West Dorset partnership

West Dorset
Climate Change Strategy

a local framework for action





Adopted 2009

www.dorsetforyou.com/climatechange/west

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a local framework for action

Contents

Foreword

Climate change as a topic has risen in profile in the last couple of years, and is considered by some to be the single biggest threat to the future development of human civilisation.

Climate change is not just an environmental problem, it also has major economic, social and health consequences. A potential temperature rise of over 4 degrees will change the map of the world beyond recognition and affect millions of people, through rise in sea levels, flooding, and extreme weather events such as droughts and storms that are likely to occur more often. Nicholas Stern's "economics of climate change" (2006) demonstrated that the cost of swift action to reduce carbon emissions will be much smaller than trying to fix the problem at a later date.

Tackling climate change together will benefit the local community, our environment, and will help support the aim of the West Dorset Partnership to promote more environmentally sustainable lifestyle choices.

With the increases in fuel prices and the general cost of living there is an added incentive for reducing our carbon emissions. We can save money on fuel bills (in our homes and travelling) and we can support the local economy by buying local produce and using local suppliers (which also reduces food miles). Where possible we can grow our own food at home or in local allotments, saving money, food miles and gaining health benefits.

In a rural area like West Dorset it is recognised that many people have to use a private car. Where possible if we can walk or cycle, especially for short journeys, we can get healthier, save money, reduce congestion and carbon emissions. If we can begin to move to renewable energy sources (that produce less carbon emissions), and improve our energy efficiency, we can change the way we live and improve the quality of life in West Dorset now and in the future.

If every resident and organisation in West Dorset decides to play a part in cutting our carbon footprint, the effect will be considerable. We do not have to reduce our quality of life, but we do have to change the way we live.

Whatever your views on the causes of climate change we feel there are real benefits in trying to reduce our emissions and plan for the impacts of climate change. The actions contained in this strategy will help the environment and will also help West Dorset's residents, visitors and businesses, socially and financially.

David Webb
Chair of the West Dorset Partnership

Robert Gould
Leader West Dorset District Council

Introduction

"There is still time to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, if we act now and act internationally. Governments, businesses and individuals all need to work together to respond to the challenge."
Sir Nicholas Stern, 2006[1]

Why produce a climate change strategy?

1.1 Globally, the ten warmest years on record have occurred since 1997. As a result of climate change, what would once have been an exceptionally unusual year has now become quite normal.

1.2 Similarly, sea levels have risen at an average rate of 1.8mm per year over 1961 to 2003 and at a higher rate of about 3.1mm per year from 1993 onwards (whether this will continue at this rate is as yet unclear). This is mainly because of the water expanding in the oceans from increased temperatures, but also comes from the melting of the glaciers, ice caps and the polar ice sheets.

Existing trends from 1960[2]	Predicted climate change for the 2050s[3]
Temperature	
o Annual average daily mean temperature in the South West has increased by 1.37°C. o The increase in average daily mean temperature has been larger in winter (1.72°C) than in summer (1.41°C).	o Annual warming of 1.0 to 2.5°C o Greater warming in summer and autumn than in winter and spring o Years as warm as 1999 (1.2°C hotter than average) more common
Rainfall - wetter winters and drier summers	
o There has been increased precipitation in the South West, particularly in autumn (+ 28.6 per cent), and winter decrease (15.9 per cent) in the summer (- 8.8 per cent). o Heavy down pours have increased by approximately 5 per cent.	• Winters becoming wetter (5 - 15 per cent) • Summers becoming drier (15 - 30 per cent) • Heavy rainfall in winter becoming more common • Summers as dry as 1995 (37 per cent drier than average) becoming more common • Winter and spring precipitation becoming more variable • Snowfall totals decreasing significantly
Frost	**Cloud Cover**
o The average annual number of days of air frost has decreased by 20.9 days	o Reduction in summer and autumn cloud o Small increase in winter cloud cover
Sea level and coastal erosion	
o Sea level has risen by around 1mm each year, and there are indications that the increase has been at a faster rate than this in the 1990s and 2000s. The nature of land movement in the South West (where land levels are generally getting lower through time) is likely to enhance the effect of rising sea levels.	o Sea levels in the South West rises of between 14 - 18cm o Coastal sites will become more at risk of tidal flooding, sites at high risk include Black Ven / Lyme Regis and Golden Cap, sites at medium risk include Burton Bradstock[4]

1 Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change, 2006
2 Jenkins, G.J., Perry, M.C., and Prior, M.J.0 (2007). The climate of the United Kingdom and recent trends. Met Office Hadley Centre, Exeter, UK
3 South West Climate Change impacts scoping study "Warming to the idea" 2003
4 UK Climate Change Projections, Shifting shores in the South West, National Trust, 2008

1.3 As well as impacting on our lifestyles, these changes could threaten the wider, natural environment.

- Many species (plant and animal) could be lost as they may not be able to migrate or adapt quickly enough to survive, with those species at the southern breeding limit of their range most likely to be affected
- The warming of the ocean could result in significant losses of indigenous species and cause the cold water cod populations to fall
- Some potential pests (such as bark beetles, the green spruce aphid, grey squirrels and deer populations) may thrive and cause significant depletion of rare and more common plants and animals that we see in the local countryside.

1.4 Aside from the discussions relating to the causes of climate change, all the actions set out within the strategy will help with our transition away from our currently oil dependent society and start to address the situation of peak oil. This means that in the western economies, which are dependent on oil, demand is increasing, yet global production of oil has peaked and is starting to drop away. This has wide ranging impacts on society through events we have begun to witness such as rising fuel prices both for transport and in the home, and escalating food and other costs. The lack of alternatives to fossil fuel based sources of energy pushes up prices, but also raises concerns over the security of supply of our energy, which is generally outside of our control. We need to become more self-sufficient in terms of energy. In addition, increased flooding and erosion that have been witnessed over the last few years, both locally and nationally, illustrate the need to adapt to climatic changes and weather events that are already occurring. This strategy aims to achieve both these objectives.

1.5 In 2007 West Dorset District Council signed up to the Nottingham Declaration[5]. The Nottingham Declaration is a voluntary pledge for local authorities to address the issues of climate change. It represents a high-level, broad statement of commitment for a council to make to its community. It now has over 300 councils as signatories. As part of the Nottingham Declaration the council committed to producing a strategy to reduce carbon emissions and the impact of climate change.

How we produced the strategy

1.6 West Dorset District Council is a member of the West Dorset Partnership, a partnership of public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations working together to improve the quality of life of the area. The partnership recognised that it would be more effective to produce a climate change strategy that is for the whole community, not just the council and its services. The development of the strategy also supports many of the aims set out in the West Dorset Community Plan 2006-2010. The West Dorset Partnership therefore agreed to lead the development of this strategy. A steering group of West Dorset Partnership members was formed to develop the strategy, and the partnership signed up to the Dorset Climate Change Coalition to ensure the same messages are being given across the county to avoid confusion.

1.7 Climate change is a global issue and as you will see from the following chapters a lot of work is already being undertaken to address many of the issues in the district. This strategy focuses on those key actions that will make a real difference in the district. In some areas this may mean joining up with or supporting the delivery of other strategies, and in others areas leading by example. It also places a lot of emphasis on helping the wider community understand the issues and how to act in ways that reduce our negative impact on climate change and prepare for future change, including access to funding and demonstration projects.

1.8 To develop this draft strategy a series of work-shops were held to discuss the issues and possible actions on the themes of energy,

[5] Nottingham Declaration and Energy Savings Trust www.est.org.uk

waste, transport and travel, natural habitats and resources. Businesses were contacted to ask what support they would value to help tackle climate change and the West Dorset Youth Council held a workshop to look at the issues. Local people were given the opportunity to give their views on what should be included in the strategy at the Big Green Day in Dorchester, at the Bridport Energy Day and at Sherborne Farmers Market. Consultation on a draft climate change strategy took place from October 2008 to January 2009. All the comments and suggestions were considered, changes made to the strategy, and this document was adopted by the West Dorset Partnership and West Dorset District Council in April - July 2009.

How this document works

Mitigation - prevent climate change from getting worse by reducing our carbon dioxide emissions
Adaptation - accept that some changes will occur and take action to deal with the implications

1.9 The following two chapters include further information on climate change, and how this strategy links with wider programmes, and what local targets we are aiming to meet. The next part of the strategy is split into three sections to help mitigate against climate change (domestic, commercial, and transport sectors), and one section to address actions to adapt to the impacts of climate change (although it is recognised that these issues overlap). Each section includes:

- a brief background to the issues
- what you have told us - the quotes included are from the consultation events that have helped develop the plan
- some key issues and challenges
- opportunities on which this strategy can build.

The final section includes an action plan that will help tackle many of the key issues and challenges identified. The potential actions, many of which were put forward through the workshops and consultation, have been assessed in terms of their potential impact on climate change, and the sectors they addressed, to help prioritise resources and set targets for completion. Links to other strategies and plans have also been made, to help us understand where we can work together effectively.

1.10 The strategy includes a glossary and resources section at the end to explain terms that may not be familiar and highlights where further information is available.

Monitoring

1.11 Whilst this document sets out the long-term strategy for action on climate change in West Dorset, it is proposed that progress on the actions and targets will be monitored and reported annually through the West Dorset Partnership meetings. This should identify those actions where insufficient progress has been made and further focus is required The strategy itself will be reviewed either if it becomes clear that sufficient progress is not being made against the targets, or when the actions are largely complete and new ones need to be brought forward. More information on targets and monitoring is given in section 3.

2. Climate change information, links to other strategies

"The scientific evidence is now overwhelming: climate change presents very serious global risks, and it demands an urgent global response."

Sir Nicholas Stern, 2006[6]

2.1 Climate change is the term used to describe any long-term changes or fluctuations in weather patterns, including changes in temperature, rainfall, cloud cover or wind direction. Climate change happens naturally due to a variety of factors, such as changes in the earth's orbit around the sun and the output of solar radiation.

2.2 The "greenhouse effect", is a natural phenomenon that keeps the earth warm. It occurs when certain "greenhouse gases" such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane and nitrous oxide trap heat in the earth's atmosphere keeping temperatures approximately 30°C higher than they would be without the presence of the gases.

2.3 The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased by 40 per cent since the industrial revolution, and reached 387 parts per million (ppm) in February 2009, the highest for at least the last 650,000 years[7]. This is largely due to the burning of carbon rich fossil fuels and deforestation[8].

2.4 This increase in carbon dioxide concentrations is causing an accelerated "global warming" resulting in significant changes to the earth's climate.

Links to other actions and strategies

Global Action

2.5 As climate change is a global issue, it is important that work to tackle carbon emissions and address climate change is led internationally. The issue was first discussed at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. It was here that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) was proposed to mitigate the threat of climate change. Whilst it was signed by 189 countries, it failed to set binding targets and has therefore had limited effect. This then led to the development of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 which came into force after being ratified by the 55th country in 2005. The protocol sets legally binding carbon emission reduction targets for all signatories. The UK's target is 12.5 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010[9]. However, there were some notably absent countries that chose not to ratify. More recently delegates from across the globe met in Montreal to try and draft a stronger replacement for the protocol, which is due to expire in 2012.

National Action

2.6 The UK Climate Change Act 2008, sets further stringent targets for the UK to go beyond those set under the Kyoto agreement. The aim is to achieve 80 per cent cut in carbon emissions by 2050 from the 1990 baseline, with an interim target of at least 26 per cent reduction by 2020[10]. The 2008 Act also places a duty on Government to produce an Adaptation Policy Programme, to direct public authorities and statutory undertakers. The UK's international political commitments are currently aimed at avoiding a 2°C temperature rise, however in August 2008, the Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)'s Chief Scientific Advisor stressed the need for Government to develop an adaptation strategy which acknowledged the now very real risk that global temperature could rise by 4°C reflecting an increasing consensus that we must "mitigate for 2 degrees; adapt for four".

6 Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change, 2006
7 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US Dept of Commerce http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/
8 http://www.oursouthwest.com/climate/impacts.htm
9 Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
10 UK Climate Change Act 2008

National Indicators

2.7 The Government has recently developed a new set of national indicators (NIs) to measure local authority performance across the broad range of services and areas. Four of these are of particular relevance to this strategy:

- NI 185: CO_2 reductions from local authority operations
- NI 186: Per capita reduction in CO_2 emissions from the district
- NI 187: Tackling fuel poverty - the number of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating
- NI 188: Planning to adapt to climate change

Regional Action

2.8 Regional action on climate change is delivered through a number of different strategies all of which feed down to local work and action at the county and district levels. The South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership (SWCCIP) was established in 2001 to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change and consider how the south west should adapt to these effects. Its mission is "to investigate, inform and advise on the environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change in south west England; and to develop and promote sustainable adaptation responses". The scoping study produced by SWCCIP in 2003, "Warming to the Idea",[11] sets out the projected long term impacts of climate change for the south west and identifies both the opportunities and threats that climate change presents across a number of key sectors.

2.9 The first South West Climate Change Action Plan was launched in September 2008. The Plan was developed by the South West Regional Assembly, the South West Regional Development Agency, the Environment Agency, the Government Office of the South West and Natural England. The Plan focuses on the immediate practical, regional action up to 2011 that will be most effective in reducing our vulnerability to climate change and reducing our emissions.[12]

Dorset's Strategic Framework for Climate Change

2.10 There are a wide range of countywide documents that contain actions that contribute towards the mitigation and adaptation of climate change as well as meeting other aims and objectives. Dorset County Council along with other partner organisations has been working for a number of years to establish a strategic approach to climate change mitigation across the county. The Dorset Local Transport Plan (LTP), the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Renewable Energy Strategy and the draft Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Energy Efficiency Strategy set out strategic aims and actions to reduce carbon emissions from homes, businesses, the public sector and transport countywide. The county council are soon to undertake the production of a countywide adaptation strategy, to complement the existing mitigation strategies, in partnership with the district and borough councils (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Links to other strategies[13]

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Climate Change Act 2008</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">South West Regional Strategy</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole Climate Change Strategy</td></tr>
<tr><td>Renewable Energy Strategy</td><td>Energy Efficiency Strategy</td><td>Adaption Strategy</td><td>Local Transport Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">West Dorset Partnership Climate Change Strategy</td></tr>
</table>

Where this strategy focuses

2.11 This West Dorset Climate Change Strategy seeks to build on international, national and regional action, and the county-wide strategies already in place in Dorset, and translate these actions into delivery at the local level.

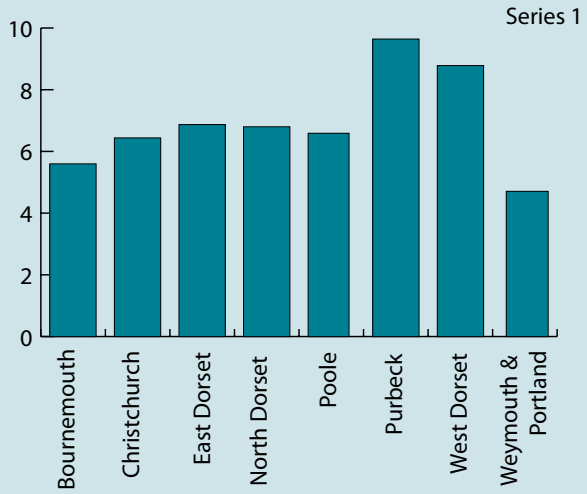
11 Warming to the Idea: Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change in the South West (South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership, 2003)
12 The Climate Change Action Plan For The South West 2008 – 2010 (South West Regional Assembly)
13 A matrix showing how the actions of this strategy link with other strategies is also provided in Appendix 2

3. Setting a target for West Dorset

Where do we start from?

3.1 The year (baseline) from which we will measure our performance is 2005, this is to keep our data and targets in line with those in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Energy Efficiency Strategy.

Figure 2: 2005 per person CO_2 emissions



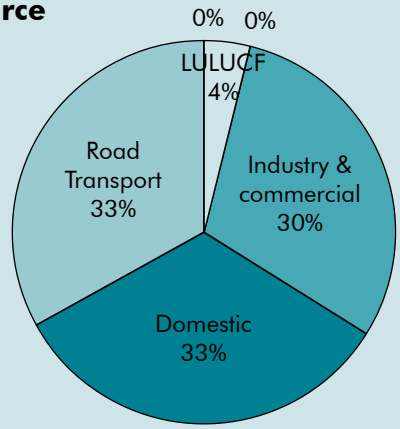
3.2 During 2005, West Dorset emitted 840,000 tonnes of CO_2[14], the third highest level in Dorset behind the unitary authorities of Poole and Bournemouth (see Figure 3). This equates to 8.78 tonnes per person, the second highest in Dorset behind Purbeck[15] (see figure 3).

3.3 The most likely reason for our area producing comparatively high levels of CO_2 is the fact that the district is predominantly rural, with people having to travel further to go to work, schools, shops and other services. In addition West Dorset has high numbers of detached, older dwellings, which require more energy to heat.

3.4 Prior to finalising this strategy, the government published 2006 data, which showed that total emissions in West Dorset have increased by 1.1 per cent to 849,000 tonnes, whilst emissions per person have increased 0.6 per cent to 8.83 tonnes. This shows that without an active strategy and actions, the district's CO_2 emissions will continue to increase.

3.5 The emissions of CO_2 were made up of roughly equal amounts from domestic use, transport, and industry / commerce. It is therefore important that we ensure our actions focus on these three sectors. A small proportion of overall CO_2 emissions (4 per cent or 38,000 tonnes) comes from changes in land use[16].

Figure 3: 2005 CO_2 Emissions by Source



What should we strive to achieve?

TARGET: For West Dorset to achieve at least a 30 per cent reduction in total carbon emissions by 2020, relative to 2005

3.6 A target of a 30 per cent reduction in total carbon emissions from 2005 levels by 2020 has been set for this strategy. This target has been derived from the targets specified in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Energy Efficiency Strategy, which is based on the target in the Climate Change Act 2008.

3.7 The government expects that current national programmes, supported at a local level, should achieve a 20 per cent reduction in CO_2 emissions by 2020, relative to 2005. This leaves West Dorset to achieve a 10 per

[14] Local and Regional CO_2 Emissions Estimates for 2005-6 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globatmos/galocalghg.htm
[15] Communities and individuals can calculate their carbon footprint by using the CO_2 calculator provided by The Dorset Climate Change Coalition at www.dorsetclimate.org.uk
[16] Land use change is included in the table to give a fuller picture of carbon emissions locally, however this data is based on historic activities, and are outside the scope of this strategy.

cent reduction independent of national programmes to reach the 30 per cent target.

3.8 In addition to the 2020 target, it is useful to set milestones to achieve along the way. Some changes may take more time to make a measurable difference, and we don't expect to make a 2 per cent reduction every year from the start. So we are aiming to make a 4 per cent difference in the first 5 years, rising to 17 per cent by 2015 and rising more rapidly to meet the 30 per cent target in the following 5 years.

Mitigation Target Milestones

Total CO_2 emissions		
Year	**Reduction from 2005**	**Total CO_2 emissions (tonnes)**
2010	4 per cent	806,400
2015	17 per cent	697,200
2020	30 per cent	588,000

3.9 Progress against the CO_2 reduction targets will be monitored using figures published annually by DEFRA.

Adaptation Target Milestones

3.10 Preparing for climate change is, however, something we don't want to leave to the last minute. Therefore the targets for producing a comprehensive action plan are more immediate.

3.11 This too will be done in three stages:

Adaptation		
Year	**Target**	**Explanation**
2009	Level 1	The council has made a public commitment to identify and manage climate related risk. It has undertaken a local risk based assessment of significant vulnerabilities and opportunities. And it has communicated these potential vulnerabilities to partners.
2010	Level 2	The council has undertaken a comprehensive Risk Assessment, identified the most effective adaptive responses, and begun implementing responses in some priority areas.
2011	Level 3	The council has developed an Action Plan and has begun implementing adaptive responses in all priority areas.

3.12 Progress against these targets will be monitored annually as part of the reporting process on National Indicator 188: Planning to Adapt to Climate Change. This measures progress on assessing and managing climate risks and opportunities, and incorporating appropriate action into local authority and partners' strategic planning.

TARGET: For West Dorset to have produced a Comprehensive Action Plan (Level 3[17]) to prepare for the risks and opportunities posed by the impacts of climate change by 2011

[17] Adapting to Climate Change, Guidance Notes for NI188

4. Reducing emissions from homes and the community

"Each and every one of us can make changes to the way we live our lives and become part of the solution [to climate change]."

Al Gore, "An Inconvenient Truth" (2006)

Best Practice Example

Bridport TLC

Bridport TLC is a community recycling project which is developing sustainable waste and recycling initiatives alongside local schools and businesses. It is a volunteer based group that provides solutions to improving our local environment and contributing to a sustainable local economy.

Some of the services provided by Bridport TLC include:

- Local Waste collections of recyclable cardboard, paper, plastic wrappings
- Free collections or receipt of waste vegetable oil
- Supply of B100 bio diesel made from waste vegetable oil
- Waste analysis, small business waste consultancy
- Energy-saving consultation and free low energy light bulbs
- Recycling services for community events and small festivals

Currently they estimate that their activities contribute to reducing local landfill by over three tons per week, and reduce CO_2 emissions by 60 tonnes per annum through providing bio diesel, rickshaws for business waste collection and passenger taxi use, and the provision of repaired and recycled bicycles.

What you've told us

"Community based local energy centres to include all power sources, i.e. wind, biomass, ground source heat pumps, wave and solar" - Developer Consultation

Background

4.1 Domestic CO_2 emissions in 2005 in West Dorset were the third highest in the county, accounting for 277,000 tonnes[18]. This equates to a figure of 2.89 tonnes of CO_2 per occupied household (the highest in Dorset and compares with an average of 2.67 tonnes for Dorset, see Figure 4). This is in part due to the fact that the district has high numbers of detached, older dwellings in rural locations off the main gas network. Energy from electricity off the national grid primarily comes from burning coal, which has by far the highest carbon emissions (over 1,000gCO_2/kWh) compared to oil (at around 650gCO_2/kWh) and gas (around 500gCO_2/kWh). Renewable and low carbon sources produce a fraction of the carbon (at less than 100gCO_2/kWh)[19]. Emissions due to domestic use increased to 282 tonnes CO_2 in 2006. Sources of fuel remained relatively constant in 2006, however gas increased by 1 per cent, whilst solid fuel decreased by the same percentage.

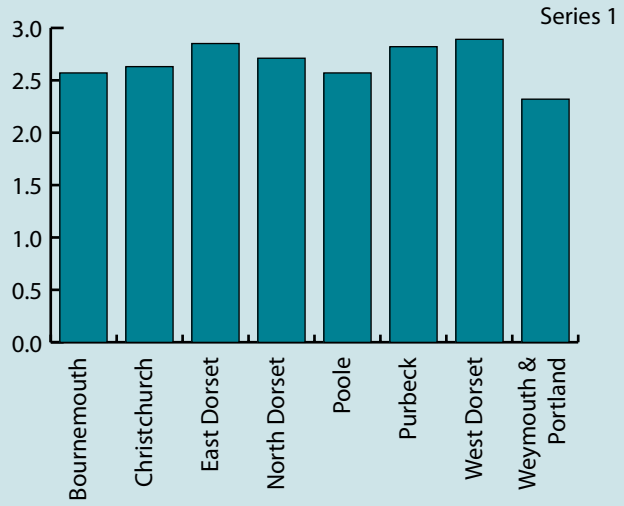
What you've told us

"More advice about buying local food - people don't realise it can actually be cheaper" - Youth Council Consultation.

[18] Local and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions Estimates for 2005-6 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globatmos/galocalghg.htm18

[19] All these figures take into account the entire lifecycle impact (including the souring of materials, any manufacturing and transportation as well as the final use and disposal.

Figure 4 Domestic CO_2 emissions per person



4.2 A Private Sector House Condition Survey (2007) undertaken for West Dorset District Council highlighted that there were approximately 4,800 homes (10 per cent) in the district that could benefit from having loft insulation, 16,300 homes (35 per cent) could benefit from cavity wall insulation and 9,400 homes (20 per cent) could benefit from double-glazing.

4.3 The district has 13.3 per cent of the population living in fuel poverty (i.e. those who need to spend more than 10 per cent of income on fuel to maintain adequate space heating and hot water). This is above the national level of 10 per cent. 5,690 homes (12 per cent) in the district have a poor energy performance rating (a SAP rating of less than 35)[20].

What you've told us
"Greater awareness of information on insulation grants needed" - Sherborne Farmers Market

Renewable Energy

4.4 The Regional Spatial Strategy has a draft target of 64-84 MW (megawatts) of renewable electricity for the whole of Dorset by 2010 - current installed capacity is estimated at 12.6 MW. In 2007, West Dorset had the highest number of renewable installations in the county. The Government has also removed the need for planning consent for some small-scale renewable energy systems, such as solar photovoltaic or solar thermal systems, ground source heat pumps, water source heat pumps and the flues for a biomass heating or combined heat and power system (although there are exceptions to this, such as Listed Buildings and where visible from a highway in a Conservation Area).

Waste

4.5 The transport and disposal of waste releases carbon and other greenhouse gases. During 2007-08 West Dorset residents produced 36,407 tonnes of waste (378kg per person, compared to 413.4kg in 2005-06), 30 per cent of this was recycled and 0.47 per cent was composted[21]. This made West Dorset the second highest waste producing district within Dorset (excluding Bournemouth and Poole) and the second lowest recycling, composting and reuse district in Dorset. The remaining 70 per cent was sent to landfill[22]. Waste analysis over the last two years shows that 28 per cent of the material sent to landfill was either garden waste or compostable food waste that could have been home composted, and therefore diverted from landfill. Had this waste been home composted, the recycling rate for the district would have been 60 per cent.

4.6 Kerbside recycling is now available to all homes in West Dorset, and residents can recycle six material types - cans, paper, card, batteries and mobile phones. Recent consultation on the draft strategy highlighted the desire for plastics recycling to be available within kerbside recycling schemes. However, West Dorset District Council has undertaken a review of recycling and determined it is not currently economically or environmentally feasible to collect plastics as part of the kerbside collections. Plastic packaging actually prolongs the shelf life of

[20] The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is the methodology adopted by Government calculating the energy performance of dwellings. A SAP rating of 65 or over represents best practice, those houses with a SAP rating of less than 35 are considered to pose a high risk of the occupier suffering ill health due to excess cold.
[21] Published figures based on weighbridge tickets
[22] A draft review of the joint municipal waste management strategy for Dorset, 2008

perishable foods, thereby reducing wastage at supermarkets and in the home. It is relatively energy efficient to produce (unlike glass) as well as being light (reducing transport costs and emissions). In terms of this strategy, it is considered more important to focus on reducing unnecessary packaging, and reducing the amount of biodegradable products going to landfill, which produce greenhouse gases when they decompose.

What you've told us
"Encourage more use of local wood for fuel" - Big Green Day

New Homes

4.7 There is a greater expectation that new homes will be built to higher energy efficiency standards. There were 11 EcoHomes "excellent" built on the first two phases of Poundbury, which were designed to achieve high levels of solar gain, have a high thermal mass and use materials such as sheep's wool for loft insulation. Although the homes were more expensive, they all sold off-plan before other similar homes without the improvements. Five homes are under development in Bridport, which will achieve code for sustainable homes level 5. This requires the home to have a 100 per cent improvement in carbon emissions over current Building Regulation standards.

4.8 While it is important that new housing meets these improved standards, the relatively small number of new developments completed each year means that more effort should be focused on improving the energy efficiency of the existing housing stock. Nearly one third (31 per cent of private homes) were built before 1919.

Key issues and challenges

- The district has an above average proportion of people of retirement age or above, who can be particularly susceptible to fuel poverty. This is because they often live on fixed incomes and in under-occupied homes (i.e. staying in the family home) which are expensive to heat on a single income.
- House prices in the district are high in comparison to local incomes. Improvements to the environmental performance of homes will inevitably increase costs at the outset making them less affordable, however over time the homes will be cheaper to run.
- Many homes are off mains gas, are listed (protected through planning controls because of their historic value), or have solid walls or attic rooms. This makes it more difficult to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions.
- The proportion of buildings built to high environmental standards is still significantly small and needs to be improved.
- Although there has been a significant increase in small-scale renewable energy installations over the past few years there have been no large scale installations. It is unlikely that Dorset will meet its renewable energy targets set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy.
- National grid electricity transmission losses can be up to 70 per cent, whereas local renewable schemes have virtually no transmission losses.
- Waste production in the district is higher than the rest of Dorset.
- Average composting levels are low, resulting in a high proportion of compostable waste being sent to landfill, creating greenhouse gas emissions.

What you've told us
"Litter bins in busier places should have separate compartments for recyclables (can, paper, plastics etc)" - Sherborne Farmers Market

Opportunities

- A number of homes can still benefit from energy efficiency measures[23].
- Improving energy efficiency within homes

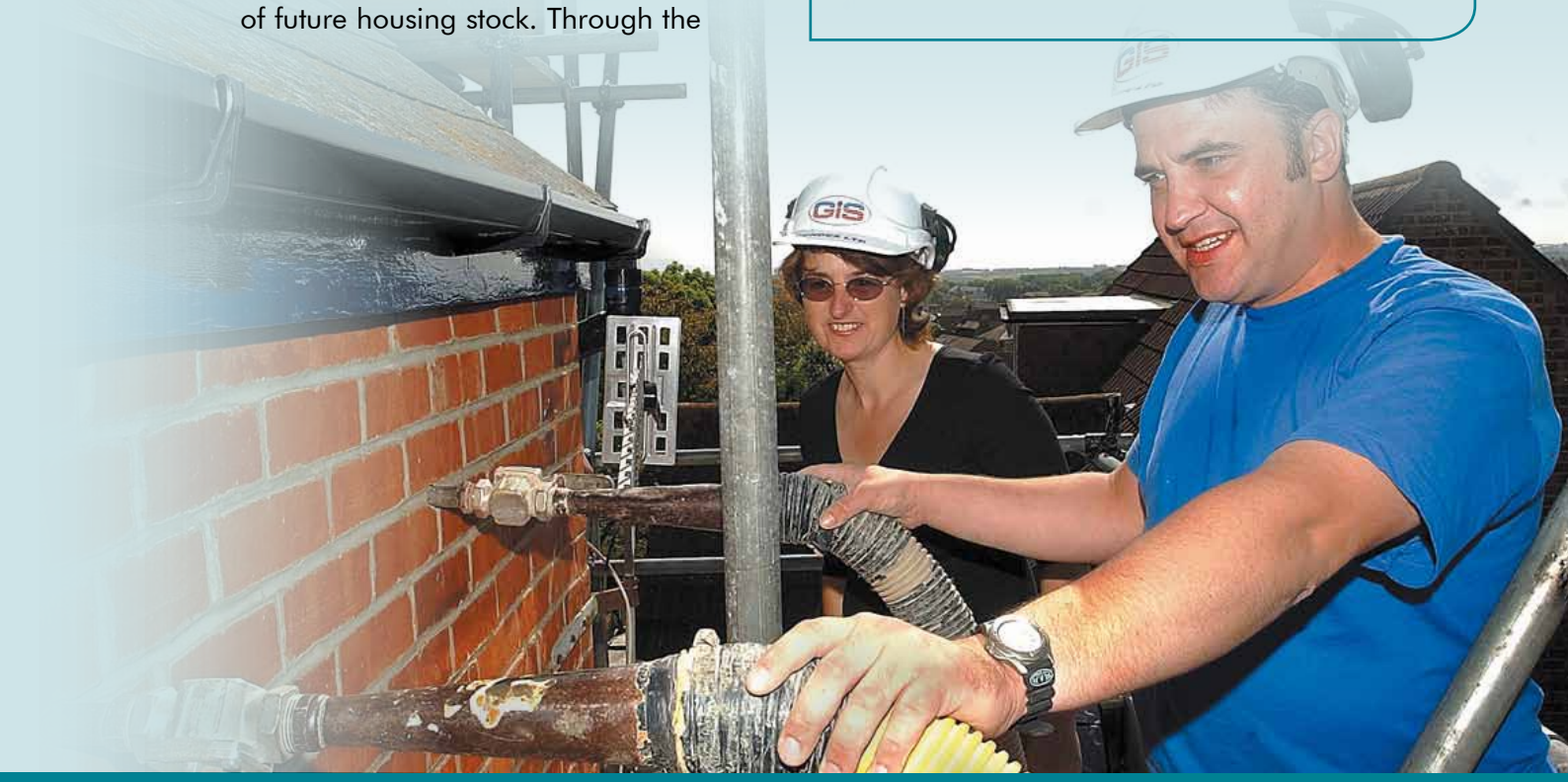
[23] A Private Sector House Condition Survey (2007), West Dorset District Council

will help reduce fuel poverty as less energy is wasted - grants are available to help with the cost of installing insulation.
- Raising awareness of the cost savings of reducing energy by turning down a thermostat, turning electrical equipment off standby etc will also benefit the environment.

What you've told us
"Raise standards of new building in terms of energy conservation" - Bridport Environment Day

- A wide range of West Dorset Partnership members have staff making home visits in the area that could be trained to offer basic energy efficiency advice and sign post to specialist advisors to spread the message across the district.
- West Dorset has a strong local produce sector that can be built on, which will benefit the local economy and reduce food miles. Creating opportunities for people to grow their own fruit and vegetables at home or in allotments will save food miles and money.
- New homes are needed, and so there is potential to improve the energy efficiency of future housing stock. Through the development of the Local Development Framework there are opportunities to ensure new buildings are built to high, energy efficiency standards and incorporating renewable energy opportunities.
- While much work is already being undertaken on encouraging greater recycling, composting and reduction of waste going to landfill, the West Dorset Partnership has a range of communication structures that can help communicate the message to residents in the district.
- There are opportunities to produce energy through renewable energy projects from wind power to ground source heat pumps and biomass stoves and boilers.
- A lot can be done at the local level and West Dorset has very active local communities who can help support each other, spread the messages and work together to produce renewable energy.
- Dorset has over 90 County farms which could help produce local renewable fuel.

What you've told us
"Need better education on renewable energy and green tariffs" - Youth Council Consultation



5. Reducing emissions from industry, business and the public sector

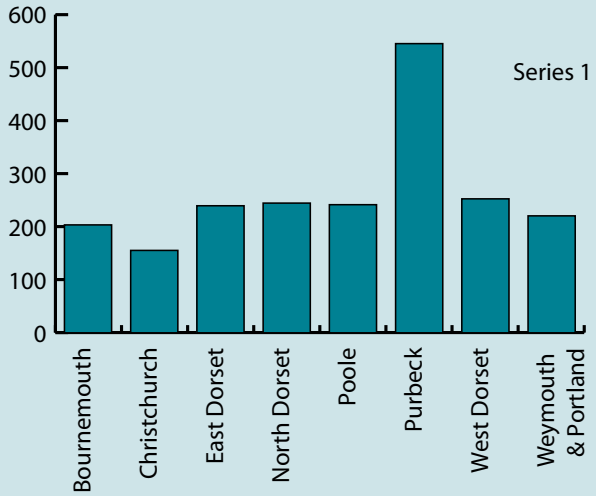
"We are now running out of time, and the question now is not what is happening to the climate, but how bad will it be before the world starts doing enough?
Jonathon Porritt (2007), Chairman of the UK Sustainable Development Commission

Background

5.1 In 2005 CO_2 emissions from industry and commerce in West Dorset reached 249,000 tonnes. This can be partially attributed to the district having the largest amount of industrial and commercial floor space in Dorset (excluding Bournemouth and Poole)[24] It has the third highest level of carbon emissions in Dorset, in relation to the number of people living here and the amount of commercial floorspace. CO_2 emissions from industry and commerce in West Dorset increased by a further 2.7 per cent to 256,000 tonnes in 2006.

5.2 Employment statistics show that the largest employment sector in West Dorset is public administration, education and health, employing just over a third of the working population. The rural nature of West Dorset is reflected in its employment statistics. Only 5 per cent of the 4,590 firms in the district employ more than 24 people and 71 per cent have four or less employees[25].

Figure 5: Industrial and commercial CO_2 emissions per 1000m^2 floor space



5.3 The data for Purbeck, which heads the list, is only higher because of the oil production companies in their area. BP's Wytch farm, which is the second highest user of electricity in the South of England (Heathrow air port is the first).

What you've told us
"Support businesses with advice on reducing energy costs and consumption through energy efficiency thereby reducing carbon emissions" - Emailed

Key issues and challenges

- It can be difficult to convince smaller business and enterprises to invest in sometimes high initial cost green technologies and practices.
- Businesses are not specifically recognised for being green or implementing emission saving practices.
- Many commercial buildings are leased and convincing landlords to pay for improvements is difficult, and there is little financial incentive for the occupiers to fund the improvements themselves.
- There are a lack of examples or best practice guides for business to follow, making it more difficult for them to know where to start.
- Although individuals seem to be aware of climate change and the influence of global warming, this awareness does not appear to feature in the agendas of businesses and other organisations in the region.
- Businesses are not always aware of support that is available to them to improve efficiency.
- Possible increases in extreme weather

[24] National Statistics: Floor space information (2005 revaluation). 2008.
[25] Office of National Statistics, Annual Business Inquiry. 2005.

events and changes in weather patterns may force business and industry to have to quickly adapt and even rethink the ways in which they work.
- A shift in consumer demand, especially for "greener", sustainable products, could force manufacturing, retail and the service sector to rethink the viability of certain products and services in the future.

What you've told us
"Current business energy advice is patchy across the county. Regional potential to develop an environmental business support service." - Energy Workshop

Opportunities

- Tourism may benefit from climate change - new markets may develop as Northern Europe's climate warms. But the increased likelihood of extreme weather events could pose problems.
- Green tourism may become more popular, providing more and diverse business growth, increasing tourism, but also encouraging existing tourists to be greener about their travel.
- New business opportunities may occur; for example outdoor activities, food and drink, renewable energy, and environmental monitoring equipment.
- Becoming more sustainable can increase the efficiency of businesses, reduce costs, increase profits, improve staff retention, raise the profile of a business and future proof against legislation.
- Through the development of the Local Development Framework there are opportunities to ensure new commercial buildings are built to high, energy efficiency standards and incorporating renewable energy opportunities.

What you've told us
"Work with local food organisations to promote local food marketing and production." - Big Green Day

6. Reducing emissions from transport and travel

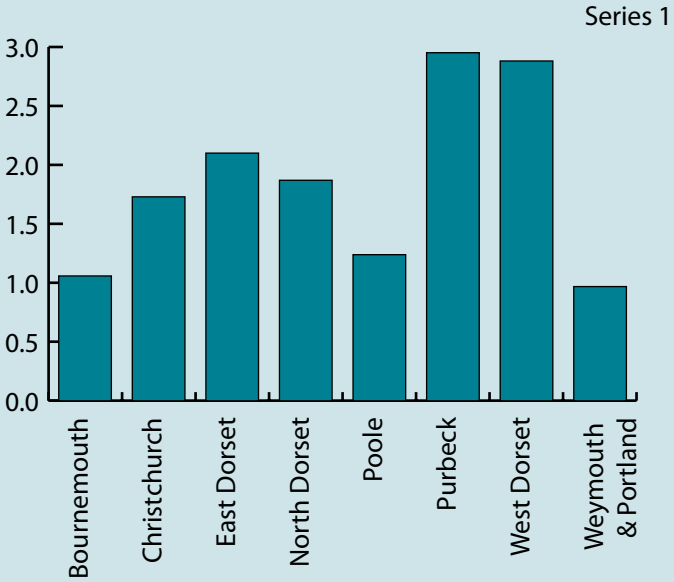
"To tackle climate change, you don't have to reduce your quality of life, but you do have to change the way you live"

Ken Livingstone, former Mayor of London (2007)[26]

Background

6.1 In 2005, transport and travel was the joint largest single contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in the district, accounting for 33 per cent per cent of emissions. This is considerably higher than the UK average (where transport accounts for just over 22 per cent of CO2 emissions). This can be attributed to the fact that the district is predominantly rural and therefore has a dispersed population, and also the high volumes of holiday traffic and freight that pass through the district on the A35. All parts of Dorset reduced their transport emissions in 2005-6, with West Dorset seeing a reduction of 0.13 per cent to 273,000 tonnes.

Figure 6 transport emissions per person



6.2 Due to the rural nature of the district, public transport accessibility tends to be poor outside of Dorchester. Three areas within West Dorset (Halstock, the Frome Valley and the Cam Vale) are in the top one per cent in the country (of 32,482) areas that are most inaccessible to services.

6.3 Over two thirds of the working population in the district travel to work by car on their own, including some that travel less than two kilometres to their place of work. However there are a significant proportion of the working population that work from home. The 2001 census recorded 6,110 residents working from home, and this figure is likely to have increased.

6.4 Emissions from transport have wide ranging effects. An air quality management area has been designated in Chideock and High East Street, Dorchester, where nitrogen dioxide levels exceed Government thresholds. Further monitoring is also taking place in Bridport where there are concerns that thresholds might also be exceeded.

What you've told us

"Better dedicated cycle routes in town which can be used by school children." - Sherborne Farmers Market

6.5 Although most of the focus on transport and travel is directed at cars, we should also recognise and consider the impact of air travel. Unfortunately there is no local data available, but in 2006, air travel accounted for 6.4 per cent of the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide. Forecasts suggest that if no action is taken, carbon dioxide emissions from aviation could make up around 10 per cent of the UK's total carbon dioxide emissions by 2020.

[26] Quote from foreword to, Action Today to Protect Tomorrow: The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan, February 2007

What you've told us
"Improve cycle training in primary schools and secondary schools and include parents." - Sherborne Farmers Market

Key issues and challenges

- Being a rural district with a dispersed population, with limited public transport, reliance on the car is high, leading to greenhouse gas emissions and problems with rural isolation.
- Rising temperatures, an increase in fuel costs and the 2012 Olympic sailing events, means that visitor numbers to the district are likely to increase, affecting air quality and placing pressure on facilities, infrastructure and the environment.
- High house prices result in many people who work in West Dorset having to live outside the district in areas where housing is cheaper. They then have to commute into the district to work.
- Larger employers and high profile organisations are not seen to be leading by example through reducing their own emissions and impacts (for both staff commuting and their use of vehicle fleets).
- There is a lack of appropriate cycling infrastructure across the district with few cycle lanes so cycling is perceived as difficult and at times dangerous.
- The high cost of public transport, particularly for those over the age of 15 but still in full time education.
- New development tends to cater for the car more than other forms of transport, making car journeys easy and attractive.

What you've told us
"Public transport is expensive: child fares should be for under 18s!! (not 16)" - Youth Council consultation

Opportunities

- At least 1 in 3 workers live within two kilometres of their place of work, which means there is good potential to reduce their reliance on the private car.
- Partnership organisations, schools and other large employers could introduce travel plans to reduce their carbon footprint and have a wide-reaching impact.
- Increasing fuel costs means it is likely that more residents and visitors will be looking to use cheaper and more sustainable methods of travel such as public transport, walking and cycling, which can also have health and air quality benefits.
- The likely increase in tourists to the district due to fuel costs and higher temperatures will provide the opportunity to promote sustainable travel.
- A lot can be done at the local level and West Dorset has very active local communities who can help support each other, spread the messages and work together to encourage more sustainable travel, such as the use of alternative vehicle fuels and community transport.
- As part of the evidence base for planning policy, a West Dorset Transport Study is being prepared, which should help improve our understanding of the capacity and issues facing our local roads and public transport services.

What you've told us
"Frequent, reliable and evening services which meet the needs of users." - Bridport Environment Day

7. Adapting to climate change

"Adaptation is the only means to reduce the now unavoidable costs of climate change over the next few decades"

Sir Nicholas Stern (2006)[27]

Best Practice Example

West Dorset Flood Warden Scheme
The Environment Agency are promoting a Flood Warden Scheme and are working in partnership with West Dorset District Council to encourage towns and parishes to be prepared and self-sufficient in times of flooding. On behalf of the parish or town council the nominated flood wardens will co-ordinate their communities efforts before, during and after flood events and, with assistance, develop their own community flood plan.

The community flood plan will aim to reduce the risk to life and property from flooding. It will identify those areas that pose a risk in the event of high rainfall or tidal flooding, and pinpoint the vulnerable locations or individuals within the community that will require assistance in the event of a flood. The district council will provide communities with their own sandbags, ensuring they can implement the actions in their plan without having to wait for the council to arrive on site.

These 'self-help' flood plans will be invaluable to communities during county-wide flooding or when access to communities may not be possible, and are a good example of helping the community to help themselves adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Background

7.1 Due to the time lag in the atmosphere, the effects of climate change that we experience today are the result of carbon emissions released approximately 40-50 years ago. Therefore whilst the action we take now will be able to influence climate in the second half of this century, it will only have a limited effect on our climate before that. This means that climate change over the next 40-50 years is unavoidable and as such, there is a need to try and adapt to the effects that this change might bring.

7.2 Whilst projections of the implications of climate change remain uncertain, it is likely that there will be an increase in temperatures, sea levels, impacts on habitats and species and far reaching changes to the climate as we presently know it. This is likely to include wetter winters with predicted increases in extreme rainfall events and storms, increasing flood risk amongst communities, and drier summers with possible drought conditions and water shortages. These impacts could create risks such as melting roads or buckling railway tracks, increased damage to buildings from storms, impacts on local ecosystems and biodiversity, changing patterns of disease and public health implications.

7.3 Currently nearly 4,000 properties in the district are classified as being "at risk" from either fluvial (river) or tidal (sea) flooding. As sea levels rise and rainfall increases, this figure will grow, placing more land and lives at risk. Surface water run off is a large cause of flooding in the district and can be exacerbated by land management techniques. Soil compaction upstream can increase run off rates downstream where the towns and villages are located. With the proposed housing figures for the district set through the Regional Spatial Strategy, and 12,500 homes to be provided by 2026, further pressure will be placed on flood plains and areas adjacent to flood plains, or areas potentially at risk from erosion or land instability. The council's

[27] Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change, 2006

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and the Shoreline Management Plan will help identify where the areas of highest current and future risk are located, so that we can avoid developing in these areas.

7.4 Although the water companies covering this area can meet the needs of existing and anticipated customers to 2030 without the need for new resources or abstractions, as we begin to experience drier summers over the next 40-50 years, water resources will become scarce.

Key issues and challenges

- The pressure for new development and need to avoid building in those parts of the district at risk from flooding, or where run-off could increase flood risk elsewhere.
- Potential risk of new and existing properties having increased premiums or becoming uninsurable due to risk of flooding, coastal erosion or land instability.
- Implications of growing different crops due to the climate changing and the effect this has on the traditional Dorset landscape and existing biodiversity.
- Habitat fragmentation and the potential loss of Dorset native species through climate change.
- Higher temperatures placing increased demand on water resources, commercially and domestically.
- Increased and heavier rainfall potentially damaging crops or impacting upon planting seasons, potentially causing soil erosion, blocked drains and damage to rural roads.
- Sites at high risk from rises in sea level include Black Ven / Lyme Regis and Golden Cap, with Burton Bradstock at medium risk.
- Health implications of flooding and increased temperatures

Opportunities

- The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment undertaken for the district highlights those areas that are at risk and will be in the future. There is an opportunity to work with affected communities as early as possible to help them be prepared for future flood events.
- New planning policies are currently being developed which will be able to promote development that takes account of flood risk.
- The requirement to produce emergency plans means that climate change risks can be built in to emergency responses and be taken into account by services and communities.
- Increased temperatures will potentially further extend the growing season for farmers increasing harvests. The current growing season is three weeks longer than it was in 1980. This will also provide opportunities to diversify farming to include new crops.
- As fuel and food prices increase and customers are encouraged to reduce food miles the demand for local produce will grow.
- Likely increase in the number of visitors to the area due to increased temperatures and rising fuel costs, will lead to benefits for the local economy.

Appendix 1: Action & Targets

The following table lists the actions, partners and proposed target / mechanisms for monitoring progress. Targets have not been set for the lower priority actions as it is recognised that these will come forward as and when resources permit.

Key:

Priority		Partners		Strategies	
***	Immediate / top priority	WDP	West Dorset Partnership	EES	Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Energy Efficiency Strategy
**	High priority	WDDC	West Dorset District Council	RES	Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Renewable Energy Strategy
*	When resources allow	BL	Business Link	LTP	Dorset Local Transport Plan
		CAB	Citizens Advice Bureau	DDBP	Destination Dorset Business Plan
		DA21	Dorset Agenda 21	AONB	Dorset AONB Management Plan
		DAPTC	Dorset Assoc of Parish & Town Councils	JWMS	Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Dorset
		DCC	Dorset County Council	WDHS	West Dorset Housing Strategy
		DCCC	Dorset Climate Change Coalition		
		DD	Destination Dorset		
		DEAC	Dorset Energy Advice Centre		
		DEG	Dorset Energy Group		
		EST	Energy Savings Trust		
		LAPs	Local Area Partnerships		
		PCT	Primary Care Trust (Dorset NHS)		

Ref	PROJECT	PRIORITY	PARTNERS		Linked Strategies	TARGET
			Lead	Other key organisations		How progress will be monitored
1 Lead by example (West Dorset Partnership)						
1a	Develop & implement plans for reducing our carbon emissions	**	WDP	DCC, WDDC, PCT, Dorset Police, Dorset Fire & Rescue, Magna Housing, other district employers	EES AONB JWMS	Plans developed by 2011/12 to achieve a 4 per cent reduction in CO2 emissions, increasing to 17 per cent by 2015.
1b	Develop and implement staff travel plans to reduce our carbon emissions	*	DCC	DCC, WDDC, PCT, Dorset Police, Dorset Fire & Rescue, Magna Housing, other district employers	EES LTP	No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit

Ref	PROJECT	PRIORITY	PARTNERS		Linked Strategies	TARGET
			Lead	Other key organisations		How progress will be monitored
1c	Develop & implement green procurement guidelines, for the machinery we buy, our catering, packaging, vehicles, and buildings	***	WDP	DCC, WDDC, PCT, Dorset Police, Dorset Fire & Rescue, Magna Housing, other district employers	EES LTP DDBP WDHS	Plans developed by 2010/11
1d	Organise meetings and provide services locally where possible, and/or to fit in with public transport and promote low carbon options for journeys	**	WDP	DCC, WDDC, PCT, Dorset Police, Dorset Fire & Rescue, Magna Housing, other district employers	WDHS	From 2010, 100 per cent public meetings should either be locally based or accessible by public transport.
1e	Create best practice examples in how we manage our land and property	**	WDDC DCC	WDDC, WDP, PCT, other district employers	EES RES	All partners to have created one best practice example by 2012.
1f	Develop and keep under review emergency plans that consider the likely impacts of climate change	**	WDDC DCC	WDP, Parish & Town Councils, DAPTC, PCT		All partners to have developed emergency plans by 2011/12.
1g	Be involved in the development of the Dorset, Poole and Bournemouth climate change adaptation strategy and other relevant strategies as they develop	**	WDP	all WDP members	AONB	All partners to comment on strategies identified by the WDP (either through individual or coordinated response).
1h	Provide training to our staff and members so that they consider climate change issues in all their actions and raise awareness with those they meet	**	WDP	DCC, WDDC, PCT, Magna, voluntary sector, other district employers	EES RES LTP DDBP	All partners included climate change awareness in induction training and staff appraisal processes by 2011/12.
2 Create examples of best practice						
2a	Support community projects and develop best practice examples demonstrating low carbon / energy efficiency, climate change adaptation, waste reduction and local recycling, sustainable transport, local produce etc	***	WDP	DCC, WDDC, DCA, DA21, Magna, Transition Town Group, LAPS	RES JWMS WDHS	Support five projects to develop best practice examples by 2012.

Ref	PROJECT	PRIORITY	PARTNERS		Linked Strategies	TARGET
			Lead	Other key organisations		How progress will be monitored
3 Provide useful information						
3a	**For local residents** Information on climate change, renewable energy / energy efficient options, funding, local produce, waste reduction and recycling options, sustainable transport options / practices, flood prevention / water efficiency and reducing flood risk, and focus on benefits (health, savings, supporting the local economy etc) and best practice examples.	***	WDP	DCC, WDDC, Age Concern, Magna, CAB, DA21, Churches Together, DEG, DEAC, EST, PCT, DD, DCCC, LAPs, DCA	EES RES LTP AONB JWMS WDHS	Establish task group in 2009. Run 1 awareness raising event annually. Provide quarterly updates in Community Link and monthly updates on dorsetforyou.com Monitor webpage hits for future target setting.
3b	**For Town and Parish Councils** Training and materials, support for local champions, and information on how to publicly declare their commitment to addressing climate change through signing the Nottingham Declaration.	**	WDP	DEG, DAPTC, PCT, LAPS	EES RES	Run 1 awareness raising event by 2010/11
3c	**For schools** Provide information packs on climate change including local examples, guidance on producing green travel plans, investigate setting up school league tables on energy use and recycling etc	*	DCC	Schools, colleges	EES RES	No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit
3d	**For the tourism industry** Provide information / promotional material on green travel to and around the district and green activities and accredited businesses through tourist information centres.	**	DD	BL, DCC (Dorset Countryside), Natural England, AONB	LTP DDBP AONB	Run 1 awareness raising event by 2010/11 Develop information pack for tourist businesses by 2011/12.

Ref	PROJECT	PRIORITY	PARTNERS		Linked Strategies	TARGET
			Lead	Other key organisations		How progress will be monitored
3e	For businesses Provide information on advice available, promoting their green credentials, funding sources and potential savings, packaging / waste reduction and recycling options, using local suppliers, sustainable transport options / practices, construction, flood prevention / water efficiency and reducing flood risk.	***	BL	DCC, WDDC, DEG, Kingston Maurwood College	EES RES DDBP AONB JWMS D-BID	Develop information pack for businesses by 2009/10 and launch at awareness raising event.
3f	**For farmers and major landowners** Provide information on low carbon & climate change aware farming practices, water efficiency & water capture, adaptation awareness	*	AONB	FWAG, Chalk & Cheese, Wessex water, Environment Agency, Natural England	AONB	No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit
4 Provide funding						
4a	Continue and where possible increase funding to provide grants for renewable energy / energy efficiency and adaptation measures. Help source funding for community projects (such as adopt a plot schemes, community orchards, tree planting and community transport)		WDDC	DEG, RSLs, WDP, DEAC	EES AONB WDHS	Funding bid submitted 2009/10. Improve energy efficiency in 500 households annually through national and local programmes assistance. Monitor progress on NI187
5 Adopt the right planning policies						
5a	Create appropriate planning policy framework, based on sound evidence, covering: • design standards (CSH / BREEAM etc) • renewable and low carbon energy supplies • floodrisk, SUDS and water conservation • green infrastructure (allotments, orchards etc) • reducing the need to travel (mixed uses) • provision for walking, cycling and public transport • adapting to climate change	***	WDDC	DEG, DCC, EA	EES RES LTP AONB WDHS	Establish evidence base on renewable and low carbon energy supplies by 2009/10. Monitor proposed CSH /BREEAM ratings of new buildings and include in AMR by 2011. Include policies in core strategy submission by 2011.

Ref	PROJECT	PRIORITY	PARTNERS		Linked Strategies	TARGET
			Lead	Other key organisations		How progress will be monitored
6 Lobby government and large organisations						
6a	Lobby Government, manufacturers and distributors (such as supermarkets) to continue to reduce waste where possible and increase recycling opportunities	**	WDP		JWMS	Letter sent to Government / MPs during 2009/10.
6b	Lobby Government to take appropriate measures to encourage or require landlords to improve the energy efficiency of their buildings	*	WDP			No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit
6c	Lobby Government to remove existing barriers to implementing district renewable schemes (monopoly legislation, excessive fees to utility companies etc)	*	WDP			No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit
7 Provide support for local businesses						
7a	Undertake a pilot stock condition survey of a sample of industrial, commercial and public sector premises to identify barriers and opportunities to reduce carbon emissions from their operations.	*	BL	DCC, AONB, FSB, WDDC	EES	No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit
7b	Facilitate a group of businesses to improve their performance	**	BL	DCC, AONB, FSB, WDDC	EES AONB D-BID	Form group of businesses by 2009/10. Monitor progress
8 Set up green accreditation / award schemes						
8a	Establish a West Dorset accreditation scheme for energy installers to help residents avoid rogue traders.	*	BL	DCC, WDDC, FSB, DEG	EES	No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit
8b	Set up a West Dorset Green Business Award	*	WDDC	BL, FSB, DCC, Direct from Dorset		No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit
8c	Encourage West Dorset tourism businesses to work towards the regional Green Tourism accreditation scheme	*	DD	WDDC	DDBP	No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit

Ref	PROJECT	PRIORITY	PARTNERS		Linked Strategies	TARGET
			Lead	Other key organisations		How progress will be monitored
8d (4)	Set up league tables to encourage recycling based round the LAP areas.	*	WDDC	LAPS		No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit
9 Increase the sustainable travel options available						
9a	Work with transport providers and local communities to identify and trial innovative transport solutions to improve services, including better information	**	DCC, WDDC	LAPs / Transport Action groups, Age Concern, Churches Together, DAPTC, Nordcat	LTP AONB D-BID	Increase take up of concessionary travel scheme. Trial two new transport solutions by 2010/11.
9b	Promote and expand, where feasible, the park and ride services across the district and investigate the potential for new services in other towns.	**	WDDC	LAPs / Transport Action groups, Age Concern, Churches Together, DAPTC, Nordcat	LTP AONB D-BID	Increase in the percentage of Park and Ride bookings in relation to town centre parking.
9c	Make cycling a safer and more attractive option by implementing schemes that give priority to cyclists and reduce traffic speeds, and providing better bike storage in public spaces in town and local centres	*	DCC	WDDC, WDP, AONB, DAPTC, PCT, FSB, Town Councils and Chambers of Trade	LTP	No target – to be progressed as and when resources permit
10 Reduce our vulnerability to climate change						
10a	Support and extend the Environment Agency Flood Warden Scheme across the district and provide sandbags in case of emergency.	**	EA, WDDC	Parish & Town Councils, DAPTC	LTP	Increase in the percentage of parishes covered by the FWS
10b	Work with local communities and other partners to produce community emergency plans	**	EA, WDDC	Parish & Town Councils, DAPTC, PCT, Natural England	AONB	Increase in the percentage of parishes / towns to have emergency plans
10c	Investigate the feasibility of creating wetlands in the main river catchments to store water and reduce flooding downstream, and work with partners to implement where appropriate.	**	DWT	EA, Natural England, WDDC, FWAG, WW, Dorset Biodiversity Partnership	AONB	Completion of feasibility project by 2012.

If you require large print, audio, Braille, translation into alternative language or an interpretation service please contact westdorsetpartnership@westdorset-dc.gov.uk or 01305 252386

West Dorset partnership

For more information on climate change contact West Dorset Partnership 01305 252386 or email westdorsetpartnership@westdorset-dc.gov.uk