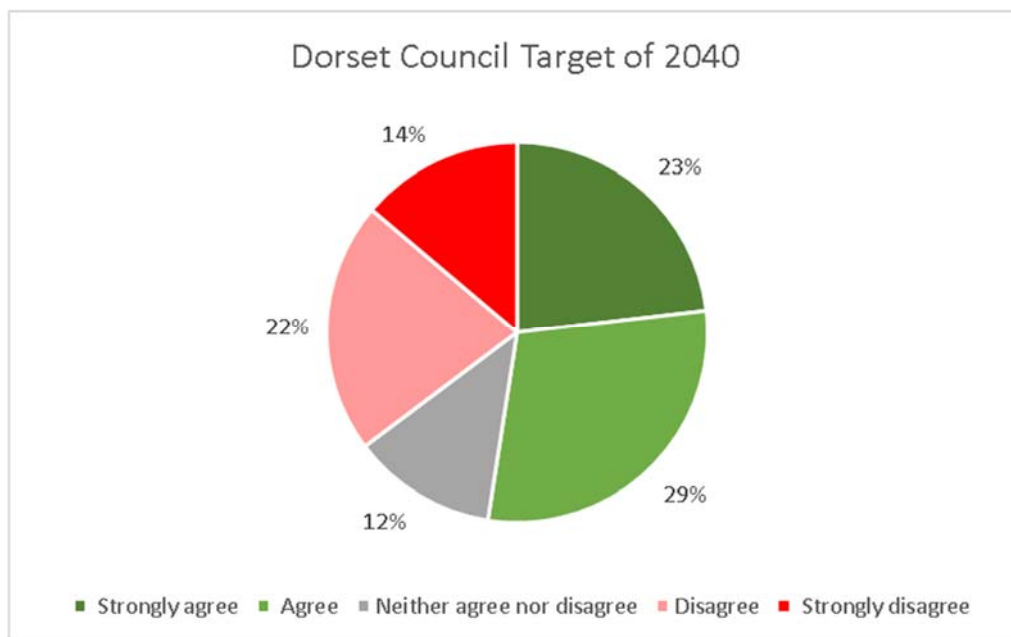
Carbon Targets

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.

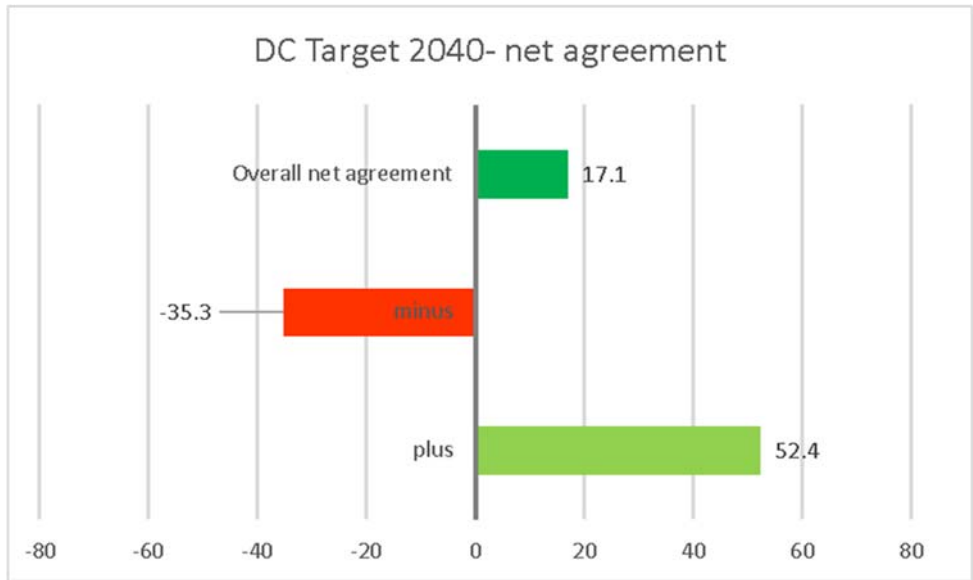
Q. Do you agree with the target set for Dorset Council ITSELF as an organisation of 2040?

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



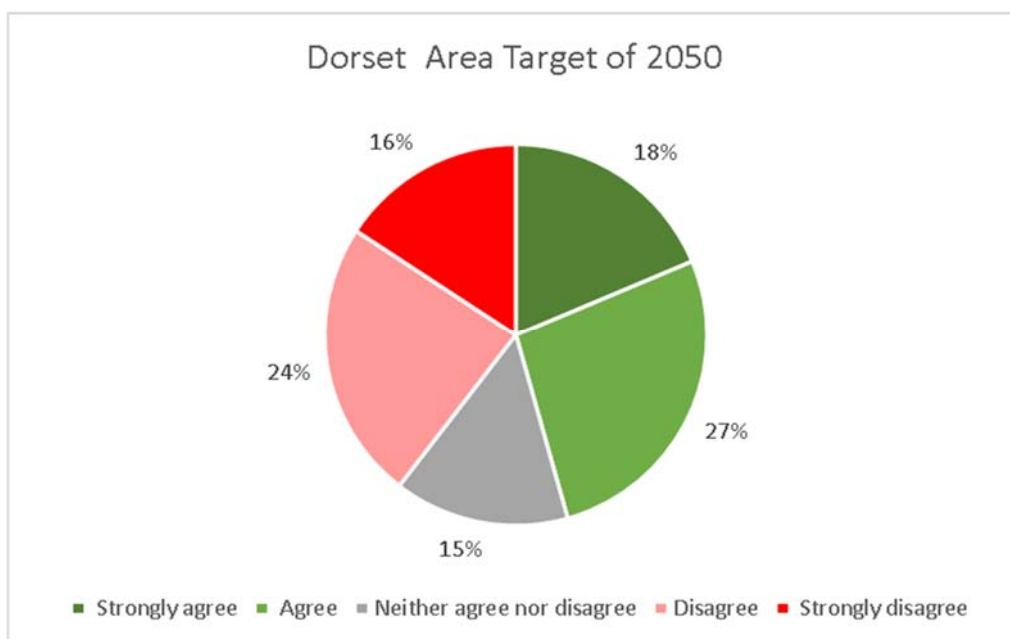
Response Group	Net Agreement
Parish/Town Councils	25.8
Disabled	25.4
Overall	17.1
Under 65's	13.1
Elected Members	7.4
Businesses	-7.7
Organisations	-25.9

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

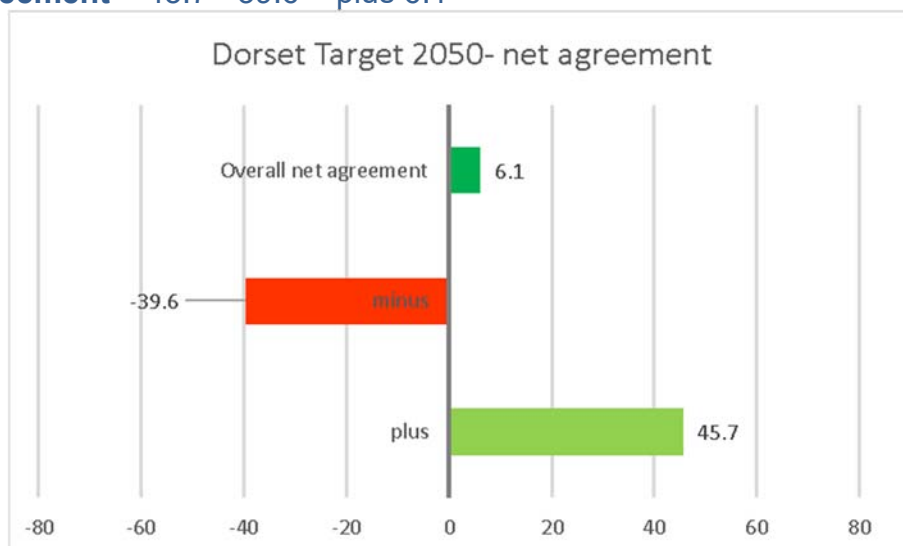
Q. Do you agree with the target set for the Dorset Council AREA of 2050?

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 dis agree 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

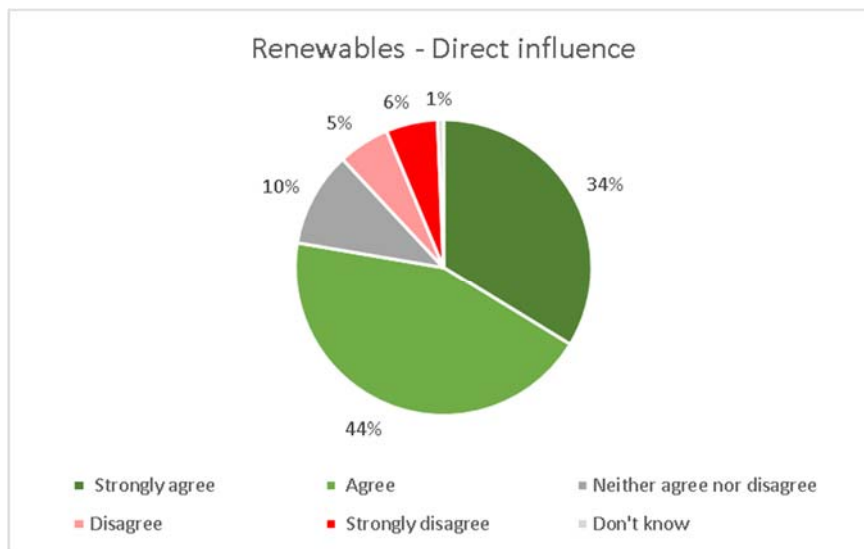
INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

- 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”

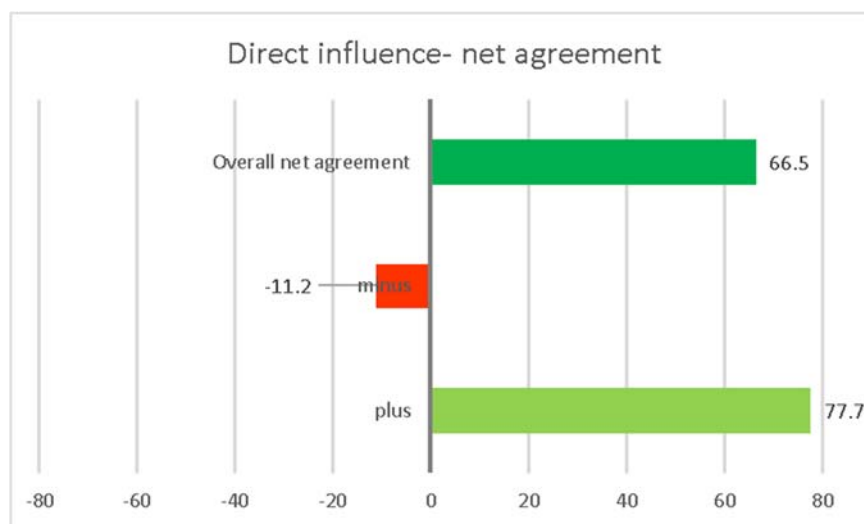
Renewable Energy - The above is taken from the strategy and identifies the areas for action where we see Dorset Council can either directly impact, indirectly impact or only influence outcomes. Do you agree with what we have proposed?

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.



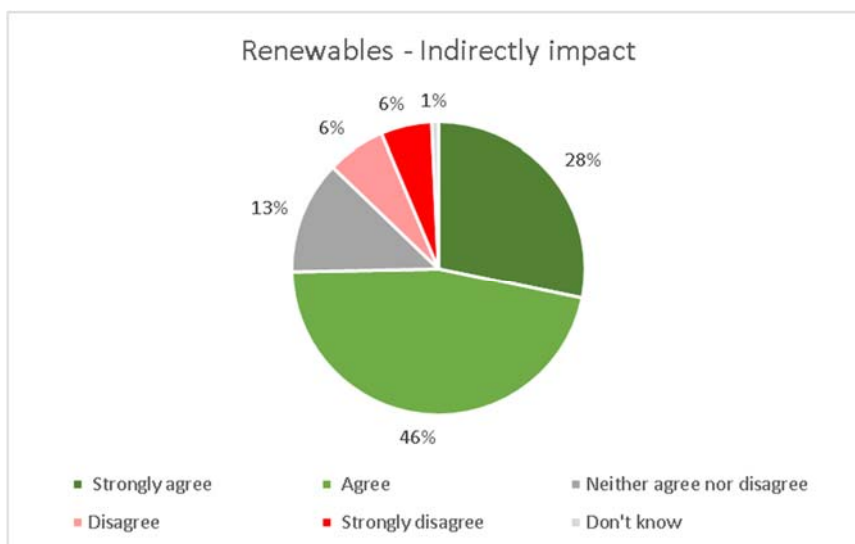
Overall Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 77.7 minus 11.2 = plus 66.5

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

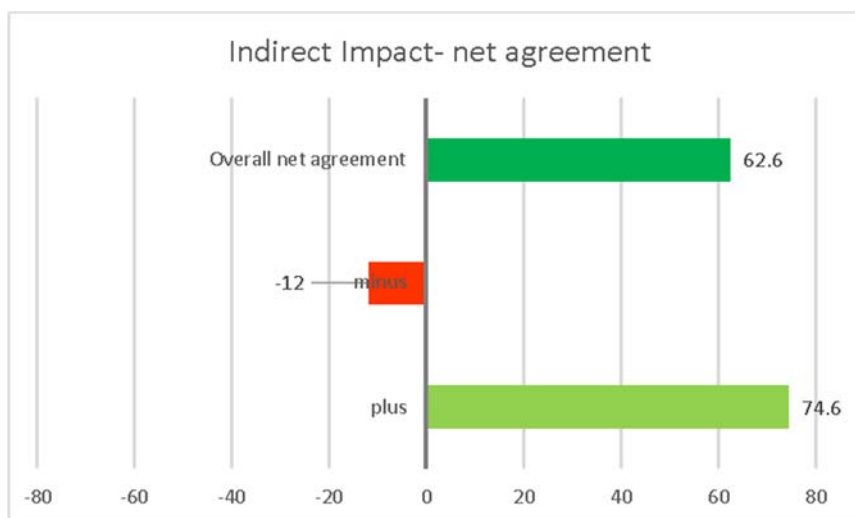
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Direct influence – renewable energy. This ranged from a high 85.7 for Town/Parish Councils down to a still high 50.1 for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

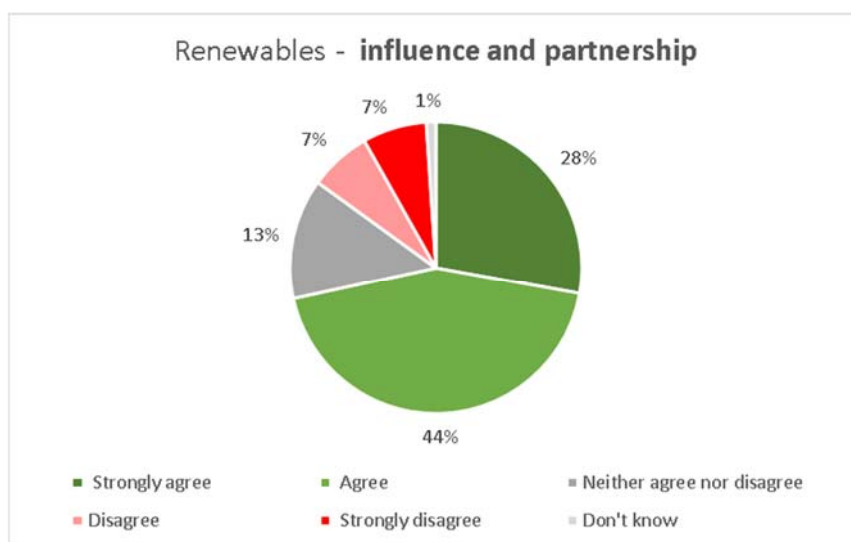
Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	79.1
Organisations	77.2
Parish/Town Councils	75.0
Businesses	69.3

Overall	62.6
Under 65's	59.9
Disabled	48.2

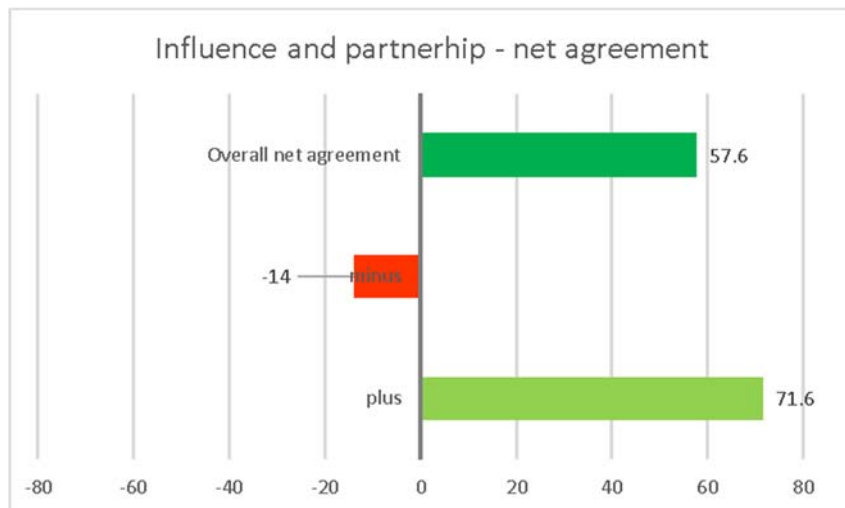
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table show net agreement to the question on Indirect influence – renewable energy. This ranged from a high 79.1 for Elected members down to a still high 48.2 for disabled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

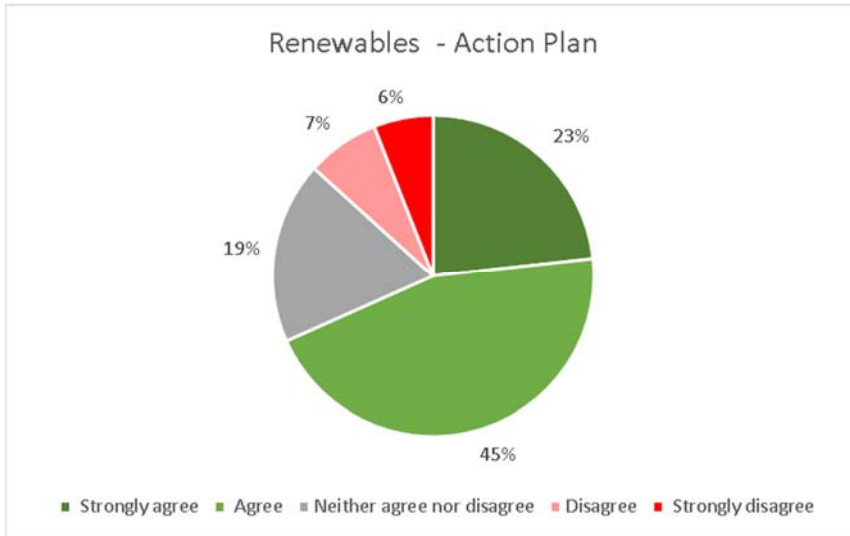
Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	87.5
Organisations	74.3
Parish/Town Councils	72.5
Under 65's	57.8
Overall	57.6
Businesses	45.8
Disabled	44.7

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.

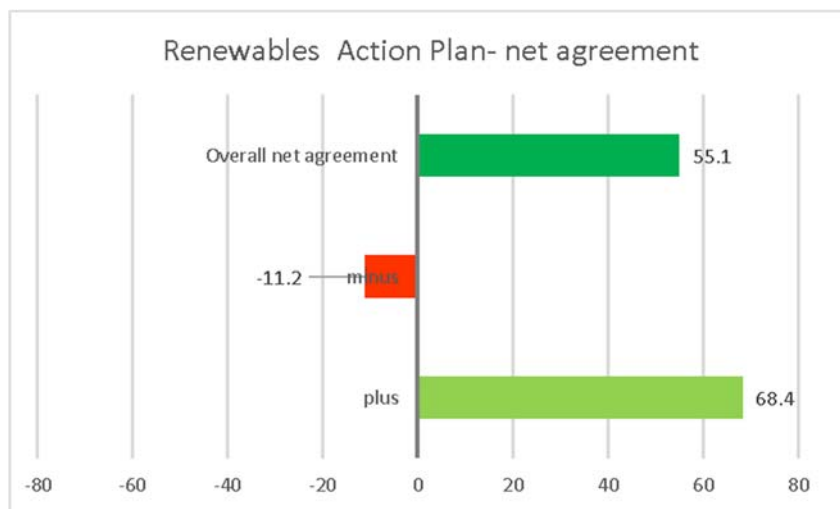
Q Do you agree with what we have proposed?

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 ENERY - 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 biogas 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

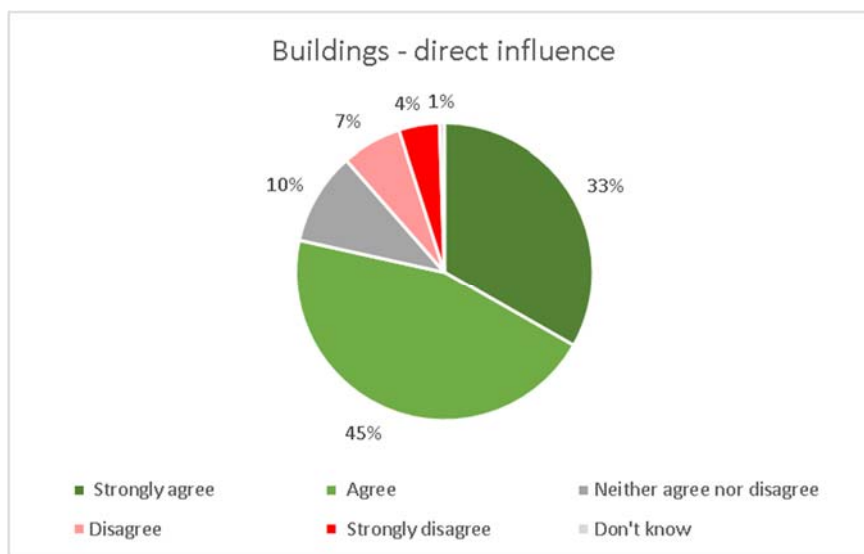
- Lobby government for clarity on national strategy for heat and national policy framework
- Work in partnership to deliver programmes to improve energy efficiency of housing stock (e.g further expand Healthy Homes Scheme)
- Decarbonise heating by investigating largescale installation of low carbon heating 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?

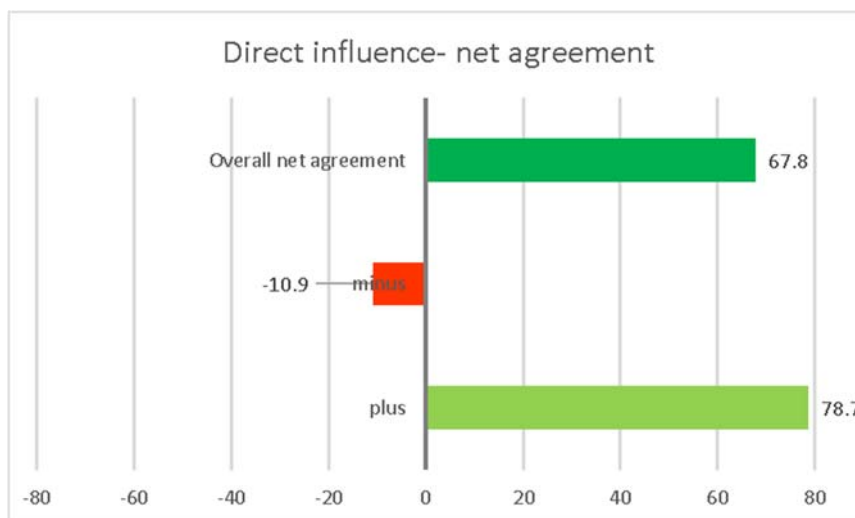
Q. What we can directly impact?

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

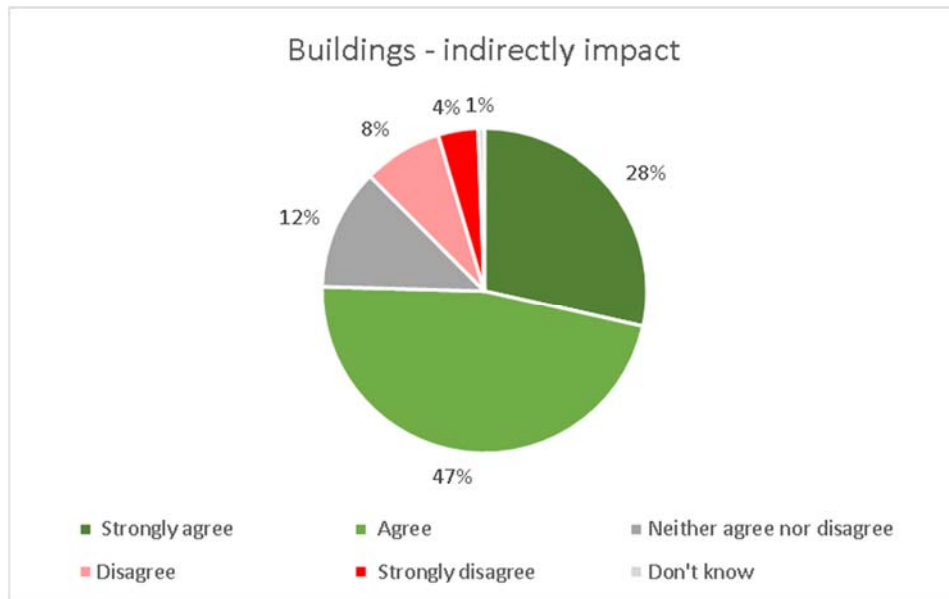


Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	91.0
Businesses	81.1
Organisations	78.7
Parish/Town Councils	69.3
Overall	67.8
Under 65's	65.9
Disabled	64.9

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

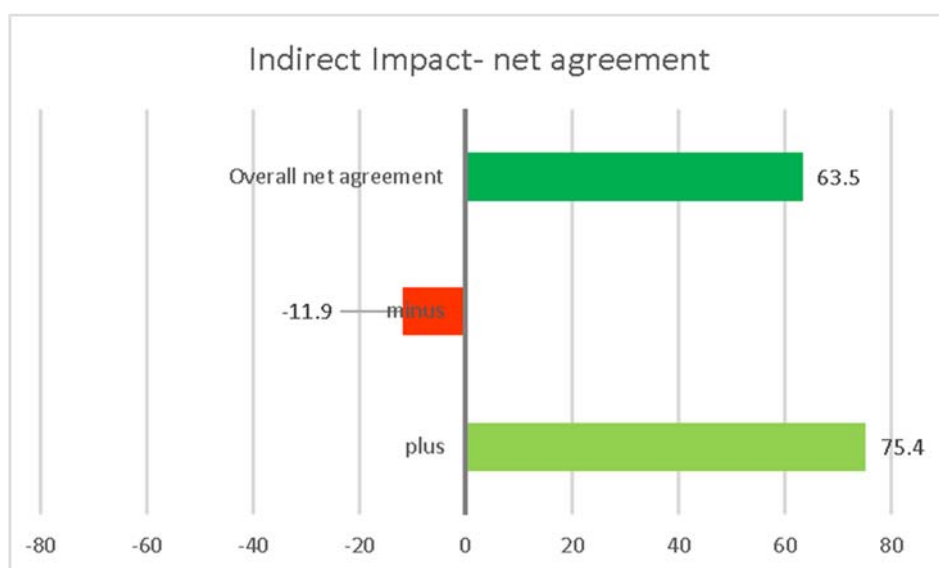
Q. What we can indirectly impact

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

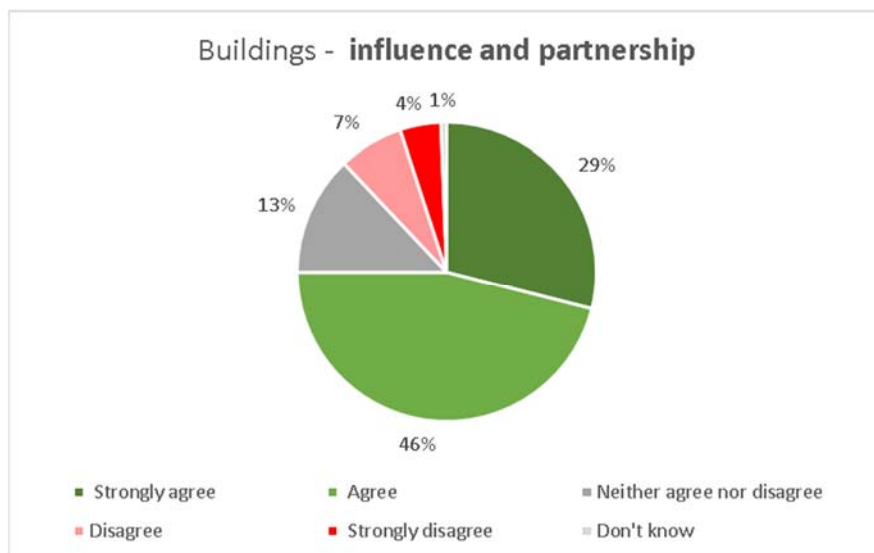


Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	78.2
Businesses	49.9
Organisations	80.9
Parish/Town Councils	73.2
Overall	63.5
Under 65's	59.4
Disabled	47.4

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.

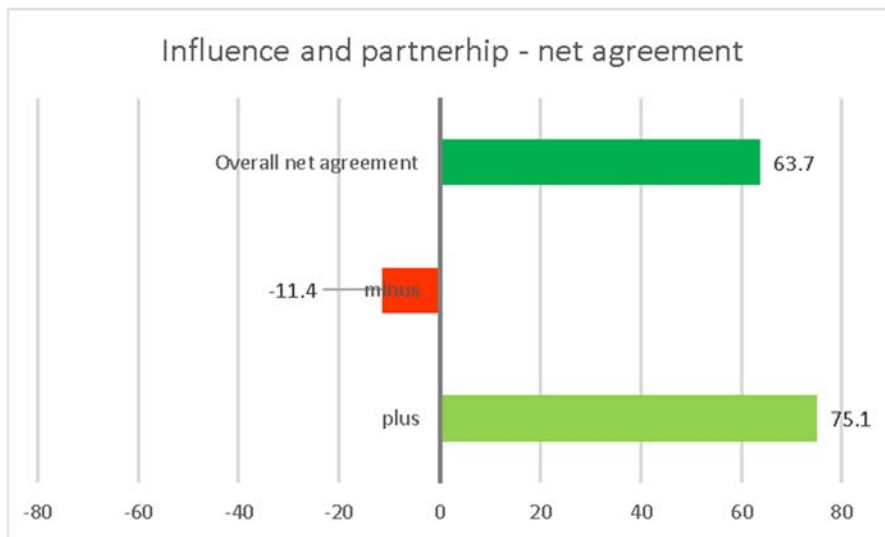
Q. What we can influence and partnership

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



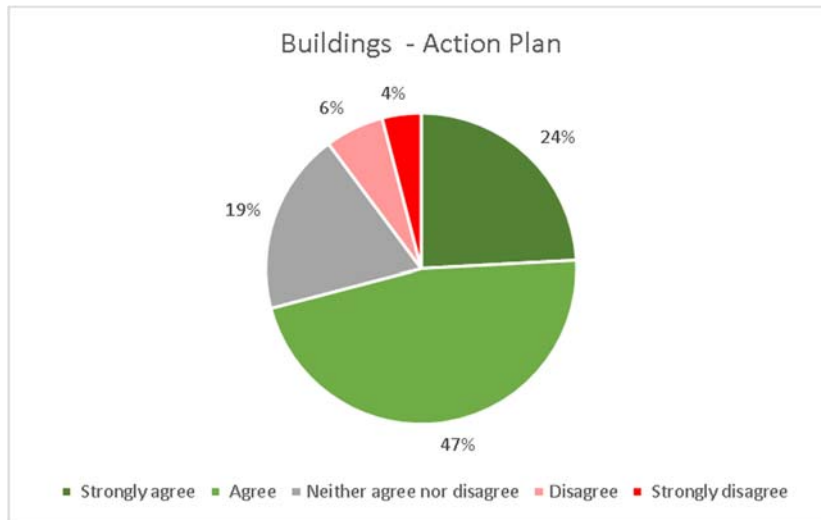
Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	91.0
Parish/Town Councils	77.8
Organisations	75.8
Businesses	66.7
Overall	63.7
Under 65's	62.3
Disabled	46.3

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.

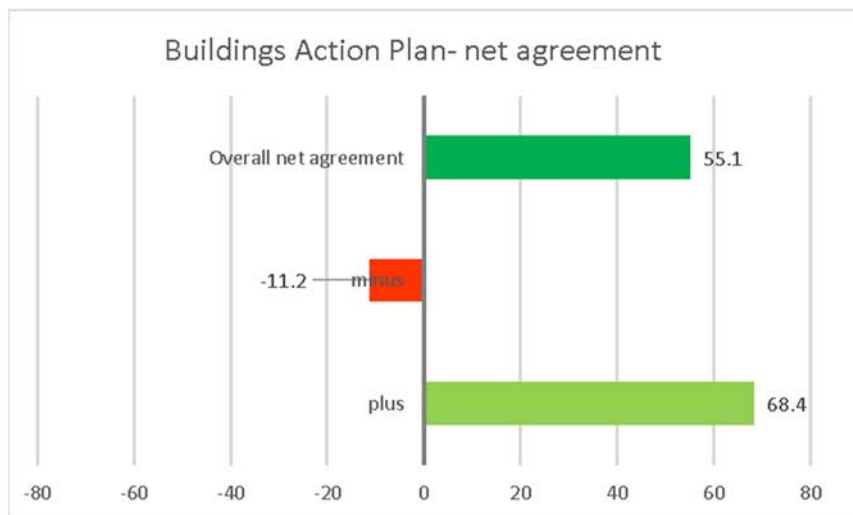
Q Do you agree with what we have proposed?

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 skys 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

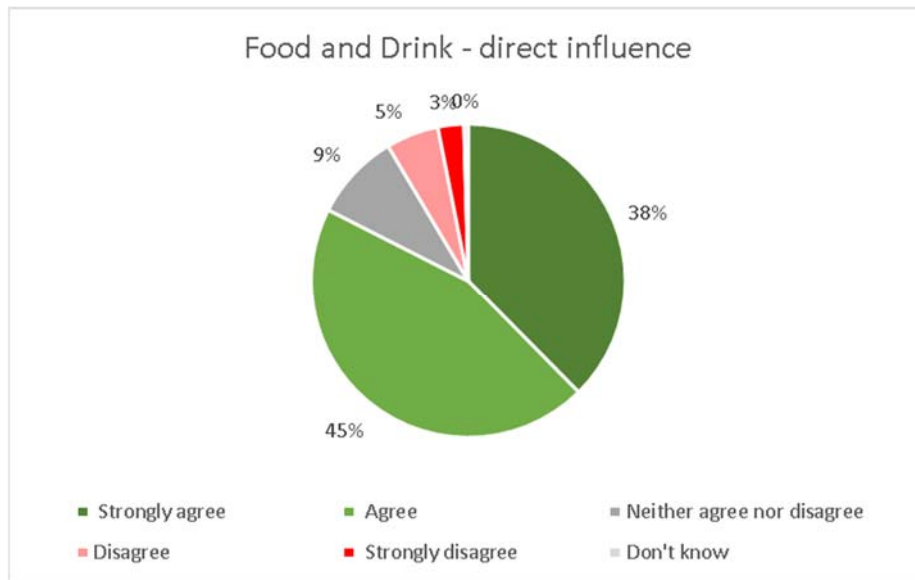
- Continue to work with producers and partners to promote 'local food' and reduce food miles
- Promote home growing and allotments to Dorset residents
- Explore the adoption of tools to help engage school staff (and potentially students) to create low-carbon meals, with consideration of ingredients, 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?

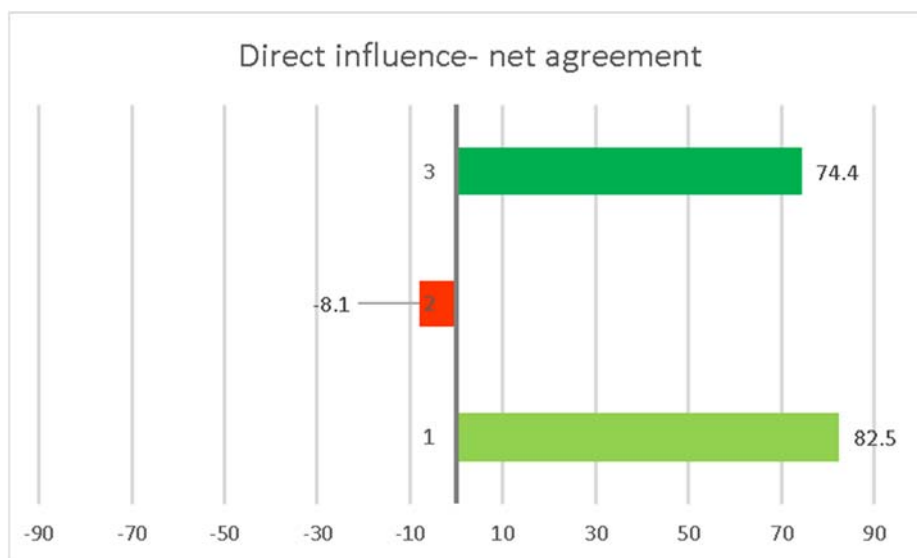
Q Food and Drink - What we can directly impact?

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

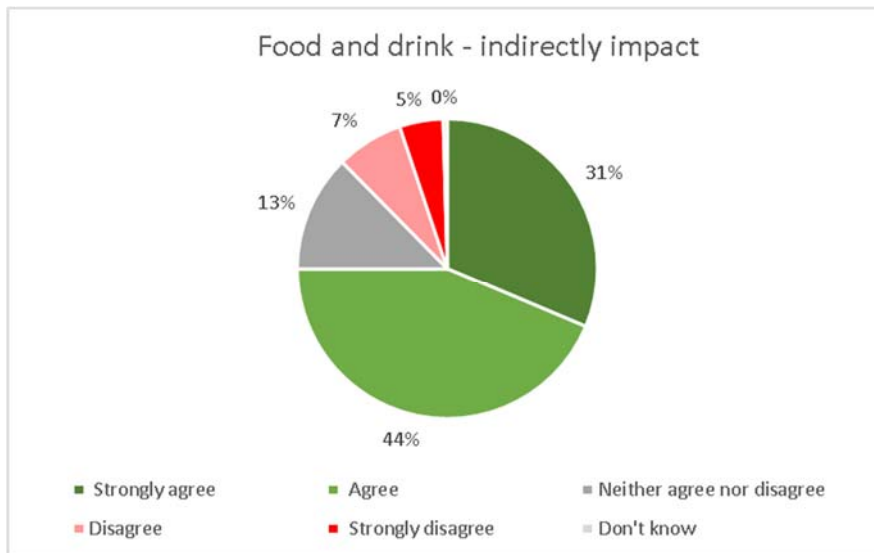


Response Group	Net Agreement
Overall	74.4
Parish/Town Councils	74.0
Elected Members	72.8
Under 65's	72.3
Organisations	66.6
Disabled	60.0
Businesses	54.8

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

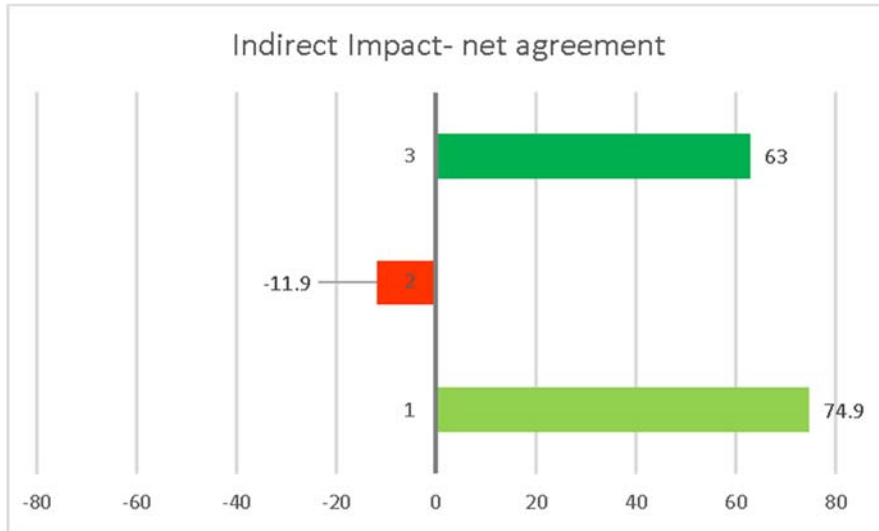
Q Food and drink - What we can indirectly impact

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

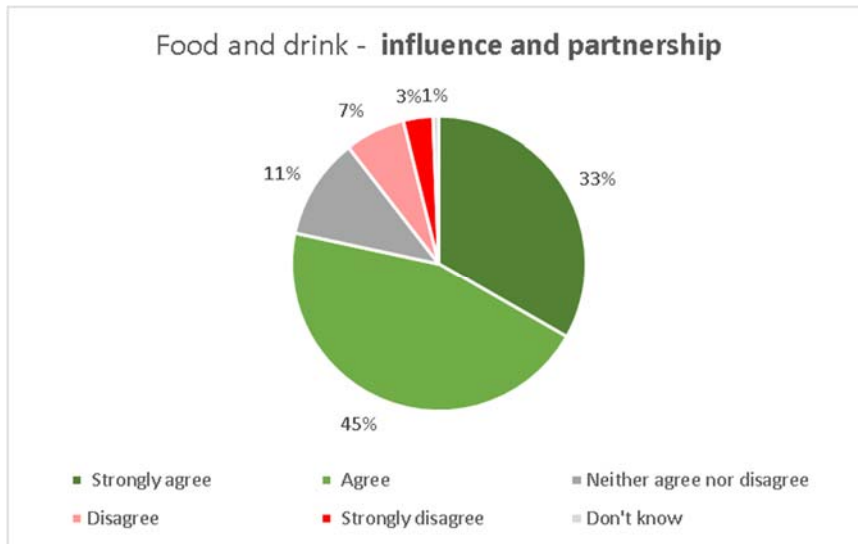


Response Group	Net Agreement
Elected Members	72.8
Businesses	63.7
Overall	63.0
Under 65's	61.0
Parish/Town Councils	60.0
Organisations	55.9
Disabled	37.0

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

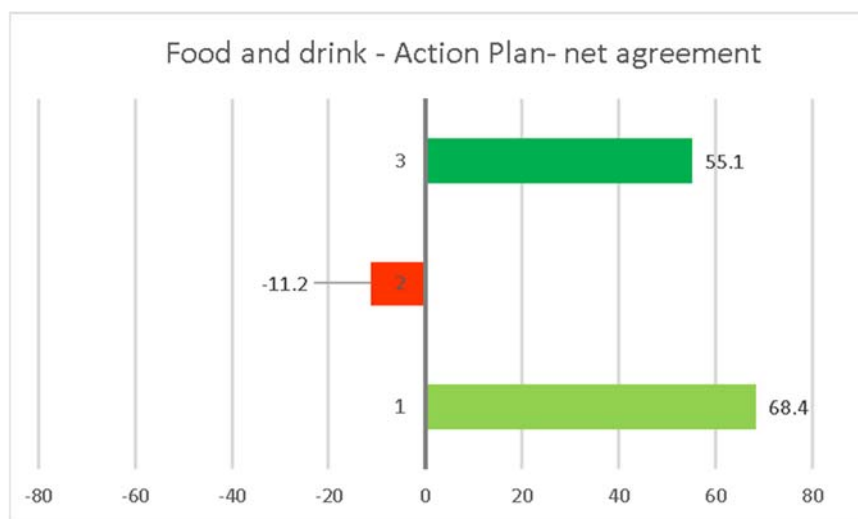
Q Food and drink - What we can influence and partnership

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

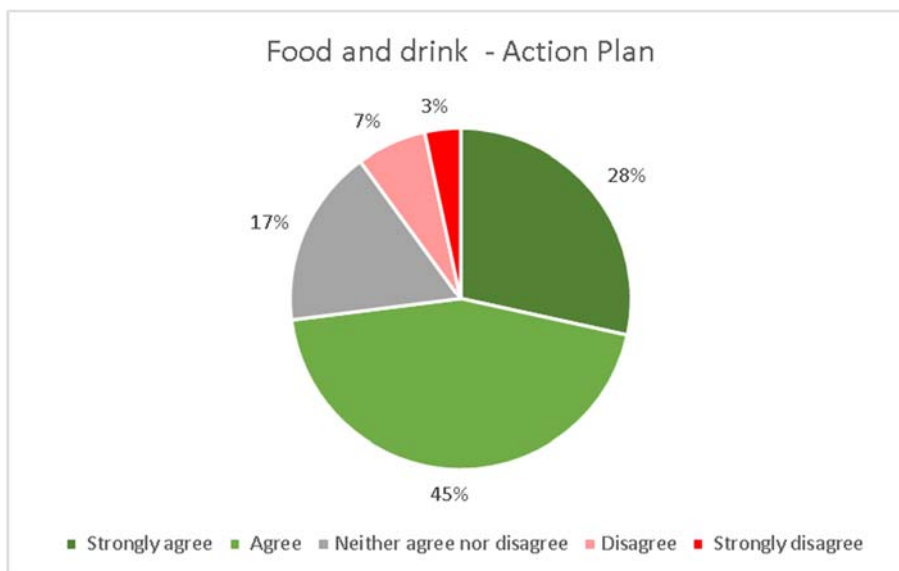
and drink – influence and partnership. This ranged from a high 77.3 for Elected Members down to 48.0 for Town and Parish Councils. The overall figure was 55.1

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.

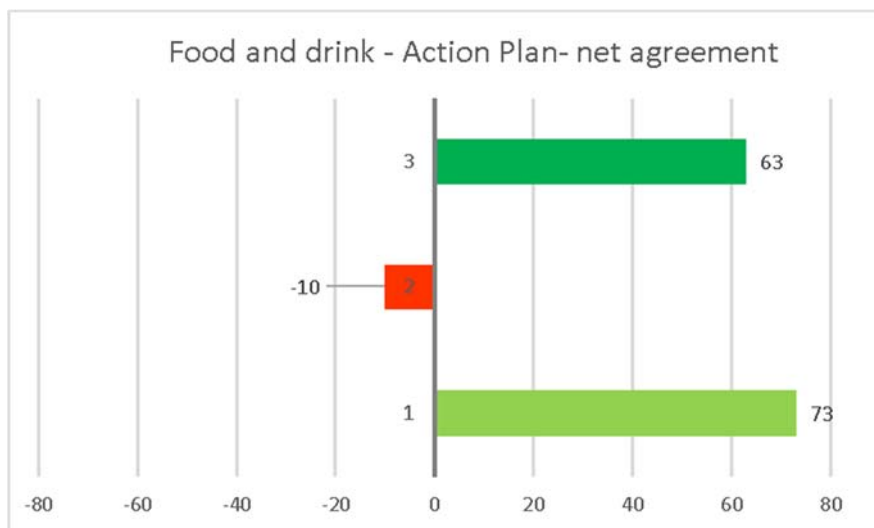
Q Do you agree with what we have proposed?

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 that 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 difference 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)

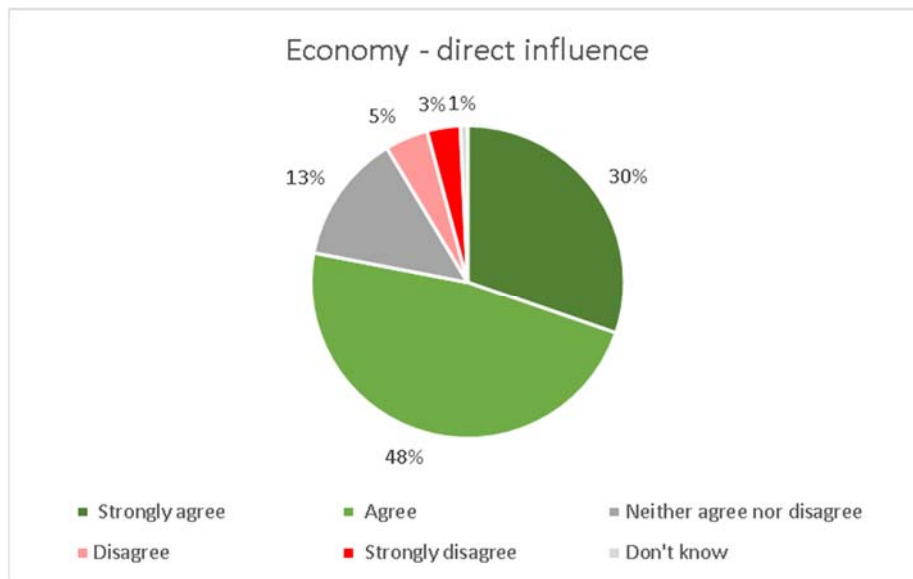
- Support the expansion of the Dorset Innovation Park to become a centre of excellence in clean growth
- Support greater deployment and strengthen high-speed broadband and ICT infrastructure in the county through Dorset’s Broadband programme. And enable businesses to increase home working and reduce 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”

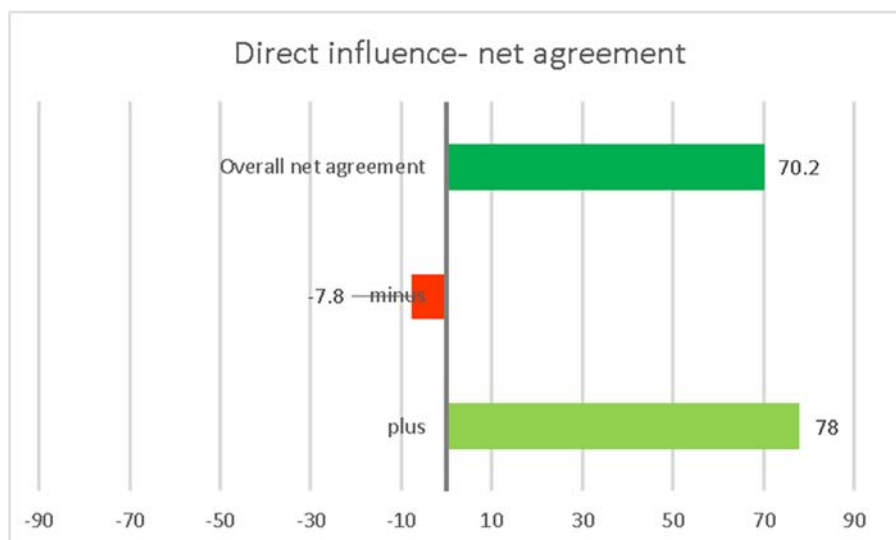
Q Economy - What we can directly impact?

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

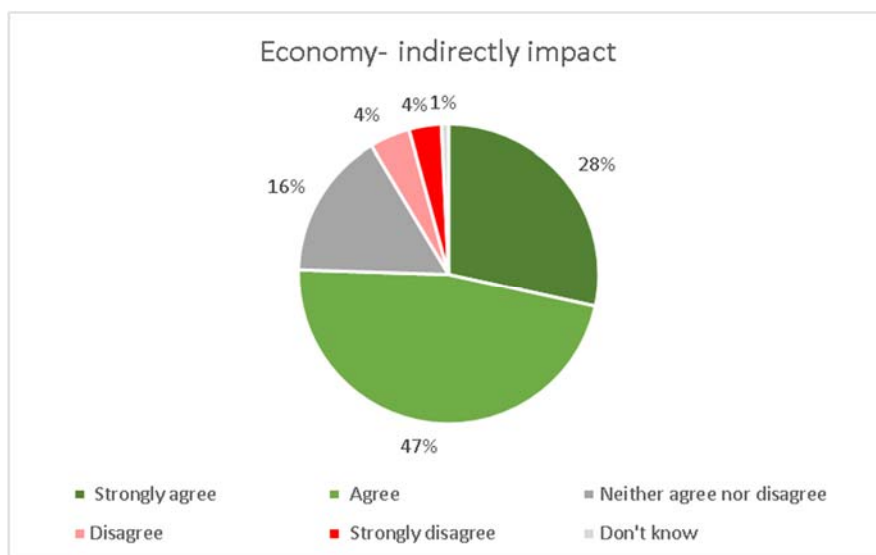


Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	100.0
Elected Members	85.6
Organisations	74.1
Overall	70.2
Under 65's	68.4
Parish/Town Councils	66.7
Disabled	51.7

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

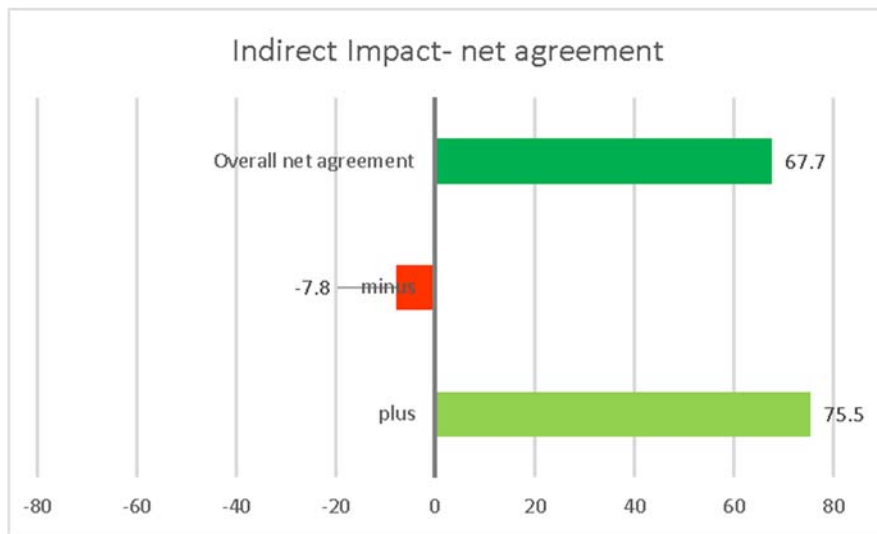
Q Economy - What we can indirectly impact

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

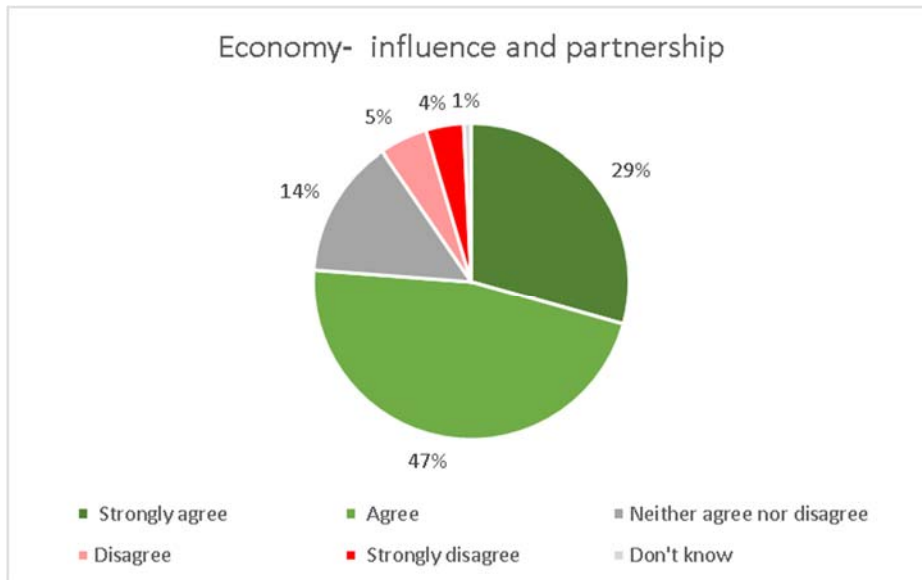


Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	100.0
Elected Members	76.2
Parish/Town Councils	74.0
Organisations	67.7
Overall	67.7
Under 65's	65.9
Disabled	44.6

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

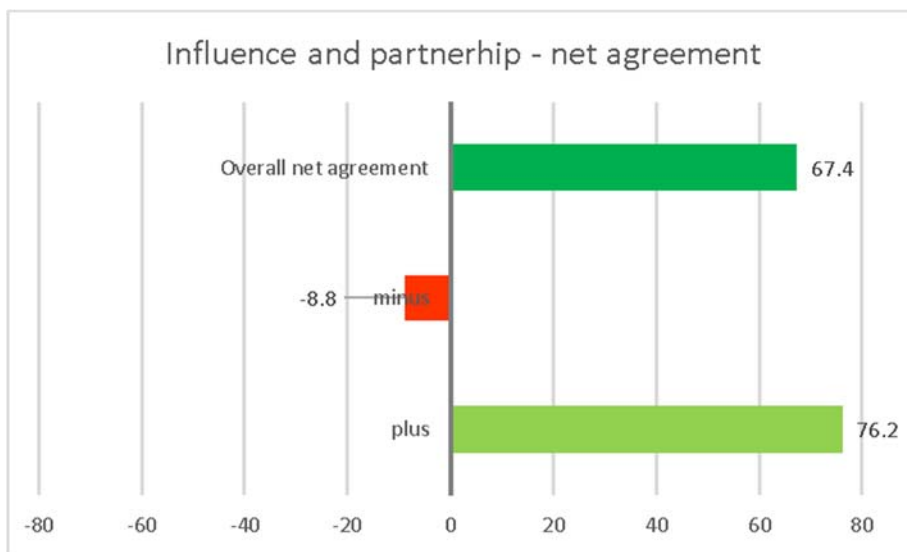
Q Economy - What we can influence and partnership

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

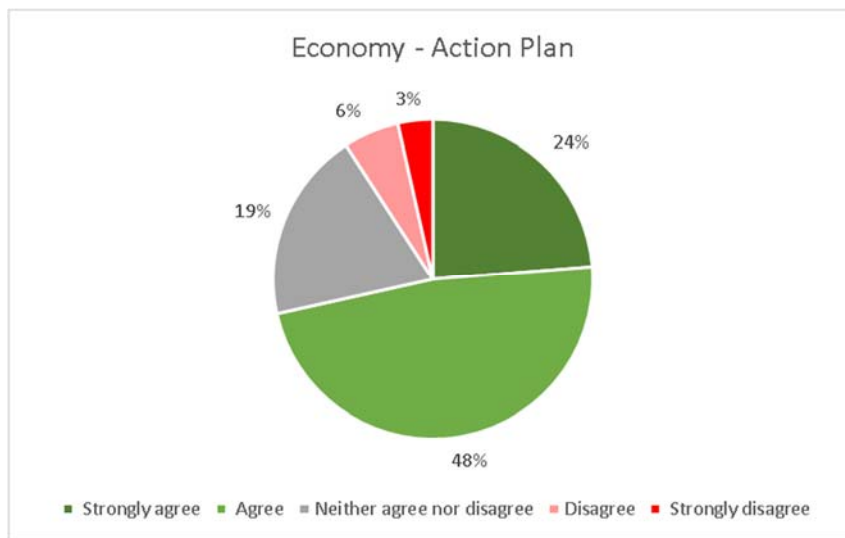
Influence and Partnership - Economy. This ranged from a maximum 100.0 for Businesses down to 41.0 for Disabled. The overall figure was 67.4

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.

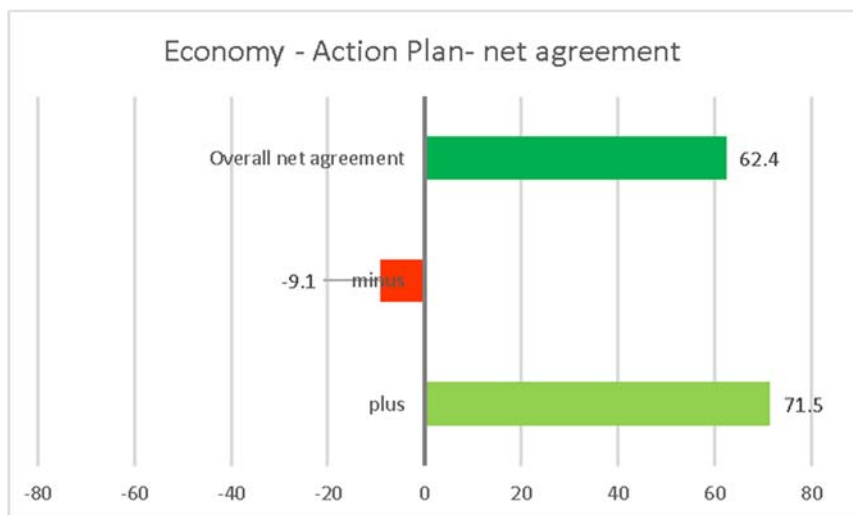
Q Do you agree with what we have proposed?

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)

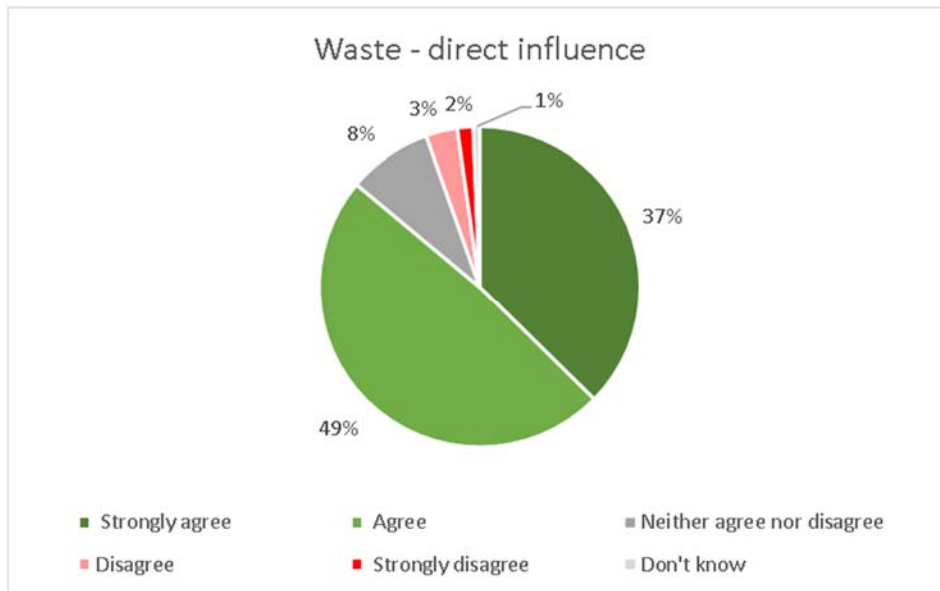
- Establish appropriate infrastructure to support circular economy as part of Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Dorset 2008 – 33
- Develop targeted campaigns to reduce amount of waste produced and increase reuse & recycling
- Trial a ‘not sure’ box and use results to inform residents what 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

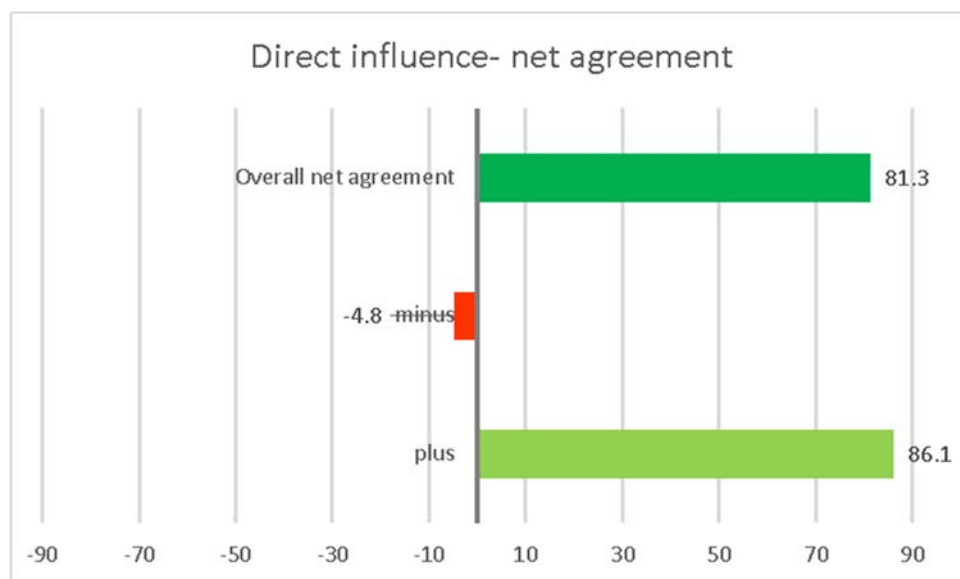
- Respond to second round of consultations relating to the resources & waste strategy for England
- Investigate how Dorset Waste Services can work with partners to facilitate reduction of commercial and industrial waste
- Continue to engage with public, communities, schools & businesses to increase understanding 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.



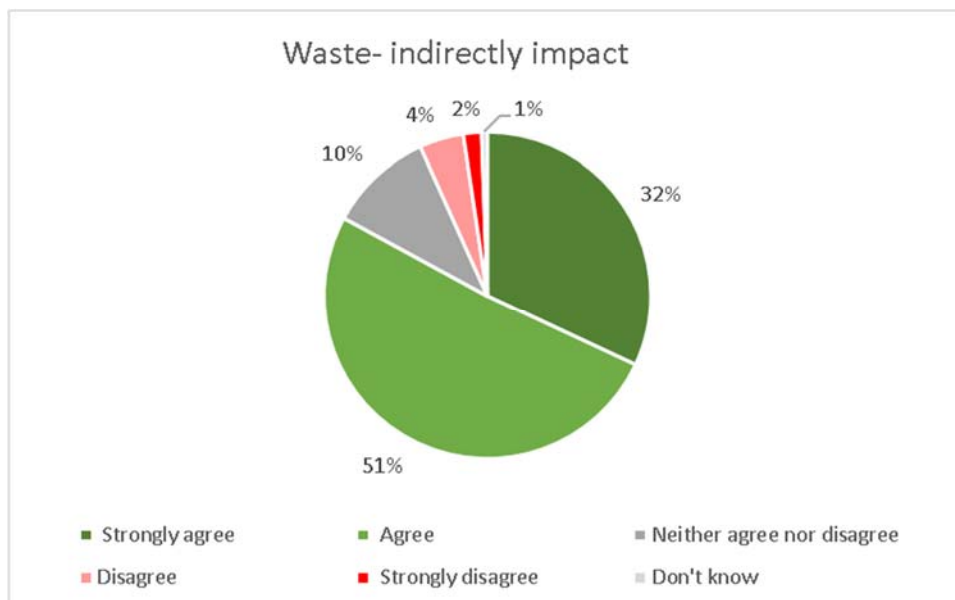
Waste - Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 86.1 minus 4.8 = plus 81.3

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

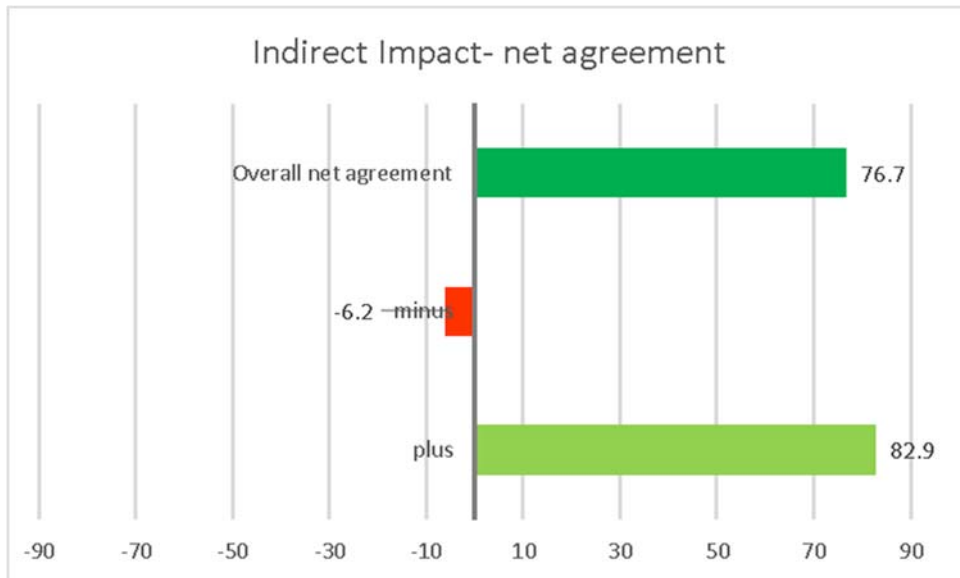
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Directly Influence - Waste This ranged from a very high 91.0 for Businesses down to 68.7 for Organisations. The overall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



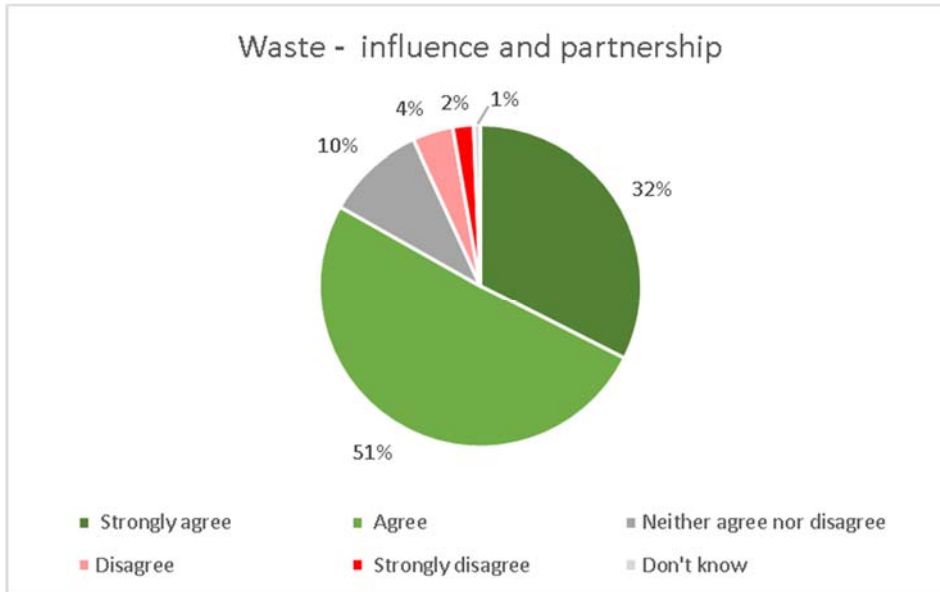
Waste - Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 82.9 minus 6.2 = plus 76.7

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

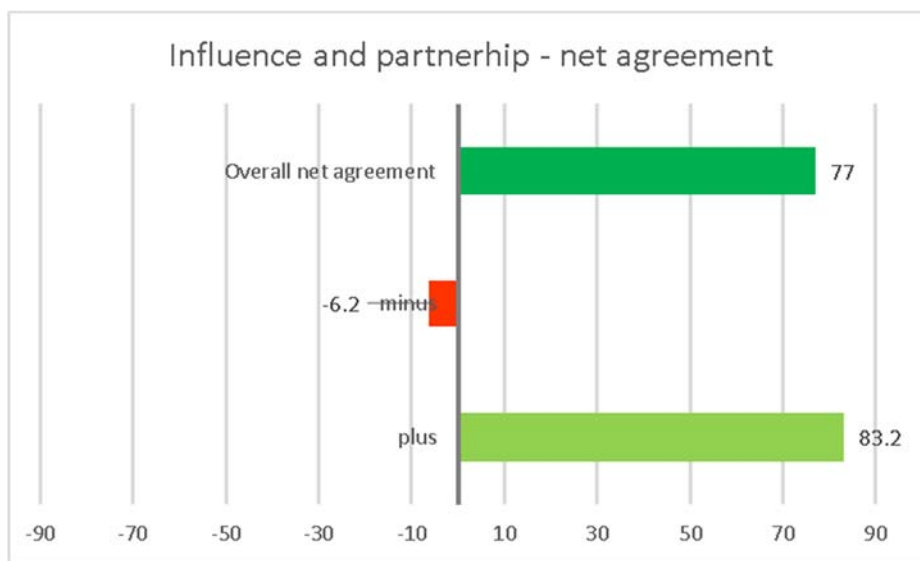
Q Waste - What we can influence and partnership

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 on 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 6.2% 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

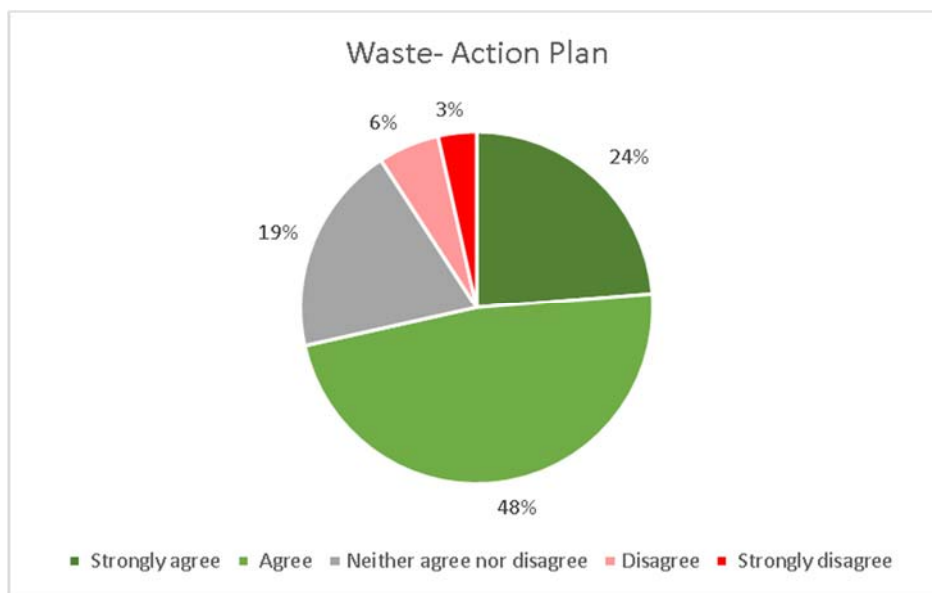
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Influence and partnership – Waste. This ranged from a very high 88.9 for businesses down to 58.6 for disabled. The overall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

Waste Action Plan

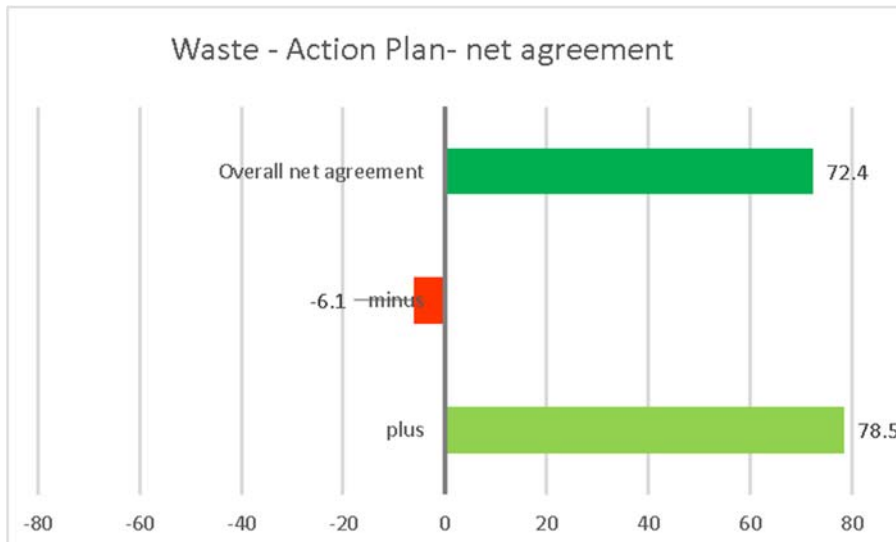
We have identified a number of initial targets and specific actions that Dorset Council can take to address the areas above.

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

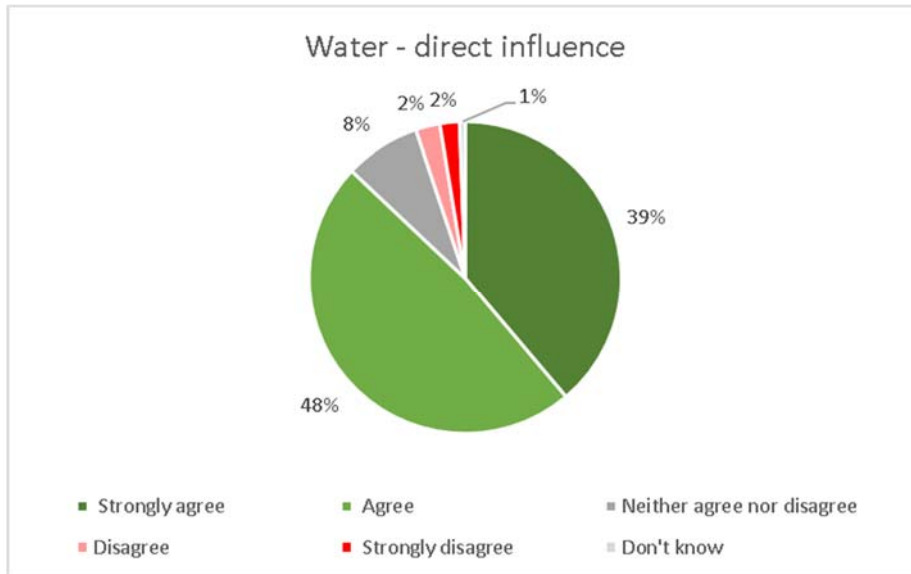
INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

- 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"

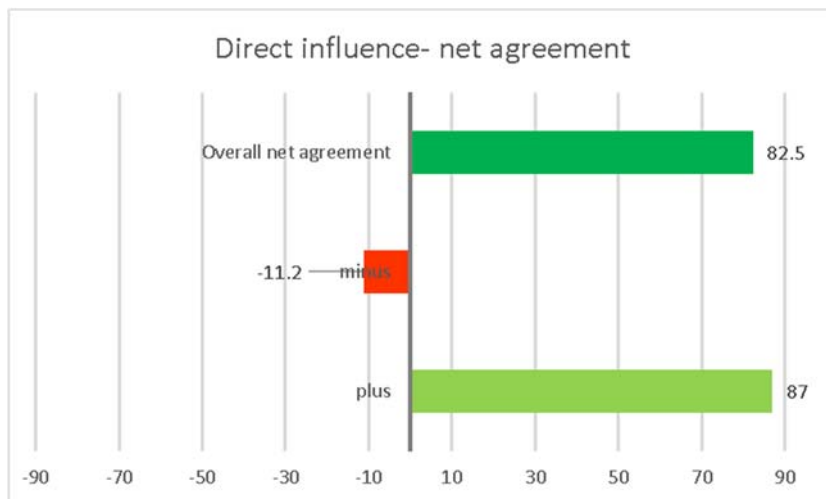
Water - The table is taken from the strategy and identifies the areas for action where we see Dorset Council can either directly impact, indirectly impact or only influence outcomes. Do you agree with what we have proposed?

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.



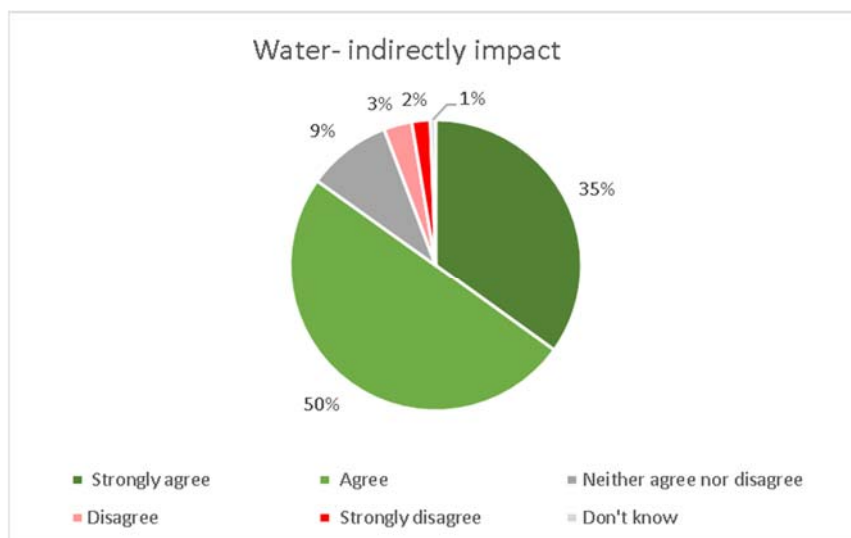
Water - Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 87.0 minus 11.2 = plus 82.5

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

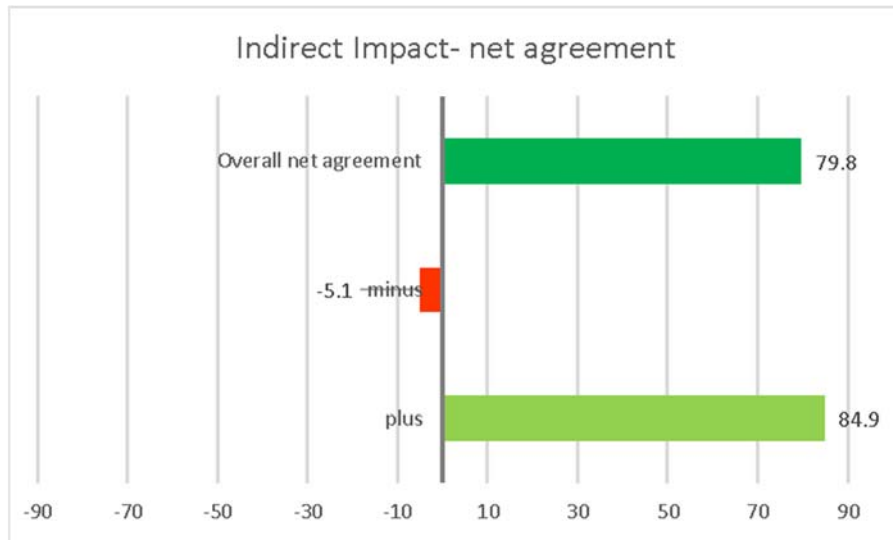
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Direct Influence - Water. This ranged from a very high 90.0 for elected members down to 71.0 for Organisations. The overall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



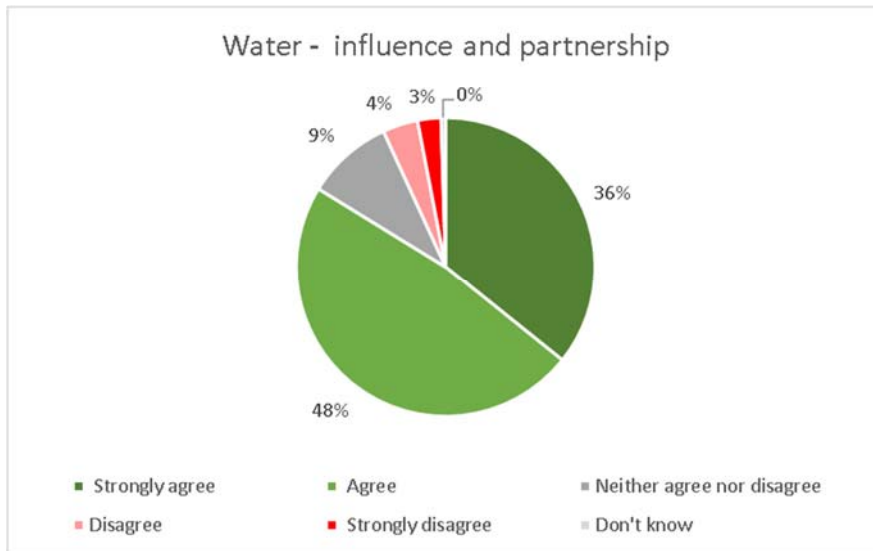
Water - Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 84.9 minus 5.1 = plus 79.8

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

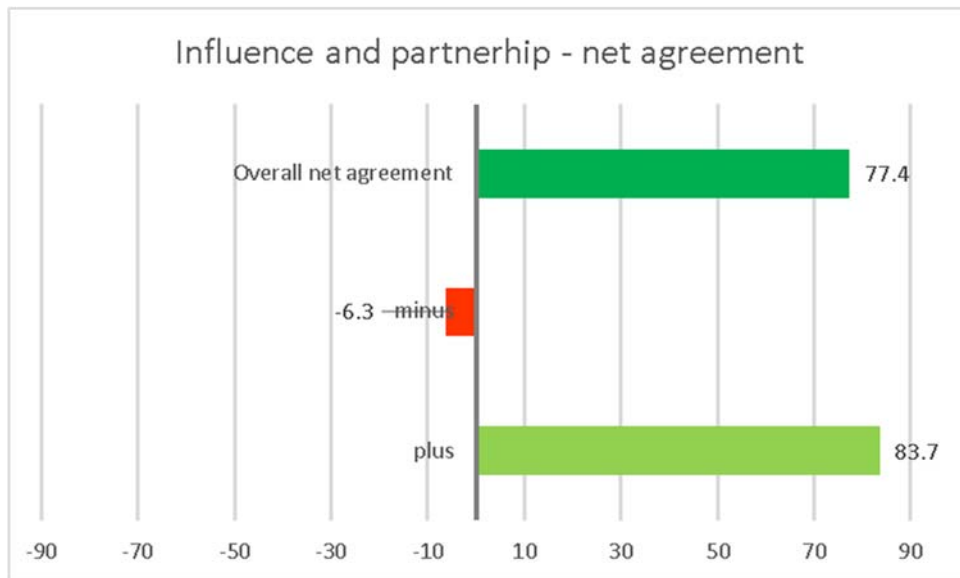
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on indirectly Influence - Water. This ranged from a very high 89.5 for elected members down to 54.6 for Businesses. The overall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

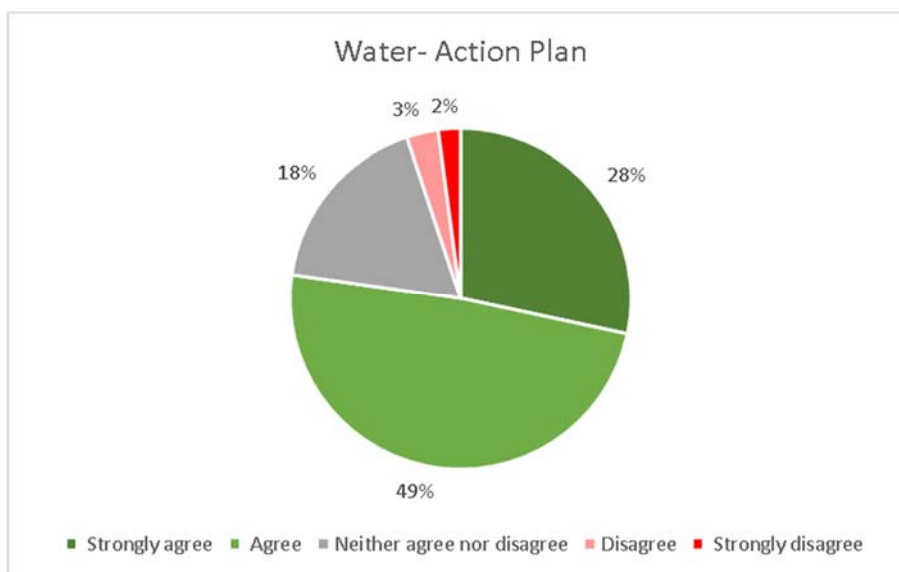
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Influence and Partnership - Water. This ranged from a very high 90.0 for elected members down to 61.9 for Organisations.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

Water Action Plan

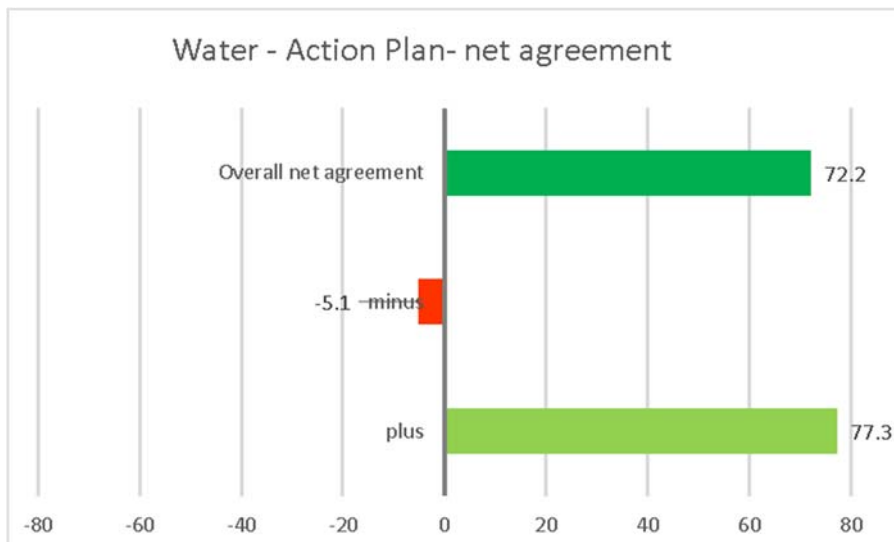
We have identified a number of initial targets and specific actions that Dorset Council can take to address the areas above.

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

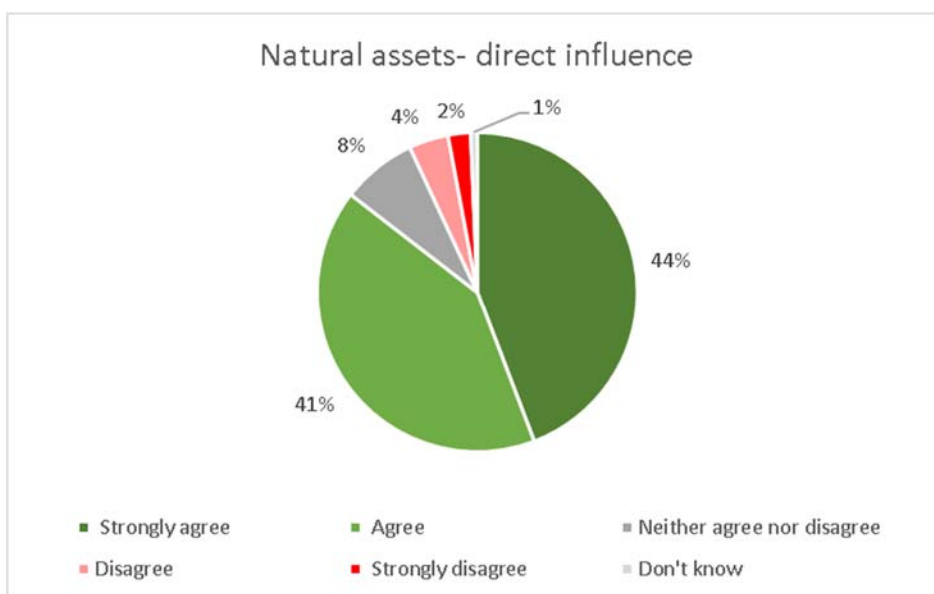
- Communicate to residents, business, & landowners good practice
- Develop guidance to ensure community tree planting initiatives are ecologically robust & sensitive to local landscape ('right tree in the right place')
- Promote tree planting through partnership working & use of Council tree planting 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.

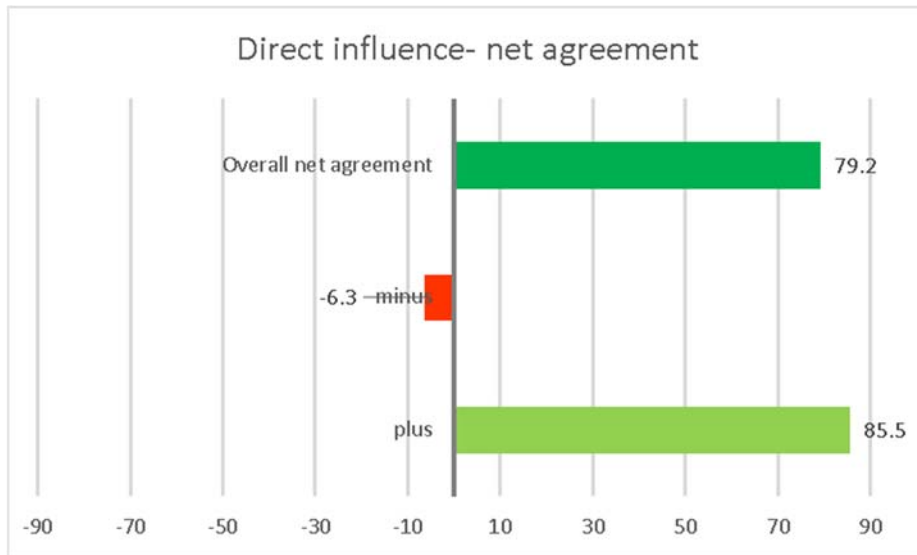
Do you agree with what we have proposed?

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.



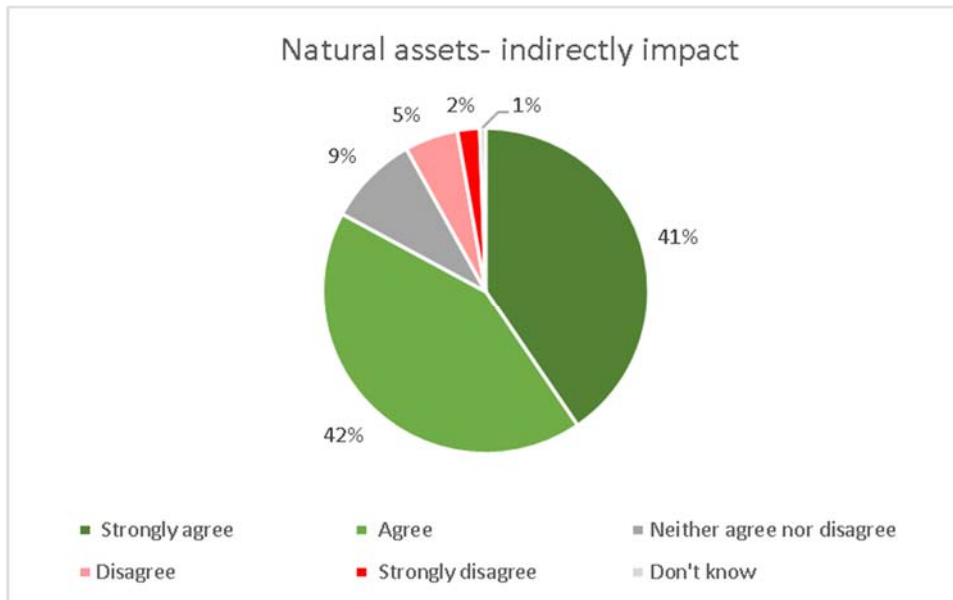
Natural Assets - Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 85.5% minus 6.3%= plus 79.2

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

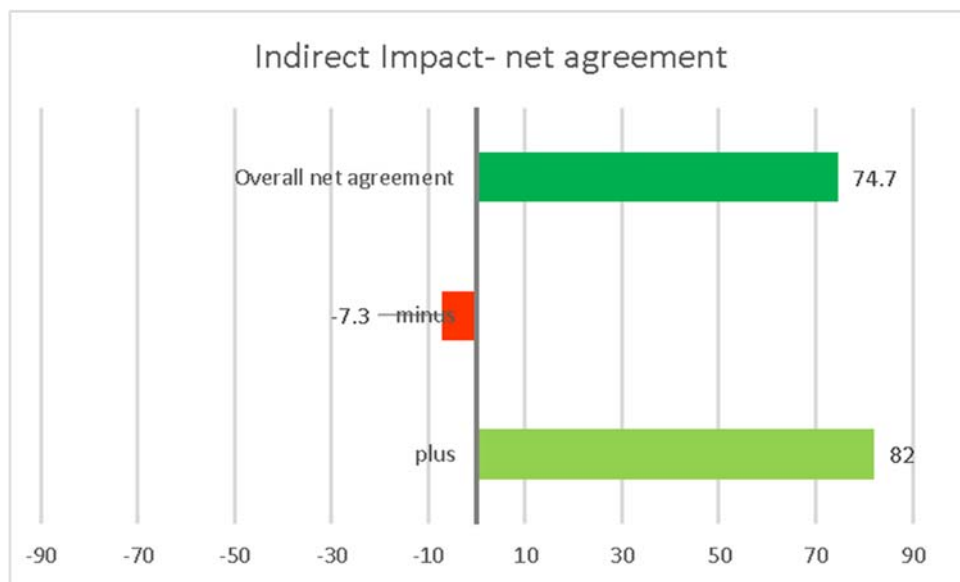
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Direct influence – Natural Assets. This ranged from a very high 77.7 for Businesses down to 58.3 for Parish/Town Councils.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



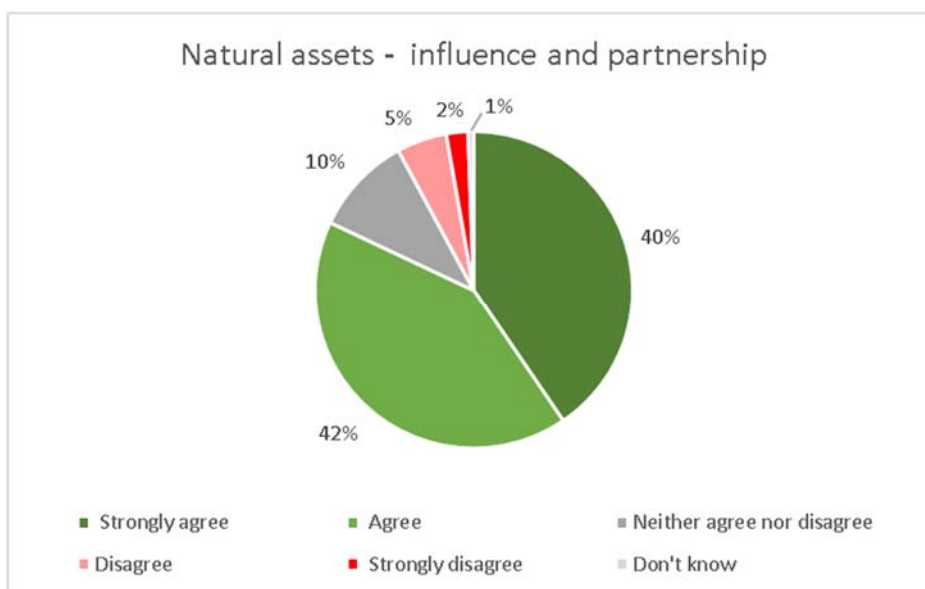
Natural Assets – Indirectly impact ~ Net Agreement = 82.0 minus 7.3% = plus 74.7

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

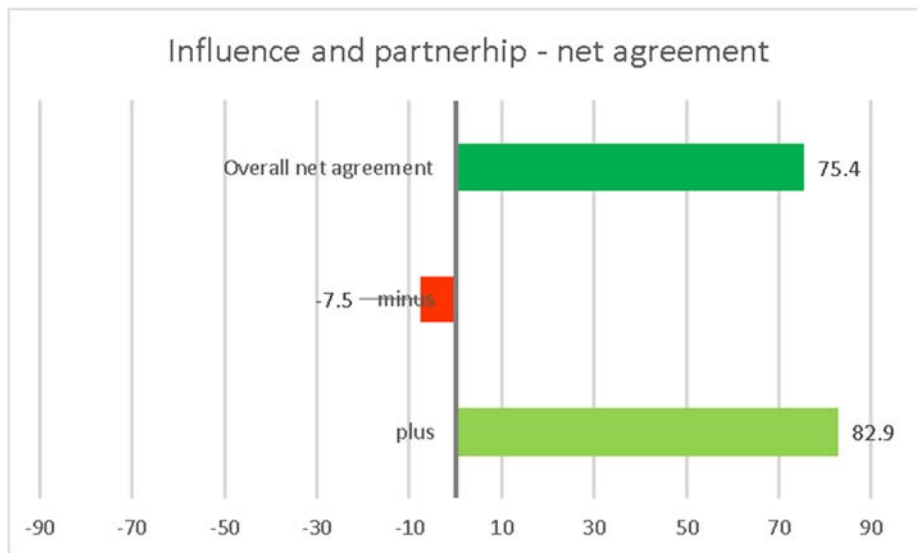
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Indirect influence – Natural Assets. This ranged from a very high 75.0 for Elected members down to 54.1 for Parish/Town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

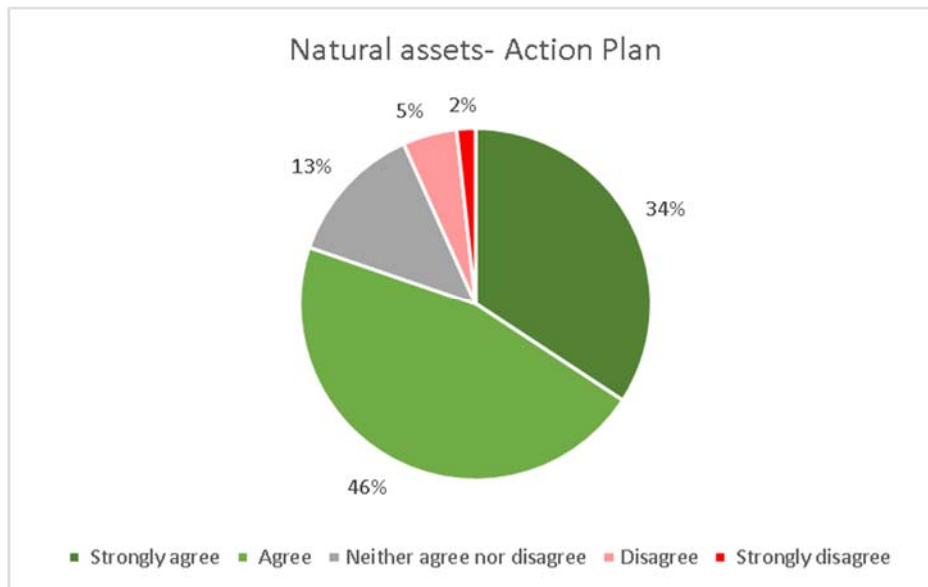
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on Influence and Partnership – Natural Assets. This ranged from a very high 80.0 for Elected members down to 51.9 for Disabled.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

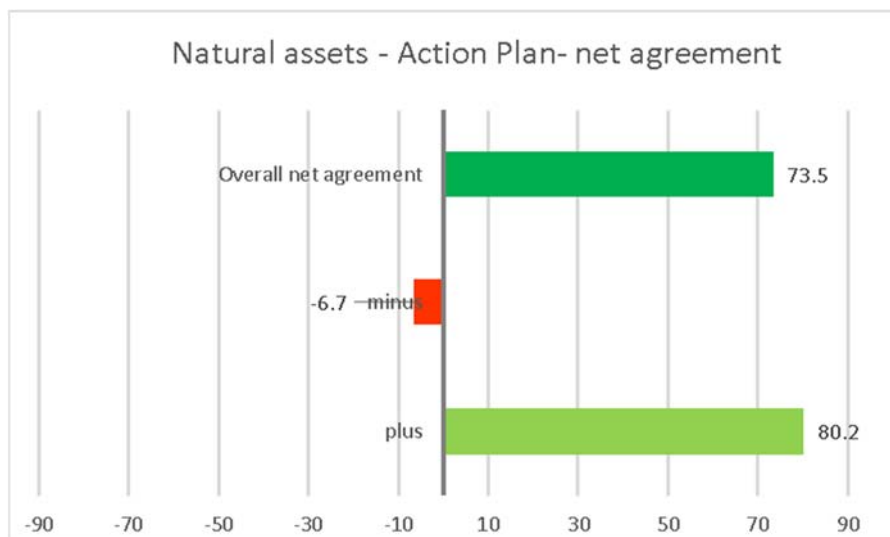
Action Plan

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 practices, 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
	5
More done to influence landowners to manage their land more in accordance with the demands of the climate and ecological emergency.	
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
	3
Need for new houses to be sustainable but also financially sustainable.	
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
	3
Ensure that there are a lot of wildlife corridors linking green spaces.	
Concern over new builds and developments.	3
Create community garden or green space that is sponsored by school or businesses.	3
	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.

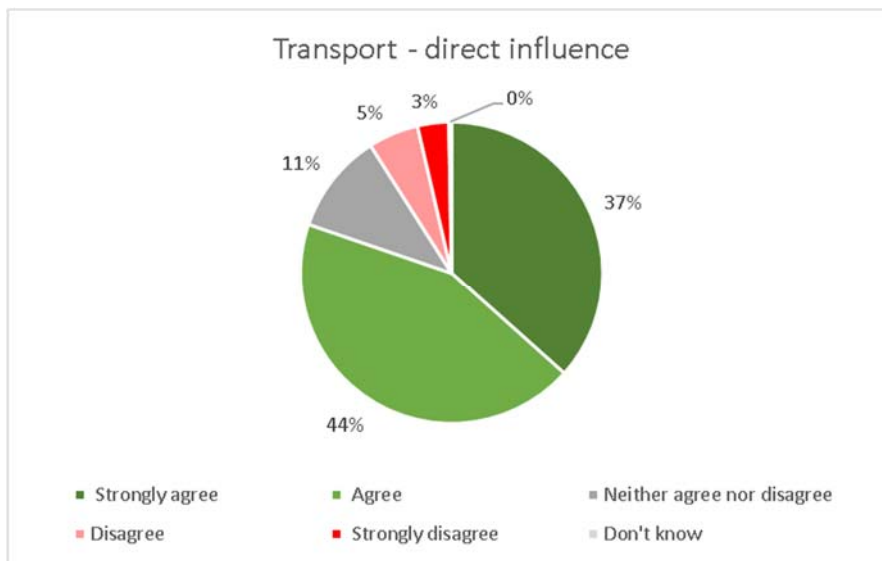
INFLUENCE & PARTNERSHIP

- 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. “

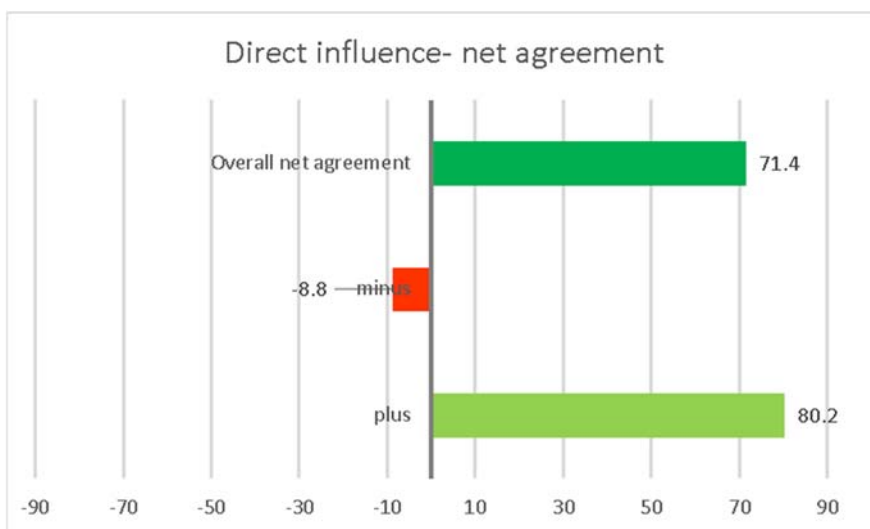
Transport - The table (above) is taken from the strategy and identifies the areas for action where we see Dorset Council can either directly impact, indirectly impact or only influence outcomes. Do you agree with what we have proposed?

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.



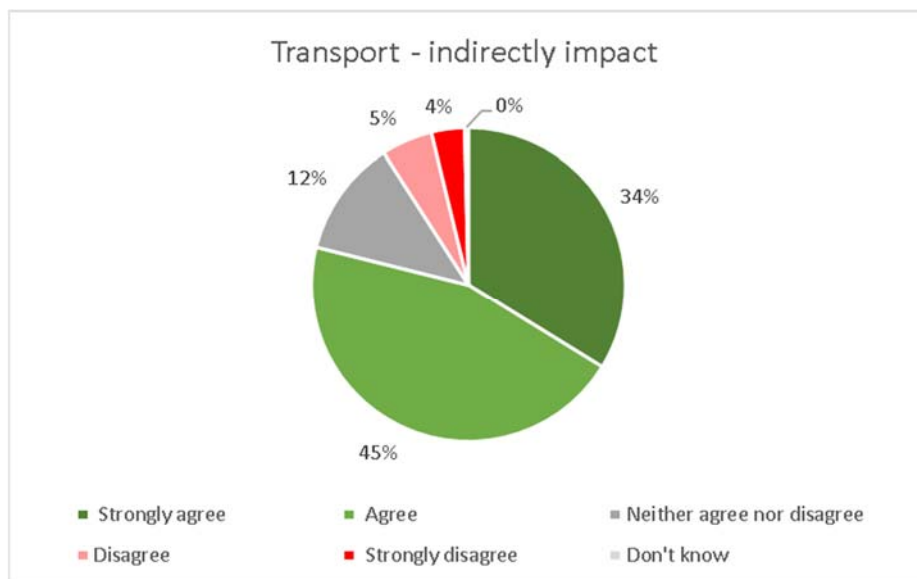
Transport - Directly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 80.2% minus 8.8% = plus 71.4

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

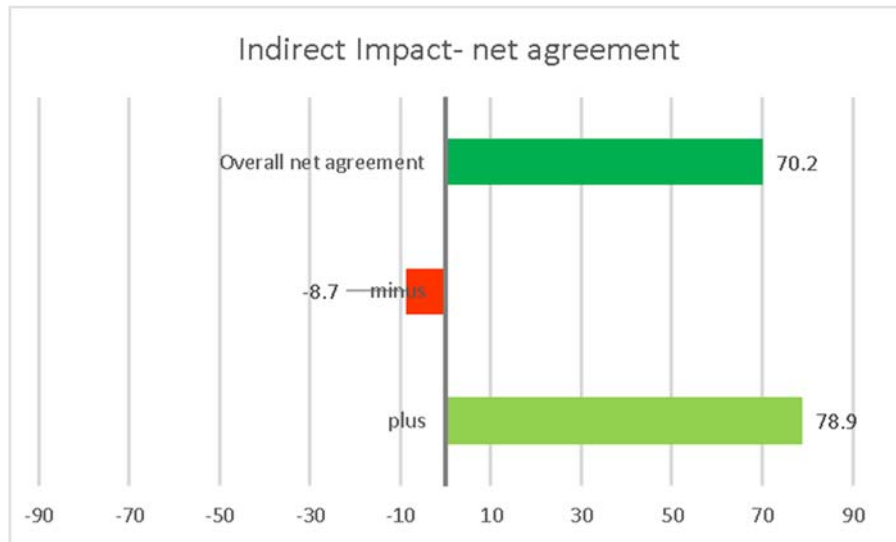
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on **Direct Impact – Transport**. This ranged from a very high 87.5 for Businesses down to 49.1 for Disabled. The overall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



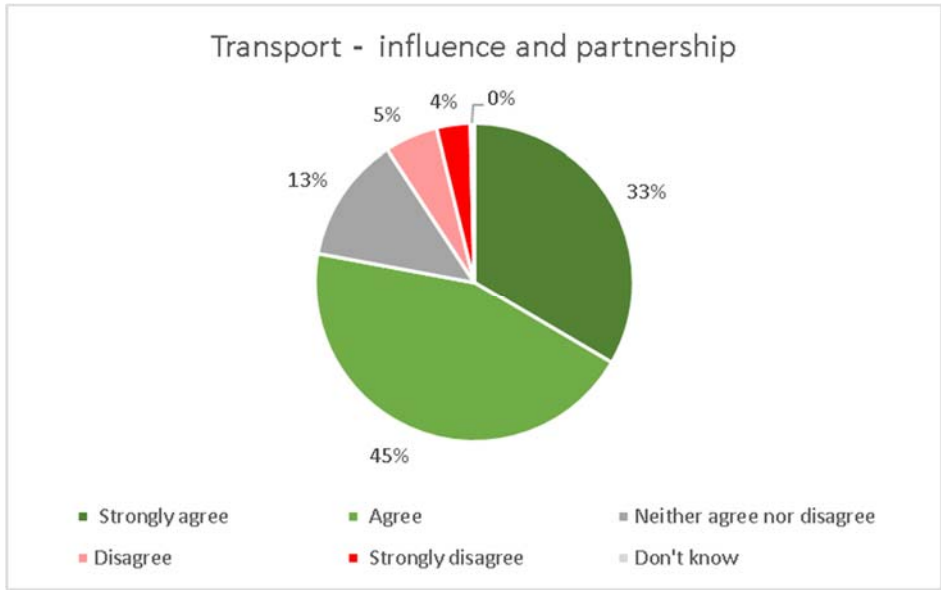
Transport - Indirectly Impact ~ Net Agreement = 78.9% minus 8.7% = plus 70.2

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

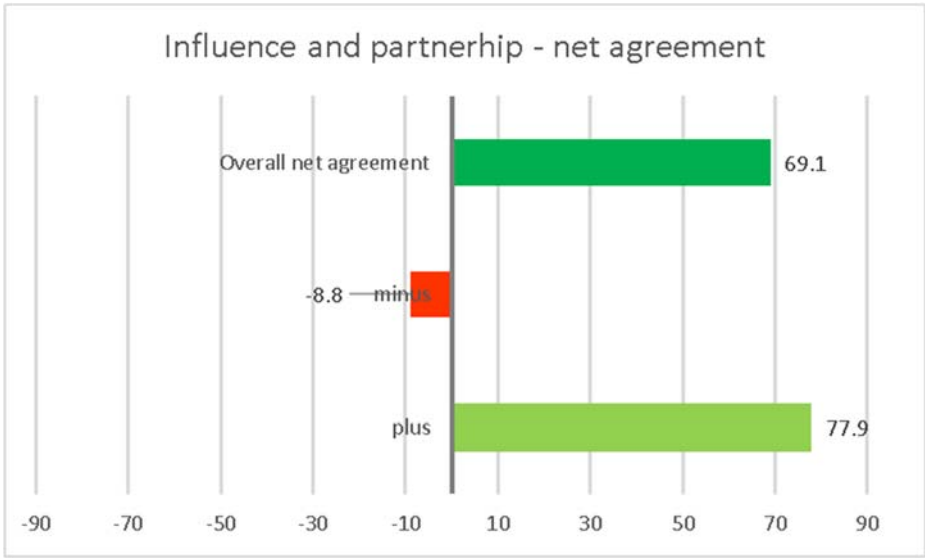
Looking at a wide range of respondent groups the above six in the table were selected and considered specifically for every question. The table shows net agreement to the question on **Indirectly Impact – Transport**. This ranged from a very high 87.5 for Businesses down to 40.4 for Disabled. The overall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

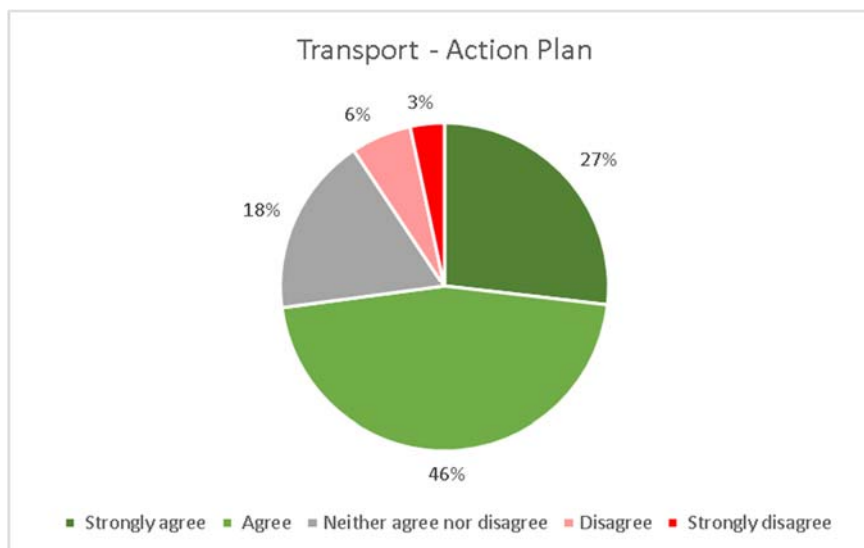
Response Group	Net Agreement
Businesses	87.5
Elected Members	83.3
Parish/Town Councils	72.0
Overall	69.1
Under 65's	67.9
Organisations	66.7
Disabled	42.2

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

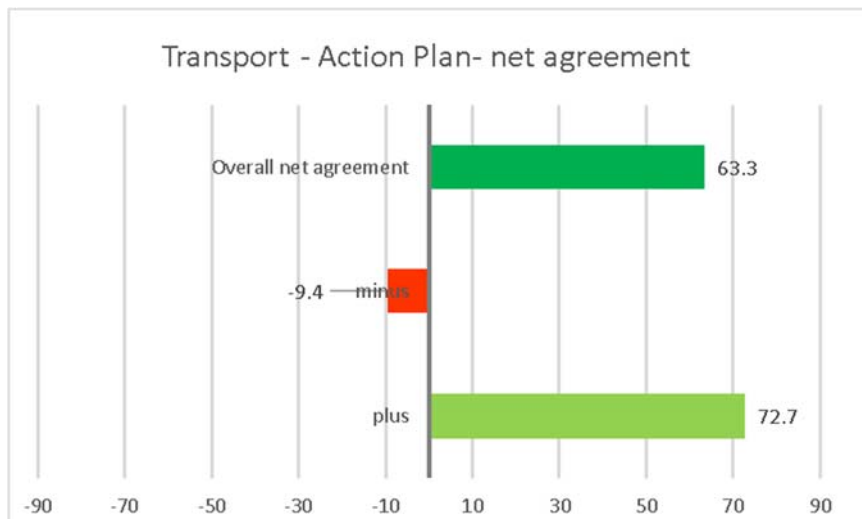
Action Plan

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

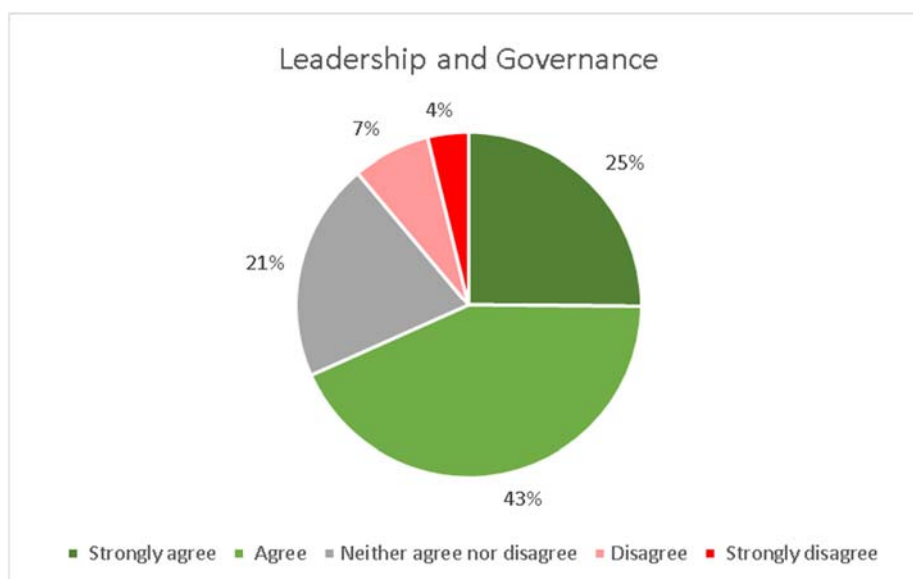
Taking action to address the Climate and Ecological Emergency will need a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing on skills and resources from across Dorset Council and wider partners. It will need to be part of the way we do things and embedded in the way we deliver our services. To ensure the Climate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

Leadership & Governance Actions

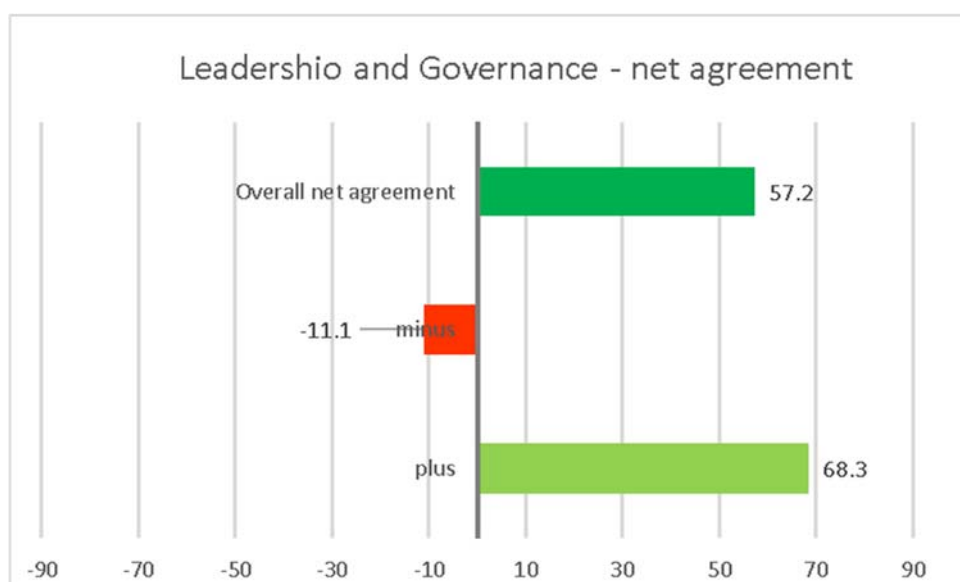
- Lobby government for additional resources and a supportive policy framework
- Actively input into national forums and consultations to encourage policy development in this area
- Review our structures to ensure governance at the highest level to take forward action across the Council
- Ensure enough 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

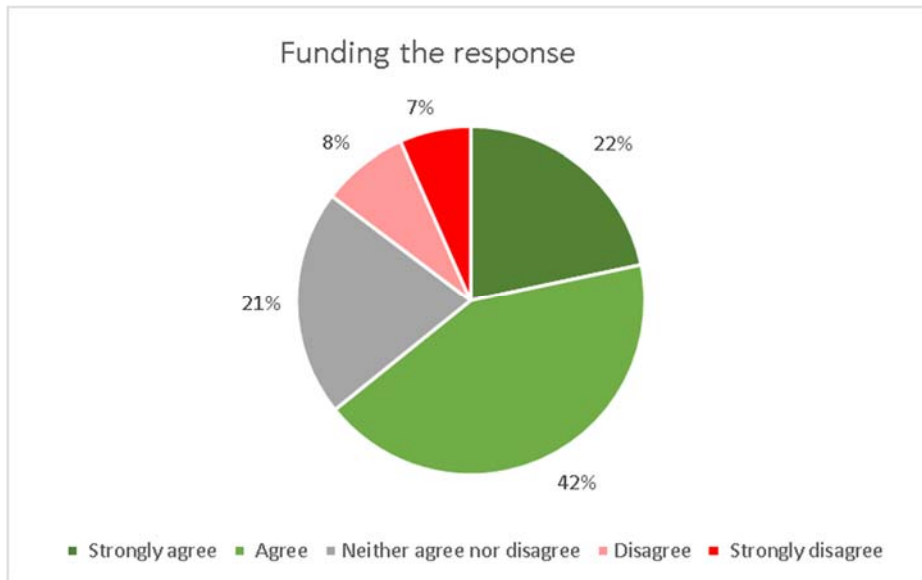
The survey said “Tackling the climate emergency will require significant investment at all levels of society. Dorset Council alone will need to invest many millions of pounds (over £100m) over the next 20- 30 years just to be-come a Carbon Neutral Council.

Funding the Response Actions

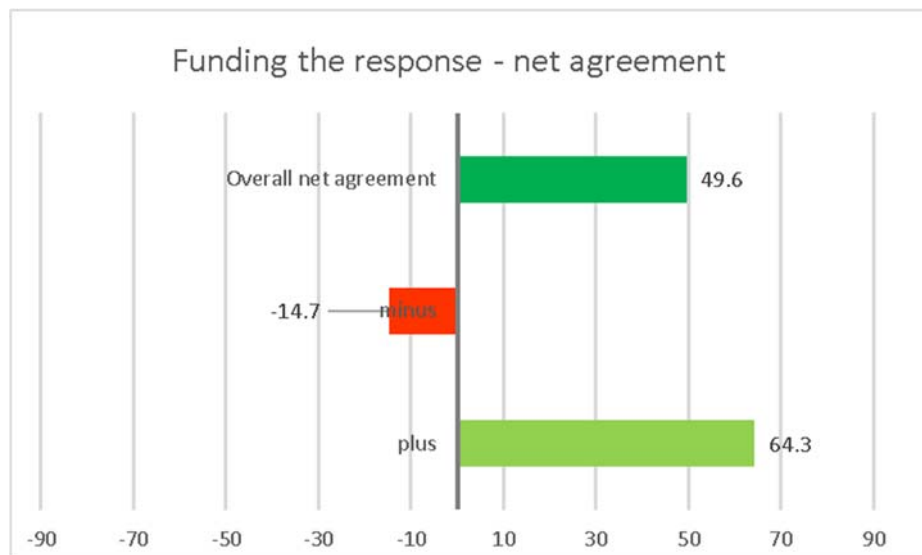
- We will develop a finance strategy to enable us to deliver this climate emergency response by identifying and implementing ways for our finance department to actively support climate change action. This includes establishing invest-to-save schemes, such as our transformation fund, capital receipts 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

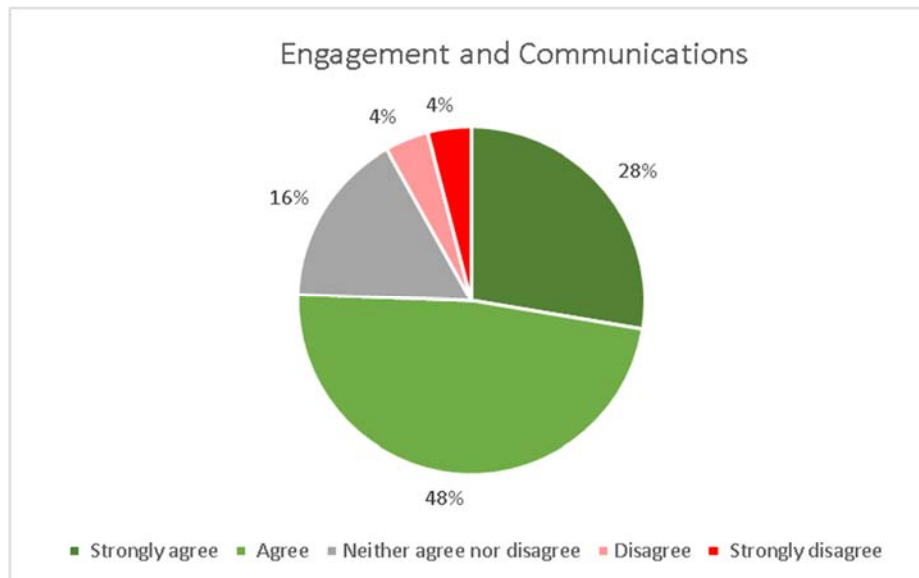
We will support Town and Parish Councils to develop and implement their organisation and area wide climate action plans. This is as well as helping them engage with residents to encourage community action and drive change at a grassroots community level. We will help to facilitate and support new and 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

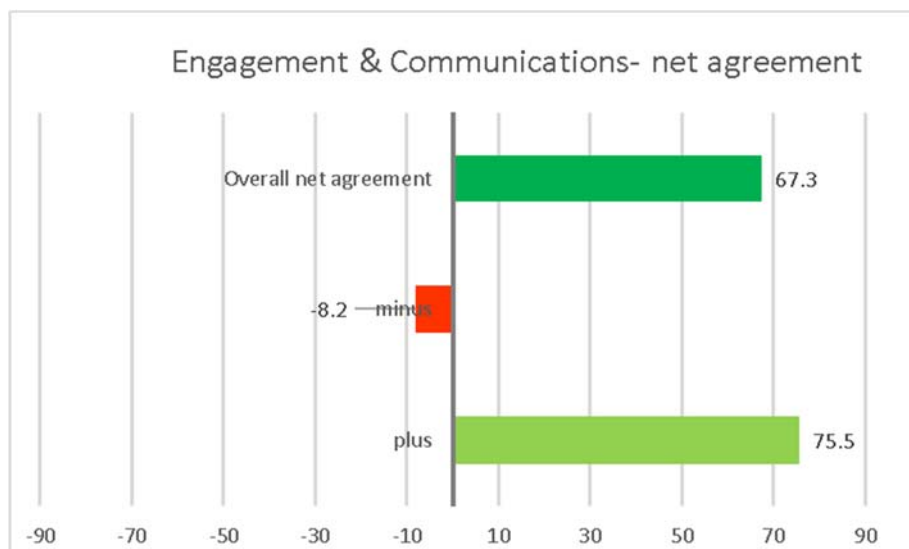
We will consult with residents and organisations on this strategy and plans as they develop, using existing and new consultation processes. We will build support from stakeholders and the wider public by informing and educating on the benefits and opportunities of acting on climate change and creating, 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 we 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?

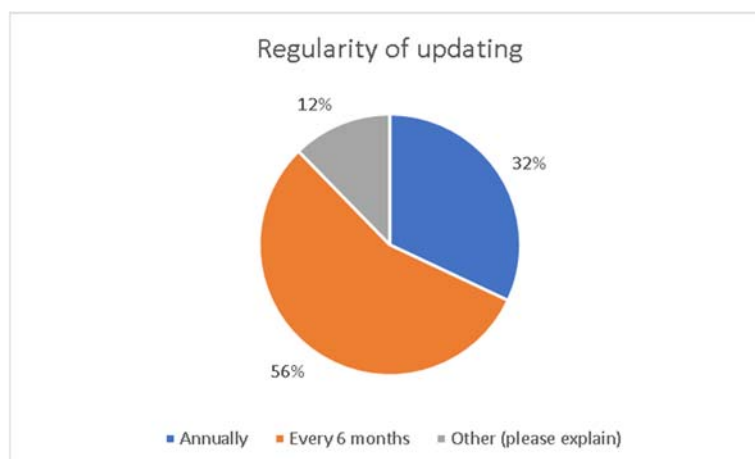
Overall responses	Yes	No
Number	943	149
% of all who responded	86.4%	13.6%



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.

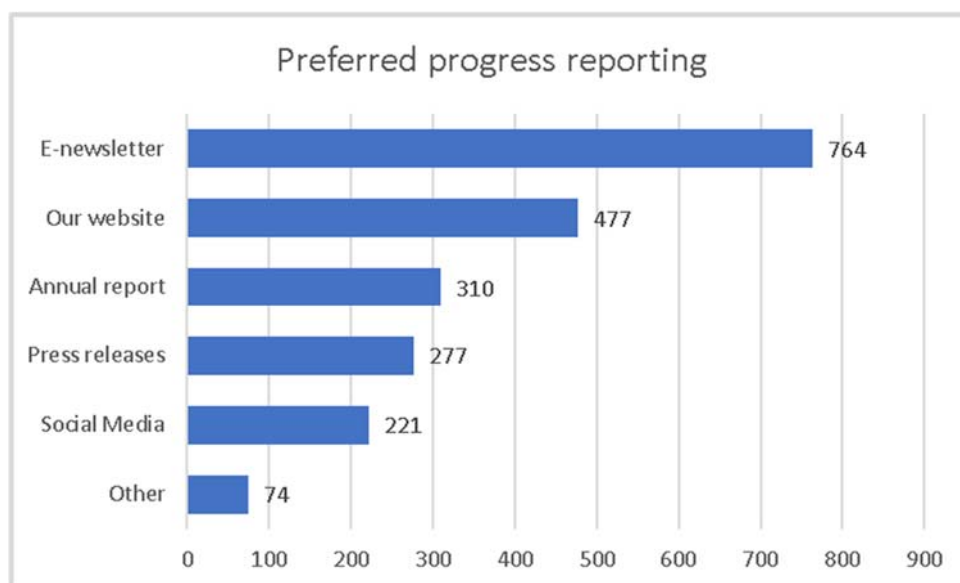
Other - 128 responses

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.