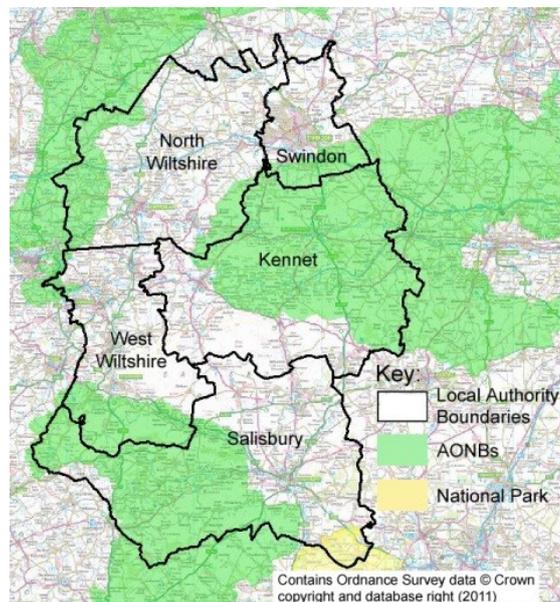


WILTSHIRE COUNCIL 2011

KEY FACTS

- > Wiltshire produced 4694kt end user CO2 emissions in 2008, the fourth highest for a County or Unitary authority in the South West.
- > Between 2005 and 2008, end user CO2 emissions decreased in Wiltshire by 1% Wiltshire produced the highest emissions for Industry and Commercial for any County or Unitary authority in the South West.
- > Wiltshire residents were responsible for a total of 10.3 tonnes of CO2 per capita in 2008, 32% higher than the South West average.
- > Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 3% in Wiltshire 5,342 million vehicle kilometres were made in Wiltshire County unitary authority area in 2009. This was the fourth highest recorded by a unitary or county council, accounting for just 11% of the South West total.
- > Between 1993 and 2009, the total number of vehicle kilometres travelled within Wiltshire area increased by 21% (940 million km).
- > There are five Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Wiltshire. This was the third highest reported for a unitary/county authority in the South West. The highest number were in the former Salisbury District with 3 areas.
- > Wiltshire had the seventh highest amount of residual waste in the South West with 645.68 kg/household.
- > Wiltshire County Council in 2009/10 against the other South West Councils, was in the top half of the recycling league table with 41.42%.
- > Wiltshire County Council landfilled 33,785 tonnes of waste (47.53%). This was the fourth lowest percentage to be landfilled. However this equated to 116,350 tonnes which was the fifth highest in the South West in terms of tonnes landfilled.
- > In June 2010, the population of Wiltshire was 459,800. This made up 8.7% of the total population of the South West, of 5,273,700.
- > The number of households in Wiltshire in 2033 is predicted to be 28.9% (54,000 households) greater than in 2008, similar to the 30% increase predicted for the region, and above the 21.1% predicted for England.
- > Larger population centres in Wiltshire with risks of flooding include : Salisbury, Bradford on Avon, Marlborough, Trowbridge and Warminster.
- > There are 6 Catchment Area Management Strategies which cover Wiltshire. The three main ones are : The Kennet and Vale of White Horses, Hampshire Avon; and the Bristol Avon; Axe and North Somerset Streams CAMS.
- > Wiltshire County Council had an allocation of 93,158 tonnes and only landfilled 81,046 tonnes (87%) of their BMW.



ACTS TO REDUCE CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

CLIMATE CHANGE

> Wiltshire Council has written a report called the [Energy Change and Opportunity Strategy](#). Within this there are 4 action plans. For more information, please click on the Source link.

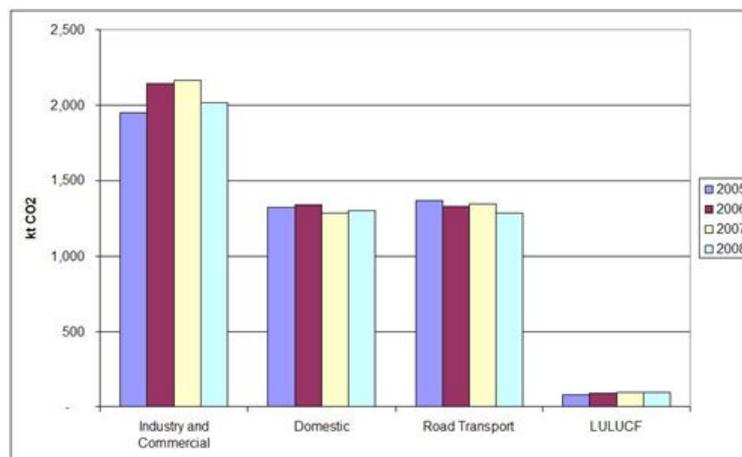
Source: [Wiltshire Council](#)

CARBON DIOXIDE - END USER

> Wiltshire produced 4694kt end user CO₂ emissions in 2008, the fourth highest for a County or Unitary authority in the South West.

>> Between 2005 and 2008, end user CO₂ emissions decreased in Wiltshire by 1%, from 4719kt to 4694kt. The highest proportion of end user emissions in Wiltshire in 2008 was Industry and Commercial, accounting for 43% (2016kt), followed by Domestic with 28% (1301kt). Wiltshire produced the highest emissions for Industry and Commercial for any County or Unitary authority in the South West.

CO₂ Levels 2005-08: Wiltshire Council



> Wiltshire residents were responsible for a total of 10.3 tonnes of CO₂ per capita in 2008, 32% higher than the South West average of 7.8 tonnes per capita.

> Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 3% in Wiltshire from 10.6t to 10.3t.

Please note - we are reporting on end user CO₂ emissions, which are used as the [National Indicator for Sustainable Development for the UK](#). An alternative measure of CO₂ 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

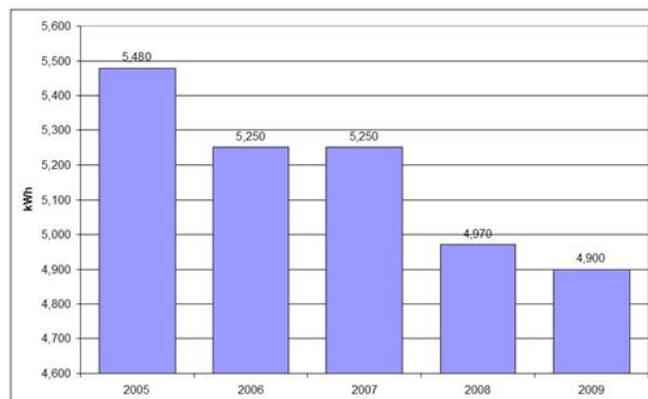
> There were 205,300 domestic electricity meter points in Wiltshire in 2009, 9% of the regional total of almost 2.4 million.

> An average of 4,902 kWh of electricity was used per consumer in Wiltshire during 2009, 10% (454 kWh) higher than the regional average of 4,448 kWh and 18% (750 kWh) higher than the Great Britain average of 4,152 kWh.

Please note - there is no County level information available on this, therefore figures here are based on aggregated District level information

Source: [AEA for DECC](#)

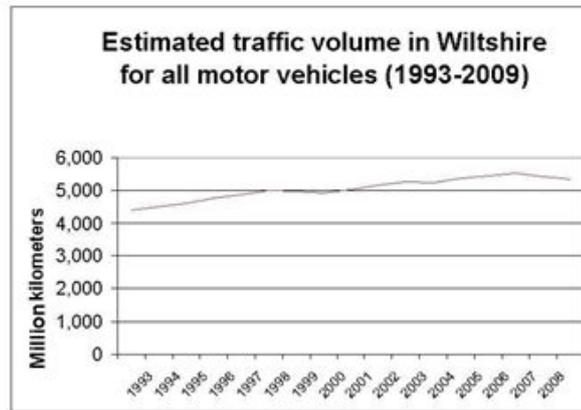
Energy Consumption 2005-08: Wiltshire



TRANSPORT

> 5,342 million vehicle kilometres were made in Wiltshire County unitary authority area in 2009.

> This was the fourth highest recorded by a unitary or county council (behind Devon Gloucestershire and Somerset), accounting for just 11% of the 48,588 million km total for the region as a whole. Between 1993 and 2009, the total number of vehicle kilometres travelled within Wiltshire area increased by 21% (940 million km). This was much lower than the average increase in the South West of 26%.



Source : [Department of Transport](#)

COMMUTING

> Driving to work is the most popular way to commute. In Wiltshire 60.5% commute by car compared to the South West average of 58.7%.

> In Wiltshire, there are slightly less people travelling to work by bus/minibus/coach than in the rest of the South West. Wiltshire have 2.8%, against the South West figure of 5.1%.

Source: [Office of National Statistics](#)

PROTECT AND IMPROVE AIR, LAND AND WATER QUALITY

AIR QUALITY

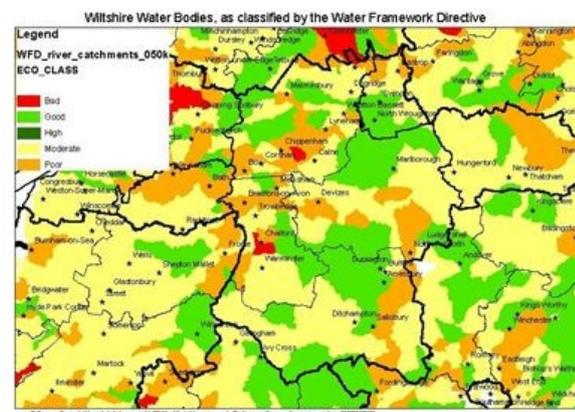
> There are five Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Wiltshire. This was the third highest reported for a unitary/county authority in the South West. The highest number were in the former Salisbury District with three areas.

Source: [DEFRA](#)

WATER QUALITY

> There are 90 river water bodies within Wiltshire. Our latest assessment of these classified 2.2% as bad, 18.9% as poor, 55.6% as moderate and 23.3% as good.

> The main reasons for less than good status include: high levels of phosphate, impacted fish communities, high levels of copper and zinc and impacted macrophyte communities. 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.

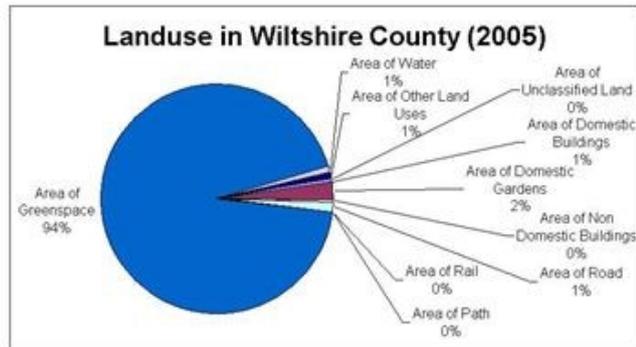
Source: [Environment Agency](#)

LAND USE

> Land use within Wiltshire County area, is predominantly green space. All the district councils within Wiltshire, are predominantly green space. Swindon Council is slightly less different, with a little less green space, and slightly more garden area, due to the nature of the council boundaries.

> 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.



Source: [Communities and Local Government](#)

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 report.

Source: [Keep Britain Tidy](#)

NITRATE VULNERABLE ZONES

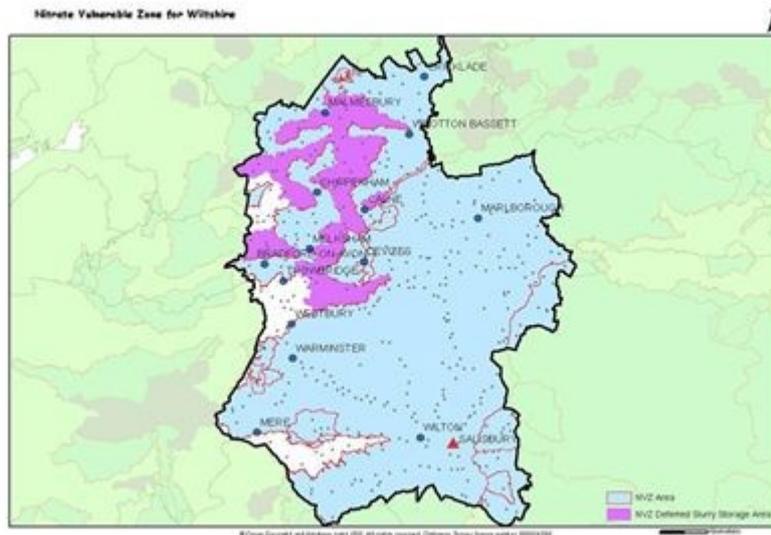
> Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates, such that the ecosystem is at risk of being disturbed, or the water is likely to exceed 50 milligrams of nitrate in each litre.

> Within Wiltshire Council, there is a significant area of NVZ which includes 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.

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

Wiltshire Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs)



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, whereas 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.

Source: [Environment Agency](#)



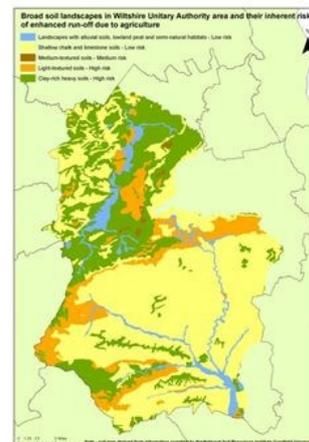
SOIL

> The map below shows the soils present within Wiltshire. In a broad landscape context Wiltshire is dominated by shallow chalk and limestone soils with a band of clay rich heavy soils in the north.

> 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 Wiltshire indicates 75 927ha of farmed land 260 470ha of farmed land supports over 2200 farms of which 700 are greater than 100ha in size. 18% of this farmed area is wheat - the dominant arable crop. 35% of the farmed land is permanent grass supporting over 65,000 dairy cattle, about 9% of the total dairy herd in the South West.

Source: [DEFRA](#)



POLLUTION INCIDENTS

> For the period April 2005-March 2010 inc, there was 1 incident of major impact to water within Wiltshire County Council area.

> In addition there were 6 incidents of significant impact to air, 5 incidents of significant impact to both land and water, 29 incidents of significant impact to water, and a further 13 incidents of significant impact to land.

> For the period April 2010- March 2011 inc, there were no incidents of major impact to land, air or water in Wiltshire County Council area.

> For the same period, there were 4 incidents of significant impact to land, and a further 2 incidents to water.

Source : [Environment Agency](#)

FLYTIPPING

> During 2009/10 there were 1436 reported incidents of flytipping in Wiltshire, the eight highest for a county or unitary authority in the region. This was a 15% increase from 1254 incidents in 2008/09. There were 2 prosecutions for flytipping, both of which had successful outcomes.

Source: [DEFRA](#)

Please note: incidents of fly tipping are reported differently by each council. One may log black bin bags out on an incorrect day as a fly tipping incident where another council do not log this. Please be aware of these reporting discrepancies on Flycapture when looking at the data in comparison to other councils.

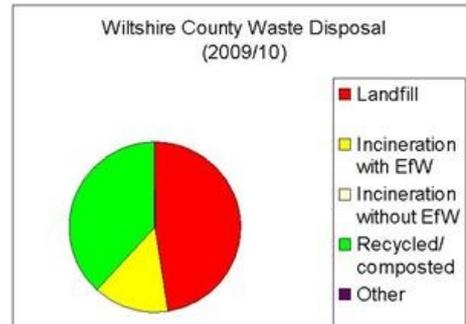
MUNICIPAL WASTE

> Wiltshire had the seventh highest amount of residual waste in the South West with 645.68 kg/ household.

> There is no information to the former district council areas.

Recycling and composting has increased significantly in the South West, from 14.9% in 2000 / 2001 to 43.5% in 2009 / 2010. Wiltshire County Council in 2009/10 against the other South West Councils, was in the top half of the recycling league table with 41.42%. The highest rate of recycling in the SW was Cotswold District Council with 60.4%, and the lowest rate in the SW was Isles of Scilly with 18.9%.

> In 2009/10, South Hams had the lowest level of residual waste in the South West with 341.04kg/household. The highest in the South West was Isles of Scilly Council with 1,452kg/household.



TOTAL MUNICIPAL WASTE LANDFILLED

> Wiltshire County Council landfilled 33,785 tonnes of waste (47.53%). This was the fourth lowest percentage to be landfilled. However this equated to 116,350 tonnes which was the fifth highest in the South West in terms of tonnes landfilled.

> 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%). Devon County Council however landfilled the largest amount in tonnes with 194,720 tonnes.

Source : [Environment Agency](#)

PUT PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES AT THE HEART OF WHAT WE DO

POPULATION

> In June 2010, the population of Wiltshire was 459,800. This made up 8.7% of the total population of the South West, of 5,273,700.

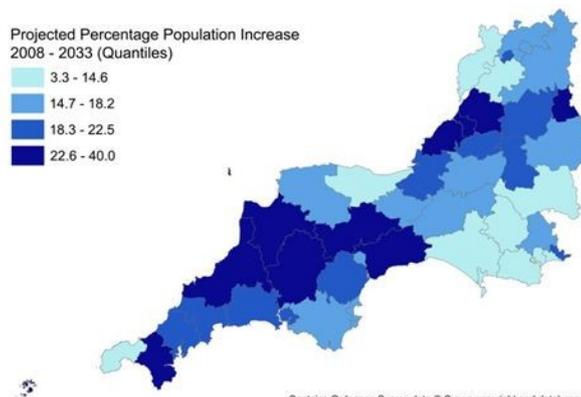
> Of this population, 19.4% were aged under 15, 62.1% were of working age (16 – 64), and 18.5% were of pensionable age (65+). These proportions were very similar to the South West values, with a slightly greater proportion of the population of pensionable age, than is the case for England (16.5%).

Source : [Office of National Statistics](#)

Population Growth in the South West: 2008-2033

Projected Percentage Population Increase 2008 - 2033 (Quantiles)

- 3.3 - 14.6
- 14.7 - 18.2
- 18.3 - 22.5
- 22.6 - 40.0



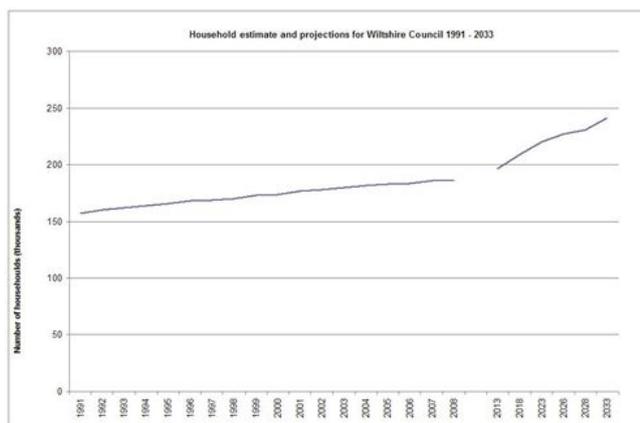
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2011)
Source: ONS 2008-based Subnational Population Projections

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

> The number of households in Wiltshire in 2033 is predicted to be 28.9% (54,000 households) greater than in 2008, similar 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.

Household Estimate and Projections 1991-2033: Wiltshire County Council



Source: [Communities and Local Government](#)

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, 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 5% increase over the same period. The increase in Wiltshire was 20%, lower than the UK average.

> 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%).

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 Wiltshire are varied; rivers, and surface water or combinations of the two, depending on location.

> To see locations at risk of flooding in Wiltshire, [please click here for the Environment Agency flood map.](#)

> Larger population centres in Wiltshire with risks of flooding include : Salisbury, Bradford on Avon, Marlborough, Trowbridge and Warminster.

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. One of these was in Wiltshire (former Kennet 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](#)

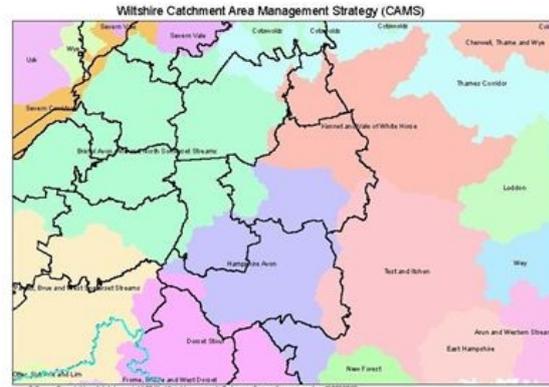
WORK WITH BUSINESSES AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR TO USE RESOURCES

WATER RESOURCES

> There are 6 Catchment Area Management Strategies which cover Wiltshire. The three main ones are : The Kennet and Vale of White Horses, Hampshire Avon; and the Bristol Avon; Axe and North Somerset Streams CAMS. Please [click here](#) for the full documents.

Source : [Environment Agency](#)

Catchment Area Management Strategy (CAMS) for Wiltshire



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 Wiltshire County, however more information is available on the district pages.

> 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.

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.

> Wiltshire County Council had an allocation of 93,158 tonnes and only landfilled 81,046 tonnes (87%) 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](#)

