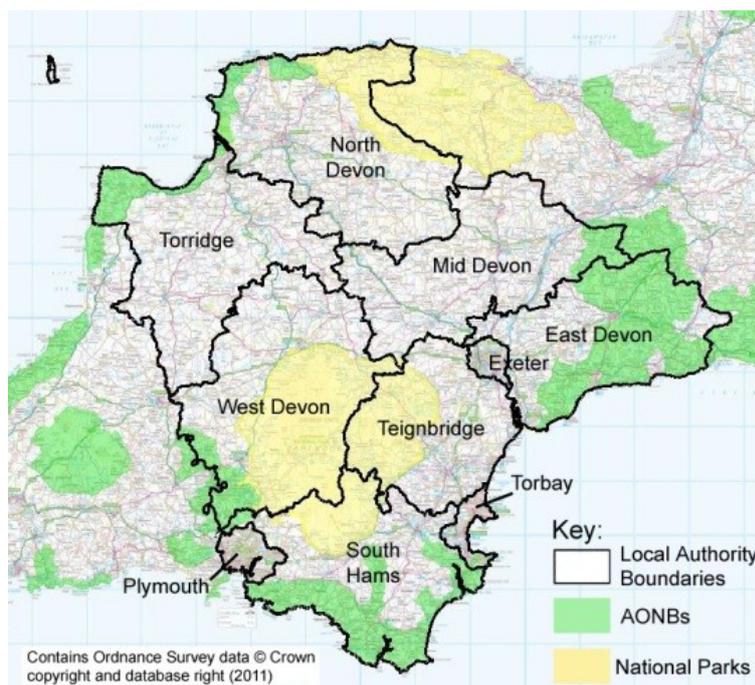


## DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL 2011

### KEY FACTS

- > Devon produced 6096kt end user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2008, the highest for any County or Unitary authority in the South West.
- > Between 2005 and 2008, end user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions decreased in Devon by 6%.
- > Devon produced the highest emissions of any County or Unitary authority in the South West, for Domestic, Road Transport and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF, 345kt). Devon also had the second highest CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for Industry and Commercial use.
- > Devon residents were responsible for a total of 8.2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per capita in 2008, 5% higher than the South West average.
- > Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 8% in Devon
- > Between 1993 and 2009, the total number of vehicle miles travelled within the Devon area increased by 28%.
- > 7,722 million vehicle kilometres were made in Devon Authority area in 2009. This was the highest recorded by a unitary or county council in the South West, accounting for almost 16% of the regional total.
- > There are 10 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Devon (not inc Plymouth and Torbay). This was the highest reported for a unitary/county authority in the South West.
- > Devon County Council in 2009/10 had the fourth highest level of recycling in the South West with 57.2%
- > Devon County Council landfilled 46.45%, however this equated to the largest amount in tonnes landfilled in the South West with 194,720 tonnes in 2009/10.
- > In June 2010, the population of Devon was 749,900. This made up 14.2% of the total population of the South West, of 5,273,700.
- > The number of households in Devon in 2033 is predicted to be 30.3% (98,000 households) greater than in 2008, identical to the 30% increase predicted for the region, and above the 21.1% predicted for England.
- > Larger population centres within Devon where there is risk of flooding include: Lymington, Exeter, Bideford, Newton Abbott, Shaldon and Ringmore.
- > There are 6 Catchment Area Management Strategies across Devon. These include: Tamar (shared with Cornwall); Exe; Taw and North Devon Streams; Torridge and Heartland Streams; Otter, Sid, Axe and Lim Streams and Teign, Torbay and South Hams.
- > Devon County Council had an allocation of 156,679 tonnes and only landfilled 133,376 tonnes (85.1%) of their Biodegradable Municipal Waste.



## ACTS TO REDUCE CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

### CLIMATE CHANGE

> Devon County jointly worked with Climate South West on some climate change adaption work for a case study. [Please click here to download it.](#)

### CARBON DIOXIDE - END USER

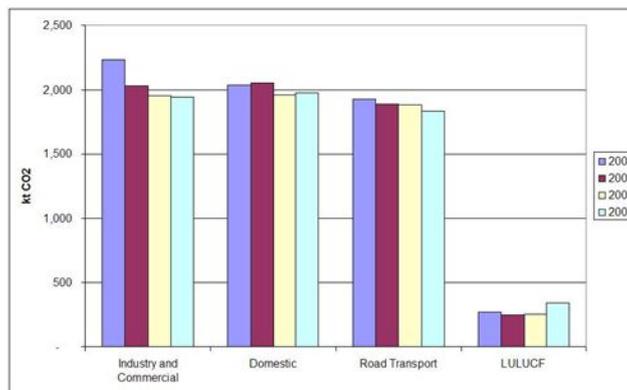
> Devon produced 6096kt end user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2008, the highest for any County or Unitary authority in the South West.

> Between 2005 and 2008, end user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions decreased in Devon by 6%, from 6461kt to 6096kt.

The two highest sources of end user emissions in Devon in 2008 were Domestic (1976kt) and Industry and Commercial (1941kt), both accounting for 32% of the total. Road Transport accounted for 30% (1834kt).

Devon produced the highest emissions of any County or Unitary authority in the South West, for Domestic, Road Transport and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF, 345kt). Devon also had the second highest CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for Industry and Commercial use.

**CO<sub>2</sub> Levels 2005-08: Devon**



> Devon residents were responsible for a total of 8.2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per capita in 2008, 5% higher than the South West average of 7.8 tonnes per capita.

> Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 8% in Devon from 8.9t to 8.2t.

**Please note** - we are reporting on end user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which are used as the [National Indicator for Sustainable Development for the UK](#). An alternative measure of CO<sub>2</sub> is available from the [Stockholm Institute](#). As the data presented is from 2008, the local authority comparisons for the South West include district authorities in Cornwall and Wiltshire which have now been replaced by Unitary Authorities.

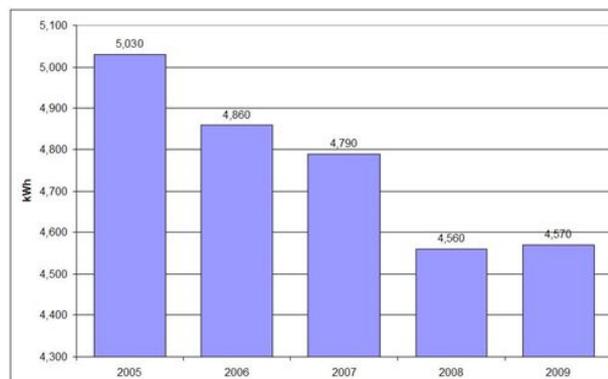
Source: [Sub-national energy consumption statistics, DECC](#)

### ENERGY CONSUMPTION

> There were 344,500 domestic electricity meter points in Devon in 2009, 14% of the regional total of almost 2.4 million.

> An average of 4,566 kWh of electricity was used per consumer in Devon during 2009, 3% (118 kWh) higher than the regional average of 4,448 kWh and 10% (414 kWh) higher than the Great Britain average of 4,152 kWh.

Source : [AEA for DECC](#)



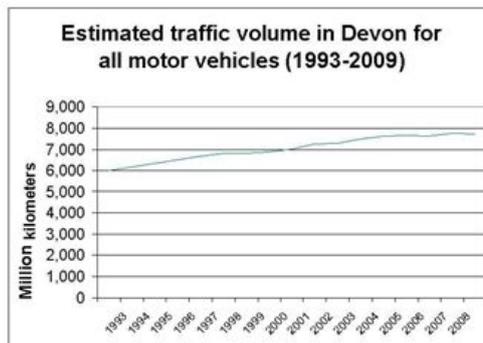
**Please note** - There is no County level data available for this, therefore figures are based on aggregated district totals.

## TRANSPORT

- > Between 1993 and 2009, the total number of vehicle miles travelled within the Devon area increased by 28% (1,711 million km). This was a slightly higher rate of increase compared to the South West (26%).
- > 7,722 million vehicle kilometres were made in Devon Authority area in 2009. This was the highest recorded by a unitary or county council in the South West, accounting for almost 16% of the 48,588 million km total for the region as a whole.

Source: [Department of Transport](#)

### A graph showing estimated vehicle kilometres in Devon (1993-2009)



## COMMUTING

- > In most of the Devon District Councils, the most popular methods of travelling to work, are by car, and foot. However, within Plymouth and Exeter, although driving and walking are still the most popular methods, there are noticeably more people travelling to work by bus than in the rest of the South West, and England.
- > Within the South West, there are 58.76% of people travelling to work by driving a car. The second highest method of travelling to work is by foot with 12.17% going by this method. Travelling to work by bus or train combined in the South West only comes to 6%.
- > Information for the individual districts is available on their own pages.

Source: [Office of National Statistics](#)

## PROTECT AND IMPROVE AIR, LAND AND WATER QUALITY

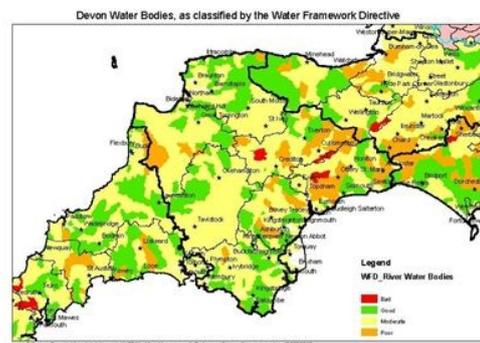
### AIR QUALITY

- > There are 10 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Devon (not inc Plymouth and Torbay). This was the highest reported for a unitary/county authority in the South West. The highest number was in Teignbridge District Council with 4 areas.
- > For more information please click here.

Source: [DEFRA](#)

### WATER QUALITY

- > There are 373 river water bodies within Devon. Our latest assessment of these classified 1% as bad, 9.3% as poor, 57.4% as moderate and 32.2% as good.
- > The main reasons for less than good status include : impacted fish and diatom communities; physical modification; high levels of copper, zinc and phosphate



- > For information on the activities taking place to help your local river improve, please see the [Earth Chattering pages](#) for an interactive map and much more information.

**Please note** - Water bodies do not fit exactly within local authority boundaries. The figures have been derived from those water bodies whose centres are within the district in question. If all water bodies within a district had been included, double accounting would have taken place. Some water bodies have yet to be classified. For the purpose of this exercise, these have been removed from the figures published.

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

## PROTECT AND IMPROVE AIR, LAND AND WATER QUALITY

### LAND USE

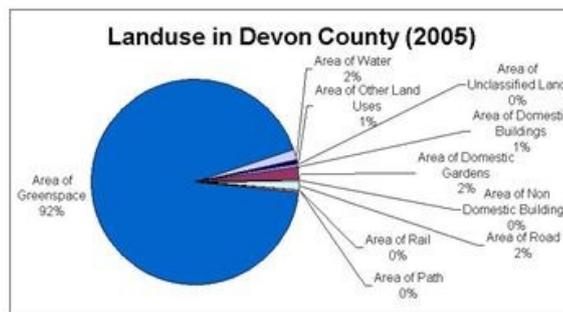
> Land use within Devon County area, is predominantly green space. However, three councils within the county of Devon are different. These are Exeter, Torbay and Plymouth City which are much more urban in nature, and green space is nearer 50%, and gardens are increased up to around 20% of the land use. Please note, only Exeter district is included in the facts about Devon, as there are separate pages for Torbay and Plymouth here.

> The South West average for green space is 90%, and the average in England is 87%.

> For detailed information to the former district level, please see their individual pages.

> Devon County is the largest area in the South West. The smallest in the South West is Bournemouth.

**A graph showing landuse in Devon County (2005)**



### QUALITY OF LIFE

> The ninth [Local Environmental Quality Survey](#) conducted by Keep Britain Tidy, was carried out between April 2009 and March 2010. The Summary Report key messages included :

~ Overall Standards within England remain the same as last year, with no change in the Cleansing Index score, which is 76, out of a possible 100.

~ 63% of standards for all LEQ indicators were either Good or Satisfactory.

~ The South East joins the South West as top performing region overall, for the first time this year.

~ The South West has been either the top performing region or joint top performing region since the 2007/08 Survey.

> The survey carried out between April 2006 -March 2007, is available down to Local Authority Level, please [click here](#) for the details.

> There are no County Summaries. Please see district pages for their reports.

Source: [Keep Britain Tidy](#)

### NITRATE VULNERABLE ZONES

> Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates, such that the ecosystem is at risk of being disturbed, or the water is likely to exceed 50 milligrams of nitrate in each litre.

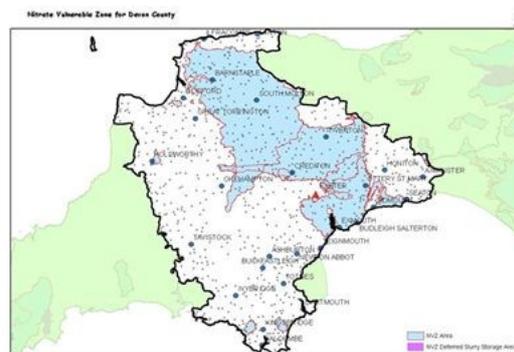
> Within Devon County, there is one significant area designated NVZ with no areas of deferred slurry storage.

> NVZ regulations come fully into force on 1 Jan 2012, except in deferred Slurry storage areas which have until 1 Jan 2013.

> For more information on NVZ, please see [Environment Agency pages](#).

> For detailed maps relating to NVZ areas, please see source pages.

**Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in Devon (2010)**



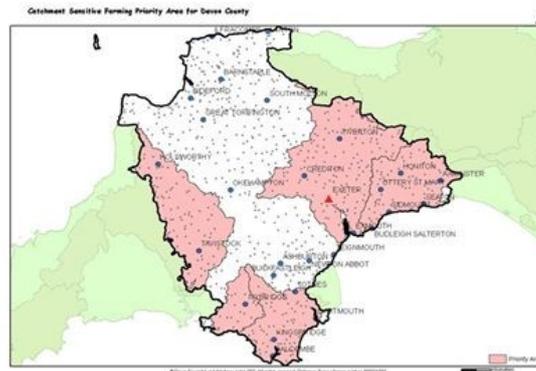
Source: [Environment Agency](#)

## CATCHMENT SENSITIVE FARMING

- > Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) gives advice on dealing with diffuse pollution from agriculture and the impact on water courses.
- > CSF is a voluntary initiative, where as NVZs is a statutory obligation. CSF looks at : best practice on manure and pesticide usage; Promoting good soil structure; protecting watercourses from run-off and best practice on stock management.
- > There are a number of areas within Devon which are subject to CSF regulations.

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

### A map showing Devon Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF)



## SOIL

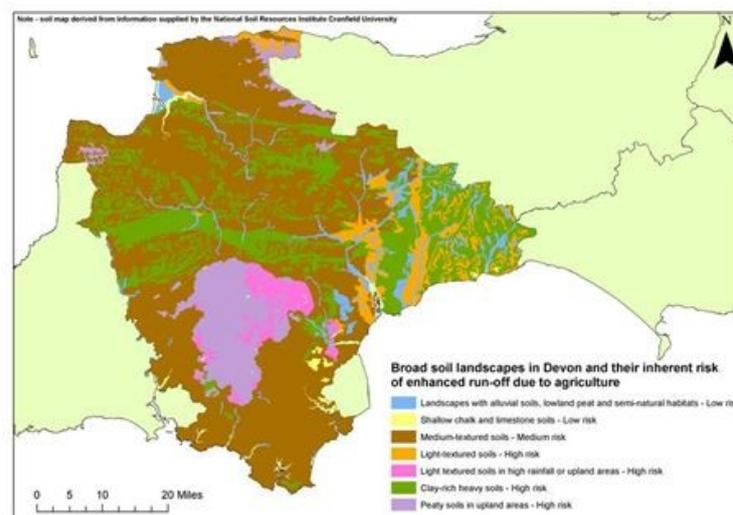
> The map below shows the soils present within Devon County Council. Soils within Plymouth & Torbay & Devon County Council are dominated by medium textured soils with light textured and peaty soils in the upland high rainfall areas of Dartmoor. East Devon is characterised by clay rich heavy soils and light textured soils running approximately north south in river catchments. Mid Devon has striated bands of clay rich heavy soils.

> Soil type is a major factor in determining the type of agriculture that can be supported. Generally light textured soils support cereals and horticulture while shallow chalk limestone soils support grazing and cereals. Clay rich heavy soils often underlie dairy pasture. Medium textured soils can support both arable and livestock farming.

> The latest (2010) [DEFRA agricultural census](#) data for Plymouth & Torbay & Devon County Council indicates almost 486 000ha of farmed land supports over 8100 farms of which 1476 are greater than 100ha in size. 5% of this farmed area is wheat - the dominant arable crop. 63% of the farmed land is permanent grass supporting almost 236,000 dairy cattle, about 31% of the total dairy herd in the South West .

Source: [DEFRA](#)

### A map showing soil types in Devon

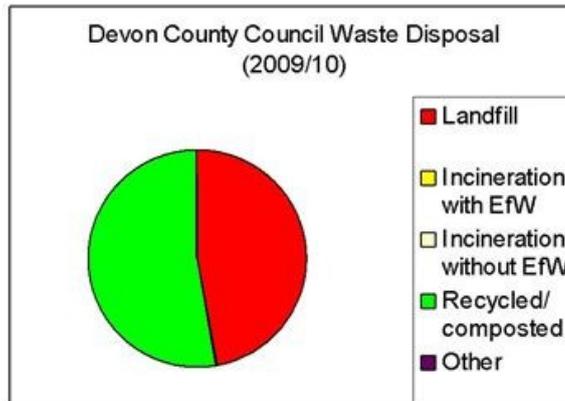




## TOTAL MUNICIPAL WASTE LANDFILLED

- > Devon County Council landfilled 46.45%, however this equated to the largest amount in tonnes landfilled in the South West with 194,720 tonnes.
- > Bournemouth Borough Council landfilled the least percentage waste in 2009/10 (37.8%). Plymouth City Council landfilled the largest percentage of waste in 2009/10 (64%).

### Waste disposal 2009/10 in Devon



Source: [Environment Agency](#)

## PUTTING PEOPLE AT THE HEART OF WHAT WE DO

### POPULATION

- > In June 2010, the population of Devon was 749,900. This made up 14.2% of the total population of the South West, of 5,273,700.
- > Of this population, 16.7% were aged under 15, 61.0% were of working age (16 – 64), and 22.4% were of pensionable age (65+).
- > At 22.4%, a larger percentage of Devon's population is of pensionable age, than is the case for the South West (19.6%) or England (16.5%).

Source: [Office of National Statistics](#)

### Population Growth in the South West: 2008-2033



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2011)  
Source: ONS 2008-based Subnational Population Projections

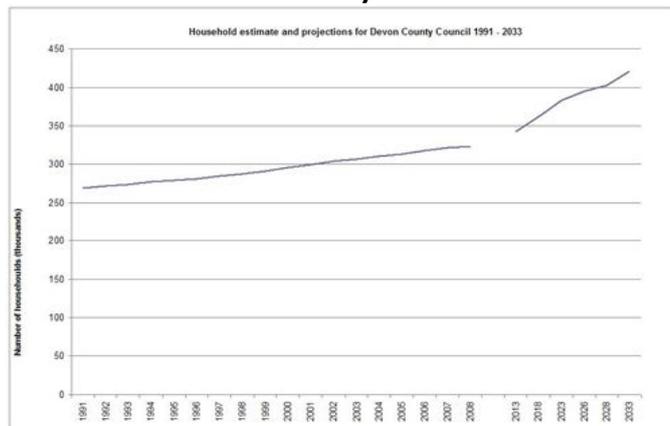
### NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

- > The number of households in Devon in 2033 is predicted to be 30.3% (98,000 households) greater than in 2008, identical to the 30% increase predicted for the region, and above the 21.1% predicted for England.

**Please note** - Figures to 2008 are based on ONS mid-year population estimates and projected rates of household formation from trends in Census and Labour Force Survey data. All projections are 2008-based. The 2008-based household projections are linked to the Office for National Statistics 2008-based Population Projections, and are not an assessment of housing need or do not take account of future policies. They are an indication of the likely increase in households given the continuation of recent demographic trends.

Source: [Communities and Local Government](#)

### Household Estimate and Projections 1991-2033: Devon County Council



### **NEW HOMES ON PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND**

- > The proportion of new buildings built in England on previously developed land, rose 23% between 1994-2009. More than half of local authorities in the South West has an increase higher than the English average.
- > Over the same period in the South West, South Gloucestershire had the highest overall increase with 57%, and the lowest was Isles of Scilly with -10%. The second lowest local authority was jointly Cotswold and Torbay with only a 5% increase over the same period.
- > For the period 2006-2009, only 4 councils achieved over 90% of new dwellings on previously developed land in the South West. These were Bournemouth (97%), Poole (97%), City of Bristol (95%) and Christchurch (94%).
- > In Devon, for the period 2006-2009, all councils except 3 (Mid Devon, Torridge and West Devon) achieved over 50% of new dwellings on previously developed land.

Source: [Communities and Local Government](#)

### **FLOODING**

- > One in six properties in England are at risk of flooding. In the South West over 200,000 properties are at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea and around 6,000 properties are at risk from coastal erosion in the South West.
- > The causes of flooding in Devon are varied; rivers, tidal, surface water or combinations of the three, depending on location.
- > Larger population centres within Devon where there is risk of flooding include: Lynmouth, Exeter, Bideford, Newton Abbott, Shaldon and Ringmore.
- > Some of these locations have already had flood defences built. Most recent project completed in Devon was Shaldon and Ringmore.
- > To see locations at risk of flooding in Devon, [please click here for the Environment Agency flood map.](#)

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

### **PLANNING APPLICATIONS AND FLOOD RISK**

- > The Environment Agency lodged objections to 6,200 planning applications in England and Wales on the grounds of flood risk in 2007/2008 up from 4,750 in 2006/2007. Of these, 1,160 objections were in the South West, accounting for almost 19% of the national total.
- > An additional 21 applications for minor development were also approved contrary to Environment Agency advice in the South West. Four of these were in Devon County Council area.
- > In 2008/09, a summary report was published which had no detailed information to local authority level.
- > The number of planning applications to which we objected on flood risk grounds fell slightly to 5,198 in 2008/09 compared to 6,232 in 2007/08, representing 43% of consultations received. This is the first fall in the proportion of consultations objected to since 2001/02.

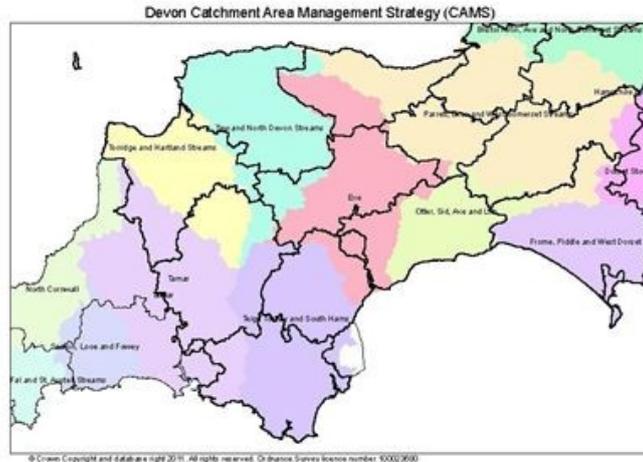
Source: [Environment Agency](#)

## WORK WITH BUSINESSES AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR TO USE RESOURCES WISELY

### WATER RESOURCES

- > There are 6 Catchment Area Management Strategies across Devon.
- > These include: Tamar (shared with Cornwall); Exe; Taw and North Devon Streams; Torridge and Heartland Streams; Otter, Sid, Axe and Lim Streams and Teign, Torbay and South Hams. For more information on each CAMS, [please click here](#).

Source: [Environment Agency](#)



### ECO FOOTPRINT

- > The ecological footprint is an indicator of the total environmental burden we place on the planet. It represents the area of land needed to provide raw materials, energy and food, and to absorb pollution and waste created. It is measured in global hectares (a hectare of land with world average productivity) and is usually expressed as a per person measure. The [Stockholm Environmental Institute](#) (SEI) calculate the ecological footprint of consumption activities.
- > One of the main features of an ecological footprint indicator is that it is based on consumption, not just domestic production. It takes into account the impact of all products that are consumed, whether they are produced in the country of consumption, or elsewhere in the world.
- > In 2006, an average UK citizen had an eco-footprint of 4.64gha, which is significantly above the available budget of 1.89 gha. The South West Regional average was 4.74 gha.
- > There is no information for Devon County. Please see the districts for more information.
- > The ecological footprint of all local authorities in the UK is significantly above the available global budget. If everyone in the world consumed the same as a UK citizen we would need nearly three planets worth of resources.

Source : [Resource Accounting](#)

### LANDFILL ALLOWANCE TRADING SCHEME

- > In 2009/10 the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) landfilled by the 16 local authorities within the South West was 1,032,967 tonnes against their combined allocation of 1,134,910 tonnes.
- > Devon County Council had an allocation of 156,679 tonnes and only landfilled 133,376 tonnes (85.1%) of their BMW.
- > Only two councils in the South West exceeded their allocations. They were Gloucestershire County Council and South Gloucestershire Council.

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

### Amount landfilled in 09/10 within the South West

