

The Economic Impact of Dorset's Visitor Economy 2018



Dorset and Districts

Produced on behalf of the Dorset Tourism Partnership
By
The South West Research Company Ltd



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Introduction

This report examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of visitor expenditure on the local economy in Dorset and the districts within Dorset in 2018 .

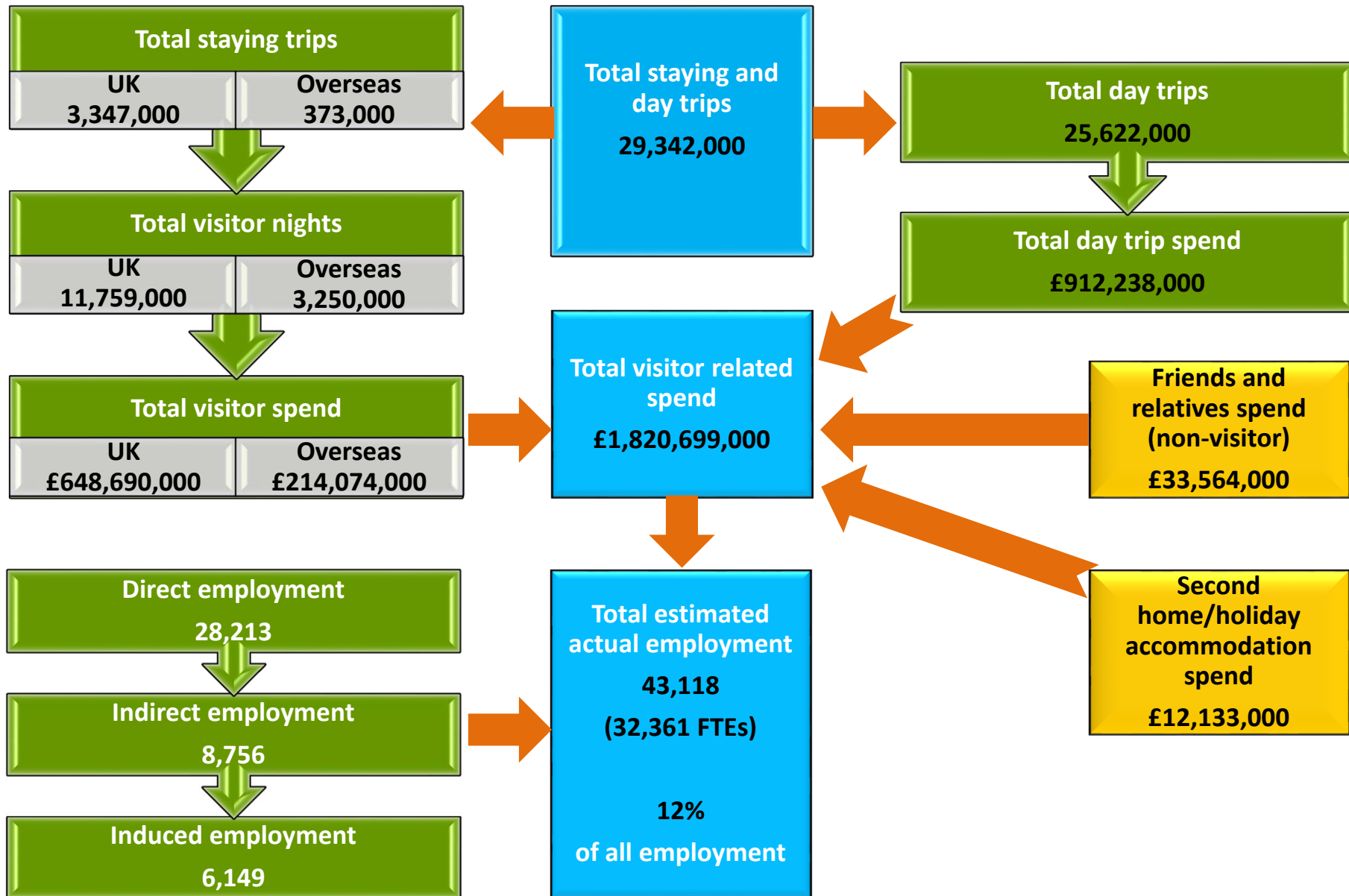
The figures were derived using the Cambridge Economic Impact Model undertaken by The South West Research Company (TSWRC). The model utilises information from national tourism surveys and regionally/locally based data. It distributes regional activity as measured in those surveys to local areas using 'drivers' such as the accommodation stock and occupancy which influence the distribution of tourism activity at local level.

For further information on the Cambridge Model and the terms used in this report please see Appendix 1 which accompanies this report.

For an overview of 2018, including key facts about the economy, weather and key events please see Appendix 2 of this report.



Dorset - Key facts at a glance

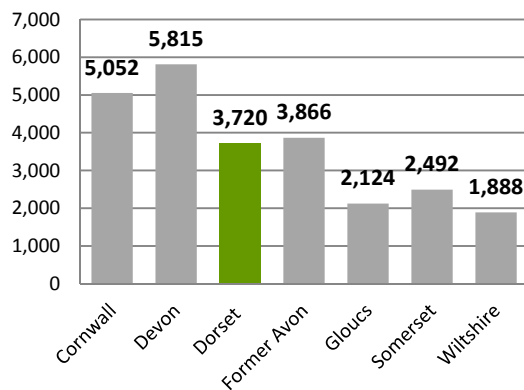


Dorset – Staying visits

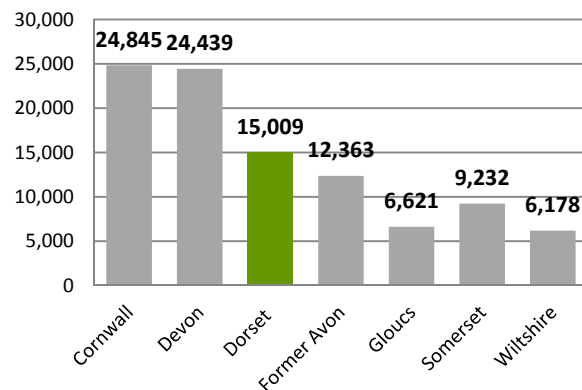
Information on staying visits is derived from the Great Britain Tourism Survey (GBTS) for domestic visitors and from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) for Overseas visitors. The methodology of both surveys has been stable since 2006 allowing for direct comparison between years and the analysis of trend data. Data at a county level is derived from the national surveys for trips, nights and spend but adjusted to account for local data and modelled below this level.

Dorset - Staying visits in the regional context

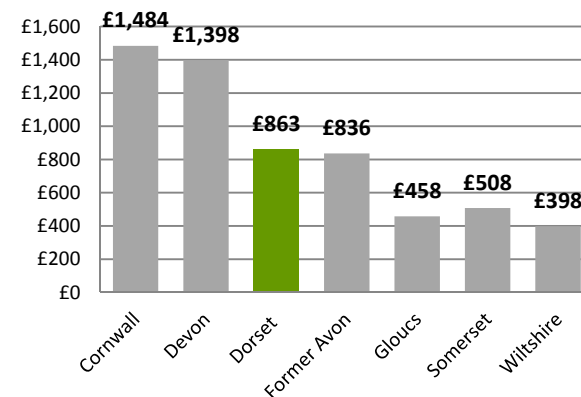
All staying trips (000's)



All staying nights (000's)



All staying spend (millions)



Area	Domestic trips (000's)	Overseas trips (000's)	Domestic nights (000's)	Overseas nights (000's)	Domestic spend (millions)	Overseas spend (millions)
Cornwall	4,670	382	22,190	2,655	£1,321	£163
Devon	5,357	458	21,129	3,310	£1,198	£199
Dorset	3,347	373	11,759	3,250	£649	£214
Former Avon	2,904	962	6,625	5,738	£494	£342
Gloucestershire	1,846	278	4,607	2,014	£330	£128
Somerset	2,252	240	7,509	1,723	£421	£87
Wiltshire	1,575	313	4,275	1,903	£281	£117

Dorset - Staying visits by accommodation type

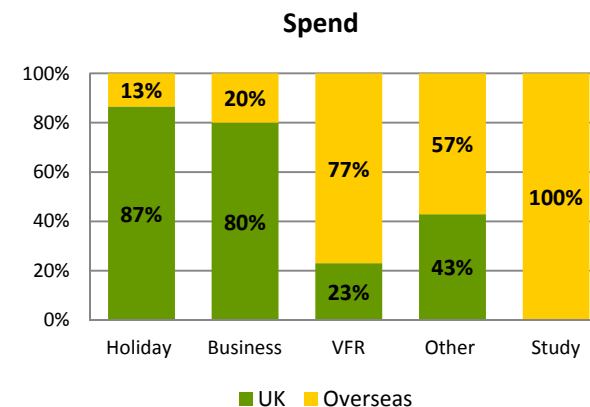
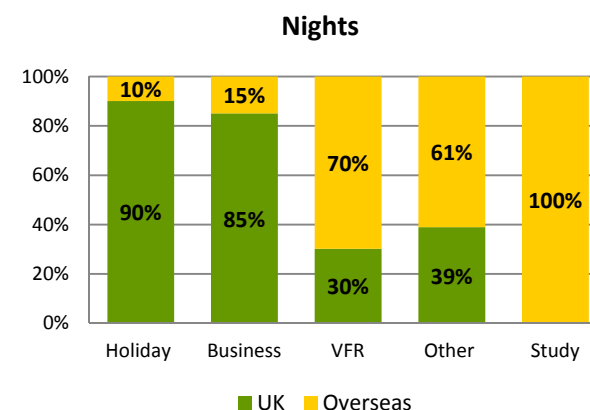
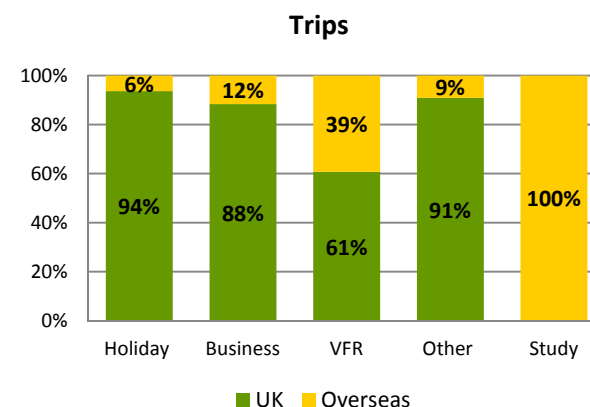
Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	1,110,000	2,915,000	£274,373,000
Self catering	338,000	1,769,000	£112,659,000
Touring caravans /tents	424,000	1,834,000	£66,044,000
Static vans/holiday centres	399,000	1,658,000	£85,323,000
Group/campus	10,000	24,000	£1,369,000
Paying guest in private homes	0	0	£0
Second homes	89,000	384,000	£13,403,000
Boat moorings	19,000	124,000	£5,456,000
Other	43,000	100,000	£3,459,000
Staying with friends and relatives	915,000	2,951,000	£86,602,000
Total	3,347,000	11,759,000	£648,690,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	158,000	751,000	£83,070,000
Self catering	15,000	199,000	£15,051,000
Touring caravans /tents	29,000	159,000	£8,412,000
Static vans/holiday centres	2,000	15,000	£922,000
Group/campus	3,000	64,000	£6,195,000
Paying guest in private homes	24,000	522,000	£33,325,000
Second homes	4,000	78,000	£6,532,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	13,000	99,000	£4,774,000
Staying with friends and relatives	125,000	1,363,000	£55,792,000
Total	373,000	3,250,000	£214,074,000

Dorset - Staying visits by purpose

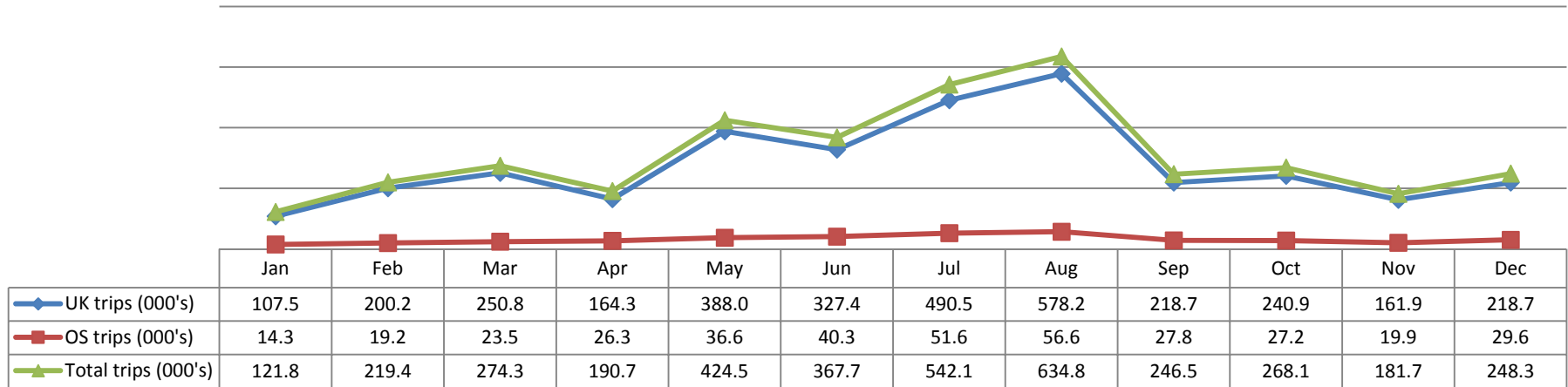
Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	2,895,000	10,575,000	£570,420,000
Business	198,000	594,000	£48,635,000
Visits to friends and relatives	204,000	502,000	£23,366,000
Other	50,000	88,000	£6,267,000
Study	0	0	£0
Total	3,347,000	11,759,000	£648,688,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	197,000	1,161,000	£88,581,000
Business	26,000	104,000	£12,124,000
Visits to friends and relatives	132,000	1,163,000	£78,125,000
Other	5,000	138,000	£8,333,000
Study	12,000	683,000	£26,911,000
Total	373,000	3,250,000	£214,074,000

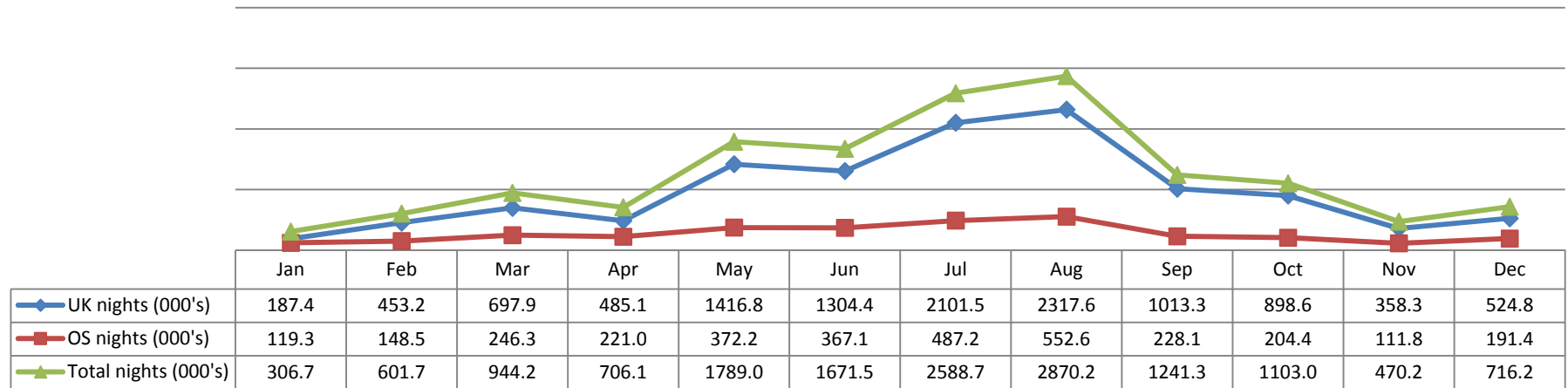


Dorset- Estimated seasonality of staying visits

Seasonality - trips

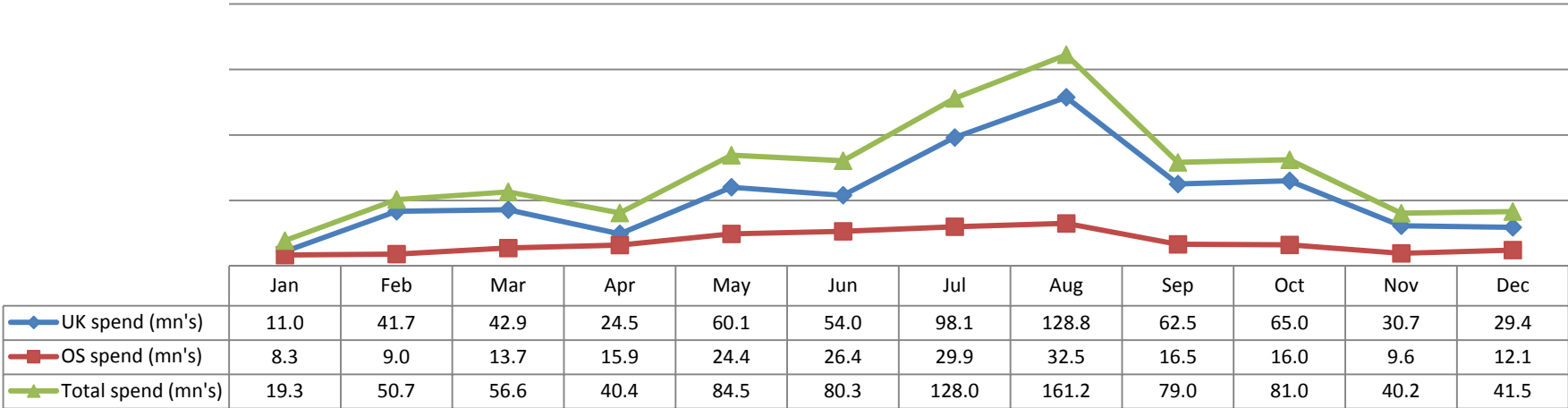


Seasonality - nights



Dorset - Estimated seasonality of staying visits

Seasonality - spend

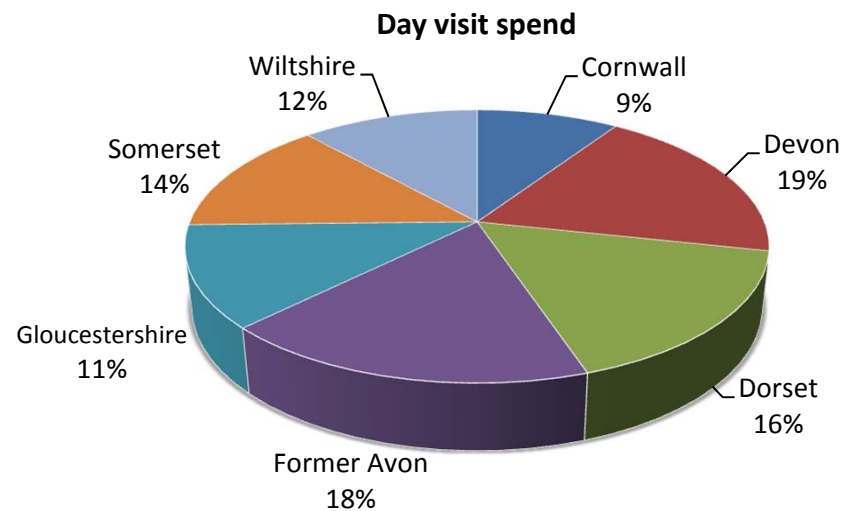
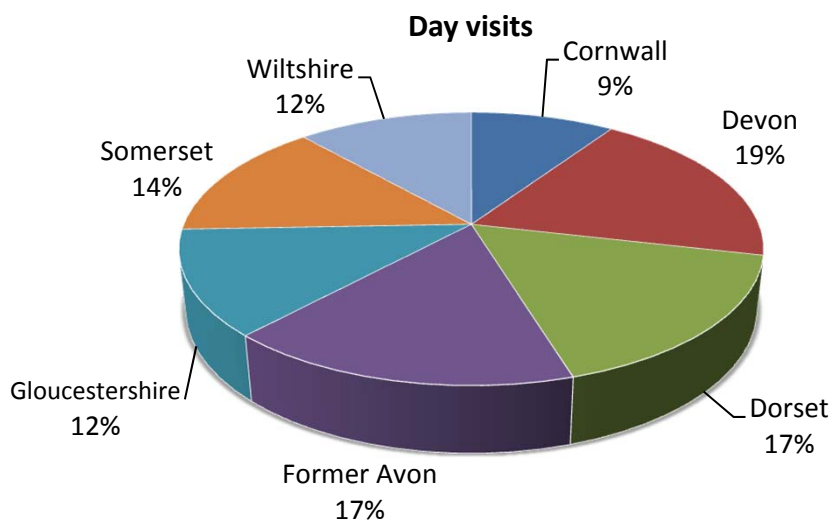


Dorset – Day visits

Information on day visits within this report has been derived from the 2018 Great Britain Day Visit Survey (GBDVS). The survey, which was first undertaken in 2011, provides a much needed update on day visit activity in Great Britain and generally speaking estimated greater frequencies of trip taking than the previous day visit survey (England Leisure Visits Survey 2005). As a result of the new methodology in 2011 comparisons with previous day visit estimates are not possible.

The GBDVS distinguishes between day visits to a town or city; to the seaside and coast; and to the countryside. Different drivers are used within the model to distribute these trips. Local 'drivers' such as attraction footfall, quality and size of countryside and coastline are factored into the model for this purpose.

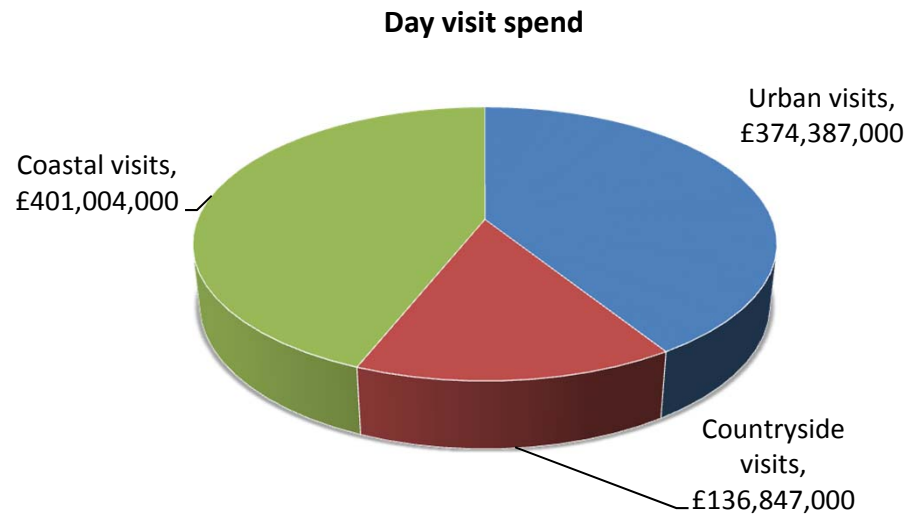
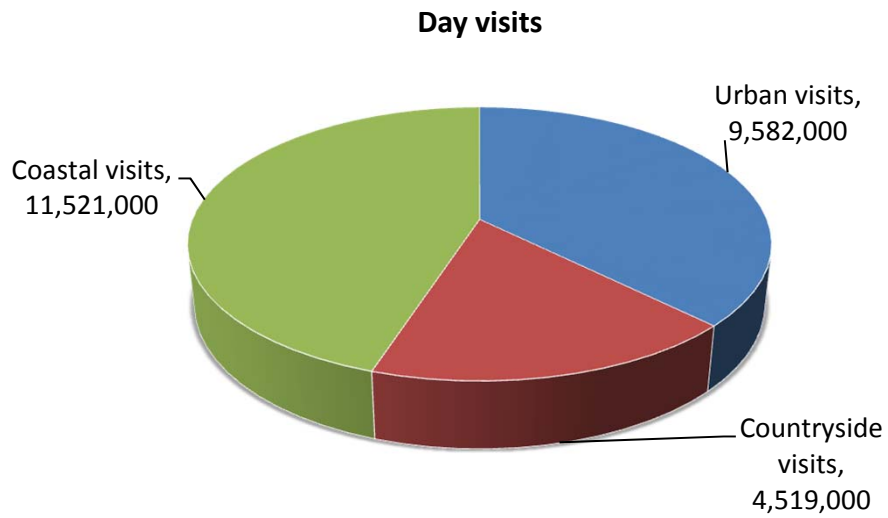
Dorset - Day visits in the regional context



Area	Day visits (millions)	Day visit spend (millions)
Cornwall	14.5	£518.1
Devon	29.5	£1,055.4
Dorset	25.6	£912.2
Former Avon	25.6	£983.9
Gloucestershire	19.2	£668.1
Somerset	21.6	£758.7
Wiltshire	17.7	£646.1

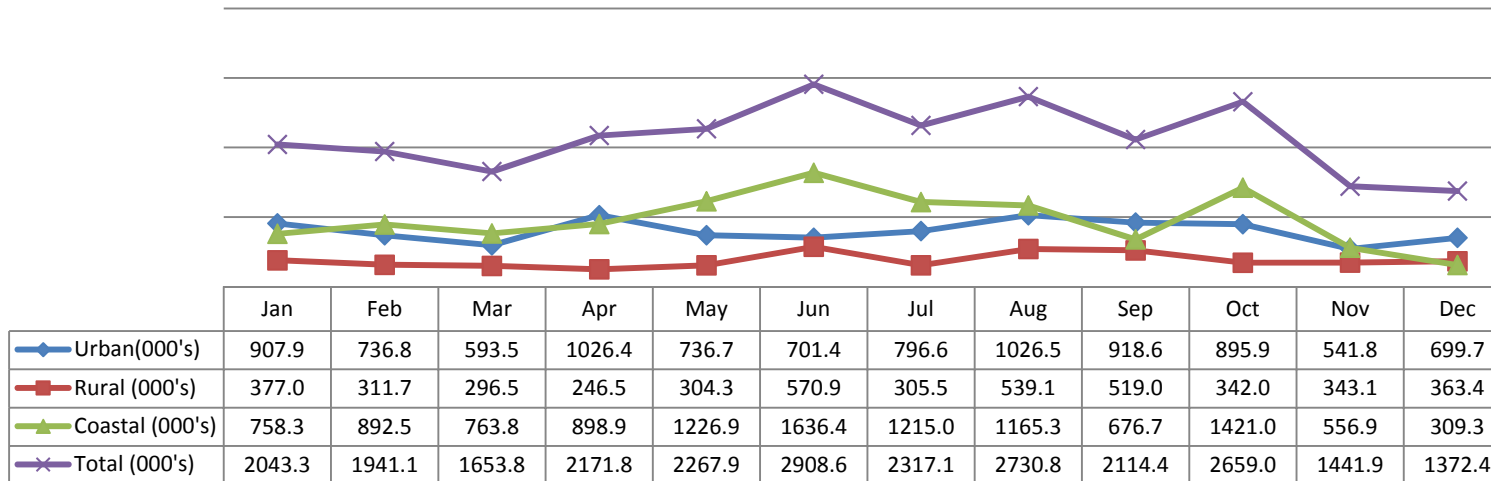
Dorset - Day visits by location

Total day visits	Total day visit spend
25,622,000	£912,238,000

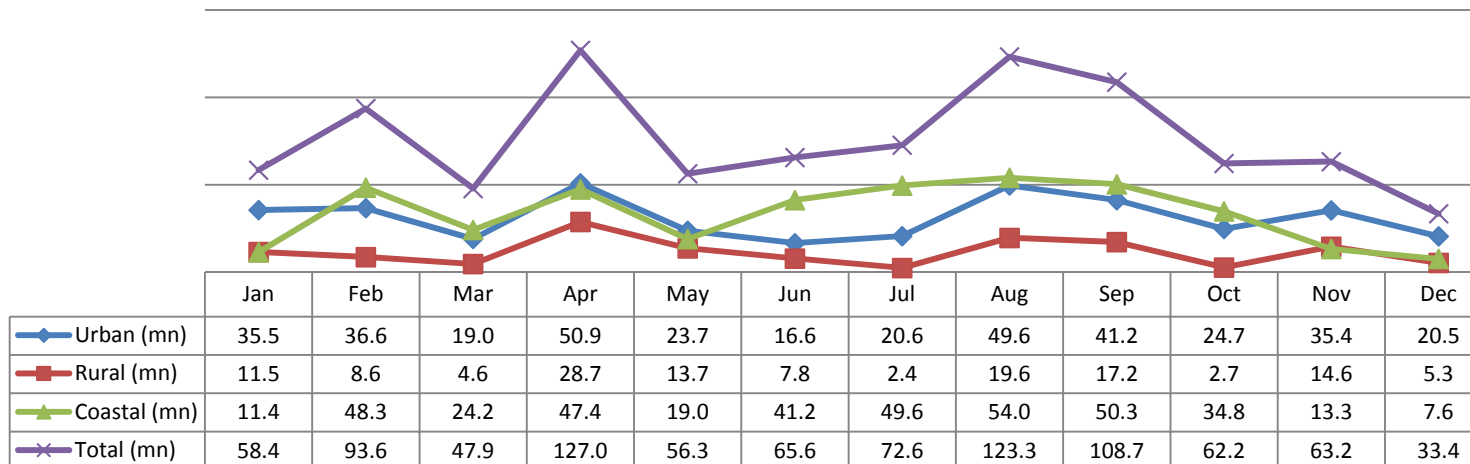


Dorset - Estimated seasonality of day visits

Seasonality - day visits (000's)



Seasonality - day visit spend (millions)



Dorset - Direct visitor expenditure by category

Information on the breakdown of visitor spending is available from the three main tourism and day visitor surveys by type of visitor. The Model divides the expenditure between five sectors:

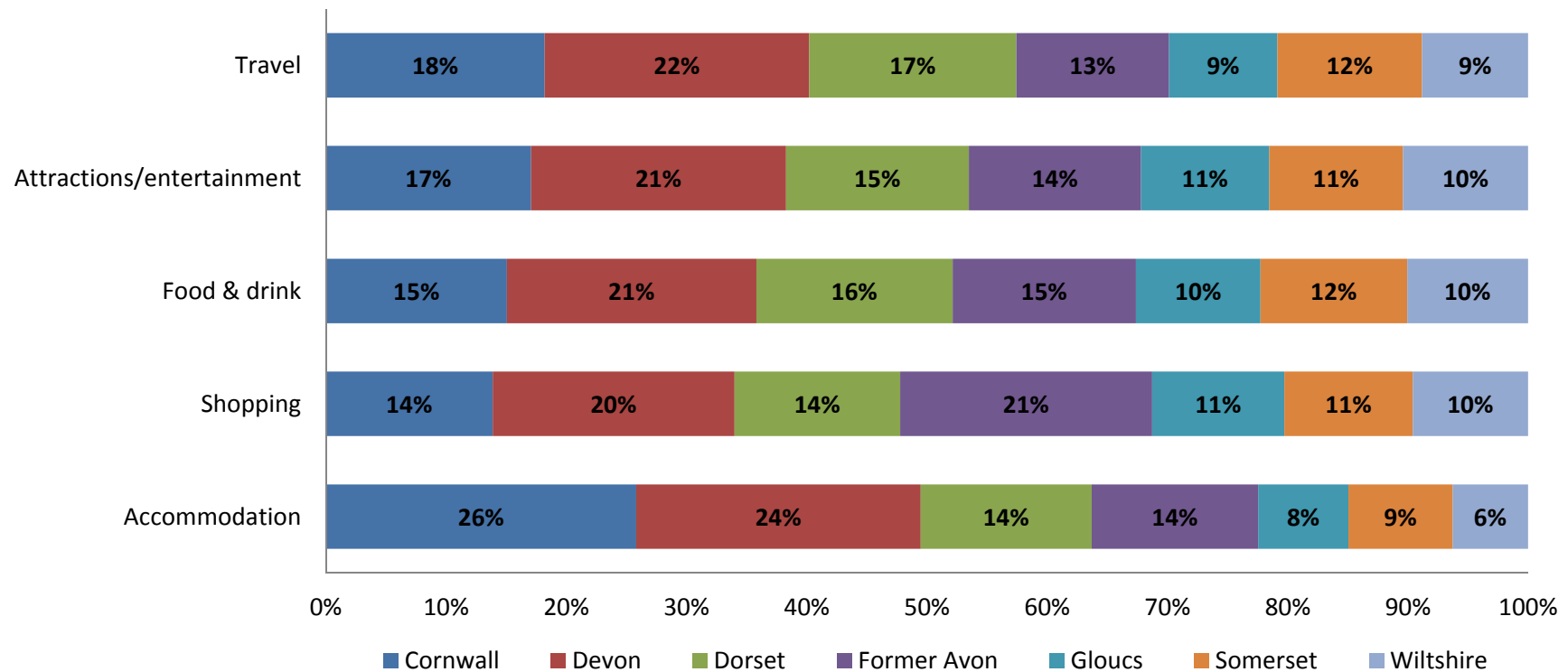
- Accommodation
- Shopping for gifts, clothes and other goods
- Eating and drinking in restaurants, cafes and inns
- Entry to attractions, entertainment and hire of goods and services
- Transport and travel costs including public transport, purchase of fuel and parking

The following pages look at the breakdown of this expenditure and business turnover arising from this expenditure.

By applying the expenditure breakdown to the estimates of visitor spending the Model generates estimates of total spending by the five business sectors. Visitor expenditure in each sector represents additional turnover for businesses in those sectors. However, evidence from national studies suggests that some minor adjustments are required to match visitor spend to business turnover. In particular, some expenditure on food and drink actually takes place in inns and hotels that fall into the accommodation sector and at attractions. The turnover for each business sector has therefore been adjusted to take account of these marginal changes. More significantly, expenditure on travel costs associated with individual trips is as likely to take place at the origin of the trip as it is at the actual destination. It is therefore assumed that only 60% of total travel expenditure accrues to the destination area.

Dorset – Direct visitor expenditure by category in the regional context

South West	Accommodation	Shopping	Food & drink	Attractions/entertainment	Travel	TOTAL
Spend	£2,129,854,000	£2,723,502,000	£3,635,435,000	£1,286,057,000	£1,696,640,000	£11,471,486,000
%	19%	24%	32%	11%	15%	100%



Dorset – Direct visitor expenditure by category



Accommodation

- UK staying visitors £245,081,000
- Overseas staying visitors £57,881,000



Shopping

- UK staying visitors £81,901,000
- Overseas staying visitors £63,794,000
- Day visitors £233,393,000



Food & drink

- UK staying visitors £143,355,000
- Overseas staying visitors £47,371,000
- Day visitors £409,843,000



Attractions/entertainment

- UK staying visitors £69,742,000
- Overseas staying visitors £24,288,000
- Day visitors £103,330,000



Travel

- UK staying visitors £108,608,000
- Overseas staying visitors £20,740,000
- Day visitors £165,672,000

Dorset – Other visitor related expenditure by category



Second Homes
£6,809,000



Boats
£5,324,000



Visiting friends and relatives (non-visitor spend)
£33,564,000

- Spend on second homes estimates cover rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings.
- Spend on boats estimates cover berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment.
- Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them.

Dorset – Business turnover

Turnover derived from trip expenditure	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Accommodation	£306,776,000	£8,059,000	£314,835,000
Retailing	£144,239,000	£227,163,000	£371,402,000
Catering	£185,005,000	£390,844,000	£575,849,000
Attractions/entertainment	£97,394,000	£107,912,000	£205,306,000
Transport	£77,609,000	£97,727,000	£175,336,000
Arising from non trip spend	£45,697,000	£0	£45,697,000
Total Direct	£856,720,000	£831,705,000	£1,688,425,000

Total business turnover supported by tourism activity	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Direct	£856,720,000	£831,705,000	£1,688,425,000
Supplier and income induced	£460,185,000	£363,509,000	£823,694,000
Total	£1,316,905,000	£1,195,214,000	£2,512,119,000

Dorset – Tourism related employment

Having identified the value of turnover generated by visitor spending in each business sector it is possible to estimate the employment associated with that spending.

The use of visitor expenditure to generate job numbers underestimates the number of jobs arising in the attractions/entertainment sector. The underestimate arises because local authorities and voluntary bodies do not always seek to recoup the full operating costs of individual attractions or facilities from entrance charges. Therefore an additional percentage of direct employment is added to the attractions sector estimates to take account of this factor.

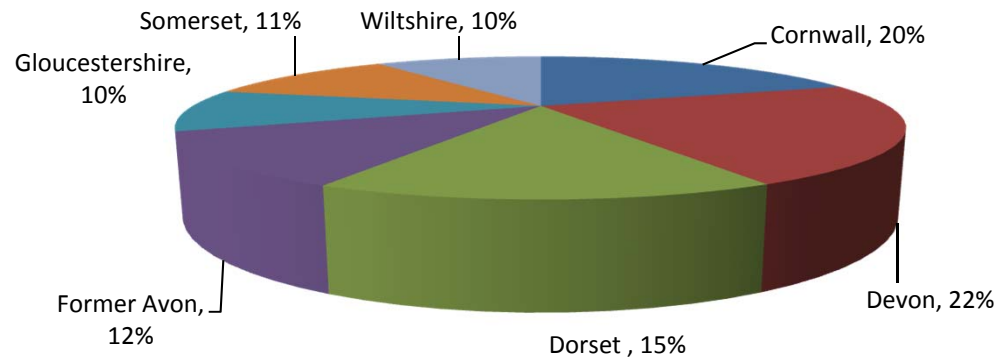
This section of the report looks at employment on three levels;

- **Direct Jobs** - Direct jobs are those in businesses in receipt of visitor spending. For example, jobs supported by visitor spending at a hotel would be direct jobs.
- **Indirect Jobs** - Indirect employment arises as a result of expenditure by businesses in direct receipt of visitor expenditure on the purchase of goods and services for their businesses. For example, some of the employment at a business supplying food and drink may be supported through the supplies that the business sells to hotels (or any other business in direct receipt of visitor expenditure).
- **Induced Jobs** - Induced jobs are those that are supported by the spending of wages by employees in direct and indirect jobs. Such spending will be spread across a wide range of service sectors.

Estimates are shown for actual jobs and full time equivalent jobs (FTE's).

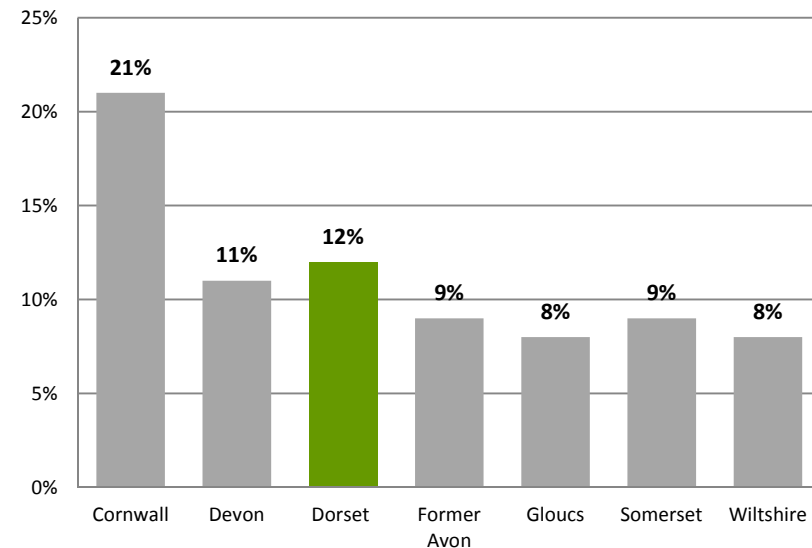
Dorset – Tourism related employment in the regional context

Distribution of tourism related employment (FTE's)



Area	Number of FTE's
Cornwall	41,670
Devon	47,317
Dorset	32,361
Former Avon	24,906
Gloucestershire	20,054
Somerset	23,845
Wiltshire	20,927

% of all county employment



Dorset – Tourism related employment

Estimated actual employment



Full time equivalent employment (FTE's)



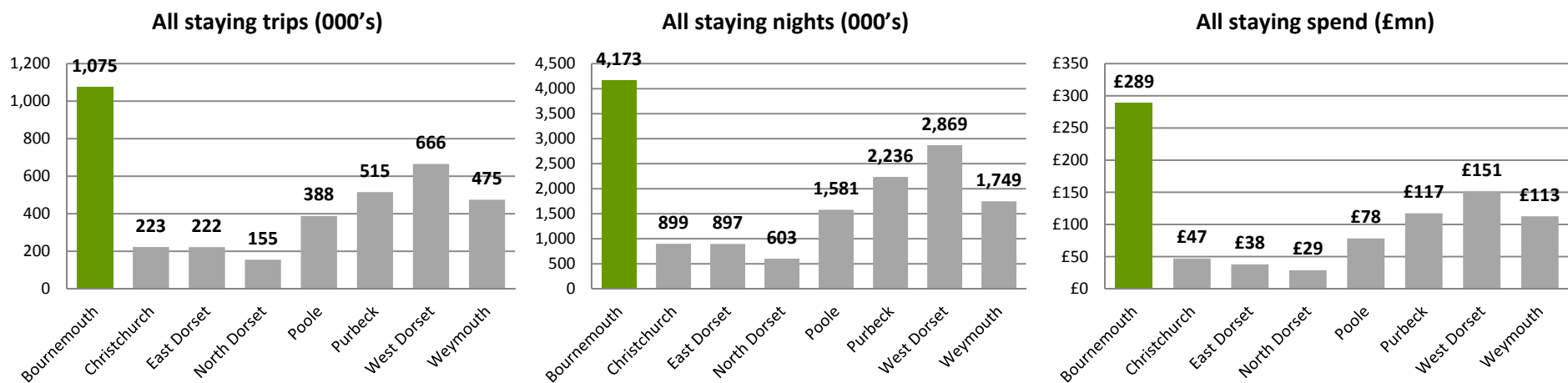
Direct employment in businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (FTE's)	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Accommodation	3,938	103	4,041
Retailing	1,127	1,775	2,902
Catering	2,394	5,058	7,453
Attractions/entertainment	1,493	1,654	3,147
Transport	451	568	1,018
Arising from non trip spend	725	0	725
Total Direct	10,128	9,158	19,286

Value of Tourism 2018

Bournemouth

Key Facts	
1,075,000	Staying visitor trips
4,173,000	Staying visitor nights
£288,981,000	Staying visitor spend
6,003,000	Day visits
£218,971,000	Day visitor spend
£507,952,000	Direct visitor spend
£13,192,000	Other related spend
£521,144,000	TOTAL VISITOR RELATED SPEND
10,721	Estimated actual employment
7,931	FTE employment
11%	Proportion of all employment

Bournemouth - Staying visits in the county context



Area	Domestic trips (000's)	Overseas trips (000's)	Domestic nights (000's)	Overseas nights (000's)	Domestic spend (millions)	Overseas spend (millions)
Bournemouth	882	193	2,562	1,611	£175	£114
Christchurch	209	14	754	145	£39	£9
East Dorset	204	18	723	174	£29	£9
North Dorset	142	13	478	125	£23	£6
Poole	358	30	1,273	308	£62	£17
Purbeck	486	29	1,964	272	£99	£19
West Dorset	618	48	2,478	391	£126	£26
Weymouth	447	28	1,526	223	£97	£16

Bournemouth - Staying visits by accommodation type

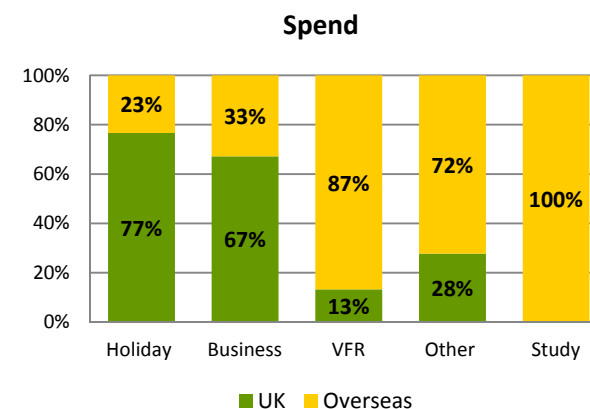
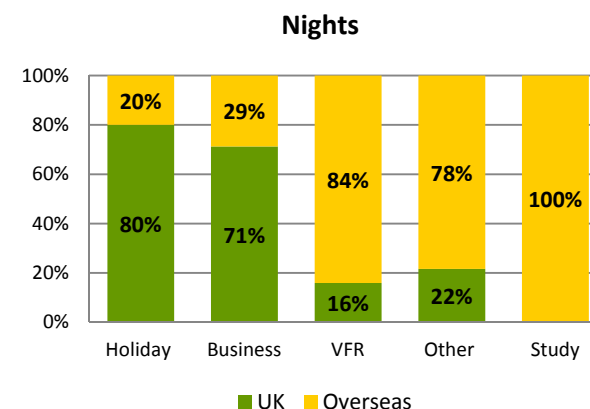
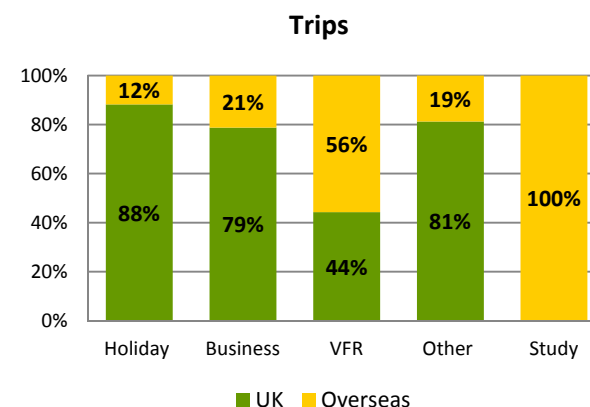
Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	560,000	1,471,000	£138,483,000
Self catering	24,000	126,000	£8,046,000
Touring caravans /tents	0	0	£0
Static vans/holiday centres	0	0	£0
Group/campus	0	1,000	£35,000
Paying guest in private homes	0	0	£0
Second homes	15,000	67,000	£2,322,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	13,000	29,000	£1,018,000
Staying with friends and relatives	269,000	868,000	£25,477,000
Total	882,000	2,562,000	£175,381,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	111,000	525,000	£58,106,000
Self catering	2,000	21,000	£1,624,000
Touring caravans /tents	0	0	£0
Static vans/holiday centres	0	0	£0
Group/campus	0	2,000	£242,000
Paying guest in private homes	18,000	392,000	£24,994,000
Second homes	1,000	20,000	£1,710,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	6,000	44,000	£2,122,000
Staying with friends and relatives	56,000	606,000	£24,801,000
Total	193,000	1,611,000	£113,600,000

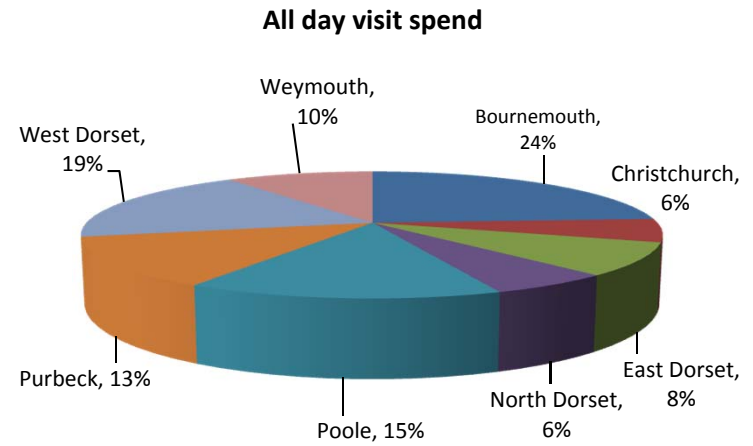
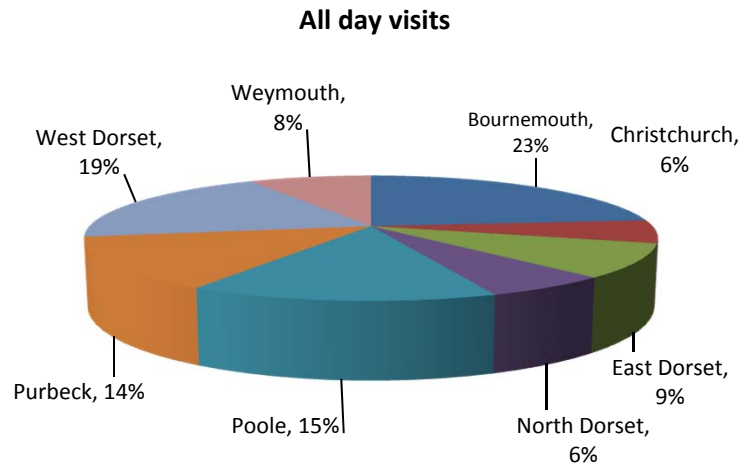
Bournemouth - Staying visits by purpose

Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	763,000	2,304,000	£154,223,000
Business	52,000	129,000	£13,147,000
Visits to friends and relatives	54,000	109,000	£6,316,000
Other	13,000	19,000	£1,694,000
Study	0	0	£0
Total	882,000	2,562,000	£175,381,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	102,000	576,000	£47,006,000
Business	14,000	52,000	£6,433,000
Visits to friends and relatives	68,000	577,000	£41,458,000
Other	3,000	69,000	£4,422,000
Study	6,000	338,000	£14,280,000
Total	193,000	1,611,000	£113,600,000



Bournemouth - Day visits in the county context

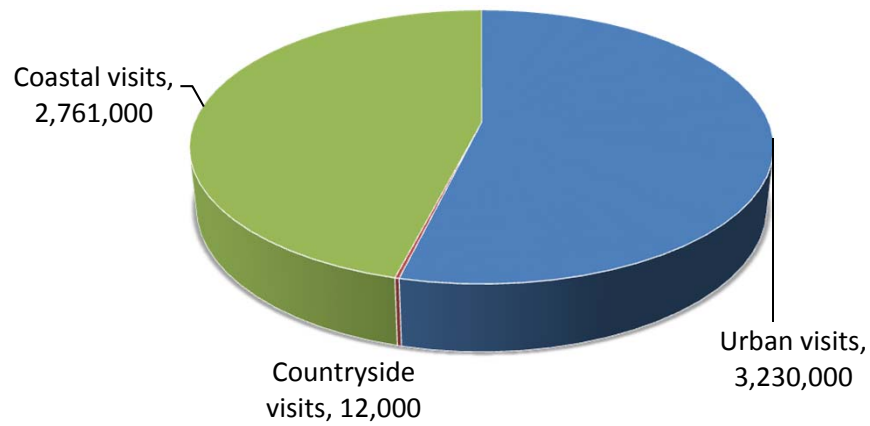


Area	Day visits	Day visit spend
Bournemouth	6.0	£219.0
Christchurch	1.5	£53.9
East Dorset	2.2	£75.7
North Dorset	1.6	£53.2
Poole	3.7	£133.7
Purbeck	3.5	£116.5
West Dorset	5.0	£170.4
Weymouth	2.1	£89.8

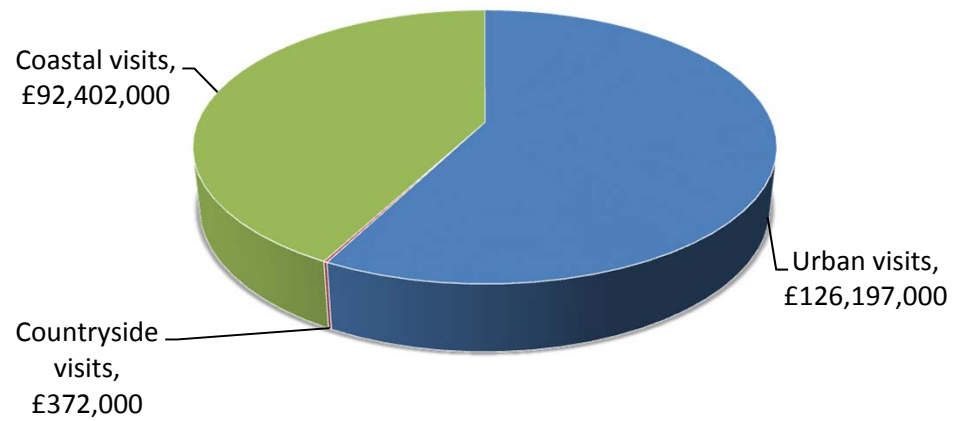
Bournemouth - Day visits by location

Total day visits	Total day visit spend
6,003,000	£218,971,000

Day visits



Day visit spend



Bournemouth – Direct visitor expenditure by category



Accommodation

- UK staying visitors £66,261,000
- Overseas staying visitors £30,715,000



Shopping

- UK staying visitors £22,143,000
- Overseas staying visitors £33,853,000
- Day visitors £64,872,000



Food & drink

- UK staying visitors £38,758,000
- Overseas staying visitors £25,138,000
- Day visitors £95,017,000



Attractions/entertainment

- UK staying visitors £18,856,000
- Overseas staying visitors £12,888,000
- Day visitors £22,018,000



Travel

- UK staying visitors £29,363,000
- Overseas staying visitors £11,006,000
- Day visitors £37,065,000

Bournemouth – Other visitor related expenditure by category



Second Homes

£1,013,000



Boats

£0



Visiting friends and relatives (non-visitor spend)

£12,179,000

- Spend on second homes estimates cover rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings.
- Spend on boats estimates cover berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment.
- Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them.

Bournemouth – Tourism related employment

Estimated actual employment



Full time equivalent employment (FTE's)



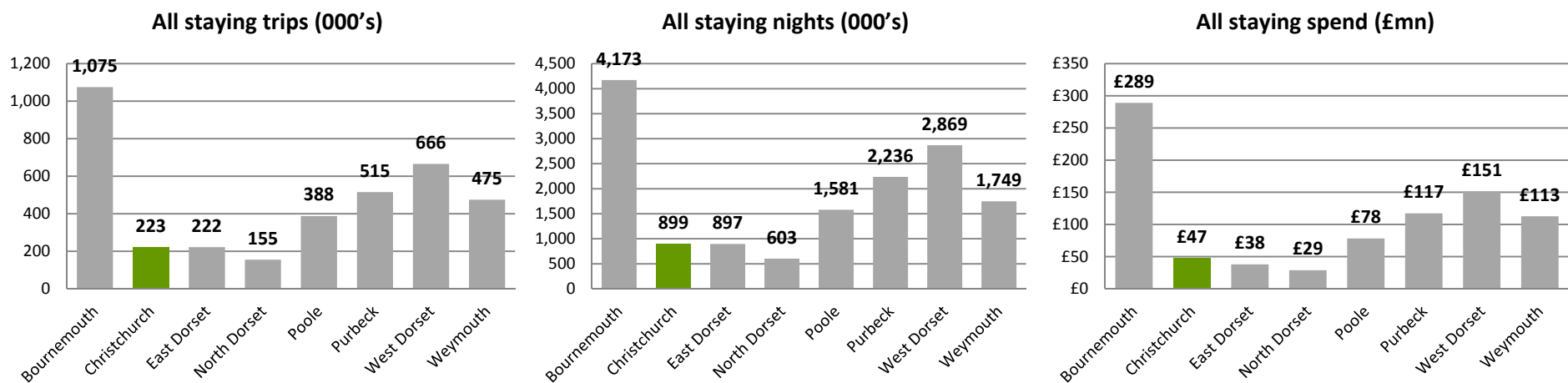
Direct employment in businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (FTE's)	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Accommodation	1,177	23	1,200
Retailing	404	468	873
Catering	749	1,114	1,863
Attractions/entertainment	471	338	809
Transport	131	121	252
Arising from non trip spend	209	0	209
Total Direct	3,143	2,063	5,206

Value of Tourism 2018

Christchurch

Key Facts	
223,000	Staying visitor trips
899,000	Staying visitor nights
£47,116,000	Staying visitor spend
1,522,000	Day visits
£53,897,000	Day visitor spend
£101,013,000	Direct visitor spend
£2,675,000	Other related spend
£103,688,000	TOTAL VISITOR RELATED SPEND
2,210	Estimated actual employment
1,635	FTE employment
9%	Proportion of all employment

Christchurch - Staying visits in the county context



Area	Domestic trips (000's)	Overseas trips (000's)	Domestic nights (000's)	Overseas nights (000's)	Domestic spend (millions)	Overseas spend (millions)
Bournemouth	882	193	2,562	1,611	£175	£114
Christchurch	209	14	754	145	£39	£9
East Dorset	204	18	723	174	£29	£9
North Dorset	142	13	478	125	£23	£6
Poole	358	30	1,273	308	£62	£17
Purbeck	486	29	1,964	272	£99	£19
West Dorset	618	48	2,478	391	£126	£26
Weymouth	447	28	1,526	223	£97	£16

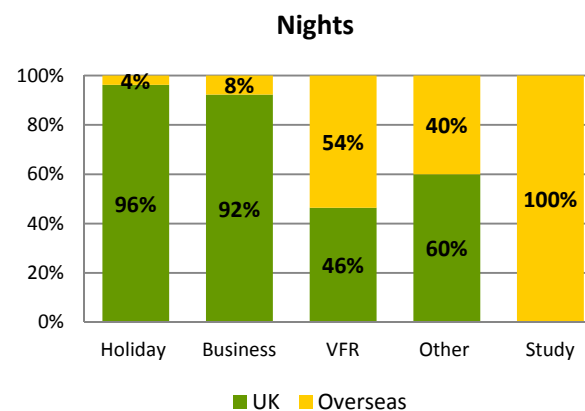
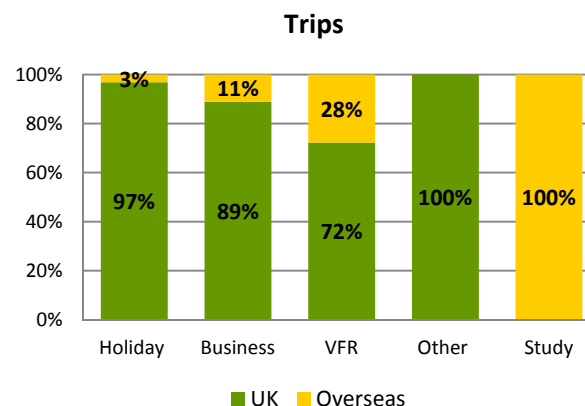
Christchurch - Staying visits by accommodation type

Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	48,000	126,000	£11,882,000
Self catering	6,000	34,000	£2,150,000
Touring caravans /tents	20,000	87,000	£3,134,000
Static vans/holiday centres	68,000	283,000	£14,588,000
Group/campus	0	0	£0
Paying guest in private homes	0	0	£0
Second homes	7,000	32,000	£1,117,000
Boat moorings	1,000	6,000	£256,000
Other	3,000	6,000	£210,000
Staying with friends and relatives	56,000	179,000	£5,263,000
Total	209,000	754,000	£38,600,000

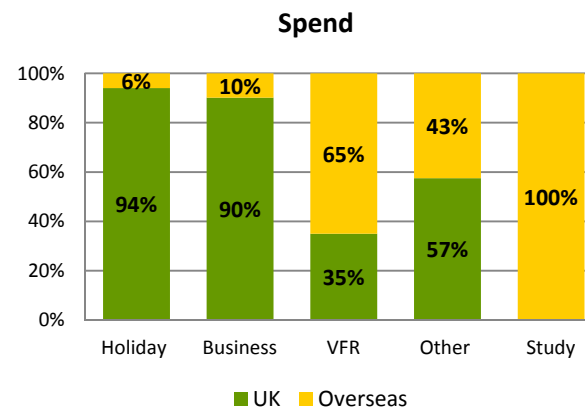
Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	3,000	16,000	£1,801,000
Self catering	0	4,000	£276,000
Touring caravans /tents	1,000	8,000	£399,000
Static vans/holiday centres	0	3,000	£158,000
Group/campus	0	0	£0
Paying guest in private homes	2,000	39,000	£2,499,000
Second homes	0	6,000	£486,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	1,000	5,000	£228,000
Staying with friends and relatives	6,000	65,000	£2,668,000
Total	14,000	145,000	£8,516,000

Christchurch - Staying visits by purpose

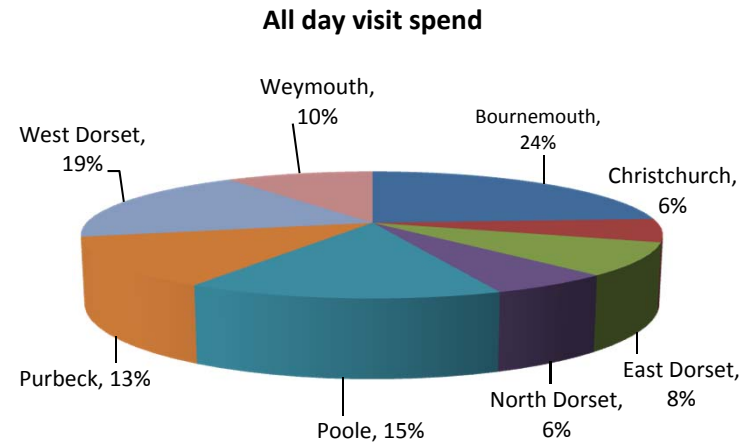
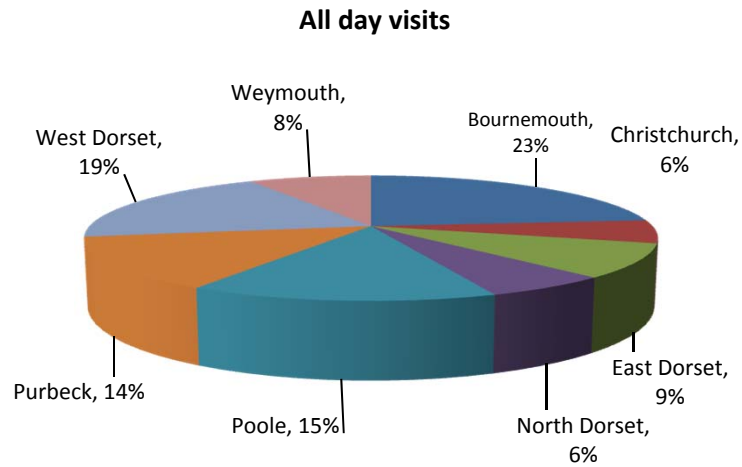
Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	185,000	692,000	£34,975,000
Business	8,000	24,000	£1,828,000
Visits to friends and relatives	13,000	32,000	£1,418,000
Other	3,000	6,000	£380,000
Study	0	0	£0
Total	209,000	754,000	£38,600,000



Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	6,000	27,000	£2,228,000
Business	1,000	2,000	£200,000
Visits to friends and relatives	5,000	37,000	£2,639,000
Other	0	4,000	£281,000
Study	2,000	75,000	£3,167,000
Total	14,000	145,000	£8,516,000



Christchurch - Day visits in the county context

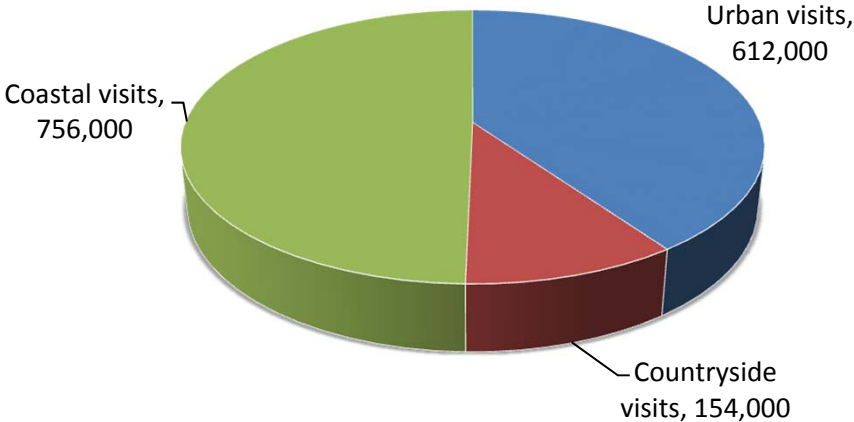


Area	Day visits	Day visit spend
Bournemouth	6.0	£219.0
Christchurch	1.5	£53.9
East Dorset	2.2	£75.7
North Dorset	1.6	£53.2
Poole	3.7	£133.7
Purbeck	3.5	£116.5
West Dorset	5.0	£170.4
Weymouth	2.1	£89.8

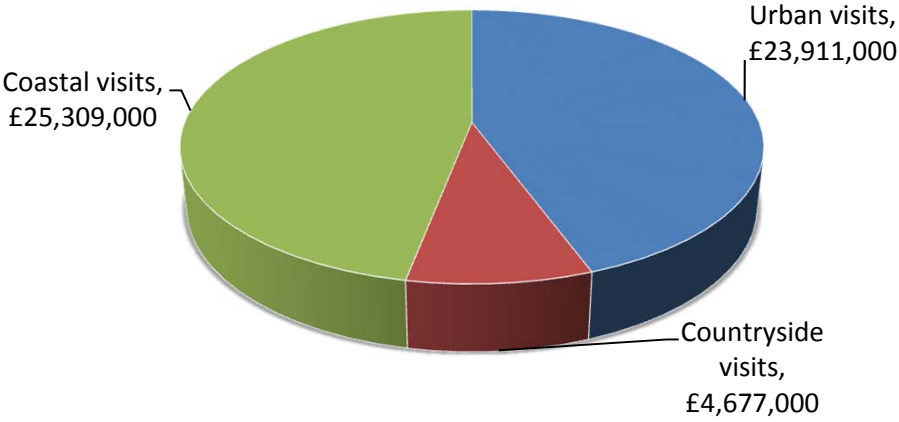
Christchurch - Day visits by location

Total day visits	Total day visit spend
1,522,000	£53,897,000

Day visits



Day visit spend



Christchurch – Direct visitor expenditure by category



Accommodation

- UK staying visitors £14,539,000
- Overseas staying visitors £2,197,000



Shopping

- UK staying visitors £4,939,000
- Overseas staying visitors £2,654,000
- Day visitors £13,951,000



Food & drink

- UK staying visitors £8,516,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,694,000
- Day visitors £24,199,000



Attractions/entertainment

- UK staying visitors £4,222,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,238,000
- Day visitors £5,829,000



Travel

- UK staying visitors £6,385,000
- Overseas staying visitors £733,000
- Day visitors £9,919,000

Christchurch – Other visitor related expenditure by category



Second Homes

£584,000



Boats

£250,000



Visiting friends and relatives (non-visitor spend)

£1,841,000

- Spend on second homes estimates cover rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings.
- Spend on boats estimates cover berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment.
- Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them.

Christchurch – Tourism related employment

Estimated actual employment



Full time equivalent employment (FTE's)



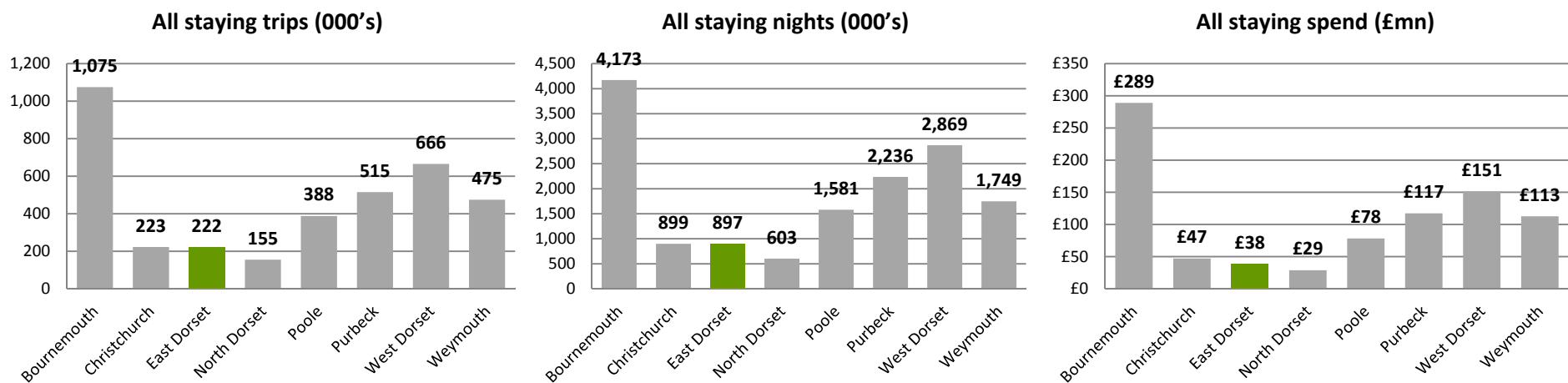
Direct employment in businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (FTE's)	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Accommodation	211	6	217
Retailing	57	105	162
Catering	125	295	420
Attractions/entertainment	84	93	177
Transport	24	34	58
Arising from non trip spend	42	0	42
Total Direct	544	533	1,076

Value of Tourism 2018

East Dorset

Key Facts	
222,000	Staying visitor trips
897,000	Staying visitor nights
£38,019,000	Staying visitor spend
2,228,000	Day visits
£75,730,000	Day visitor spend
£113,749,000	Direct visitor spend
£3,539,000	Other related spend
£117,288,000	TOTAL VISITOR RELATED SPEND
2,162	Estimated actual employment
1,558	FTE employment
5%	Proportion of all employment

East Dorset - Staying visits in the county context



Area	Domestic trips (000's)	Overseas trips (000's)	Domestic nights (000's)	Overseas nights (000's)	Domestic spend (millions)	Overseas spend (millions)
Bournemouth	882	193	2,562	1,611	£175	£114
Christchurch	209	14	754	145	£39	£9
East Dorset	204	18	723	174	£29	£9
North Dorset	142	13	478	125	£23	£6
Poole	358	30	1,273	308	£62	£17
Purbeck	486	29	1,964	272	£99	£19
West Dorset	618	48	2,478	391	£126	£26
Weymouth	447	28	1,526	223	£97	£16

East Dorset - Staying visits by accommodation type

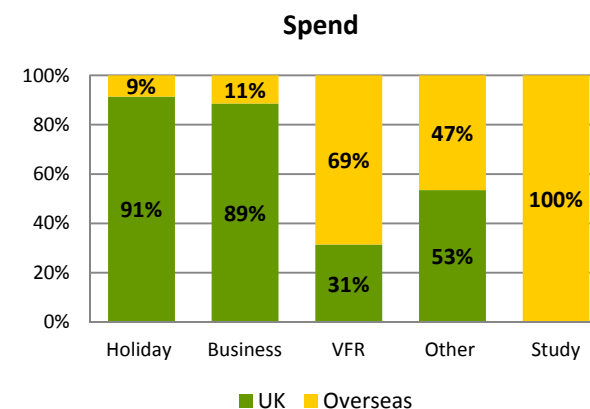
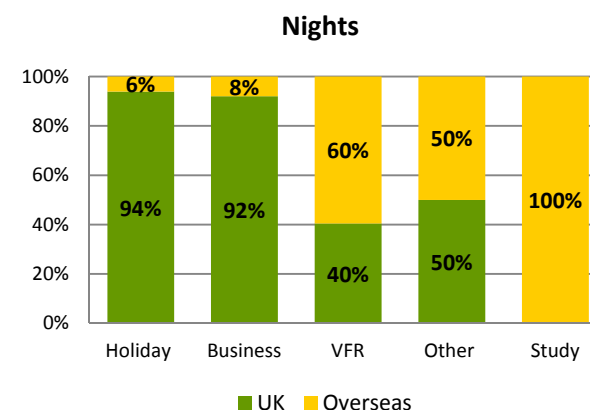
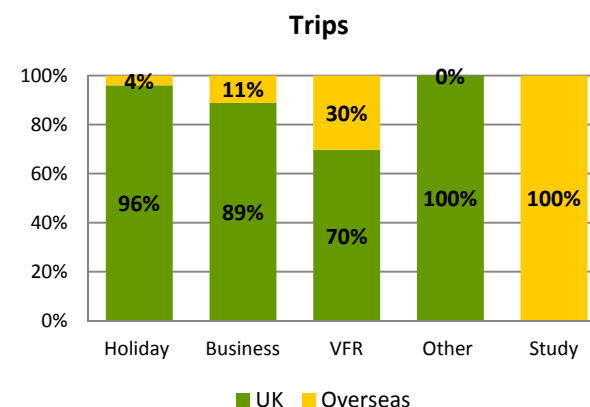
Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	26,000	68,000	£6,444,000
Self catering	6,000	32,000	£2,030,000
Touring caravans /tents	52,000	227,000	£8,173,000
Static vans/holiday centres	12,000	49,000	£2,543,000
Group/campus	0	0	£0
Paying guest in private homes	0	0	£0
Second homes	3,000	12,000	£422,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	5,000	11,000	£379,000
Staying with friends and relatives	100,000	323,000	£9,485,000
Total	204,000	723,000	£29,476,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	2,000	9,000	£977,000
Self catering	0	3,000	£261,000
Touring caravans /tents	4,000	20,000	£1,041,000
Static vans/holiday centres	0	0	£27,000
Group/campus	0	0	£0
Paying guest in private homes	1,000	13,000	£833,000
Second homes	0	2,000	£183,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	1,000	9,000	£412,000
Staying with friends and relatives	11,000	117,000	£4,809,000
Total	18,000	174,000	£8,543,000

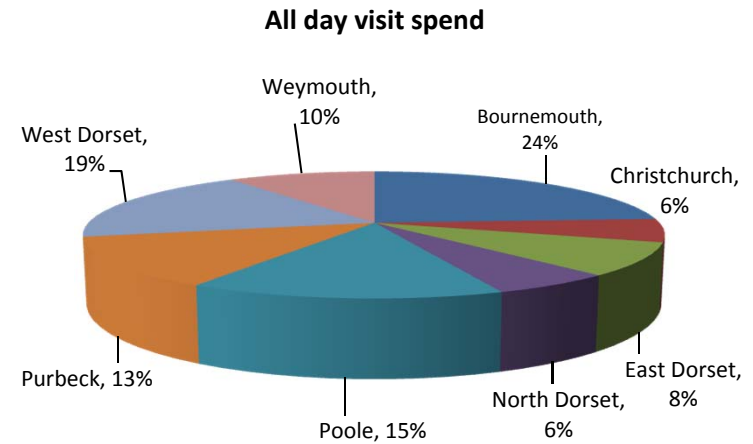
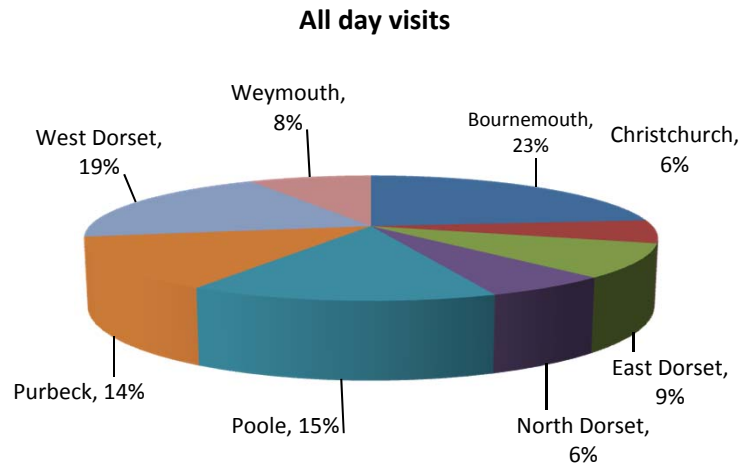
East Dorset - Staying visits by purpose

Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	168,000	630,000	£25,431,000
Business	8,000	23,000	£1,438,000
Visits to friends and relatives	23,000	59,000	£2,056,000
Other	6,000	10,000	£551,000
Study	0	0	£0
Total	204,000	723,000	£29,476,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	7,000	41,000	£2,394,000
Business	1,000	2,000	£185,000
Visits to friends and relatives	10,000	87,000	£4,489,000
Other	0	10,000	£479,000
Study	1,000	33,000	£996,000
Total	18,000	174,000	£8,543,000



East Dorset - Day visits in the county context

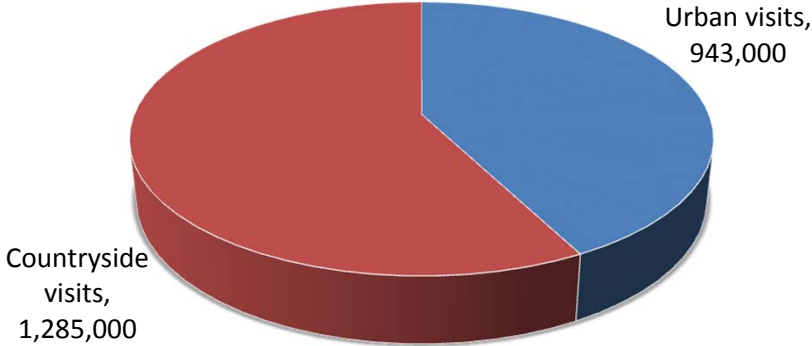


Area	Day visits	Day visit spend
Bournemouth	6.0	£219.0
Christchurch	1.5	£53.9
East Dorset	2.2	£75.7
North Dorset	1.6	£53.2
Poole	3.7	£133.7
Purbeck	3.5	£116.5
West Dorset	5.0	£170.4
Weymouth	2.1	£89.8

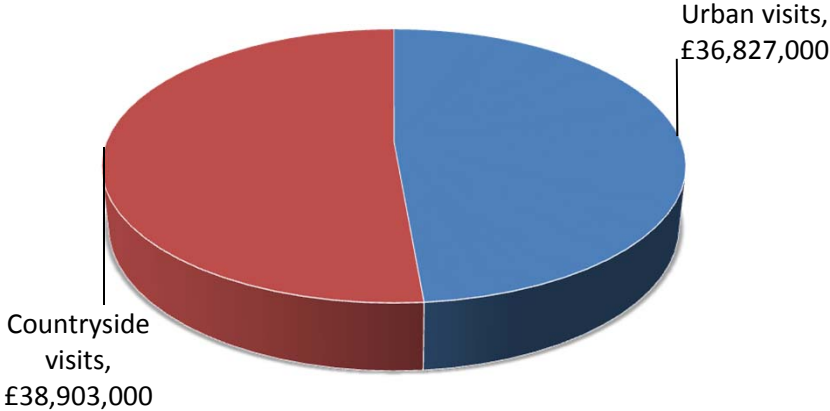
East Dorset - Day visits by location

Total day visits	Total day visit spend
2,228,000	£75,730,000

Day visits



Day visit spend



East Dorset – Direct visitor expenditure by category



Accommodation

- UK staying visitors £10,863,000
- Overseas staying visitors £2,033,000



Shopping

- UK staying visitors £3,789,000
- Overseas staying visitors £2,661,000
- Day visitors £23,590,000



Food & drink

- UK staying visitors £6,586,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,939,000
- Day visitors £31,757,000



Attractions/entertainment

- UK staying visitors £3,249,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,059,000
- Day visitors £10,546,000



Travel

- UK staying visitors £4,989,000
- Overseas staying visitors £851,000
- Day visitors £9,836,000

East Dorset – Other visitor related expenditure by category



Second Homes

£221,000



Boats

£0



Visiting friends and relatives (non-visitor spend)

£3,318,000

- Spend on second homes estimates cover rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings.
- Spend on boats estimates cover berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment.
- Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them.

East Dorset – Tourism related employment

Estimated actual employment



Full time equivalent employment (FTE's)



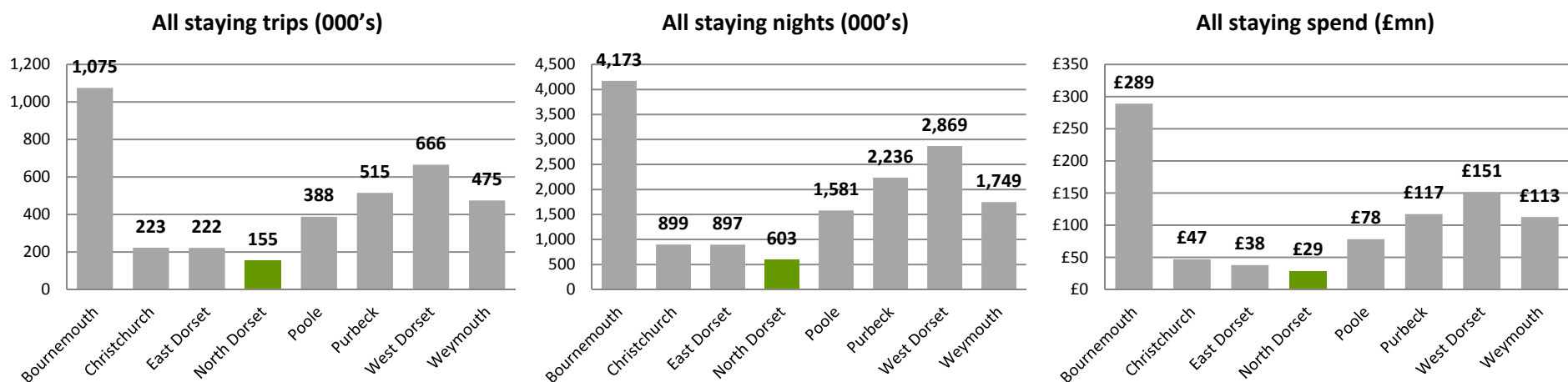
Direct employment in businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (FTE's)	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Accommodation	160	8	168
Retailing	48	174	222
Catering	102	380	482
Attractions/entertainment	65	162	227
Transport	19	33	52
Arising from non trip spend	56	0	56
Total Direct	450	757	1,207

Value of Tourism 2018

North Dorset

Key Facts	
155,000	Staying visitor trips
603,000	Staying visitor nights
£28,908,000	Staying visitor spend
1,551,000	Day visits
£53,226,000	Day visitor spend
£82,134,000	Direct visitor spend
£2,946,000	Other related spend
£85,080,000	TOTAL VISITOR RELATED SPEND
1,654	Estimated actual employment
1,190	FTE employment
5%	Proportion of all employment

North Dorset - Staying visits in the county context



Area	Domestic trips (000's)	Overseas trips (000's)	Domestic nights (000's)	Overseas nights (000's)	Domestic spend (millions)	Overseas spend (millions)
Bournemouth	882	193	2,562	1,611	£175	£114
Christchurch	209	14	754	145	£39	£9
East Dorset	204	18	723	174	£29	£9
North Dorset	142	13	478	125	£23	£6
Poole	358	30	1,273	308	£62	£17
Purbeck	486	29	1,964	272	£99	£19
West Dorset	618	48	2,478	391	£126	£26
Weymouth	447	28	1,526	223	£97	£16

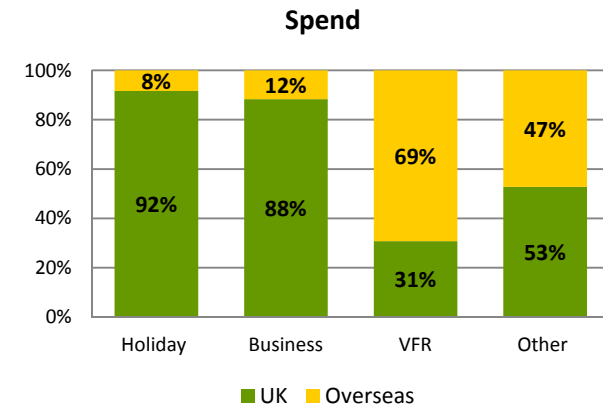
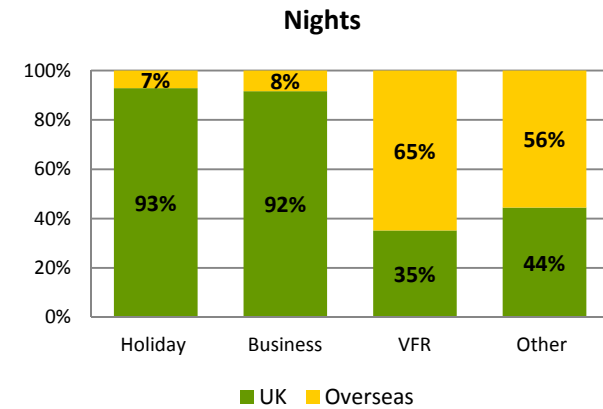
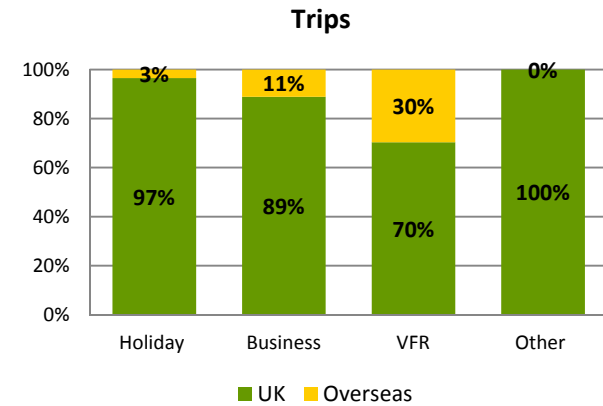
North Dorset - Staying visits by accommodation type

Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	32,000	85,000	£8,016,000
Self catering	14,000	75,000	£4,807,000
Touring caravans /tents	8,000	35,000	£1,255,000
Static vans/holiday centres	0	0	£0
Group/campus	0	0	£0
Paying guest in private homes	0	0	£0
Second homes	4,000	17,000	£587,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	4,000	9,000	£301,000
Staying with friends and relatives	80,000	257,000	£7,544,000
Total	142,000	478,000	£22,509,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	2,000	11,000	£1,215,000
Self catering	1,000	8,000	£617,000
Touring caravans /tents	1,000	3,000	£160,000
Static vans/holiday centres	0	0	£0
Group/campus	0	0	£0
Paying guest in private homes	0	0	£0
Second homes	0	3,000	£255,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	1,000	7,000	£327,000
Staying with friends and relatives	9,000	93,000	£3,825,000
Total	13,000	125,000	£6,399,000

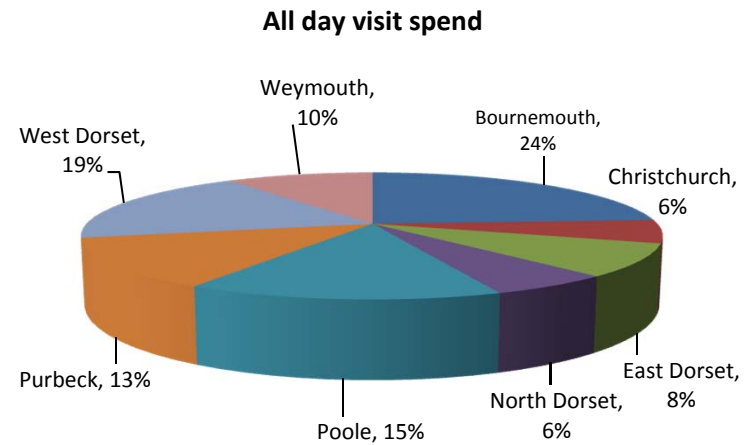
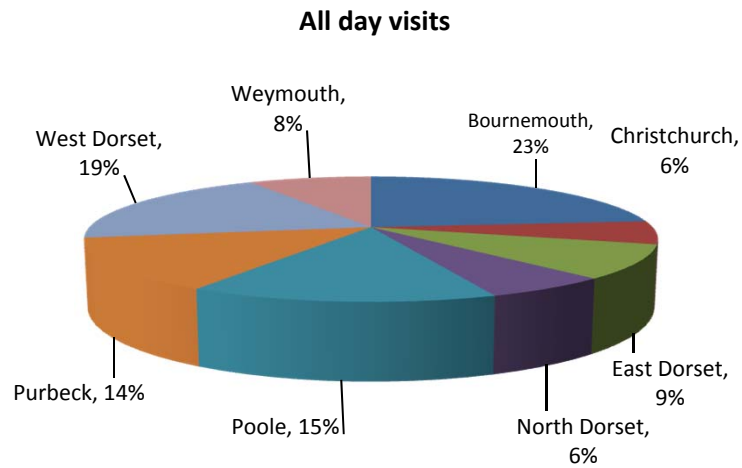
North Dorset - Staying visits by purpose

Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	112,000	403,000	£18,658,000
Business	8,000	22,000	£1,567,000
Visits to friends and relatives	19,000	45,000	£1,801,000
Other	5,000	8,000	£483,000
Study	0	0	£0
Total	142,000	478,000	£22,509,000



Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	4,000	31,000	£1,708,000
Business	1,000	2,000	£207,000
Visits to friends and relatives	8,000	83,000	£4,051,000
Other	0	10,000	£432,000
Study	0	0	£0
Total	13,000	125,000	£6,399,000

North Dorset - Day visits in the county context

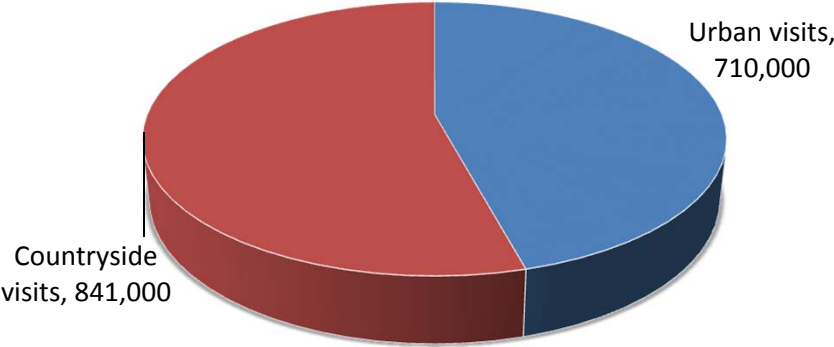


Area	Day visits	Day visit spend
Bournemouth	6.0	£219.0
Christchurch	1.5	£53.9
East Dorset	2.2	£75.7
North Dorset	1.6	£53.2
Poole	3.7	£133.7
Purbeck	3.5	£116.5
West Dorset	5.0	£170.4
Weymouth	2.1	£89.8

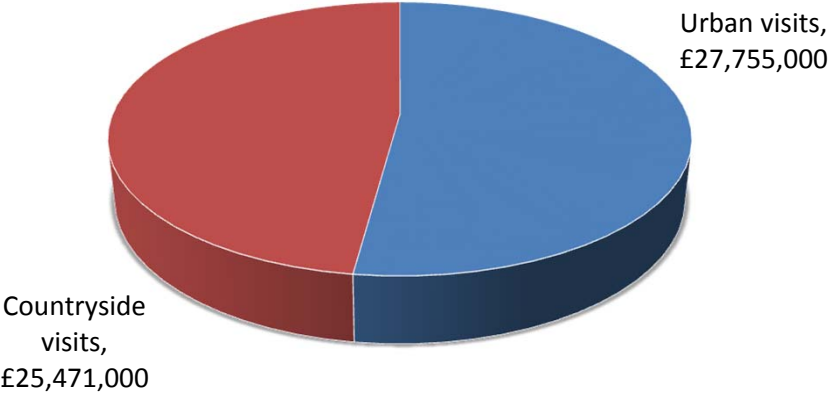
North Dorset - Day visits by location

Total day visits	Total day visit spend
1,551,000	£53,226,000

Day visits



Day visit spend



North Dorset – Direct visitor expenditure by category



Accommodation

- UK staying visitors £8,255,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,464,000



Shopping

- UK staying visitors £2,870,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,987,000
- Day visitors £17,048,000



Food & drink

- UK staying visitors £5,057,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,534,000
- Day visitors £22,145,000



Attractions/entertainment

- UK staying visitors £2,457,000
- Overseas staying visitors £736,000
- Day visitors £7,255,000



Travel

- UK staying visitors £3,871,000
- Overseas staying visitors £679,000
- Day visitors £6,778,000

North Dorset – Other visitor related expenditure by category



Second Homes

£307,000



Boats

£0



Visiting friends and relatives (non-visitor spend)

£2,639,000

- Spend on second homes estimates cover rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings.
- Spend on boats estimates cover berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment.
- Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them.

North Dorset – Tourism related employment

Estimated actual employment



Full time equivalent employment (FTE's)



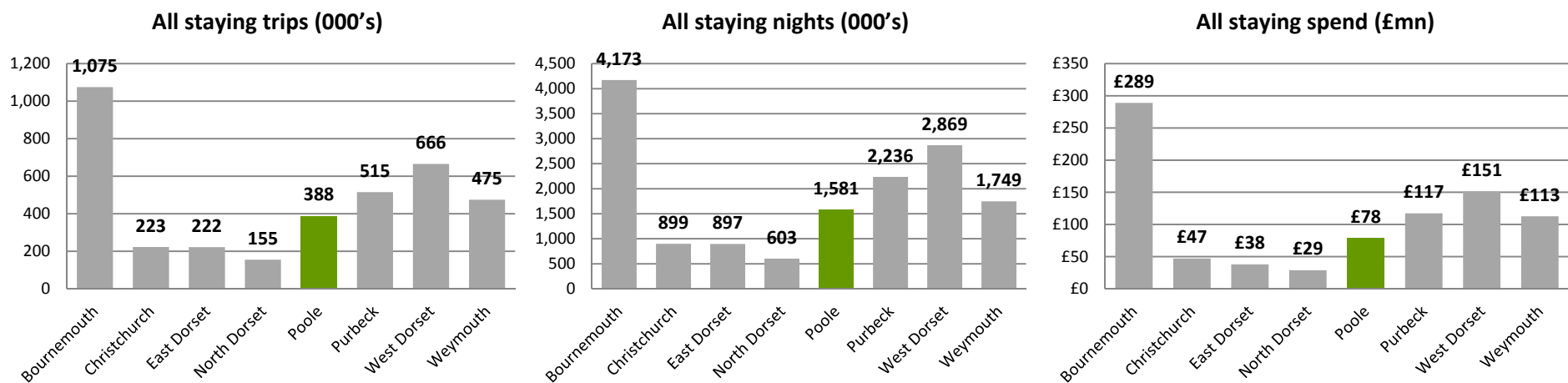
Direct employment in businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (FTE's)	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Accommodation	129	6	134
Retailing	38	134	172
Catering	84	283	367
Attractions/entertainment	52	119	171
Transport	16	24	40
Arising from non trip spend	47	0	47
Total Direct	366	566	932

Value of Tourism 2018

Poole

Key Facts	
388,000	Staying visitor trips
1,581,000	Staying visitor nights
£78,156,000	Staying visitor spend
3,725,000	Day visits
£133,711,000	Day visitor spend
£211,867,000	Direct visitor spend
£9,630,000	Other related spend
£221,497,000	TOTAL VISITOR RELATED SPEND
4,396	Estimated actual employment
3,260	FTE employment
6%	Proportion of all employment

Poole - Staying visits in the county context



Area	Domestic trips (000's)	Overseas trips (000's)	Domestic nights (000's)	Overseas nights (000's)	Domestic spend (millions)	Overseas spend (millions)
Bournemouth	882	193	2,562	1,611	£175	£114
Christchurch	209	14	754	145	£39	£9
East Dorset	204	18	723	174	£29	£9
North Dorset	142	13	478	125	£23	£6
Poole	358	30	1,273	308	£62	£17
Purbeck	486	29	1,964	272	£99	£19
West Dorset	618	48	2,478	391	£126	£26
Weymouth	447	28	1,526	223	£97	£16

Poole - Staying visits by accommodation type

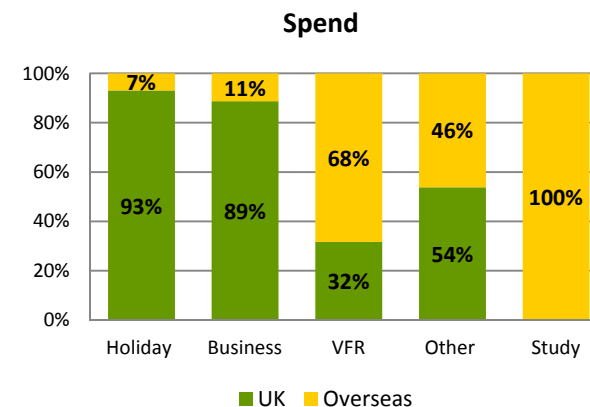
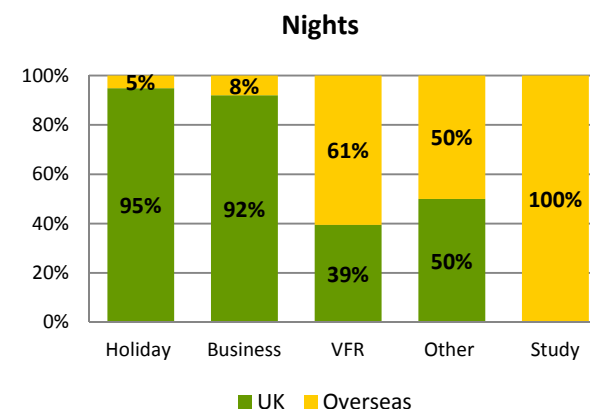
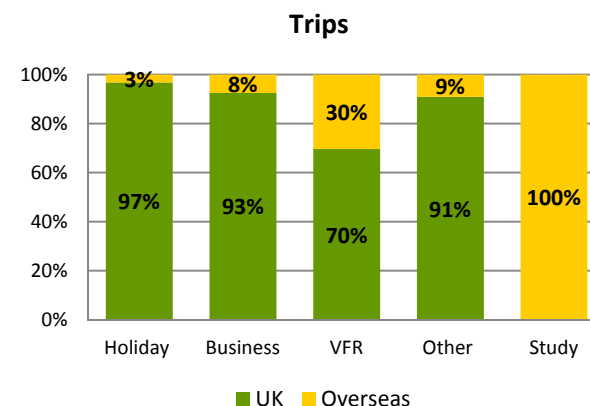
Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	74,000	195,000	£18,318,000
Self catering	40,000	207,000	£13,166,000
Touring caravans /tents	15,000	64,000	£2,319,000
Static vans/holiday centres	28,000	115,000	£5,895,000
Group/campus	1,000	2,000	£107,000
Paying guest in private homes	0	0	£0
Second homes	13,000	55,000	£1,933,000
Boat moorings	11,000	70,000	£3,078,000
Other	8,000	19,000	£641,000
Staying with friends and relatives	170,000	547,000	£16,053,000
Total	358,000	1,273,000	£61,511,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	5,000	25,000	£2,777,000
Self catering	2,000	22,000	£1,690,000
Touring caravans /tents	1,000	6,000	£295,000
Static vans/holiday centres	0	1,000	£64,000
Group/campus	0	5,000	£477,000
Paying guest in private homes	1,000	26,000	£1,666,000
Second homes	1,000	10,000	£841,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	2,000	14,000	£696,000
Staying with friends and relatives	18,000	199,000	£8,139,000
Total	30,000	308,000	£16,645,000

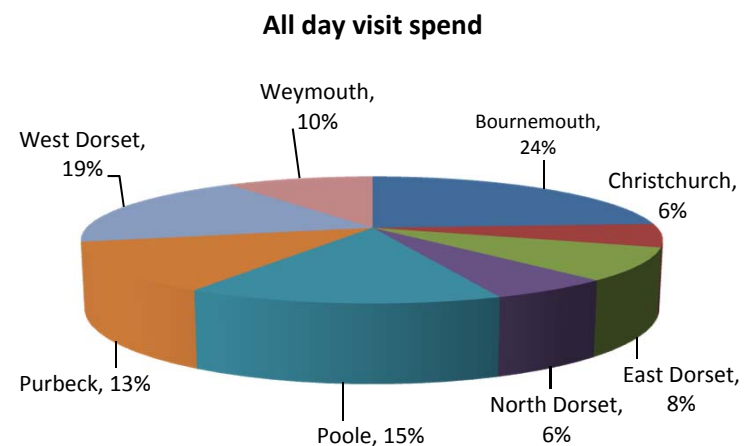
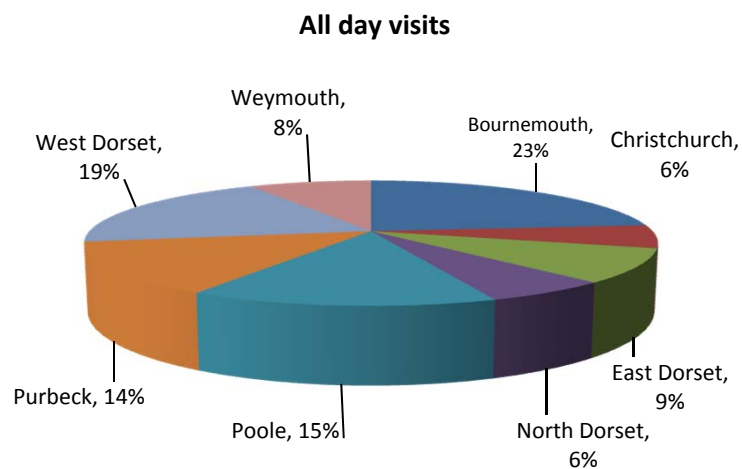
Poole - Staying visits by purpose

Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	272,000	1,039,000	£48,271,000
Business	37,000	115,000	£8,083,000
Visits to friends and relatives	39,000	101,000	£4,066,000
Other	10,000	18,000	£1,091,000
Study	0	0	£0
Total	358,000	1,273,000	£61,511,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	9,000	56,000	£3,604,000
Business	3,000	10,000	£1,027,000
Visits to friends and relatives	17,000	155,000	£8,776,000
Other	1,000	18,000	£936,000
Study	1,000	69,000	£2,302,000
Total	30,000	308,000	£16,645,000



Poole - Day visits in the county context

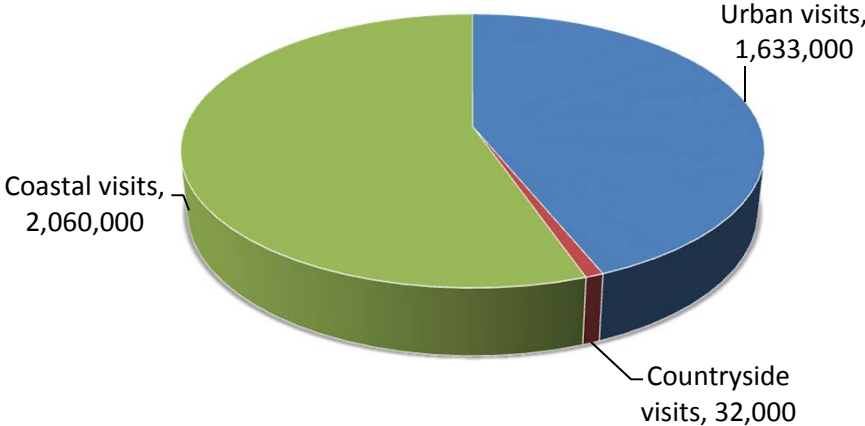


Area	Day visits	Day visit spend
Bournemouth	6.0	£219.0
Christchurch	1.5	£53.9
East Dorset	2.2	£75.7
North Dorset	1.6	£53.2
Poole	3.7	£133.7
Purbeck	3.5	£116.5
West Dorset	5.0	£170.4
Weymouth	2.1	£89.8

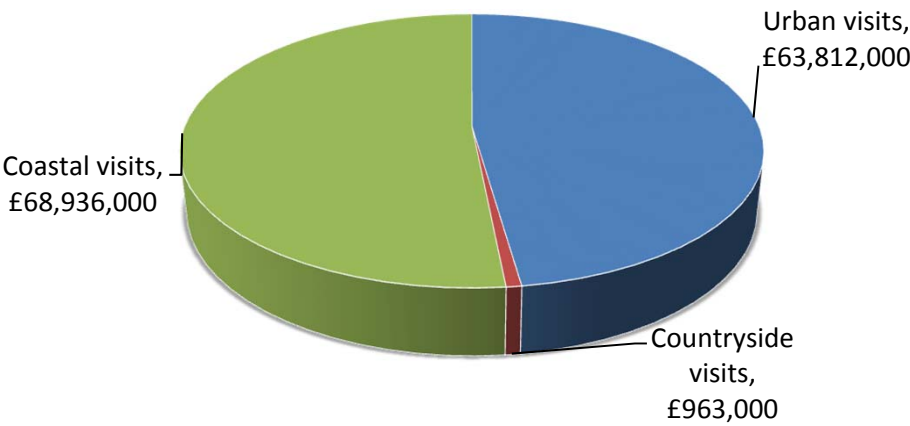
Poole - Day visits by location

Total day visits	Total day visit spend
3,725,000	£133,711,000

Day visits



Day visit spend



Poole – Direct visitor expenditure by category



Accommodation

- UK staying visitors £22,904,000
- Overseas staying visitors £4,012,000



Shopping

- UK staying visitors £7,595,000
- Overseas staying visitors £5,125,000
- Day visitors £35,184,000



Food & drink

- UK staying visitors £13,807,000
- Overseas staying visitors £3,729,000
- Day visitors £59,946,000



Attractions/entertainment

- UK staying visitors £6,436,000
- Overseas staying visitors £2,132,000
- Day visitors £13,630,000



Travel

- UK staying visitors £10,769,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,647,000
- Day visitors £24,950,000

Poole – Other visitor related expenditure by category



Second Homes

£1,011,000



Boats

£3,004,000



Visiting friends and relatives (non-visitor spend)

£5,615,000

- Spend on second homes estimates cover rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings.
- Spend on boats estimates cover berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment.
- Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them.

Poole – Tourism related employment

Estimated actual employment



Full time equivalent employment (FTE's)



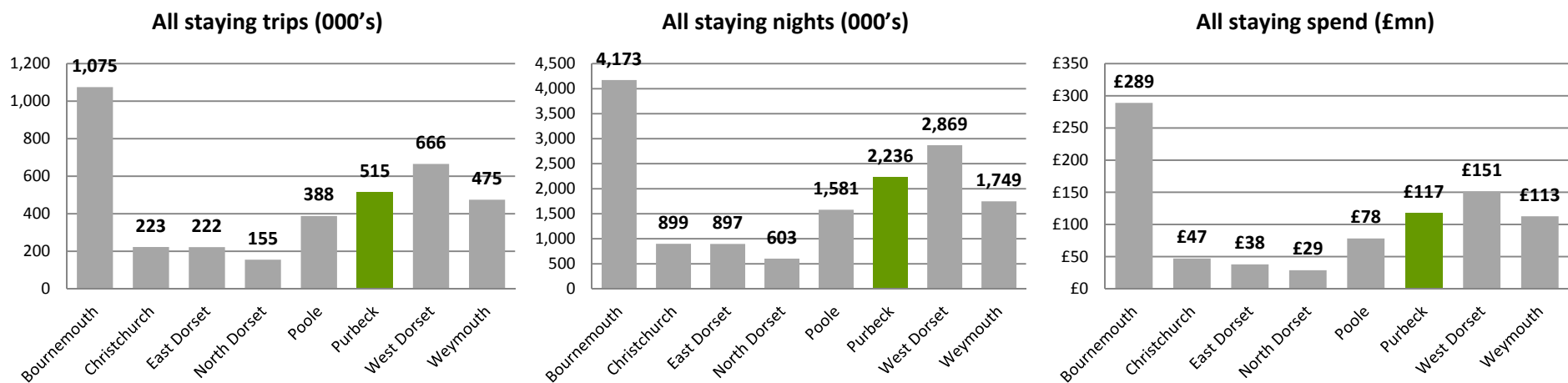
Direct employment in businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (FTE's)	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Accommodation	321	14	336
Retailing	90	250	340
Catering	202	691	893
Attractions/entertainment	125	205	330
Transport	40	80	120
Arising from non trip spend	153	0	153
Total Direct	931	1,240	2,172

Value of Tourism 2018

Purbeck

Key Facts	
515,000	Staying visitor trips
2,236,000	Staying visitor nights
£117,381,000	Staying visitor spend
3,500,000	Day visits
£116,516,000	Day visitor spend
£233,897,000	Direct visitor spend
£3,261,000	Other related spend
£237,158,000	TOTAL VISITOR RELATED SPEND
4,238	Estimated actual employment
3,057	FTE employment
20%	Proportion of all employment

Purbeck - Staying visits in the county context



Area	Domestic trips (000's)	Overseas trips (000's)	Domestic nights (000's)	Overseas nights (000's)	Domestic spend (millions)	Overseas spend (millions)
Bournemouth	882	193	2,562	1,611	£175	£114
Christchurch	209	14	754	145	£39	£9
East Dorset	204	18	723	174	£29	£9
North Dorset	142	13	478	125	£23	£6
Poole	358	30	1,273	308	£62	£17
Purbeck	486	29	1,964	272	£99	£19
West Dorset	618	48	2,478	391	£126	£26
Weymouth	447	28	1,526	223	£97	£16

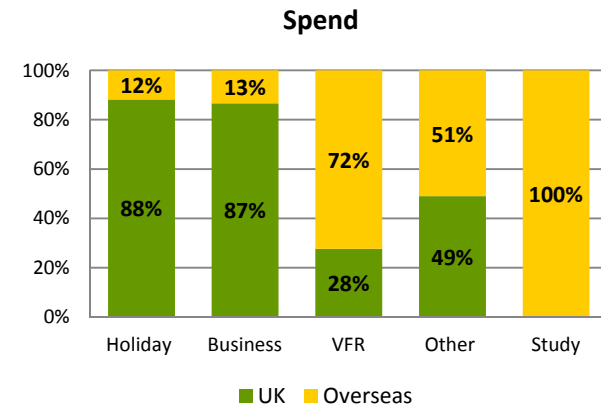
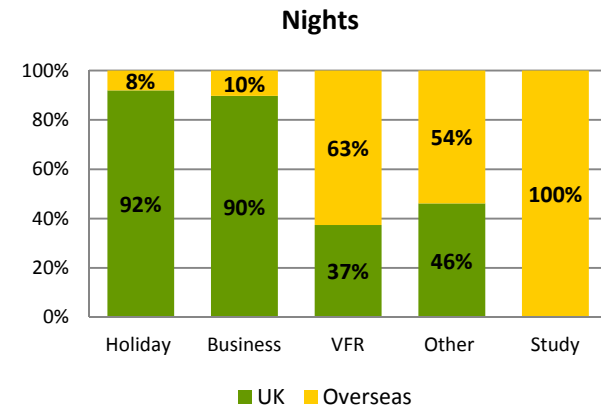
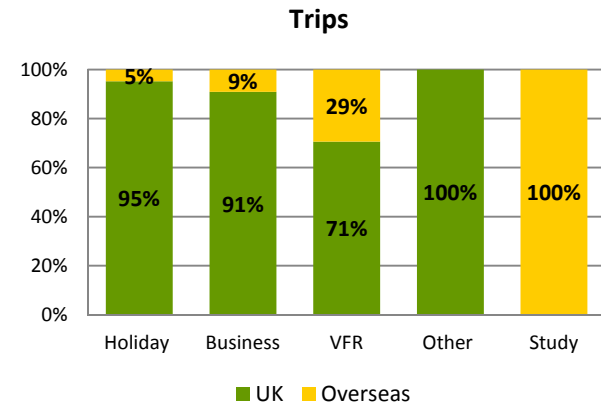
Purbeck - Staying visits by accommodation type

Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	69,000	181,000	£16,992,000
Self catering	80,000	419,000	£26,691,000
Touring caravans /tents	156,000	675,000	£24,317,000
Static vans/holiday centres	102,000	422,000	£21,705,000
Group/campus	8,000	19,000	£1,098,000
Paying guest in private homes	0	0	£0
Second homes	15,000	65,000	£2,283,000
Boat moorings	1,000	8,000	£338,000
Other	2,000	6,000	£198,000
Staying with friends and relatives	52,000	169,000	£4,966,000
Total	486,000	1,964,000	£98,588,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	5,000	23,000	£2,575,000
Self catering	3,000	45,000	£3,426,000
Touring caravans /tents	11,000	59,000	£3,097,000
Static vans/holiday centres	1,000	4,000	£235,000
Group/campus	2,000	51,000	£4,900,000
Paying guest in private homes	1,000	13,000	£833,000
Second homes	1,000	12,000	£993,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	1,000	4,000	£215,000
Staying with friends and relatives	6,000	62,000	£2,518,000
Total	29,000	272,000	£18,793,000

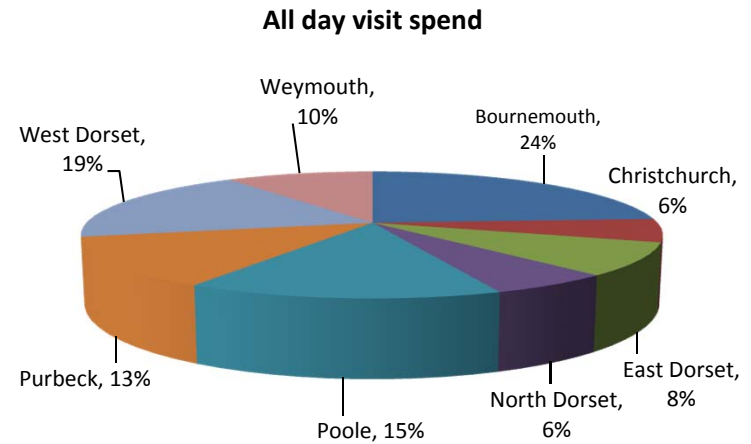
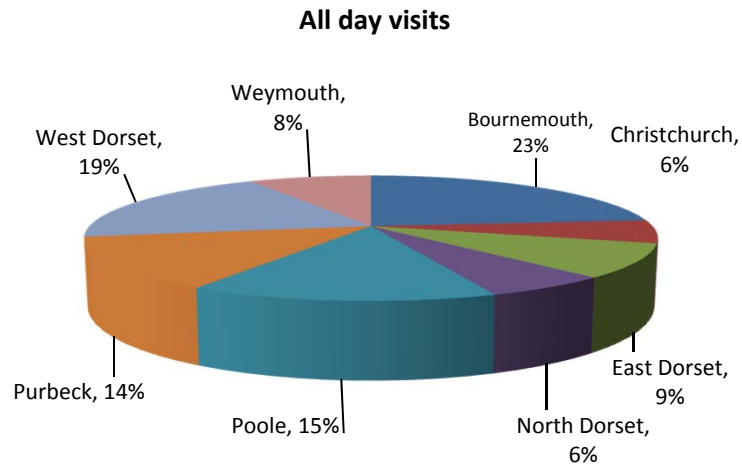
Purbeck - Staying visits by purpose

Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	460,000	1,889,000	£94,074,000
Business	10,000	35,000	£2,675,000
Visits to friends and relatives	12,000	34,000	£1,451,000
Other	3,000	6,000	£389,000
Study	0	0	£0
Total	486,000	1,964,000	£98,588,000



Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	23,000	165,000	£12,565,000
Business	1,000	4,000	£412,000
Visits to friends and relatives	5,000	57,000	£3,799,000
Other	0	7,000	£405,000
Study	1,000	41,000	£1,611,000
Total	29,000	272,000	£18,793,000

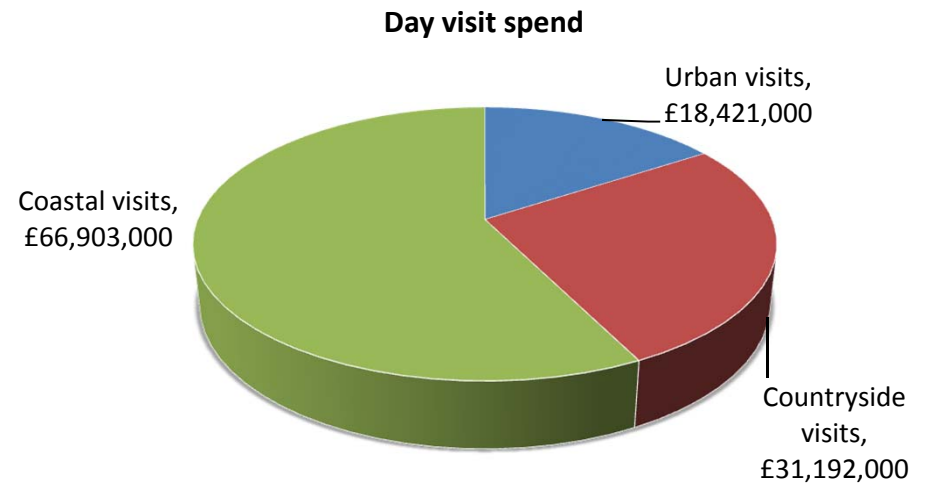
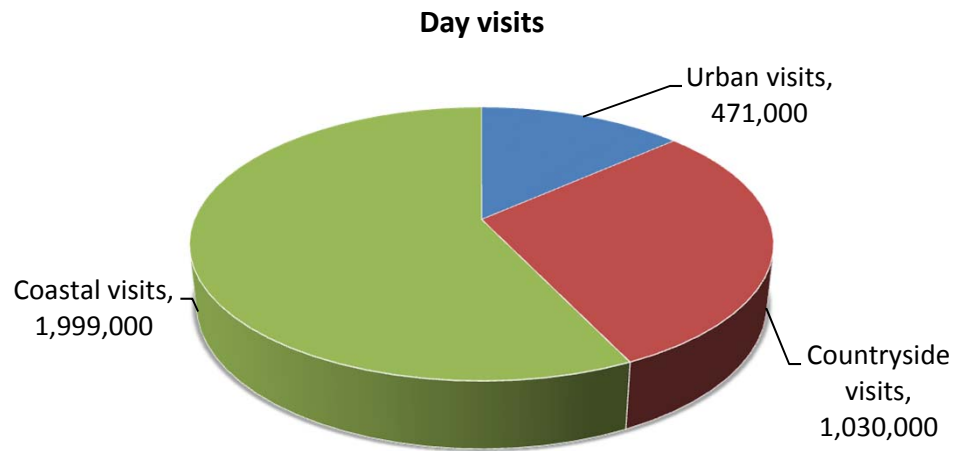
Purbeck - Day visits in the county context



Area	Day visits	Day visit spend
Bournemouth	6.0	£219.0
Christchurch	1.5	£53.9
East Dorset	2.2	£75.7
North Dorset	1.6	£53.2
Poole	3.7	£133.7
Purbeck	3.5	£116.5
West Dorset	5.0	£170.4
Weymouth	2.1	£89.8

Purbeck - Day visits by location

Total day visits	Total day visit spend
3,500,000	£116,516,000



Purbeck – Direct visitor expenditure by category



Accommodation

- UK staying visitors £37,601,000
- Overseas staying visitors £5,604,000



Shopping

- UK staying visitors £12,688,000
- Overseas staying visitors £5,453,000
- Day visitors £20,757,000



Food & drink

- UK staying visitors £21,532,000
- Overseas staying visitors £4,167,000
- Day visitors £56,101,000



Attractions/entertainment

- UK staying visitors £10,852,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,768,000
- Day visitors £14,488,000



Travel

- UK staying visitors £15,914,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,801,000
- Day visitors £25,170,000

Purbeck – Other visitor related expenditure by category



Second Homes

£1,194,000



Boats

£330,000



Visiting friends and relatives (non-visitor spend)

£1,737,000

- Spend on second homes estimates cover rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings.
- Spend on boats estimates cover berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment.
- Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them.

Purbeck – Tourism related employment

Estimated actual employment



Full time equivalent employment (FTE's)



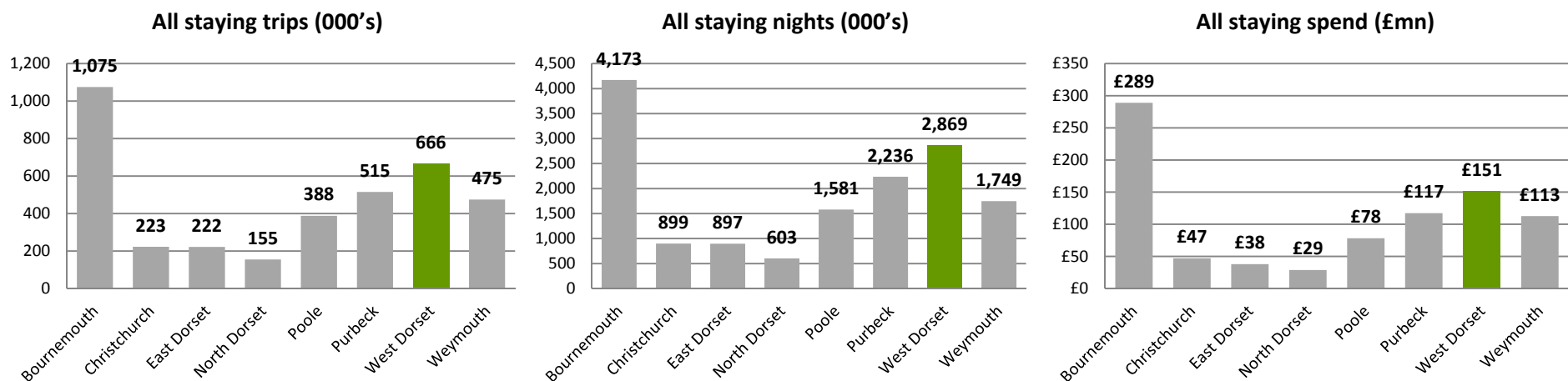
Direct employment in businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (FTE's)	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Accommodation	509	13	522
Retailing	127	145	273
Catering	292	638	931
Attractions/entertainment	181	212	393
Transport	56	79	135
Arising from non trip spend	52	0	52
Total Direct	1,217	1,088	2,305

Value of Tourism 2018

West Dorset

Key Facts	
665,700	Staying visitor trips
2,868,600	Staying visitor nights
£151,409,000	Staying visitor spend
4,961,000	Day visits
£170,395,000	Day visitor spend
£321,804,000	Direct visitor spend
£5,671,000	Other related spend
£327,475,000	TOTAL VISITOR RELATED SPEND
6,472	Estimated actual employment
4,644	FTE employment
16%	Proportion of all employment

West Dorset - Staying visits in the county context



Area	Domestic trips (000's)	Overseas trips (000's)	Domestic nights (000's)	Overseas nights (000's)	Domestic spend (millions)	Overseas spend (millions)
Bournemouth	882	193	2,562	1,611	£175	£114
Christchurch	209	14	754	145	£39	£9
East Dorset	204	18	723	174	£29	£9
North Dorset	142	13	478	125	£23	£6
Poole	358	30	1,273	308	£62	£17
Purbeck	486	29	1,964	272	£99	£19
West Dorset	618	48	2,478	391	£126	£26
Weymouth	447	28	1,526	223	£97	£16

West Dorset - Staying visits by accommodation type

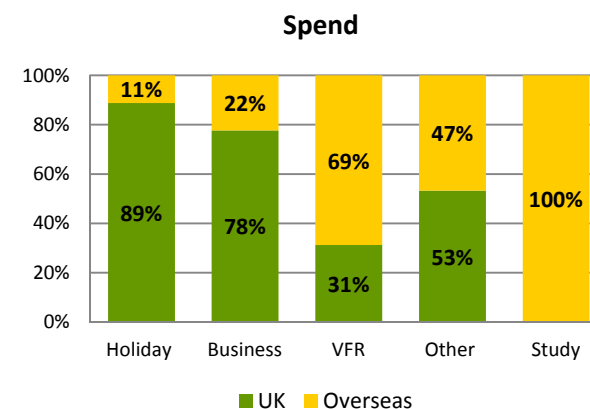
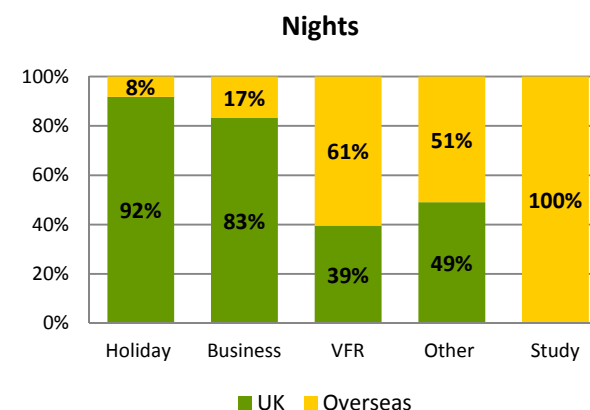
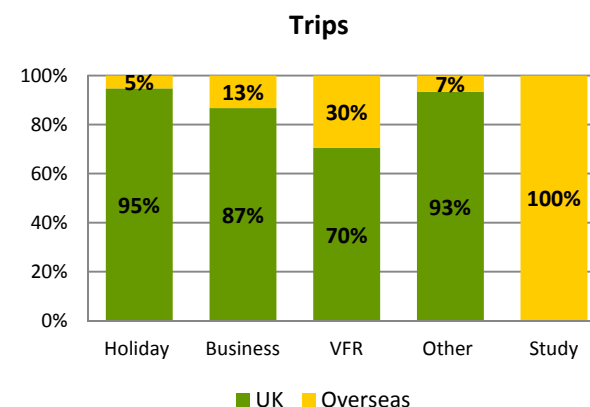
Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	96,000	253,000	£23,773,000
Self catering	131,000	686,000	£43,708,000
Touring caravans /tents	165,000	712,000	£25,640,000
Static vans/holiday centres	82,000	341,000	£17,565,000
Group/campus	1,000	1,000	£84,000
Paying guest in private homes	0	0	£0
Second homes	24,000	103,000	£3,598,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	5,000	13,000	£433,000
Staying with friends and relatives	114,000	369,000	£10,833,000
Total	618,000	2,478,000	£125,635,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	15,200	72,100	£7,970,000
Self catering	5,600	74,200	£5,610,000
Touring caravans /tents	11,300	61,700	£3,266,000
Static vans/holiday centres	400	3,100	£190,000
Group/campus	200	3,900	£377,000
Paying guest in private homes	600	13,100	£833,000
Second homes	1,000	18,700	£1,566,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	1,300	9,700	£470,000
Staying with friends and relatives	12,300	134,200	£5,492,000
Total	47,700	390,600	£25,774,000

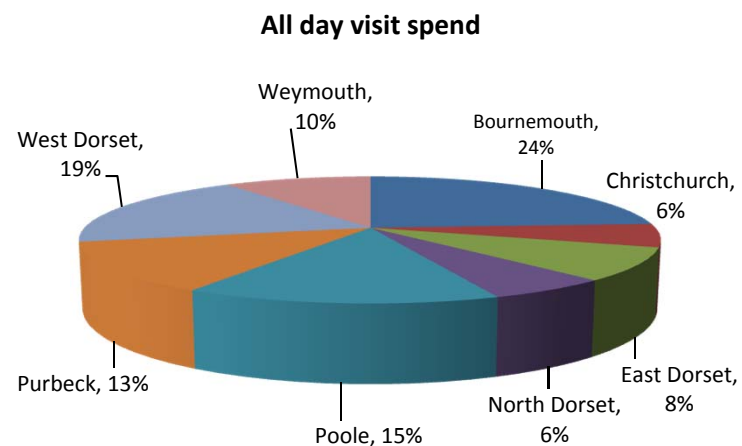
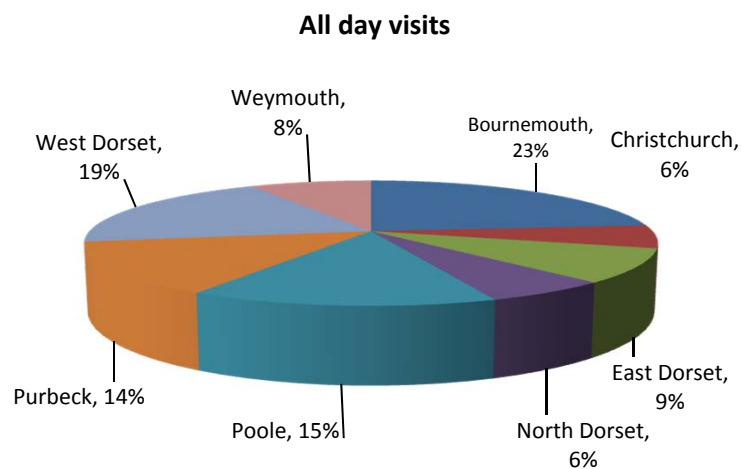
West Dorset - Staying visits by purpose

Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	553,000	2,283,000	£113,424,000
Business	32,000	109,000	£8,186,000
Visits to friends and relatives	27,000	74,000	£3,173,000
Other	7,000	13,000	£851,000
Study	0	0	£0
Total	618,000	2,478,000	£125,635,000

Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	30,500	204,200	£14,318,000
Business	4,900	22,000	£2,351,000
Visits to friends and relatives	11,300	113,400	£6,998,000
Other	500	13,500	£746,000
Study	600	37,500	£1,360,000
Total	47,700	390,600	£25,774,000



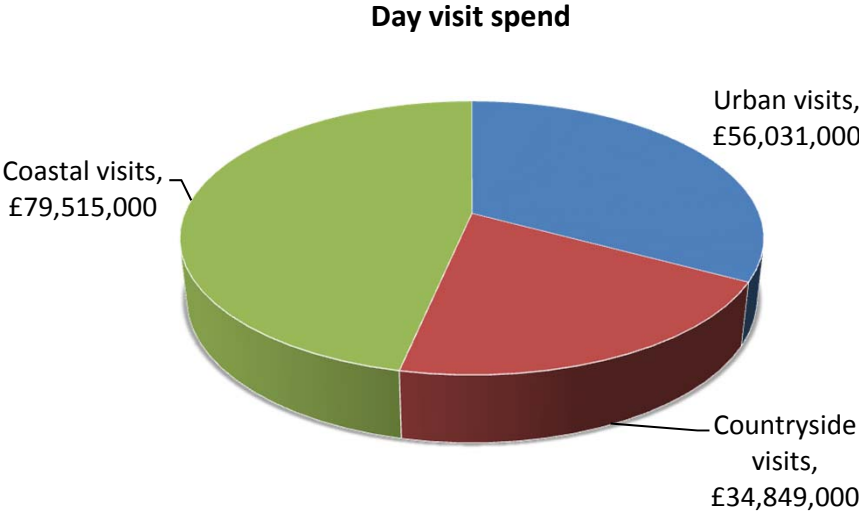
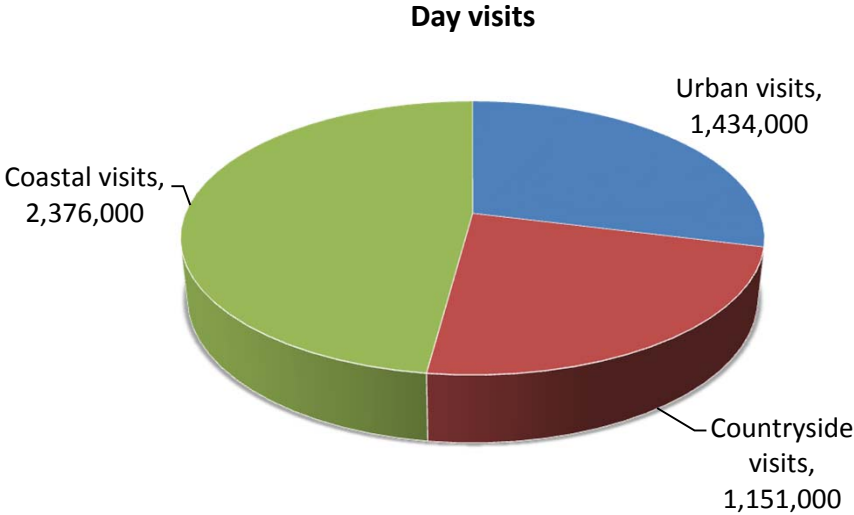
West Dorset - Day visits in the county context



Area	Day visits	Day visit spend
Bournemouth	6.0	£219.0
Christchurch	1.5	£53.9
East Dorset	2.2	£75.7
North Dorset	1.6	£53.2
Poole	3.7	£133.7
Purbeck	3.5	£116.5
West Dorset	5.0	£170.4
Weymouth	2.1	£89.8

West Dorset - Day visits by location

Total day visits	Total day visit spend
4,961,000	£170,395,000



West Dorset – Direct visitor expenditure by category



Accommodation

- UK staying visitors £47,757,000
- Overseas staying visitors £7,648,000



Shopping

- UK staying visitors £15,908,000
- Overseas staying visitors £7,328,000
- Day visitors £39,263,000



Food & drink

- UK staying visitors £27,629,000
- Overseas staying visitors £5,788,000
- Day visitors £78,312,000



Attractions/entertainment

- UK staying visitors £13,550,000
- Overseas staying visitors £2,472,000
- Day visitors £20,104,000



Travel

- UK staying visitors £20,789,000
- Overseas staying visitors £2,537,000
- Day visitors £32,716,000

West Dorset – Other visitor related expenditure by category



Second Homes

£1,882,000



Boats

£0



Visiting friends and relatives (non-visitor spend)

£3,789,000

- Spend on second homes estimates cover rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings.
- Spend on boats estimates cover berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment.
- Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them.

West Dorset – Tourism related employment

Estimated actual employment



Full time equivalent employment (FTE's)



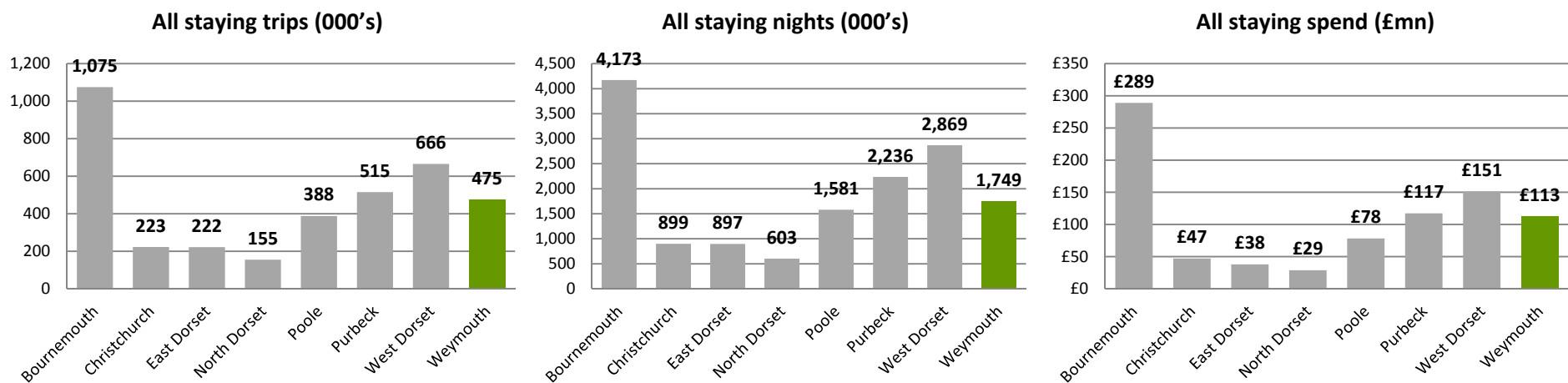
Direct employment in businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (FTE's)	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Accommodation	744	21	764
Retailing	186	314	499
Catering	433	1,016	1,449
Attractions/entertainment	263	337	600
Transport	84	118	202
Arising from non trip spend	90	0	90
Total Direct	1,799	1,805	3,604

Value of Tourism 2018

Weymouth & Portland

Key Facts	
474,500	Staying visitor trips
1,749,400	Staying visitor nights
£112,792,000	Staying visitor spend
2,133,000	Day visits
£89,792,000	Day visitor spend
£202,584,000	Direct visitor spend
£4,779,000	Other related spend
£207,363,000	TOTAL VISITOR RELATED SPEND
4,831	Estimated actual employment
3,552	FTE employment
17%	Proportion of all employment

Weymouth & Portland - Staying visits in the county context



Area	Domestic trips (000's)	Overseas trips (000's)	Domestic nights (000's)	Overseas nights (000's)	Domestic spend (millions)	Overseas spend (millions)
Bournemouth	882	193	2,562	1,611	£175	£114
Christchurch	209	14	754	145	£39	£9
East Dorset	204	18	723	174	£29	£9
North Dorset	142	13	478	125	£23	£6
Poole	358	30	1,273	308	£62	£17
Purbeck	486	29	1,964	272	£99	£19
West Dorset	618	48	2,478	391	£126	£26
Weymouth	447	28	1,526	223	£97	£16

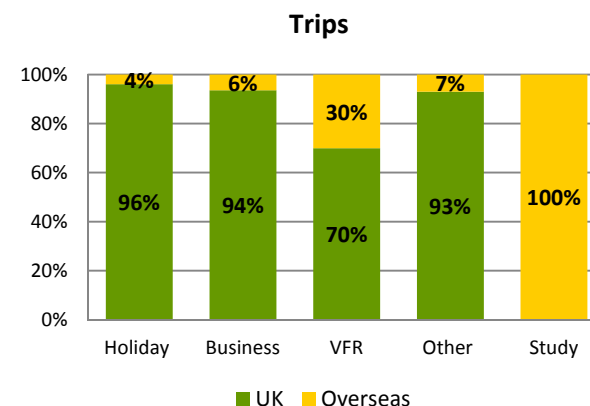
Weymouth & Portland - Staying visits by accommodation type

Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	204,000	536,000	£50,465,000
Self catering	36,000	189,000	£12,062,000
Touring caravans /tents	8,000	33,000	£1,206,000
Static vans/holiday centres	108,000	447,000	£23,026,000
Group/campus	0	1,000	£45,000
Paying guest in private homes	0	0	£0
Second homes	8,000	33,000	£1,141,000
Boat moorings	6,000	41,000	£1,783,000
Other	3,000	8,000	£279,000
Staying with friends and relatives	74,000	238,000	£6,981,000
Total	447,000	1,526,000	£96,988,000

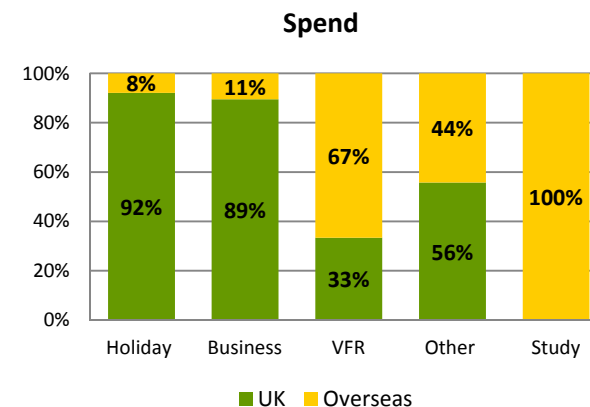
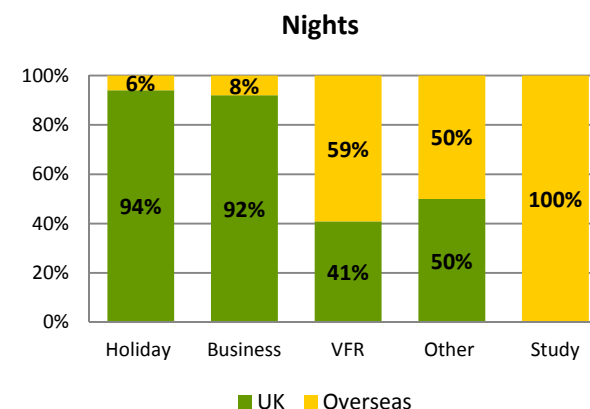
Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Serviced	14,500	69,200	£7,649,000
Self catering	1,500	20,500	£1,548,000
Touring caravans /tents	500	2,900	£154,000
Static vans/holiday centres	500	4,000	£249,000
Group/campus	100	2,100	£199,000
Paying guest in private homes	1,200	26,100	£1,666,000
Second homes	300	5,900	£497,000
Boat moorings	0	0	£0
Other	800	6,300	£303,000
Staying with friends and relatives	7,900	86,500	£3,540,000
Total	27,500	223,400	£15,804,000

Weymouth & Portland - Staying visits by purpose

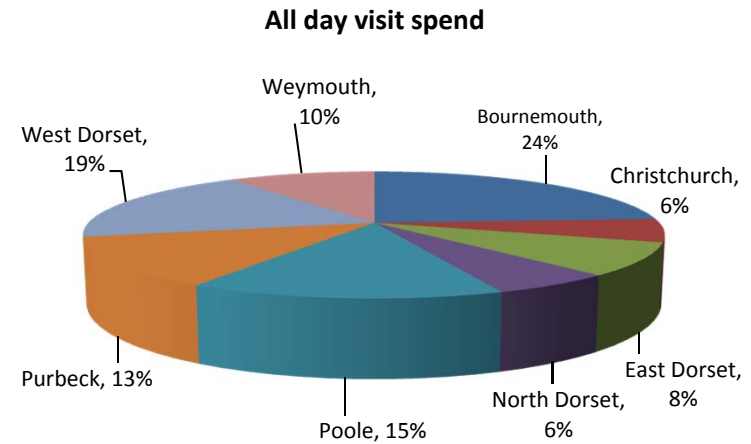
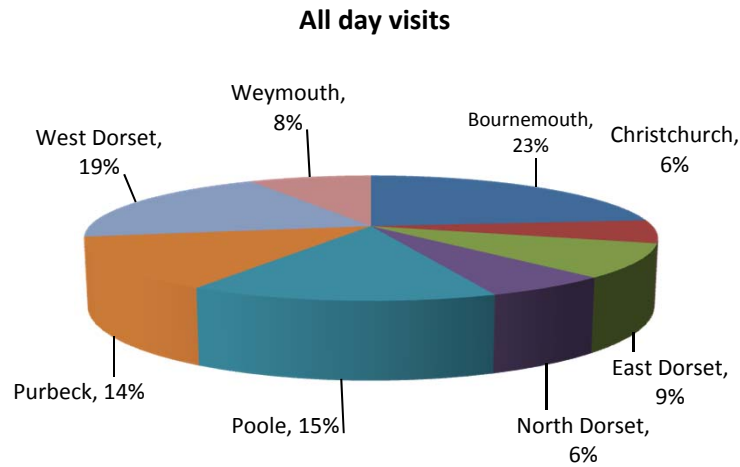
Domestic tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	382,000	1,351,000	£82,464,000
Business	44,000	127,000	£11,793,000
Visits to friends and relatives	17,000	41,000	£2,154,000
Other	4,000	7,000	£578,000
Study	0	0	£0
Total	447,000	1,526,000	£96,988,000



Overseas tourists	Trips	Nights	Spend
Holiday	15,700	85,400	£7,055,000
Business	3,000	11,000	£1,388,000
Visits to friends and relatives	7,300	59,200	£4,305,000
Other	300	7,000	£459,000
Study	1,200	60,800	£2,597,000
Total	27,500	223,400	£15,804,000



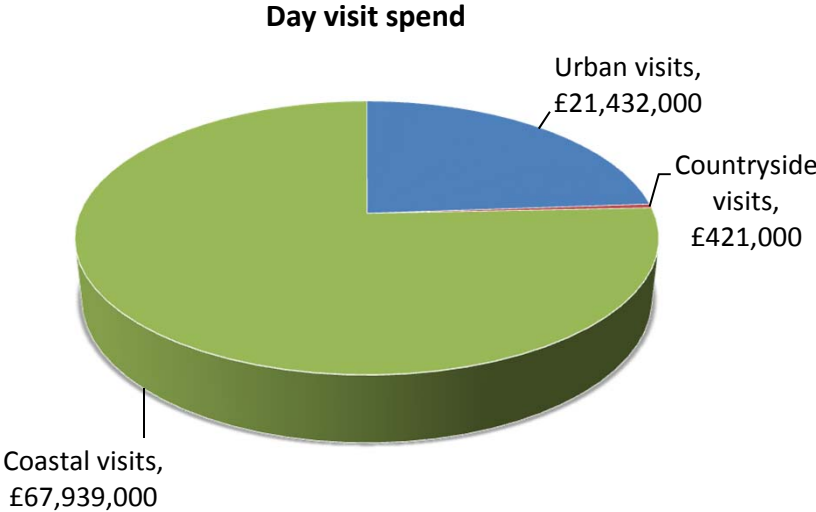
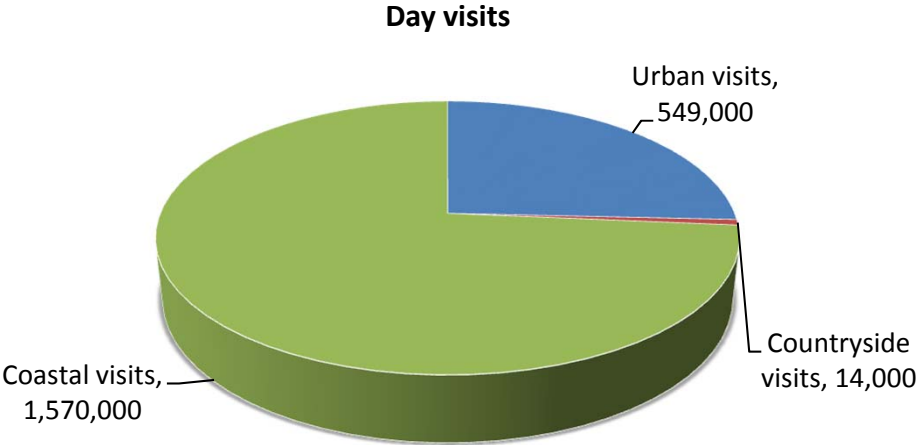
Weymouth & Portland - Day visits in the county context



Area	Day visits	Day visit spend
Bournemouth	6.0	£219.0
Christchurch	1.5	£53.9
East Dorset	2.2	£75.7
North Dorset	1.6	£53.2
Poole	3.7	£133.7
Purbeck	3.5	£116.5
West Dorset	5.0	£170.4
Weymouth	2.1	£89.8

Weymouth & Portland - Day visits by location

Total day visits	Total day visit spend
2,133,000	£89,792,000



Weymouth & Portland – Direct visitor expenditure by category



Accommodation

- UK staying visitors £37,134,000
- Overseas staying visitors £4,550,000



Shopping

- UK staying visitors £11,944,000
- Overseas staying visitors £4,594,000
- Day visitors £16,339,000



Food & drink

- UK staying visitors £21,392,000
- Overseas staying visitors £3,394,000
- Day visitors £43,448,000



Attractions/entertainment

- UK staying visitors £10,088,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,780,000
- Day visitors £9,349,000



Travel

- UK staying visitors £16,430,000
- Overseas staying visitors £1,485,000
- Day visitors £20,656,000

Weymouth & Portland – Other visitor related expenditure by category



Second Homes

£597,000



Boats

£1,740,000



Visiting friends and relatives (non-visitor spend)

£2,442,000

- Spend on second homes estimates cover rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings.
- Spend on boats estimates cover berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment.
- Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them.

Weymouth & Portland – Tourism related employment

Estimated actual employment



Full time equivalent employment (FTE's)



Direct employment in businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (FTE's)	Staying visitor related	Day visitor related	Total
Accommodation	591	12	603
Retailing	140	138	277
Catering	339	595	934
Attractions/entertainment	205	166	372
Transport	68	79	147
Arising from non trip spend	76	0	76
Total Direct	1,419	990	2,408

Appendix 1

Methodology and FAQ

- **Sources and data**
- **Terms used**
- **Figures and statistics**
- **The mathematical model**

Sources and data

What is GBTS?

The Great Britain Tourism Survey is undertaken by TNS for VisitBritain and is based on approximately 2,000 face-to-face per week throughout the year as part of TNS's RSGB Omnibus survey. It provides basic headline data on the volume and value of domestic tourism, for England as a whole, for the English regions and for the counties or unitary authorities.

What is IPS?

The International Passenger Survey is conducted by Office for National Statistics and is based on face-to-face interviews with a sample of passengers travelling via the principal airports, sea routes and the Channel Tunnel, together with visitors crossing the land border into Northern Ireland. Around 0.2% of all travellers are interviewed, with approximately 55,000 interviews of overseas visitors obtained throughout the year. IPS provides headline figures, based on the county or unitary authority, for the volume and value of overseas trips to the UK.

What is GBDVS?

In 2011, VisitEngland, Visit Scotland and Visit Wales commissioned a new survey to measure volume and value of tourism day visits in England. A number of earlier surveys were conducted to measure this key sector of the economy, most recently in 2005, but it has been difficult to make comparisons over time due to changing definitions and survey methodologies. In the new survey, interviewing is carried out weekly, using an online methodology, and an annual sample of over 38,000 interviews with GB adults. The GB Day Visits Survey is an Official Statistic, and is produced in adherence with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (2009).

What is the England Occupancy Survey?

As part of the EU Directive on Tourism Statistics adopted in 1995, the UK must report regularly a specified range of statistics to Eurostat, the official statistical office of the European Community. Included in these statistics are monthly occupancy rates for UK serviced accommodation. The responsibility for providing this data lies with the four National Tourist Boards. A sample of establishments are recruited to the survey and asked to complete a data form each month, giving details of their nightly room and bed occupancy. The data returned is processed and analysed to produce monthly occupancy rates for the whole area and for specific types of accommodation providers, size of establishment, location etc.

What is the ASHE?

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked for employees in all industries and occupations. The ASHE is a new survey developed to replace the New Earnings Survey (NES) from 2004, including improvements to the coverage of employees, imputation for item non-response and the weighting of earnings estimates. The ASHE is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in United Kingdom

What is the Labour Force Survey?

The LFS is a household panel survey of employment, continuous since 1992, with results produced each quarter. It has a sample of approximately 60,000 households. The LFS is the government's largest continuous household survey and participation in the survey is voluntary. LFS data are weighted to enable population estimates to be produced. The weighting also attempts to compensate for differential non-response among different subgroups in the population. LFS is designed to provide information on the UK labour market that can be used to develop, manage and evaluate labour market policies. Aspects reported include rates of employment, unemployment and economic activity.

Terms used

What is a day visitor?

A day visitor is defined as someone making a day trip to and from home for leisure purposes. The report excludes trips undertaken for business or study purposes. This report presents data on those who took trips of at least 3 hours duration on an irregular basis as defined by the GBDVS 2011. These are identified as tourism day trips by the Department of Culture, Media and the Sport.

What is a staying visitor?

A visitor staying away from home for at least one night. Often measured in trips to overcome the issue of one visitor making two or more trips to an area in a given period.

What are VFR trips?

VFR trips are those where visiting friends or relatives is the main purpose for making a trip. While many trips to visit friends and relatives will be accommodated in the homes of these friends/relatives, some will make use of other forms of accommodation. It should also be noted that other forms of trip, for instance for holiday or business purposes, may stay with friends and relatives rather than in commercial accommodation.

What is a multiplier?

Additional activity arising as a result of an initial direct input. Two forms of multiplier are used in the model, namely indirect or supply multipliers, representing the additional economic activity arising from the purchase of supplies and services by businesses in direct receipt of tourism spending; and induced multipliers arising from additional economic activity supported by the expenditure of wages earned by employees in businesses supported directly or indirectly by tourism spending.

What are full time equivalent jobs (FTE's)?

A FTE is defined as a job involving an input of 37 or more hours work per week for a full year. For the purposes of the Model, the total number of FTE jobs is the number of full time jobs that the number of actual jobs equates to. For example, 2 part time all year round jobs, each covering 18.5 hours per week would equate to 1 FTE job.

What are actual jobs?

This figure gives the actual number of jobs, regardless of the amount of hours worked or the seasonality of the employment. For example, 3 part time jobs and 2 full time jobs would equal 5 actual jobs. Many jobs are seasonal or part-time in nature in the tourism sector, so an adjustment is made to calculate the actual number of jobs from the number of FTEs. The adjustment is based on the findings of surveys of tourism related businesses, and national employment surveys.

What are direct jobs

For the purposes of this model jobs have been categorised as direct, indirect or induced. Direct jobs are those in businesses in receipt of visitor spending. For example, jobs supported by visitor spending at a hotel would be direct jobs.

What are indirect jobs?

Indirect employment arises as a result of expenditure by businesses in direct receipt of visitor expenditure on the purchase of goods and services for their businesses. For example, some of the employment at a business supplying food and drink may be supported through the supplies that the business sells to hotels (or any other business in direct receipt of visitor expenditure).

What are induced jobs?

Induced jobs are those that are supported by the spending of wages by employees in direct and indirect jobs. Such spending will be spread across a wide range of service sectors.

What are total jobs?

Total jobs include those in tourism related businesses supported by tourist spending and those indirectly arising or induced by spending across the service sector in suppliers of goods and services.

Direct jobs + indirect jobs+ induced jobs = Total jobs

What is 'other tourism spend'?

Apart from expenditure associated with the individual trips, some forms of activity also involve ongoing expenditure on accommodation, for instance second home or boat maintenance, or result in additional spending by non-visitors, for example friends and relatives with whom the tourist is staying. These other areas of expenditure are categorized as 'other tourism spend'.

Figures and statistics

Why is there a '0' in the trips column but there are nights spent in the accommodation?

This oddity is due to rounding. Where the figure is less than 500 and the output is rounded to nearest 1,000, it will record 0 as the figure.

Why is there a '£0' for static vans in the 'other tourism related spend' section?

The additional spend associated with static caravans which is not included in trip spending has not been included for any district due to a lack of evidence to indicate the scale of such expenditure. Most of the additional spending is likely to consist of rent for the site, and possibly a share of the purchase cost of the caravan.

What is the definition used to identify 'urban' and 'countryside' for day trips?

The Great Britain Day Visits survey collects data on urban, countryside and coastal trips, but the definition depends on the respondent rather than a specific definition.

The Mathematical model

How does the model work?

The Cambridge Model is a computer-based model developed to calculate estimates of the volume, value and economic impact of tourism on a County or District basis. It draws on the combined experience of PA Cambridge Economic Consultants Ltd, Geoff Broom Associates and the Regional Tourist Boards and utilises a standard methodology capable of application throughout the UK. It therefore offers the potential for direct comparisons with similar destinations throughout the country. The approach was the subject of independent validation (R.Vaughan, Bournemouth University) in December 1994. The Model was judged robust and the margins of error acceptable and in line with other modelling techniques.

What are the model's limitations?

The Model in its basic form relies on using information from a range of sources, outlined above. The methodology and accuracy of these sources varies, and therefore the estimates can only be regarded as indicative of the scale and

importance of visitor activity in the local area. Thus the Model cannot take account of any leakage of expenditure in and out of the local area from tourists taking day trips in or out of the area in which they are staying. While it is assumed that these may broadly balance each other in many areas, there will be an underestimate in relation to overseas day visits from holiday accommodation in London to locations receiving significant numbers from that source. Similarly, there is no information in the Great Britain Day Visits survey with regard to business day trips. As with all models, the outputs need to be viewed in the context of local information and knowledge. Because of the data sources and modelling process, there will be a potentially large margin of error associated with individual figures, with small numbers being particularly prone to such errors. Therefore the outputs should be taken as indicative rather than definitive.

England – 2018

In 2018, British residents took 97.4 million overnight trips in England, totaling 296 million nights away from home and expenditure of £19 billion, with an average trip length of 3 nights. The number of domestic trips to England was 3% lower than in 2017.

45.2 million Holiday trips were taken in England in 2018. The number of holiday trips taken was 4% lower than in 2017. At 29.7 million, short breaks of 1-3 nights account for just under two-thirds of English holidays by volume. 15.5 million 4+ night holidays were taken. 14 million overnight business trips were taken in England in 2018. The number of business trips was 2% down on 2017. The number of VFR trips taken declined by 3% in 2018, to 35.5 million.

Overseas trips to England decreased by -4.5% compared to 2017 to 32.7 million and spend by -7% to £19.79 billion.

During 2018, GB residents took a total of 1,431 million Tourism Day Visits to destinations in England, decreasing by -5% compared to those taken in 2017; and around £53 billion was spent during these trips, increasing by +4% year-on-year.

The South West Region – 2018

From a regional perspective the indications are that tourism in the South West during 2018 started relatively poorly impacted heavily by unsettled weather during the January to April period. Performance was then relatively level throughout the peak period months of May to August (compared to 2017) but decreased again during the three consecutive months of September to November before finishing off more positively during the final month of the year.

The modelled regional data for 2018 which has been derived from the national surveys, although differs from published data for the South West, estimates that;

- In terms of UK staying visitors in 2018 the South West saw no change in trip volumes, a 1% increase in nights and a 1% increase in spend.
- Overseas trips to the region also saw no change, nights increased by 1% and spend increased by 4% compared to 2017.
- Day visits and spend to the South West however are both estimated to have increased by +2% compared to 2017. Visits to urban areas increased by +10%, visits to rural areas decreased by -4% whilst visits to coastal areas decreased by -7% compared to 2017. Spend in urban areas increased by +3%, spend in rural areas increased by +9% although coastal day visit spend decreased by -9%.

2018 Month by Month Impacts

	<u>Weather impacts</u>	<u>Economic impacts</u>
<u>January</u>	<p>January started mild and changeable and it was very windy on the 2nd/3rd with the passage of Storm Eleanor. It turned more settled and quite cold between the 6th and 12th with high pressure often close to the British Isles. A changeable westerly type returned for the second half of the month and it was generally mild in the south, but the third week was cold in Scotland, Northern Ireland and parts of northern England, with significant snow at times.</p> <p>On the 2nd and 3rd, as Storm Eleanor passed, some lorries overturned on the M5 and the A15. Some bridges were closed and trees were brought down causing transport disruption and also some power outages: over 80,000 properties lost power. Some flooding was reported in the south-east of England, Wales and southern Scotland. Ferries along the south coast were cancelled and buildings were damaged along the north coast of Cornwall due to the sea overtopping sea walls. On the 4th, in Wales over 3000 properties lost power. A number of trees were brought down and there was localised flooding in Hampshire.</p> <p>On the 10th and 11th some flights were cancelled at Glasgow Airport due to fog with some ferry services in Scotland and Northern Ireland also cancelled.</p> <p>Between the 16th and 22nd there were impacts from wintry weather over much of the country. Some roads were closed and there were numerous road traffic accidents which resulted in two fatalities in Northern Ireland. Numerous schools were closed across Northern Ireland, northern England and Scotland, and there were also power outages in Northern Ireland. On the night of the 16th/17th there was severe travel disruption in Scotland with massive delays on the M74 as several hundred vehicles became stranded causing a 7-mile traffic-jam and some 60 HGVs had to be towed after jack-knifing.</p> <p>On the 21st there was travel disruption across the east of England and the Midlands with some roads closed due to snow. East Midlands Airport was closed for a time and Stansted Airport was also affected. As milder air brought rain and snowmelt some surface water issues affected west Wales</p>	<p>2 January – Rail passengers face their biggest price increase for five years.</p> <p>2–4 January – Storm Eleanor causes widespread disruption across the UK, with flooding and gusts of wind reaching 100 mph.</p> <p>3 January – The NHS in England cancels all non-urgent treatments from mid-January until the end of the month.</p> <p>8 January – Theresa May announces a Cabinet reshuffle.</p> <p>9 January - The manufacture of cosmetics and personal care products with plastic microbeads is banned in England, with a ban on their sale due to come into force by July 2018.</p> <p>11 January – Theresa May pledges to eradicate all "avoidable" plastic waste throughout the UK by 2042.</p> <p>12 January – US President Donald Trump scraps a planned visit to the UK.</p> <p>15 January – Carillion, the UK's second-largest construction company, goes into liquidation.</p> <p>16 January – Supermarket chain Iceland announces that it will end the use of plastic for its own-brand products by the end of 2023.</p> <p>17 January - French President Emmanuel Macron agrees to loan the Bayeux Tapestry to the United Kingdom; the first time in 950 years it will have left France. By 317 to 299 votes, the Conservatives reject a Labour amendment to keep the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</p> <p>21 January – The UK Independence Party's National Executive Committee (NEC) delivers a vote of no confidence in its leader, Henry Bolton.</p> <p>23 January – Rupert Murdoch’s bid to take full control of Sky is provisionally blocked by the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA).</p>

	<p>and south-west England with some roads closed due to flooding and a landslip onto a rail line.</p> <p>On the 24th heavy rain caused railway signalling issues between Linlithgow and Edinburgh and a landslide in Dumfries & Galloway. In Northern Ireland, north-west England and the Midlands, fallen trees caused disruption. In the east of England the Orwell Bridge was closed, a building in Huntingdon was damaged and ferries between Dover and Calais and to the Isle of Wight were delayed. Roads were blocked and rail services were delayed due to fallen trees. There were power outages in parts of southern England and some travel delays, including to flights between Newquay, Lands' End and the Isles of Scilly.</p>	<p>25 January - Industry body Water UK announces that all shops, cafés and businesses in England will provide free water refill points in every major city and town by 2021.</p> <p>30 January – A leaked government paper shows that Brexit will damage the UK economy no matter what kind of deal is agreed, with up to 8% of GDP growth lost within fifteen years.</p>
<p><u>February</u></p>	<p>The first half of February was rather unsettled and temperatures were somewhat below average. The weather did settle down a bit after mid-month, becoming predominantly dry and a little milder, but in the final few days it steadily became colder and snow was an issue in many areas at month-end.</p> <p>On the 4th and 5th south-eastern England experienced travel disruption with delays and multiple accidents on the M20 and delays to rail services between Hastings and Eastbourne. In Northern Ireland there were some accidents on the M2. The north-east of England and Scotland saw some road closures and accidents.</p> <p>On the 8th and 9th some schools in Pembrokeshire were closed due to icy conditions with difficult driving conditions reported. In Cornwall there were about 35 road traffic collisions with bus services, outdoor attractions and schools affected by icy conditions. On the 10th, 11th and 12th there were travel delays and some school closures in Wales. In Scotland there were accidents and delays on the M74; a hillwalker got stranded in a blizzard in the Glen Feshie area which resulted in a nine-hour rescue operation. There were further travel delays and disruption on roads across western and central parts of England with some cars abandoned in North Wales. As the disruption to travel continued there were school closures across Northern Ireland, the Highlands and the Central Belt of Scotland. Some lorries got stuck on the A87 and there were also road closures and power outages. Later on the 12th wind and rain in the south-west led to some roads being flooded and snow on other roads caused problems. Parts of the M5 and other roads were closed due to flooding, landslips and fallen trees. Power outages and fallen trees also caused delays to rail travel. Numerous road</p>	<p>2 February – Finsbury Park Mosque attacker Darren Osborne, who drove a van into a group of Muslims, is jailed for life, with a minimum term of 43 years.</p> <p>3 February – British Youtuber KSI defeats fellow British Youtuber Joe Weller in 3 rounds in a YouTube boxing match. The event is considered the biggest event in YouTube history.</p> <p>7 February - The chief constable of Police Scotland, Phil Gormley, resigns amid a series of investigations into claims of gross misconduct.</p> <p>8 February – NHS hospitals in England record their worst ever A&E performance, with only 77.1% of patients treated within four hours in January, far short of the 95% target.</p> <p>9 February - Trinity Mirror purchases Northern & Shell, chaired by Richard Desmond. An investigation by The Times newspaper finds that Oxfam covered up the use of prostitutes by senior aid workers.</p> <p>17 February - An earthquake of magnitude 4.4 hits South Wales, the biggest in the UK since the 2008 Lincolnshire earthquake. The effects are felt as far away as Liverpool, Birmingham and Cornwall. UKIP members vote to sack party leader Henry Bolton after controversy over racist text messages sent by his partner.</p> <p>22 February – The 2018 UK higher education strike began at sixty-four UK universities over proposed changes to the USS pension scheme.</p>

	<p>accidents occurred due to heavy rain and flooding with serious accidents at junctions 25 and 28 of the M5.</p> <p>The month ended cold and wintry as 'The Beast from the East' set in. On the 27th a large number of schools across eastern England, North Wales and Scotland took a pre-emptive decision not to open. There was widespread travel disruption; across eastern and south-east England some roads became impassable with severe delays on the M20 and elsewhere. There were large numbers of road traffic accidents with driving conditions described as hazardous. In East Anglia more than 950 trains were cancelled with numerous train operators suffering from delays and cancellations and there were delays and cancellations to flights too. On the 28th there was widespread severe travel disruption with congestion and delays on the roads and railways. Air transport was severely disrupted, Glasgow airport closed and there were delays and cancellations to flights across the UK. Over 1000 schools in England and Wales and many schools in Scotland were closed. There were unusually high numbers of road traffic collisions, some roads were closed, and many main routes were reduced to one lane. About 27,000 homes in Aberdeen lost power.</p>	<p>27 February - US cable TV giant Comcast makes a bid for Sky, challenging an existing offer from 21st Century Fox. The Labour Party appoints transgender model Munroe Bergdorf as an LGBT adviser to Shadow Secretary of State for Women and Equalities Dawn Butler.</p> <p>27 February – 4 March – Heavy snow causes disruption across much of the UK. Over subsequent days the Met Office issues the first ever red snow warning for Scotland, South-West England and South Wales, meaning the weather poses a potential risk to life. With ten severe weather warnings in place, the Army is called in to help rescue hundreds of stranded motorists. Several people are reported to have died in circumstances related to the freezing conditions. As temperatures later begin rising and ice thaws, the Environment Agency issues weather warnings due to flooding, mainly in the South-West and North-East England.</p> <p>28 February - The UK's largest toy retailer, Toys "R" Us, goes into administration along with one of the UK's biggest electronics retailers, Maplin. An earthquake of magnitude 3.2 hits Mosser, Cumbria. It was felt in Grasmere, Kendal, Cockermouth and Keswick and was the second earthquake to hit the United Kingdom within two weeks.</p>
<p><u>March</u></p>	<p>March began with an exceptionally cold easterly flow and widespread snow and daytime temperatures remained below freezing in many parts of the country. It turned milder from the south during the first week and until mid-month the weather was generally wet and cloudy for most with low pressure dominant, but north-western areas remained drier. A second cold easterly outbreak brought widespread snow on the 17th and 18th, though this was not as severe as at the beginning of the month. After a brief dry sunny spell the milder unsettled regime returned for the rest of the month.</p> <p>On the 1st there were numerous requests for military support in Devon and Cornwall, Avon and Somerset, Shropshire and also Scotland. The A38 at Haldon Hill (Devon) was closed as there were a number of accidents. Many pre-emptive actions were taken that morning: the A380 was closed so that the authorities could concentrate on keeping the coast road open and shift times for responders were changed. In Scotland over 300 people were stranded for 20 hours on snow-bound roads. Numerous roads were</p>	<p>1 March - Paper £10 notes featuring Charles Darwin cease to be legal tender in the UK. Former Mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, is suspended from the Labour Party indefinitely, amid claims of anti-Semitism.</p> <p>4 March – Former Russian double agent Sergei Skripal and daughter Yulia are poisoned with a publicly unidentified nerve agent in Salisbury. They are brought to hospital in critical condition, along with a police officer who was first on the scene. Counter-terrorism police investigate amid speculation the Kremlin was behind the incident.</p> <p>5 March - After the recent cold spell, homes across the UK have water supply problems and thousands of people in Wales and South-East England are urged to use as little as possible. A Sinn Fein delegation meets the EU's chief negotiator Michel Barnier in Brussels about the border between Northern Ireland and the</p>

closed including the M73, M80, M876 and A92 and Glasgow and Edinburgh airports closed. National Rail reported mass disruption in the South East, Scotland, north-west England and the South West, with only two train operators in the whole of Great Britain not affected. Over 5000 schools were closed across England and frozen pipes caused water supply issues in places. Many roads were locked or impassable and it was reported that there were 10 weather-related deaths, while some communities in northern England were cut off. Over 140 flights from Heathrow, Gatwick and London City airports were cancelled. Up to 400 vehicles were trapped on the A1 near Peterborough and in Lincolnshire; the RAF used their vehicles to transport health staff to hospitals and to vulnerable people. On the evening of the 1st a South Western Railway train to Weymouth broke down and passengers were trapped for 11 hours and the A303 came to a standstill with drivers stranded for 12 hours. Mountain rescue teams were brought in to help rescue stranded road users in north-east England, while in Scotland BBC Radio 1 DJ Greg James had to postpone the last leg of his Sport Relief Pedal to the Peaks challenge. Late on the 1st and on the 2nd, many roads across southern Britain become treacherous after freezing rain. Many schools remained closed across the UK with widespread transport delays and cancellations. By the 3rd Electricity North West had restored power to 22,600 homes since this winter weather had first hit, while a number of roads in north-east England were closed due to floodwater. Some communities in east Cumbria were still cut off and Chinook helicopters had to be used to drop off supplies. In Scotland some public transport routes were delayed or disrupted, schools remained closed and roads were still affected by snow.

Towards the middle of the month low pressure to the west brought bands of rain across the country with flooding in parts of the south-west, Wales, the West Midlands, and Northern Ireland.

Another very cold easterly outbreak brought disruption over the weekend of the 17th/18th. Over 120 flights to/from Heathrow, Gatwick and London City Airports were cancelled, and numerous road accidents caused delays. Trans-Pennine rail routes were affected with most roads over the Pennines suffering serious delays and disruption. The M1 was reduced to a single lane and some outdoor events were cancelled. In the south-west, some roads were blocked by snow or were only passable with 4x4s, and several airports saw disruption. In Scotland there were a large number of breakdowns, accidents and lane closures on the roads.

Republic of Ireland due to Brexit. The sale of energy drinks to under-sixteens is banned by most UK supermarkets due to high levels of sugar and caffeine.

6 March – Ex-UKIP leader Henry Bolton announces he will create a new political party called "OneNation" that would "campaign unceasingly for our full independence from the EU", and "mirror some of the changes that I sought to bring to UKIP".

7 March - Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman starts a three-day visit to the UK, amid protest concerns from Prime Minister Theresa May. Carbon emissions in the UK fall to the level last seen in 1890. The EU rejects Theresa May's proposal for "mutual recognition" of standards between the UK and EU as part of a post-Brexit trade relationship, while also ruling out British membership of EU regulators such as the European Medicines Agency after Brexit.

11 March – Following the events of 4 March, up to 500 pub-goers and diners in Salisbury are told to wash possessions after traces of a nerve agent are found.

12 March - The government confirms that online porn age checks will be delayed and will no longer be introduced in April. Meghan Markle joins the Queen for her first official event at a service to mark Commonwealth Day.

13 March - The government's next fiscal statement, which is now called the Spring Statement is published. Russian exile Nikolai Glushkov is found dead at his London home. Police launch a murder investigation three days later.

14 March - Stephen Hawking, world-renowned theoretical physicist, author, and cosmologist, dies at his home in Cambridge, aged 76. It is reported that all "Toys R Us" stores in the UK will close within six weeks following the chain's collapse into administration in February and its failure to find a buyer. The government calls for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the poisoning of Sergei Skripal and Yulia Skripal on 4 March. Theresa May announces that 23 Russian diplomats will be expelled from the UK after Russia fails to respond to claims of involvement.

15 March - Following the events of 4 March, Theresa May visits Salisbury. In a joint statement, the leaders of the UK, US, France and Germany say the ex-spy poisoning was the first offensive use of a nerve agent in Europe since the Second World War, and that Russian involvement is the "only plausible explanation".

The Space Industry Act 2018 becomes law, giving UK spaceports the legal framework to function.

17–19 March – Heavy snow affects much of the UK. It is dubbed the "mini beast from the east"; a sequel to the previous cold wave at the start of the month. On 17 March, amber weather warnings are issued for North-West England, Yorkshire, the Midlands, London and South-East England. On 18 March, they are issued for South-West England, South-East England, mid-Wales and the West Midlands. Dozens of vehicles were stuck overnight on the A30 in Devon whilst two weather warnings remained still in place for much of the UK after wintry showers disrupted many parts of Britain.

18–19 March – Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson dismisses claims from Russian EU ambassador, Vladimir Chizhov, who said that Porton Down may have been the source of the nerve agent. It is reported that experts from the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons will arrive on 19 March to test samples of the substance.

19 March - The Gambling Commission recommends that fixed odds betting terminals should be cut to £30 or less from £100. David Davis meets Michel Barnier in Brussels to finalise details of the Brexit transition period after March 2019. Channel 4 airs a documentary about Cambridge Analytica, the data analysis company that worked on the successful Leave.EU campaign advocating British withdrawal from the EU, and for Donald Trump's 2016 presidential campaign. Undercover reporters, talking to executives from the firm, discover the use of bribes, honey traps, fake news campaigns and operations with ex-spies to swing election campaigns around the world. An emergency court order is requested to raid the Cambridge Analytica offices.

20 March - Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg receives a formal request from the UK Government to answer questions regarding Cambridge Analytica and the "catastrophic failure of process" behind the data breach. The board of Cambridge Analytica suspends CEO Alexander Nix with immediate effect, pending a full and independent investigation.

21 March – Following eight years of the austerity programme a pay rise is agreed for 1,300,000 NHS staff, with minimum increases of at least 6.5% over three years and some people getting as much as 29%.

		<p>22 March – The Bank of England keeps UK interest rates at 0.5%, but hints that it will raise them to 0.75% in May. Labour Party leader Jeremy Corbyn sacks Owen Smith from the Shadow Cabinet, for calling for a second EU referendum contrary to official Labour Party position. Smith is replaced by Tony Lloyd.</p> <p>24 March – Plaid Cymru announces that if elected, they will hold an independence referendum for Wales by 2030.</p> <p>25 March – The first scheduled direct flight from Australia to the UK—Qantas Flight QF9 from Perth—lands at London's Heathrow Airport after a seventeen-hour flight and 9,009 miles in the air.</p> <p>28 March - The UK Government announces that consumers in England will soon pay a deposit when they buy drinks bottles and cans in a bid to boost recycling and cut waste, but consumers will get the money back if they return the container. General Sir Nicholas Carter is named as the new Chief of the Defence Staff.</p> <p>31 March – The government receives a request from the Russian Embassy to visit Yulia Skripal in hospital after the poisoning on 4 March.</p>
<p><u>April</u></p>	<p>April started off cold and wet with snow for some, mainly on high ground, and notably low daytime maxima, continuing the theme that was dominant through March. The first half of the month continued unsettled and generally cloudy, although it was generally less cold after the 5th and there was a fair amount of dry sunny weather in northern Scotland. There was a brief but very marked hot spell from the 18th to the 21st which produced the highest temperatures in April since 1949. Progressively cooler, unsettled weather returned from the 22nd and it was predominantly bright and showery in Scotland and Northern Ireland but with more general rain at times over England and Wales, and the 30th was unseasonably cool, wet and windy in East Anglia and the south-east.</p> <p>Heavy rain caused flooding in parts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire on 1st and 2nd and the Foss Barrier in York was activated as levels rose on the River Ouse. Some roads became impassable with three people and a dog rescued from a car in floodwater in Derbyshire. At the same time northern parts of the country were dealing with snow which was up to 10cm deep in some places causing some roads to be closed. On the 4th, the A9 saw difficult</p>	<p>1 April - All privately rented properties in England and Wales are required to have a minimum energy performance rating of “E”. The National Living Wage for people over 25 increases from £7.50 to £7.83 an hour. Workers between the ages of 21–24 receive an hourly pay rise from £7.05 to £7.38, wages rise from £5.60 to £5.90 for 18–20 year olds, from £4.05 to £4.20 for 16–17 year olds and from £3.50 to £3.70 for apprentices aged under 19 or in the first year of their apprenticeship.</p> <p>2 April – The Director of Public Prosecutions in England and Wales, Alison Saunders, announces that she will step down after her contract ends in October.</p> <p>3 April - Michael Gove announces that the sale of ivory of any age, with limited exceptions will be the toughest ban in the world in an effort to reduce elephant poaching. London's murder rate surpasses that of New York City.</p> <p>5 April – All firms with at least 250 employees are required to publish data about their pay differences between men and women.</p>

driving conditions with the A822 closed due to an abandoned vehicle and a number of traffic accidents on the M90 and M80.

Some heavy rain warnings were issued on the 9th and 10th. Flooding was reported in Devon between Tiverton and South Molton. The railway between Redcar and Saltburn was blocked and roads in the Saltburn area were also blocked due to floodwater. Surface water on the A61 between Ripon and Harrogate and on the A64 in York caused travel disruption. A few heavy showers developed over the south-west during the afternoons of 12th and 13th with lightning for a time, though no impacts were observed.

After a fine and warm spell a thundery breakdown came on the 21st and 22nd. Southampton saw some flash flooding, with a number of roads blocked due to floodwater and lightning damaged a house on the Isle of Wight. Trains suffered delays between London St Pancras and Luton as lightning damaged some signalling equipment. A house in Bristol was struck by lightning and a fire at Burley Fire Station (Hampshire) was started by a lightning strike.

Various impacts arose due to wind and rain in south-east England on the 29th and 30th, most notably across the transport network. Cross-channel ferry services were delayed due to strong winds which also caused delays to some flights in the London area. Fallen trees caused disruption on both railways and roads and numerous roads were blocked by floodwater with firefighters rescuing some motorists from cars across Kent. In Ramsgate three people were swept off the pier with one fatality.

6 April – The sugary drinks tax comes into force throughout the UK.

11 April – A £70,000,000 plan to extend Birmingham's Alexander Stadium is announced for the 2022 Commonwealth Games and confirmed by Theresa May on a visit to the city.

13 April – The London Stock Exchange announces David Schwimmer as its new chief executive, to be appointed on 1 August to replace Xavier Rolet who quit the role the previous November.

14 April – The UK, France and United States order the bombing of Syrian military bases, in response to a sarin chemical attack allegedly by the Bashar al-Assad regime on civilians in Ghouta.

17 April – Theresa May apologises to Caribbean leaders at Downing Street over the Windrush generation controversy.

18 April – Theresa May suffers two defeats in the House of Lords on her flagship Brexit legislation. In the first, the Lords vote by 348 to 225 to force a negotiation of a Customs Union between the EU and the UK. In the second, the Lords vote by 314 to 217 on an amendment limiting the ability of ministers to use secondary legislation to water down existing EU rights when those rights get transferred to UK law.

19 April - Theresa May proposes a ban on plastic straws and cotton buds in England. The UK experiences its hottest day in April since 1949, with temperatures of 28.5 °C (83.3 °F) recorded in Central London.

20 April – Commonwealth leaders announce that Charles, Prince of Wales will succeed The Queen as Head of the Commonwealth.

21 April – Carwyn Jones announces that he will stand down as First Minister of Wales in the Autumn after nearly nine years in the role.

22 April – The London Marathon takes place, amid the hottest temperatures ever seen at the event, reaching 24.1 °C (75.3 °F) in St James's Park.

		<p>23 April - Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge gives birth to a baby boy at St Mary's Hospital, London who becomes fifth-in-line to the throne and Queen Elizabeth II's sixth great-grandchild. He is subsequently named Louis Arthur Charles.</p> <p>Theresa May announces a national day of commemoration for murdered teenager Stephen Lawrence, which will take place on 22 April every year. Eighteen-year-old Lawrence was stabbed to death on 22 April 1993, whilst waiting for a bus in Eltham.</p> <p>24 April – The first statue of a woman in Parliament Square is unveiled, that of suffragette Millicent Fawcett.</p> <p>26 April – Over forty companies including Coca-Cola and Asda pledge and sign up to the UK Plastics Pact to cut plastic pollution by 2025.</p> <p>29 April – Amber Rudd resigns as Home Secretary following the Windrush scandal. She is replaced the following day by Communities Secretary, Sajid Javid.</p>
<p><u>May</u></p>	<p>At the start of May the UK was in an unsettled westerly regime but after a frontal system had brought rain south-eastwards on the 1st and 2nd it soon turned much warmer and, for most places, sunnier, giving the warmest early-May Bank Holiday since the holiday was introduced in 1978. The second week was cooler but still with a fair amount of dry sunny weather for many parts. The second half was generally warm with high pressure dominating and easterly winds bringing further warm sunshine, but it was often cooler and cloudier near the east coast. During the last week showers, thunderstorms and longer spells of rain broke out increasingly widely, especially in central and southern areas.</p> <p>On the 1st Southeastern Rail services were disrupted between Maidstone and St Pancras due to heavy rainfall. There were ferry cancellations and delays; also some roads were closed in Norfolk. Further rain on the 2nd led to a landslip in Port Talbot's Afan Valley which closed Cymmer Road with one or two minor roads closed in the area due to flooding. During the next week impacts from thick fog were reported with a few ferry services suspended. During the third week of May quiet dry sunny weather led to increased risk of wildfires and there were reports of a gorse fire near Craig's Forest in Finvoy, near Ballymoney, Northern Ireland. Heavy showers and thunderstorms caused some impacts during the last week of</p>	<p>2 May – Cambridge Analytica files for bankruptcy, following the data privacy scandal.</p> <p>3 May - Elections of many local councils and mayoralities are held in England, including all 32 London boroughs. There are losses for the Conservatives (-33) and gains for Labour (+77), the Lib Dems (+75) and Green Party (+8). Meanwhile, UKIP are nearly wiped out, losing 123 councillors and retaining just three. Other parties see a net loss of four councillors. A by-election is held at the West Tyrone constituency following the resignation of MP Barry McElduff in January.</p> <p>4 May – Órfhlaith Begley, a 26-year-old solicitor, retains West Tyrone for Sinn Féin in yesterday's by-election.</p> <p>5 May - Matthew Hedges is arrested in the United Arab Emirates on suspicion of spying.</p> <p>7 May - The UK experiences its hottest early May bank holiday (since its introduction in 1978) with a temperature of 28.7 °C (83.66 °F) recorded at RAF Northholt in West London. Mark Williams defeats John Higgins by 18 frames to 16 to win the 2018 World Snooker Championship.</p>

May. At the start of the week some roads became flooded around Birmingham and one lane on the M25 was closed due to flooding at Junction 6

On the 26th flooding occurred on the M5 southbound near Halesowen with the whole motorway shut between Junctions 2 and 3. On the 27th, the Birmingham Street Iftar was cancelled, a man died after his car became submerged in floodwater in Walsall and part of the M5 was closed. Three buildings were struck by lightning in Leamington and Kenilworth and over 1000 homes were left without power across the Midlands. Water Rescue Boats were deployed in Northampton to help residents affected by flooding. In Wales there was widespread flooding with some roads being blocked and cars and homes left under water in Welshpool. In the east of England, lightning caused major disruption to refuelling at Stansted Airport.

From the 29th onwards flooding around London caused delays to transport services: some A-roads were affected, and Southeastern Rail reported disruption to some trains due to lightning having damaged signalling equipment. Some flights at both Gatwick and Stansted were delayed due to adverse weather. In Kent some roads were blocked due to floodwater, the M2 between Junctions 6 and 5 being closed for a time; meanwhile in Southampton some roads were flooded.

8 May – Three votes take place in the House of Lords on the issue of Brexit. In the first, peers vote to remove the exit date of 29 March 2019 from the withdrawal bill, in order to give more time for negotiations. In the second, they vote to retain UK membership of EU agencies such as Euratom. In the third, they vote to give MPs a chance to vote on remaining in the European Economic Area, which would enable the UK to access the single market.

9 May - The Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson reaffirms the UK's commitment to the Iranian nuclear agreement after President Trump announces that the U.S. will pull out. BMW announces the recall of 312,000 cars, after an investigation by the BBC's *Watchdog* finds a problem with vehicles stalling.

11 May - The campaign group Leave.EU is fined £70,000 for breaching electoral law in the 2016 EU Referendum. Theresa May agrees to appoint a panel to help oversee the Grenfell fire inquiry, following pressure from campaigners. First Minister Carwyn Jones confirms he will quit the Welsh Assembly at the 2021 general election.

16 May - Stagecoach Group announces that rail services on the East Coast Main Line will be brought back under UK government control. Theresa May loses a 15th vote on the Brexit Bill, as the House of Lords votes, by 294 to 244, to create a watchdog for enforcing EU environmental standards.

17 May – The UK government announces that fixed odds betting terminals will be reduced to £2 under new rules, but bookmakers warns that the cut could lead to thousands of outlets closing.

19 May - The wedding of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle is held at St George's Chapel, Windsor, with an estimated global audience of 1.9 billion. Chelsea F.C. win the FA Cup, beating Manchester United F.C. 1–0.

21 May – Former Mayor of London Ken Livingstone resigns from the Labour party, having been suspended since 2016 over allegations of anti-Semitism.

22 May - A memorial service at Manchester Cathedral is held at 14:30 BST, along with a national minute's silence, to mark the first anniversary of the Manchester Arena attack. British retailer Marks & Spencer confirms the closure of 100 stores as part of their re-organisation of the company by 2022.

		<p>24 May – The Chequered Skipper butterfly, which became extinct in the wild in 1976 in England, is reintroduced within Rockingham Forest.</p> <p>25 May - The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) comes into force. Cabinet Secretary for Health and Sport Vaughan Gething launches a consultation to ban smoking in outdoor grounds of hospitals, schools and playgrounds within Wales from summer 2019.</p> <p>30 May - Co-Leader of the Green Party, Caroline Lucas announces that she will step down from her position in September. Transport Secretary Chris Grayling says that the "rail industry has collectively failed" passengers after timetable changes caused chaos across the network. The first 3D printed human corneas are created at Newcastle University.</p>
<p><u>June</u></p>	<p>The first week of June became increasingly settled with temperatures rising well above average especially by day in northern and western areas. Eastern coasts were much cooler on some days due to onshore winds. It became less settled from the 9th onwards and on 13th/14th there were some large rainfall totals in upland areas of western/southern Scotland and north-west England. The middle part of the month saw generally larger cloud amounts with spells of rain mainly for Scotland, but from around the 21st onwards most areas were sunny and increasingly warm with numerous locations exceeding 30 °C from the 25th onwards. Some southern areas saw very little rain throughout this month with less than 2 mm at numerous stations.</p> <p>On the 1st heavy rainfall in various parts of the country created surface water issues with some roads such as the M50 temporarily blocked by water and lightning damaged railway equipment between Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Thunderstorms also affected Northern Ireland and Scotland on the 2nd, while the fire service in Norfolk received dozens of flood-related calls. Part of the ceiling collapsed at Norwich Airport and several roads were impassable due to floodwater. Flooding in Lincolnshire also caused some delays to rail travel and over 20 properties flooded in Sutton-on-Trent in Nottinghamshire. In Scotland, there was flash flooding in Ballater, with cars submerged in Kilsyth, and Scotrail reported flooded rails near Cumbernauld.</p>	<p>1 June – The Met Office confirms that May 2018 was the warmest May since records began in 1910 and was also likely to be the sunniest since 1929.</p> <p>5 June – The government approves a controversial plan for a third runway at Heathrow Airport.</p> <p>7 June – Human rights campaigners lose a Supreme Court appeal over the legality of Northern Ireland's abortion law, but a majority of judges say the existing law was incompatible with human rights law in cases of fatal fetal abnormality and sexual crime.</p> <p>8 June – Scottish drinks company Highland Spring announces that it will become the first UK water brand to introduce and trial a 100% recycled bottle in a bid to cut ocean pollution.</p> <p>12 June – A 15,000 person rally is held in support of Tommy Robinson, an English far-right activist.</p> <p>13 June - By 327 votes to 126, the House of Commons rejects a Lords amendment to the EU Withdrawal Bill, which had attempted to keep the UK in the European Economic Area after Brexit. Other changes made to the bill are also overturned, including a requirement to negotiate a customs union with the EU.</p>

Heavy showers and thunderstorms over Northern Ireland and parts of Scotland on the 9th led to surface water issues on the M74 at junction 12 and hail caused slow traffic, the hail reportedly looking like the snow from earlier in the year; as the hail melted, surface water issues affected the A9. Scotrail reported delays due to flooded tracks at Dalmuir.

An approaching storm system, notably intense for the time of year, was named as Hector. Strongest winds were late on the 13th and the morning of the 14th with heavy rain also in north-western parts of Britain. In Northern Ireland ferries to Rathlin were cancelled, over 300 incidents of obstructions on the roads were reported and around 20,000 customers lost their electricity supply for a time at least. Belfast Harbour said that two cruise ships were unable to berth due to heavy seas. In Scotland a woman was seriously injured by falling debris in Edinburgh, a number of bridges were closed to high-sided vehicles, fallen trees disrupted road and rail travel across the country and many ferry services reported cancellations or disruption. Across the north of England, fallen trees partially blocked numerous roads and the West Coast main line was disrupted due to a tree falling onto overhead wires.

After this most areas experienced fine and increasingly warm weather and pollen and UV were high or very high across most of the UK. Over the last ten days of the month, numerous wildfires occurred, for example in Surrey and on the Salisbury Plain. The Winter Hill wildfire north of Manchester was declared a major incident; other wildfires included one near the Glenshanne Pass in Northern Ireland and another near Falla Hill Place in Fauldhouse, Scotland. The heat affected travel with concern over rails buckling resulting in speed restrictions on many routes, and rails reportedly failed at Purley causing disruption on Southern Rail. Low river levels in parts of Herefordshire resulted in fish stocks being moved to deeper watercourses. In Worcestershire and Aberdeenshire, councils used gritters to dust some routes as they had become too hot. Northern Ireland Water issued a hosepipe ban with other water companies asking the public to conserve water.

14 June – The Lewisham East by-election is held, with Labour winning the vote, but with a significantly reduced majority.

15 June - A bill that would make up-skirting a criminal offence is blocked in the House of Commons by Tory MP Sir Christopher Chope. He faces criticism from those within his own party, including Theresa May. The Macintosh building at the Glasgow School of Art is gutted by another huge fire, four years after part of the same building was destroyed by fire. The fire spreads to close by buildings, including the Campus nightclub and O2 ABC music venue, which suffers "extensive damage". The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service reports no casualties.

17 June – The government announces an extra £20bn for the NHS by 2023, a budget increase of 3.4% a year. However, this is less than the average 3.7% the NHS had over the previous 70 years. The plan is also criticised by former Treasury officials, who cast doubt on the idea of a "Brexit dividend" and say the extra public spending will require higher taxes or public borrowing.

19 June - It becomes illegal in England and Scotland to sell rinse-off cosmetics and personal care products that contain microbeads. The government announces a review into the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes.^[148]

20 June - Theresa May condemns the forced separation of migrant children from their parents in the US, but dismisses calls to cancel President Donald Trump's visit to the UK. A rebellion by Conservative MPs is defeated, as the House of Commons votes by 319 to 303 against a "meaningful vote", which could have given MPs the power to stop Britain leaving the EU without a deal.

23 June – Around 100,000 anti-Brexit campaigners march through central London demanding a final vote on any UK exit deal. The organisers, People's Vote, say that Brexit is "not a done deal" and people must "make their voices heard", whilst James McGrory from pressure group Open Britain says there should be "a choice between leaving with the deal that the government negotiates or staying in the European Union".

24 June - A series of record-breaking wildfires begin burning across the United Kingdom. The East Coast Main Line comes back under government control, following the failure of the franchise. England record their biggest ever victory at a World Cup game, winning 6–1 against Panama, with captain Harry Kane scoring a hat-trick to take the team through to the final sixteen.

		<p>25 June - The UK experiences the hottest weather of the year so far, with temperatures reaching up to 29.4 °C (84.9 °F) in London. The highest temperature is recorded in St James's Park. The same location had experienced the year's previous record temperature of 29.1 °C (84.3 °F) in April. The government throws out plans for the Tidal Lagoon Swansea Bay, claiming the £1.3 billion project is not good value for money.</p> <p>26 June – The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) warns that there is "no Brexit dividend", urging the government to “as a minimum” remain in the customs union and forge a deal that delivers “single market benefits”. In the same statement, the SMMT says that investment in new models, equipment and facilities in the UK has halved compared to the previous year.</p> <p>27 June – The British Medical Association (BMA) votes to oppose Brexit “as a whole” and calls for a public say on any final deal</p> <p>28 June – <i>The Washington Post</i> reports that former UKIP leader Nigel Farage is being investigated by U.S. Special Counsel Robert Mueller’s team for his ties to Donald Trump's associates and Russian colluders.</p> <p>29 June – Professor Philip Alston, a special rapporteur on human rights and extreme poverty, says the UN will investigate the impacts of Tory austerity in Britain, the organisation’s first such probe into an advanced European country since 2011.</p> <p>30 June - Thousands of people march through London to mark the 70th anniversary of the NHS and to protest against government cuts to the health service. It becomes illegal to manufacture, import or sell rinse-off cosmetics and personal care products containing microbeads in Wales.</p>
<p>July</p>	<p>The first half of July was dominated by high pressure and the first week in particular was very warm or hot, dry and sunny over a large majority of the country. The second week was similar but not generally as hot or sunny. The weather was a little less settled in the second half of the month, particularly in the north and west, but rainfall amounts remained small in many parts of the country until the last few days. The hottest spell of the month was between the 23rd and 26th, followed by a thundery breakdown. The last few days were more changeable with rain at times</p>	<p>3 July – England's World Cup penalty shootout win over Colombia is watched by 23.6 million viewers, the highest peak audience for live sport since England played Portugal in the 2004 European Championships.</p> <p>4 July – Counter terror police investigate after a man and woman are exposed to the Novichok nerve agent near Salisbury, four months after a similar incident in the area.</p>

and this ensured that while the month was dry overall, it was not exceptionally so.

Thunderstorms and heavy showers on the 5th caused surface water flooding in parts of Kent with a few properties flooded. Hot, dry weather from the 6th led to elevated numbers of calls to ambulance services. Flooding on the 13th around parts of London meant some roads around Neasden were partially blocked, there were delays on the Metropolitan line and the northbound M1 was closed due to severe flooding. Heavy showers caused some flooding in North Wales and North Yorkshire on the 16th and the northbound A19 had to be closed. Heavy showers and thunderstorms broke out on the 20th across parts of Northamptonshire, Cambridge, Rutland, Lincolnshire and Norfolk but with no impacts resulting.

Increasingly high temperatures developed across the east and south-east of England from the 23rd culminating on the 26th with 35.3 °C at Faversham, as the first of several thunderstorm warnings was issued for parts of eastern England; however, the main impacts were from the heat with delays to Channel Tunnel services and Greater Anglia cancelled some trains with speed restrictions placed on certain routes. Ozone levels were high at times for parts of south-east England. Wild fires also became a big issue across Wales and parts of southern and eastern England.

The last few days of July saw much more unsettled weather for most areas. Parts of eastern England received an amber thunderstorm warning while various yellow warnings were issued for different areas between 27th and 29th. Lincolnshire's emergency services received more than 300 calls during thunderstorms on the 27th roads and properties were flooded, some rail services were disrupted due to lightning strikes, a number of outdoor events were cancelled and more than 30,000 homes had power cuts due to the thunderstorms. In Yorkshire trains from Leeds were suspended for a time due to a lightning strike, trees and houses were struck by lightning and standing water caused delays on a number of roads. Parts of eastern and south-eastern England also suffered impacts from thunderstorms and heavy showers with trees blocking roads in Sussex and a mini tornado and £1 coin-sized hailstones in Cambridgeshire. The emergency services reported increased demand in Norfolk. A band of heavy rain moved across Northern Ireland on the 28th with an amber thunderstorm warning issued for eastern parts of the province; many roads to the south and west of

6 July – Theresa May secures approval from the cabinet to negotiate a soft Brexit. This includes proposals to create a new UK-EU free trade area, the ending of free movement but with a new "mobility framework" for UK and EU citizens, and the ending of jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice but with the UK paying regard to its decisions in areas where common rules are in force.

7 July – In the World Cup Quarter-finals, England win 2–0 against Sweden, taking them through to the Semi-finals on 11 July. It is the first time they have reached this stage since 1990. The match is live-streamed online by 3.8 million people, making it the BBC's highest online-viewed live programme ever.

8 July - Police launch an international murder investigation after Dawn Sturgess dies in Salisbury Hospital after being exposed to a "high dose" of novichok nerve agent in Wiltshire on 30 June. David Davis resigns as Brexit secretary. Following this, one more DExEU minister, Steve Baker also resigns.

9 July - Dominic Raab is appointed as Brexit secretary after David Davis' resignation. Boris Johnson resigns as Foreign Secretary, saying that the "dream is dying, suffocated by needless self-doubt".^[176] He is replaced by Jeremy Hunt.

10 July - The Royal Air Force (RAF) marks its 100th anniversary with a flyby of 100 aircraft over London and South East England. The Queen, accompanied by The Prince of Wales, also presents a new Queen's Colour to the Royal Air Force at a ceremony on the forecourt of Buckingham Palace. Two vice chairs of the Conservative Party, Maria Caulfield and Ben Bradley, resign in protest at Theresa May's Chequers Brexit compromise plan.

11 July – England are defeated by Croatia in the World Cup Semi Final, losing 2–1.

12 July - The government publishes its White Paper, *The future relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union*. US President Donald Trump arrives in the UK. The four-day visit includes talks with Theresa May, tea with the Queen and a trip to Scotland. There are mass protests in London, featuring a six-metre-tall (20 ft) 'Trump baby' blimp flown over Westminster.

13 July - The Lightning Seeds' single "Three Lions" reaches number one in the UK singles chart for the fourth time following England's achievements in the 2018 FIFA World Cup, making it the only song to reach number one on four separate occasions with the same artist lineup.^[182] By the following week the single has plummeted to number 97, setting a record for the fastest ever fall from the top

Belfast were flooded, manhole covers were lifted due to the heavy rain around Lurgan and Belfast and the Armoy road race was cancelled in the interest of safety. Over 100 properties were flooded across eastern parts of Northern Ireland. The 29th saw widespread disruption across the south of England: Camp Bestival was cancelled, while trees blocked roads in Dorset and Sussex. Trees falling onto electrical lines in Bournemouth caused some power outages. Flood water blocked roads in Gloucester and Isle of Wight ferries were affected by the adverse weather.

of the charts. Business minister Andrew Griffiths resigns over a sexting scandal, and two days before the publication of a *Sunday Mirror* story about the scandal.

14 July – The RRS Sir David Attenborough is launched into the River Mersey by its namesake, Sir David Attenborough. England finishes fourth at the 2018 FIFA World Cup, losing the third place play-off 2–0 to Belgium.

15 July – The ongoing heatwave and dry conditions lead to a huge grass fire on Wanstead Flats, East London, which becomes the largest incident of its kind ever dealt with by the London Fire Brigade. After the 2018 World Cup English Footballer Harry Kane wins the golden boot scoring 6 goals at the world cup. Kane is the first Englishman to win the Golden Boot since Gary Lineker at the 1986 World Cup.

16 July – The government confirms that it will accept all four demands by the European Research Group. Downing Street insists they are all consistent with its recent Brexit white paper, but critics say the Chequers agreement of 6 July is dead.^[188] MPs vote by 305 to 302 in favour of the amendment.

17 July - Brexit campaign group Vote Leave is fined and referred to police for breaking electoral law. In a vote of 307 to 301, MPs reject a proposal to form a customs union if the UK and EU do not agree a trade deal. However, in a separate vote of 305 to 301, they back an amendment to keep the UK in the European medicines regulatory network.

18 July – Sir Cliff Richard wins a privacy case against the BBC over its coverage of a police raid on his home. High Court judge Mr Justice Mann awards him £210,000 in damages.

19 July – Conservative MP Philip Davies submits a letter of no confidence in Theresa May to the chair of the backbench 1922 Committee, saying he has “lost trust” in her ability to deliver the EU referendum result.

23 July – In response to the ongoing heatwave, the Met Office urges people to "stay out of the sun" and issues a level 3 amber alert for the east and south-east of England.

		<p>24 July – Home Secretary Sajid Javid announces that the UK government will not object to the United States seeking the death penalty for two suspected British members of ISIL – waiving its long-standing objection to foreign executions.</p> <p>26 July - Michel Barnier, the EU's chief Brexit negotiator, rejects the UK's proposal to collect customs duties on its behalf. The ongoing heatwave reaches its peak; temperatures at Faversham reach 35.3 °C (95.5 °F)—the hottest day of the year.</p> <p>29 July – Ministers reveal plans to send in the Army to deliver food, medicine and fuel supplies if Britain leaves the EU without a deal. It is also reported that supermarkets are beginning to stockpile supplies.</p> <p>30 July – The Supreme Court rules that legal permission is no longer required to end care for patients in a permanent vegetative state.</p> <p>31 July – Xeneral Webster, 19, is jailed for 17 years for the manslaughter of Joanne Rand, who died in June 2017, eleven days after he splashed her with acid. The case is the first acid killing in the UK.</p>
<p><u>August</u></p>	<p>The first week of August continued the warm and settled theme of the previous couple of months, especially in southern areas but after that conditions were more unsettled and closer to the climatological average. There was cooler weather at times during the second half of the month, particularly in the north and west and rainfall amounts were more significant. The hottest spell of the month was between the 2nd and 7th. The last few days were the most unsettled and the coolest part of the month.</p> <p>High temperatures around the 3rd meant that speed restrictions were placed on some Greater Anglia rail services. Wild fires continued to be a problem in some areas even though there had been some rain at the end of July, for example a large-scale fire affected 10 acres in Suffolk's Thetford Forest on the 9th and firefighters tackled a 30-acre field fire near Cambridge.</p> <p>Thunderstorms on the 9th in south-east England caused some delays to air travel, notably at Gatwick and Stansted airports. On the 10th heavy showers across parts of the south-east led to some localised impacts with</p>	<p>2 August – The Bank of England raises the baseline interest rate from 0.5 to 0.75%, its highest level since March 2009.</p> <p>6 August – Boris Johnson is criticised for a column that he had written in the <i>Daily Telegraph</i>. As part of an article discussing the introduction of a burka ban in Denmark, Johnson said that Muslim women who wore burkas "look like letter boxes" and compared them to "bank robbers".</p> <p>10 August - Sports Direct tycoon Mike Ashley steps in to buy department store House of Fraser for £90m, after the chain calls in administrators. The government announces that it will lower the screening age for bowel cancer in England from 60 to 50, to bring it into line with Scotland.</p> <p>14 August – A man is arrested on suspicion of terrorism offences after a car is driven into people and cyclists outside the Houses of Parliament, causing injuries to three of them, before crashing into security barriers.</p>

	<p>flooding in Barking and Dagenham and one lane in the Blackwall tunnel was closed, as well as travel delays due to flooding around Chichester and Portsmouth.</p> <p>Thunderstorms, in south-western areas on the 12th and further north on the 13th caused flooding in Plymouth and the A377 in Devon was closed for a time by a tree blocking the road. Torrential rain across Merseyside and Lancashire led to flooding on some roads, with properties flooded in the Knowsley borough of Merseyside. Flooding also arose on roads and properties around York on the 13th. Additionally there were some power outages with more than 300 properties without power in Hull, as well as flooding in some other eastern locations. On the 16th heavy spells of rain across south-east England caused flooding in a few places around Hertfordshire and London and various events were postponed or cancelled. In the south-west the M49 and the A39 saw instances of flooding.</p> <p>The last week in August saw some benign weather; rain on the 26th affected some of the events taking place at Pride Cymru in Cardiff and a T20 Blast cricket quarter-final in Taunton, Somerset was postponed by a day due to the rain.</p>	<p>15 August – Iain Livingstone is confirmed as the new chief constable of Police Scotland, having been in interim charge of the national force since last autumn.</p> <p>18 August – 45 years after forming in 1973, folk rock band Runrig performs their last-ever show against the backdrop of Stirling Castle.</p> <p>20 August – The government announces its intention to take control of Birmingham Prison from the private security company G4S after the Chief Inspector of Prisons said it had fallen into a "state of crisis", and described it as the worst prison he had ever visited.</p> <p>23 August – The government publishes the first in a series of guidelines for businesses and the public on how to prepare in the event of a "no deal" Brexit scenario.</p> <p>25 August – British Youtuber KSI gets a majority draw in his YouTube boxing match vs American Youtuber Logan Paul at the Manchester Arena. The fight went down as the biggest event in YouTube history.</p> <p>29 August – Former SNP leader Alex Salmond resigns from the party to avoid internal division amid sexual misconduct claims, which he denies.</p> <p>30 August – Labour MP Frank Field resigns the Labour whip over "excuses for the party's toleration of antisemitism". He retains his party membership, describing himself as an "independent Labour MP".</p> <p>31 August – Transport officials announce that the opening of London's £15bn Crossrail line – Europe's largest infrastructure project – will be delayed by nine months "to ensure a safe and reliable railway.</p>
<p><u>September</u></p>	<p>The start of September was fine and warm over southern areas, but less settled further north; within a few days unsettled weather was prevalent over the whole country. This continued for most of the month and there was a particularly windy spell with a succession of active depressions after</p>	<p>1 September – As part of the phase-out of incandescent light bulbs, it becomes illegal to import non-directional halogen light bulbs into the United Kingdom.</p>

mid-month. However, the last week of the month was more anticyclonic with settled autumnal weather especially towards the south.

September was a mixed month with the arrival of the first two named storms of the 2018/19 season, Storm Ali on the 19th and Storm Bronagh on 20th to 21st, during a spell of very windy weather. There were no significant weather impacts prior to the arrival of Storm Ali on the 19th. Ex-tropical Storm Helene approached the UK on the 17th and 18th but this declined in intensity and no notable impacts were reported.

On the 19th Storm Ali brought widespread disruption to Northern Ireland with a maximum gust of 79 knots (91 mph) recorded at Killowen, County Down. Power shortages were quite widespread with 90,000 customers losing power in Northern Ireland, 30,000 in Scotland, 15,000 in north-east England, 2000 in Cumbria and 500 in Wales. Numerous roads and rail lines were blocked and closed, especially in Northern Ireland. Ferry services were cancelled or delayed and flights were delayed and diverted. The Foyle Bridge was closed for a time, as was the M1 when a power cable came down across the motorway. One man died and there were multiple injuries from flying debris and from trees falling onto cars. In Scotland, the Tay Bridge was closed. An elderly couple were attended to by emergency services in Llandudno after they were blown over in the strong wind and the man later died of his injuries.

Storm Bronagh swept across England and Wales on the 20th/21st. Parts of Wales, the Midlands and the east and north-east of England were especially affected by flooding and fallen trees on roads and a landslip onto a railway line in the Rhondda valley closed the line to Cardiff. The Humber Bridge was closed to high-sided vehicles for a time. Northern PowerGrid reported about 2000 customers lost power, and flights at East Midlands airport were diverted.

The remainder of the month was relatively quiet with no further notable weather impacts. Overnight air temperatures dipped below freezing for the first time this season in a few places.

2 September – A huge fire destroys part of the Littlewoods Pools building, one of the most famous landmarks in Liverpool.

3 September - The Met Office confirms that 2018 was the joint hottest summer on record for the UK, alongside 2006, 2003 and 1976, and the hottest for England. Latest available data shows that SNP membership has overtaken the Conservatives across the UK for the first time, pushing the party of government into third place.

5 September – Two Russian nationals are named as suspects of the poisoning of Sergei and Yulia Skripal.

6 September – The 659-megawatt Walney Extension, the world's largest offshore wind farm, opens off the coast of Cumbria.

18 September – Storm Ali leaves homes and businesses without power and effects road, rail and air travel, killing one man in Northern Ireland.

21 September – Theresa May demands new proposals from the EU to break the "impasse" after her Chequers plan was rejected by EU leaders. The pound falls by its highest amount of the year so far.

22 September – US cable giant Comcast wins a rare blind auction process for broadcaster Sky, set by the UK's Takeover Panel.

24 September – An inquiry hears testimonies from patients affected by the Contaminated Blood Scandal of the 1970s and 1980s, the worst-ever NHS treatment disaster.

25 September - The Office for National Statistics reports that life expectancy improvements in the UK have stalled for the first time since records began. Labour Party delegates approve a motion that could pave the way for a second EU referendum if MPs are unable to agree over a Brexit deal.

26 September – 21st Century Fox announces it will sell its 39% stake in Sky UK to Comcast, ending Rupert Murdoch's three decade association with the broadcaster. It is reported that MP David Rutley was appointed as a Minister of Food (the first since 1958) to ensure the protection of food supplies through the

		Brexit process. Three men become the first people to receive jail sentences for an anti-fracking protest in the UK.
<u>October</u>	<p>October began with high pressure over the south but a westerly flow affected central and northern areas bringing relatively changeable weather to much of Scotland. The second week was unseasonably warm due to southerly winds and many areas were also sunny on the 9th and 10th, but Storm Callum brought wet and windy weather to most parts on the 12th, particularly over the high ground of south Wales. After a relatively settled spell with high pressure often close to the south, a northerly outbreak on the 26th and 27th resulted in a very cold end to the month with wintry showers on high ground and also locally to low levels on the 27th.</p> <p>Some roads were closed in the Western Highlands of Scotland on 8th and 9th due to flooding with the occupants of a car being rescued on the A832 near Gairloch in Wester Ross and a car park at an Oban retail park was flooded with some cars submerged.</p> <p>Storm Callum affected many areas around the 12th with numerous weather warnings for wind and rain. In Scotland rail services were suspended on the Ayrshire coast as high tide brought seawater over the wall onto the track and overhead wires. Flights were cancelled at Glasgow airport, a number of trees were brought down and there was some flooding on roads. In Northern Ireland, there were some road closures due to fallen trees. Numerous FlyBe flights to and from Belfast City Airport were cancelled during the morning, as was a ferry sailing between Belfast and Cairnryan. Train services were delayed due to speed restrictions being imposed and around 1000 homes were left without power. In Wales a man died due to a landslip on a minor road in Carmarthenshire, while other landslips blocked roads and rail lines. There were a number of surface water incidents around Pembrokeshire and flooding affected trains on the South Wales Valleys lines. Fallen trees and flooding blocked roads, including the A465, A5, and A40. Around 1000 homes were left without power in Pembrokeshire and some properties were flooded across South Wales. A number of bridges were closed due to the height of floodwater and due to wind strength. In North-west England, there were some reports of fallen trees, and several roads were blocked due to floodwater, including the A590/A591 junction near Kendal. The West Coast main line was</p>	<p>1 October - Paul Dacre becomes Chairman and Editor-in-Chief of Associated Newspapers and stands down as Editor of the <i>Daily Mail</i> in the following month. The ban on microbeads in rinse-off cosmetics and cleaning products is extended to Northern Ireland.</p> <p>2 October – The government announces that heterosexual couples in England and Wales will be given the right to enter into civil partnerships rather than marriage.</p> <p>6 October – In the latest march organised by All Under One Banner, tens of thousands of people march through Edinburgh in support of Scottish independence.</p> <p>12 October – The Wedding of Princess Eugenie and Jack Brooksbank takes place at the St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.</p> <p>13 October – Storm Callum: Parts of Wales experience their worst flooding in 30 years.</p> <p>16 October – Pepper becomes the first robot to appear at a UK parliamentary meeting, talking to MPs about the future of artificial intelligence in education.</p> <p>18 October – A case of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (so-called "mad cow disease") is confirmed on a farm in Aberdeenshire, the first of its kind in Scotland for 10 years.</p> <p>20 October – A march through central London demanding a vote on the final Brexit deal attracts an estimated 700,000 people, according to its organisers. A later official estimate reported the number to be 250,000.</p> <p>21 October – The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) reports that 80% of UK firms in their survey have cancelled or delayed investments due to Brexit uncertainty. The figure a year earlier was 36–40%.</p>

	<p>affected by a landslide between Oxenholme and Penrith. South-west England also suffered strong winds and flooding with speed restrictions and some services suspended on the branch line between Liskeard and Looe due to predicted tidal flooding. There were reports of fallen trees and power cables blocking roads and restrictions on the Tamar Bridge.</p> <p>The last warnings of October came due to a blast of Arctic air that descended across the country from the 26th. In Scotland, roads such as the A93 and A939 were closed due to snow. Traffic accidents occurred in Aberdeenshire due to snow making conditions difficult.</p>	<p>24 October – Westminster Magistrates' Court imposes the first conviction for running an unregistered school in England, when two defendants are convicted of operating the Al-Istiqamah Learning Centre from an office block in west London.</p> <p>25 October – Gavin Williamson announces that women who serve in the Army are now able to transfer into infantry roles, including the Special Forces, such as the SAS.</p> <p>27 October – Leicester City's owner Vichai Srivaddhanaprabha is killed in a helicopter crash outside the King Power Stadium</p> <p>29 October – Chancellor Philip Hammond says the era of austerity "is finally coming to an end" as he delivers his third budget.</p>
<p><u>November</u></p>	<p>November began with relatively cold quiet weather but from the 3rd to 14th it was mild with a predominance of southerly winds and it was also wet in most parts of the country, but relatively dry and fine in East Anglia and the south-east. A large high over Scandinavia brought a settled spell to most of the country from the 15th to 18th with variable amounts of cloud. It was cold with easterly winds from the 19th to 26th with frequent rain or showers for the east and south-west but with any snow mostly confined to high ground while there were numerous dry sunny days in north-west Scotland. It turned very mild, wet and windy in all parts of the country from the 27th onwards.</p> <p>On the 3rd the railway between Kyle of Lochalsh and Strathcarron was closed due to flooding and some firework displays in Scotland were cancelled due to strong winds. In Northern Ireland on the 7th, flooding affected road and rail services and a number of houses were flooded in Belfast. Flooding also affected southwest England disrupting transport and causing the closure of a number of seafronts across Devon and part of the main rail link to London was also closed at Dawlish. Parts of Wales saw flooding on the 8th.</p> <p>On the 9th there were some delays to flights in Northern Ireland. In Wales the fire service had to rescue a small number of residents from properties in Milford Haven and the rail line west of Haverfordwest was closed due to flooding, with numerous roads also blocked. Across south-west England major disruption affected roads, railways, flights and ferries due to strong</p>	<p>A migrant crisis involving illegal migrants entering the United Kingdom by crossing the English Channel in small boats began in November 2018. The migrants arrived in small craft and while some slip into the UK unnoticed, others are apprehended on British beaches, or rescued when the craft they are riding in founder off shore. The British government blames criminal gangs for arranging the crossings.</p> <p>1 November – Doctors are able to prescribe cannabis products to patients in England, Wales and Scotland.</p> <p>4 November – Ross Edgley, 33, becomes the first person to swim around the entire coast of Great Britain. His journey of 1,780 miles had lasted for 157 days.</p> <p>6 November – Renewable energy capacity overtakes that of fossil fuels in the UK for the first time, at 41.9 gigawatts.</p> <p>9 November – Transport minister Jo Johnson resigns from the Cabinet and calls for a fresh referendum on Brexit, including an option to remain in the EU.</p> <p>11 November – The United Kingdom marks the 100th anniversary of the end of the First World War, with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph accompanied by the ringing of church bells throughout the country, followed by a</p>

winds and torrential rain: the Tamar Bridge was closed, train services through Dawlish were delayed or cancelled, trees and other debris blocked a number of roads and Western Power Distribution had to restore power to over 19,000 customers.

After a quiet period during the middle of the month unsettled conditions returned towards the end bringing various impacts. On the 27th in Northern Ireland the Rathlin ferry was cancelled due to strong winds and the Antrim coastal road was closed due to debris that had been washed onto the road by large overtopping waves. In Wales, surface water flooding was seen in Pembrokeshire. In Scotland coastal flooding caused some road closures on the 28th. In Northern Ireland rail services between Larne and Whitehead were cancelled, while bus services across Belfast were also disrupted due to flooding and blocked roads. A number of trees blocked roads across the east of the Province with some instances of flooding on coastal roads. In Wales also some trees blocked roads, localised surface water issues arose and speed restrictions were placed on the Britannia Bridge and Cleddau Bridge. On the 29th fallen trees and power cuts affected a number of properties in Wales. A few roads were blocked by fallen trees or flooding and some properties were without power across north-west England. Strong winds across the east of England caused some delays to road, rail and air services with flights at London City affected. In the south-west a small number of roads were blocked by fallen trees.

march past the Cenotaph of 10,000 people. In the evening there is a ceremony at Westminster Abbey and 1,000 beacons are lit nationwide.

14 November – Theresa May secures Cabinet support for her Brexit Withdrawal Agreement after "a long, detailed and impassioned debate".

15 November – Brexit Secretary Dominic Raab resigns, stating that he "cannot in good conscience support the terms proposed for our deal with the EU". Further resignations follow: Work and Pensions Secretary Esther McVey, Junior Brexit minister Suella Braverman, Northern Ireland minister Shailesh Vara, and Parliamentary Private Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan. The pound falls sharply in response.

16 November – Steve Barclay is named as the new Brexit Secretary, while Amber Rudd returns to the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Work and Pensions.

17 November – Thousands of protesters block the five main bridges over the River Thames in central London as part of "Extinction Rebellion", a campaign to raise awareness of climate change and biodiversity loss.

25 November – After more than 18 months of negotiations, EU leaders endorse the Brexit withdrawal agreement.

26 November – British academic Matthew Hedges, jailed earlier in the month for spying in the UAE, is pardoned with immediate effect.

28 November – The government announces plans for the UK's first carbon capture and storage project.

29 November – Labour MP Lloyd Russell-Moyle reveals that he is HIV positive, becoming the first politician to announce his HIV status in the House of Commons, and only the second to publicly disclose they are living with the condition.

30 November – Sam Gyimah resigns as Minister of State for Universities, Science, Research and Innovation, saying that he cannot vote for Theresa May's Brexit deal.

December

December started mild and changeable with westerly winds and this pattern continued until the 9th but there was a cold snap, mainly in the north, between the 3rd and 6th. A Scandinavian blocking high brought a colder quieter spell between the 10th and 14th, especially to eastern parts. Storm Deirdre brought widespread freezing rain on the 15th which caused considerable travel disruption. The mild changeable weather type returned from the 16th to 23rd. From the 24th onwards it was somewhat more settled with high pressure dominant. A generally westerly flow resulted in mild and mostly cloudy weather, but parts of eastern Scotland and north-east England saw a fair amount of sunshine.

Icy conditions caused a few road traffic accidents in Scotland during the mornings of Monday 3rd and Tuesday 4th December. Some travel disruption was reported from localised flooding in parts of south and southwest Wales on 5th December. A low pressure system to the north of the UK brought strong winds to Scotland, Northern England, North Wales and Northern Ireland on 7th December. In Scotland, a number of roads were closed with restrictions on the Queensferry and Forth Bridges. Several schools were closed in the Western Isles and in Northern Ireland the Rathlin Island Ferry was cancelled. Further strong winds on 8th December across south-west England resulted in road closures and in Cornwall there were reports of trees bringing down power lines resulting in around 100 homes losing electricity for a time.

Storm Deirdre on 15 to 16 December brought freezing rain, snow and ice to northern parts of the UK. In Northern Ireland a number of roads were blocked due to flood water and in Wales there were reports of fallen trees blocking roads and bringing down power cables, with flooding on roads also causing road closures. Across southwest England there were reports of flooding on numerous roads with Cross Country rail services reportedly cancelled or restricted.

Further north icy conditions led to a number of road traffic accidents. Scotrail reportedly cancelled some services between Perth and Inverness, the Tay Road Bridge was closed to high sided vehicles with reports of fallen trees on numerous roads in Scotland. Snow reportedly caused travel disruption with reports of HGVs becoming stuck. Up to 15,000 homes were left without power across Scotland with widespread freezing rain.

1 December – The government confirms that it will not use the EU Galileo satellite system for defence or critical national infrastructure after Brexit.

4 December – In a vote of 311–293, MPs find the Government in contempt of parliament for failing to publish its full legal advice on Theresa May's Brexit deal. They also back Dominic Grieve's amendment to hand back control of Brexit to Parliament if the deal is defeated.

5 December - The Attorney General's full legal advice on the Brexit deal is published. The 100,000 Genomes Project is completed by scientists in Cambridge.

10 December – The government delays the parliamentary vote on approving the European Union Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration, postponing it from the following day to 21 January 2019. The pound falls to its lowest level in 18 months.

12 December – Theresa May wins a vote of no confidence on her leadership of the Conservative Party by 200–117.

16 December – Tolls for crossing the Severn Estuary between England and Wales are scrapped, 800 years after they were first introduced.

18 December – Manchester United sack manager Jose Mourinho after two and a half years in charge.

19 December – Tens of thousands of passengers at Gatwick Airport experience flight disruption due to reported drone sightings over the airfield. Police were still hunting for the drone operator the following day. Two days later, the runway reopens for passengers.

28 December – the high street store HMV goes into administration for the second time (the first was in 2013).

Across the north of England a number of roads were closed to prevent vehicle becoming stranded due to black ice. There were reports of a number of road accidents, also some reports of fallen trees and flooding causing travel delays. Some roads were reported as impassable. Northern Powergrid reportedly restored power to 20,000 customers. In south Yorkshire it was reported that two women died in a traffic accident during hazardous driving conditions.

On 17 to 18 December further wind and rain affected Northern Ireland, Wales and southwest England. There were reports of numerous trees obstructing roads with flooding also causing disruption to road travel. In Wales there were reports of power cuts, flooding causing road closures and disruption to the rail line between Mountain Ash and Aberdare.

The weather was generally quiet toward the end of the month with high pressure dominating. Fog caused some problems across Northern Ireland and the Glasgow area in the run-up to Christmas, and more widely across England from Christmas Eve into Christmas Day.

Data sources:

GBTS/IPS/GBDVS Surveys 2018

ONS

Met Office monthly summary reports

News sites including BBC/Guardian