

Western Gateway



South West Freight Strategy Port Dashboard – Poole

Peninsula Transport & Western Gateway Subnational Transport Bodies WP12 International Gateway Study

Gateway	Poole	Туре	Port	County	Dorset (BCP)
Operator	PHC	Size	60 acres	Employees	Unknown
Poole Harbour Commissioners is a trust port established by Act of Parliament in 1895. This means it is an independent statutory body, governed by legislation. Trust Ports hold a unique place in the UK ports industry as there are no shareholders or owners, and any surplus is reinvested back into the harbour and port operations. As one of the largest trust ports in the UK. The Port of Poole is a thriving freight port for commercial shipping, as well as an important destination for a variety of passenger and vehicle ferries, and cruise vessels. Ships of up to 210 metres (689ft) in length and with a draft of up to 8.7 metres (28.5ft) can use the port thanks to new deep-water facilities that were opened in 2018. As well as operating successful commercial markets, Poole also handles cruise ships and ferries which transport passengers to France, Spain and the Channel Islands. The port also handles marine leisure (yacht exports). Poole Harbour is the world's second largest natural harbours in size, after Sydney's, and covers 10,000 acres. It's stunning location and extensive sheltered waters provide a magnificent haven for recreational sailing and water sports, and the mudflats and salt marshes are of great ecological value for feeding and roosting birds.					
Freight Markets	Tonnage (2019)	812,000 (DfT)		Emerging Markets	
Bulk Fertilisers	Clay	Stee	el	Timber	Grain
Description Poole port facilities are fully equipped to handle conventional cargoes of all shapes and sizes. This ranges from organic feeds and grains to sand and gravel, and includes commodities such as clay, steel, timber, grain, road stone, brick and fertiliser.					
Passenger Markets		People (2019) 3	76,000 (DfT) Berths/Docks	7
Cruise Services (Itinerary) Ferries (Passenger & Freight)	 South Quay Cruise berth enables the harbour to welcome cruise ships up to 220m in length. The port's central position on the South Coast is easily reached from London, Midlands and the West Country and enjoys convenient road and rail links. The historic Port of Poole offers a warm welcome to cruise guests and is close to some of the most diverse and beautiful locations on the South Coast. Offering the very best of countryside, coastline and itineraries it is the perfect place for those seeking clear air, spectacular award-winning beaches and magnificent landscapes. Ferries regularly depart from Poole Harbour to destinations such as France, Spain and the Channel Islands. The list below specifies the routes and journey times available for passenger ferries departing from Poole Harbour: Cherbourg, France (Brittany Ferries). Crossing time: 4 hours 15 minutes. Ferry departs daily and operates all year round. 204,000 passengers during 2019 (DfT). St Malo, France (Condor Ferries). Crossing time: 6 hours 20 minutes. Ferry departs daily and operates all year round. Guernsey / Jersey (Condor Ferries). Crossing time: 2 hours 40 minutes / 3 hours. Operates between the months of April and October. 172,000 passengers during 2019 (DfT). Freight ferries also regularly depart from Poole Harbour for Cherbourg, France. They cover all conventional cargo and large vehicles such as HGVs. 				
Port & Industry Ope	rations	This is what t	akes place o	on site or/and the immediate hir	nterlands
Cruising	Ferries	Yachts		Pilotage	Towage (A&P Group)
Port cargo composition (5th July-25th June 2022) ¹	Cargo composition - Poole Cargo composition - Poole 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Pleasure Dry Breakbulk = Ro/ Ro = Wet Bulk = Other Markets = Supporting Vessels = Passenger = Fishing				
Description	The port has increased in recent years, has expanded with the increases in continental traffic.				

¹ https://www.marinetraffic.com/en/ais/details/ports/140?name=POOLE&country=United-Kingdom Prepared for: Peninsula Transport | Western Gateway Sub-national Transport Bodies

Connections	Road Link A350/A35/A3049 Rail Link Poole Train Station, Hamworthy branch to port (disused)					
Rail Services	SWR – Trains from Poole to Bournemouth, Southampton and London (half hourly) and connections to the national rail network. The main rail line also runs westbound to Dorchester and Weymouth at least hourly for connections to Bristol.					
Bus Services	Poole Harbour can be accessed using Bus Service No. 1. No direct service to Poole Ferry terminal. Buses operate regularly throughout the day to Poole Bus and Coach Station (25 mins walk from ferry terminal).					
	accessed either from the A35 (west), A350 (north) or A3049 (North-East). From the West follow the A35 to Poole and follow signs to the port. From the East follow the A348 from Ferndown or the A35 from Bournemouth. First, le and then Port.					
Investment Timeline	e 1956 - 2021					
boat service start	workers were employed at the Port. In World War II a flying ed in the Harbour when Imperial Airways transferred Southampton Water until 1947.					
	0,000 tonnes of cargo were being unloaded from 1,500 ship visits to hich then employed over 90 dock workers.					
from	71 - The Commissioners formulated a plan to move their business away m the Town Quay. In 1972, a freight only Ro/Ro service from Poole to erbourg was established.					
	April '90 - '91. This year saw 781,000 passengers use the Port, together with 219,000 passenger vehicles, 41,067 trade cars and 96,759 freight units. Over 2.35 million tonnes of conventional cargo were handled.					
	2006 - T he harbour was again deepened to a depth of 7.5m to accommodate larger ferries and vessels, the majority of which now have a minimum draught of over 6.5 metres. 500,000 passengers are carried from Poole with a further 80,000 freight units transported to/from Cherbourg.					
Future developme	nts					
constructir a busy stra • The rail co Conseque to support • The propose markets in	bour Commissioners are dedicated to increasing the amount of Ro/Ro activity at the Port, and they will keep ng high-quality ferry facilities and promoting the Port to current and potential operators. Poole is expected to remain ategic ferry port. ² nnection in Poole will be used to transport sea aggregates by Cemex towards the Midlands and the HS2 project. ntly the branch line has been upgraded and presents an opportunity to move other materials northbound as well as export of goods from the UK. sed 'rail freight' motorway between Cherbourg and Bayonne, a distance of almost 1,000 kilometres to link freight France, the UK, Ireland and Spain. The project will require the construction of two rail freight terminals in and Bayonne-Mouguerre with unaccompanied trailers being rolled on and off rail and ferry services.					
SWOT Analysis						
Strengths						
significanc	ental Management: Poole Harbour has long been recognised as important in terms of its biodiversity and the for nature conservation. Most of the Harbour is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest and as a otection Area (SPA).					
Landscap and Area c	e: The Harbour lies within an area recognised for its landscape value and is part of the Purbeck Heritage Coast of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).					
caught cor	ial Fisheries: Poole Harbour sustains a significant fisheries resource. Mullet, bass, flounder, sole and plaice are nmercially, whilst shellfish are harvested from the Harbour. The removal of 1.8 million m3 of material has increased the port's ability to accommodate ferries and associated					
trade.	d Leisure Industry: The harbour has enjoyed a steady increase in demand for the letting of marina berths for					
leisure actBoatbuild						
Commerc	ial Shipping: With its safe harbour and good central location on the South Coast it is suitable for a range of a shipping activities including dry bulks and ferry services.					

² https://www.phc.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/phc-masterplan.pdf Prepared for: Peninsula Transport | Western Gateway Sub-national Transport Bodies

Weakne	esses
•	 Geography: Poole is a considerable distance away from the Strategic Road Network and lacks reliable north/south connectivity to the M4/M5. The A350 is unsuited to HGV traffic so freight often detours via the A31, M27 and A34. Congestion: Traffic levels in BCP have built up with expanding population and congestion in the summer particularly is among the most severe in England and has worsened in recent years, costing approximately £275 million per annum in productivity. Proximity to Housing: The harbour area is scenically attractive and has prompted the development of several areas of new housing on both sides of the port. This proximity to new residential areas may cause public reaction to potential port developments and restrict future operations.
Opportu	unities
•	 Potential Business Growth and diversification: Newquay currently being constructed at Poole, adding capacity for cruise vessels and bulk cargo. Disused rail connection: The Hamworthy branch off the main Weymouth to London railway line still has most of the track in situ even though the line has been disused for some time. It is believed that reinstatement of this branch could unlock the opportunity for modal shift from road to rail and encourage more environmentally friendly freight movements. Bridge heights on part of the mainline currently restricts access for some high cube container trains. Cruise sector: There are opportunities in the cruise sector, with the South-West continuing to develop as a destination.
Threats	
•	 Climate Change and Flood Risk: Possible effects of sea level rise include increased risk to life and property, increased risk of coastal erosion and landslips, loss of intertidal habitats and damaged flora and fauna due to increased water temperatures. Reductions of Ro-Ro activities: Competition between ports is strong. Lack of investment: into the ports infrastructure, leading to a decline of industry and services moving elsewhere. The port is currently constrained in its capacity to accommodate the larger vessels that are increasingly being used by shipping companies seeking economies of scale. Without the provision of additional deeper berths, Poole facilities risk becoming obsolete. Conflicting interests: Poole Harbour is potentially host to many interests - aspirations for continued infrastructural development, commercial port, recreational boating, leisure pursuits, environmental obligations, but also domestic housing interests.