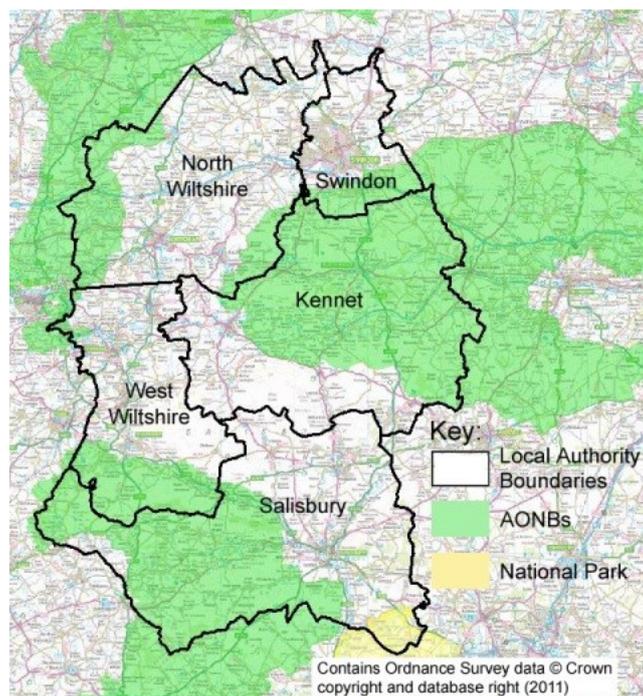


SWINDON 2011

KEY FACTS

- > Swindon produced 1,745kt of end user CO₂ in 2008. This was the third highest for a local authority in the South West.
- > Between 2005 and 2008, end user CO₂ emissions decreased in Swindon by 2%, from 1,785 kt to 1,745kt.
- > Swindon was in the top 5 authorities in the South West for industry and commercial, domestic and road transport emissions. Swindon residents were responsible for a total of 8.9 tonnes of CO₂ per capita in 2008, this was 12% higher than the South West 7.8 tonnes per capita.
- > Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 6% in Swindon.
- > 1,804 million vehicle kilometres were made in Swindon unitary authority area in 2009. This was the sixth lowest recorded by a unitary or county council, accounting for just 3.7% of the regional total.
- > Between 1993 and 2009, the total number of vehicle kilometres travelled within Swindon increased by 31% (431 million km). This was much higher than the average increase in the South West of 26%.
- > In 2009/10, Swindon Borough Council was not in the top ten lowest producers of residual waste produced however were doing well in the bottom half of the league table in the South West, with 505.23 kg/household.
- > Swindon Borough Council in 2009/10 had the eighth highest amount of recycling in the South West with 47.54%
- > Swindon Borough Council landfilled 49,191 tonnes, which was the fourth lowest amount of tonnes landfilled in the South West. This was also the sixth lowest percentage landfilled (50.90%) in the South West.
- > The population of Swindon was estimated to be 201,800 in June 2010, 3.8% of the South West's total population of 5,273,700.
- > Between 2008 and 2033, the number of households in Swindon are predicted to increase by 42% from 84,000 to 119,000. This is considerably greater than the increase predicted for the Region (30%) and higher than the predicted increase for the England (27%).
- > In 2006, Swindon had the lowest eco footprint in Wiltshire with 4.67gha. This was the tenth lowest recorded in the South West Region
- > 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.
- > Swindon Borough Council had an allocation of 38,968 tonnes and only landfilled 37,884 tonnes (97.2%) of their BMW



ACTS TO REDUCE CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

CLIMATE CHANGE

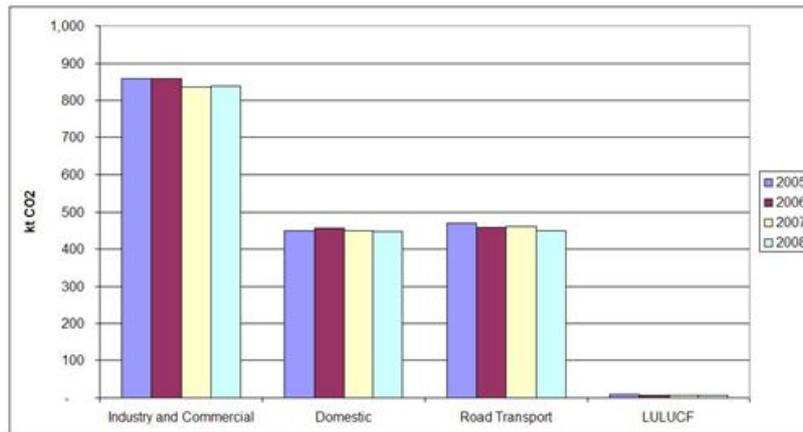
> For information on the work Swindon are doing with local businesses on reducing their energy usage and CO2 emissions, [please click here](#).

CARBON DIOXIDE - END USER

> Swindon produced 1,745kt of end user CO2 in 2008. This was the third highest for a local authority in the South West, after the City of Bristol, and South Gloucestershire.

> Between 2005 and 2008, end user CO2 emissions decreased in Swindon by 2%, from 1,785 kt to 1,745kt. The highest proportion of end user emissions in Swindon in 2008 was Industry and Commercial, accounting for 48.1% (840 kt), followed by Road Transport with 25.8% (450 kt). Swindon was in the top 5 authorities in the South West for industry and commercial, domestic and road transport emissions.

CO2 Levels 2005-2008: Swindon



> Swindon residents were responsible for a total of 8.9 tonnes of CO2 per capita in 2008, this was 12% higher than the South West 7.8 tonnes per capita.

> Between 2005 and 2008 per capita emissions reduced by 6% in Swindon from 9.5t to 8.9t.

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](#)

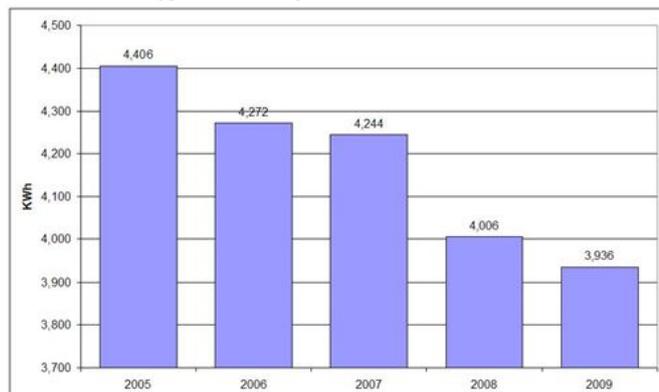
ENERGY CONSUMPTION

> There were 90,400 domestic electricity meter points in Swindon in 2009, 4% of the regional total of almost 2.4 million.

> An average of 3,936kWh of electricity was used per consumer in Swindon during 2009, 12% (512kWh) lower than the regional average of 4,448kWh and 5% (216kWh) lower than the Great Britain average of 4,152kWh. This was the fifth lowest recorded by a unitary or district authority in the South West.

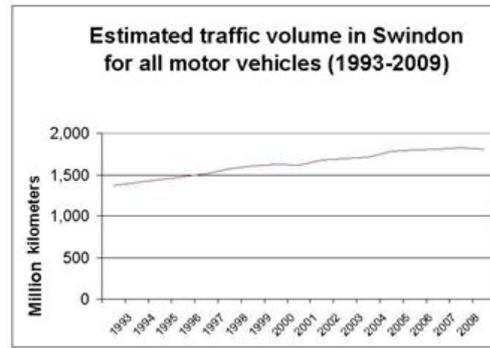
Source: [AEA for DECC](#)

Energy Consumption 2005-08: Swindon



TRANSPORT

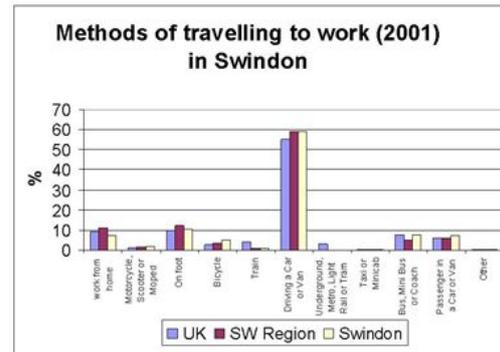
> 1,804 million vehicle kilometres were made in Swindon unitary authority area in 2009.
 > This was the sixth lowest recorded by a unitary or county council, accounting for just 3.7% of the 48,588 million km total for the region as a whole.
 > Between 1993 and 2009, the total number of vehicle kilometres travelled within Swindon increased by 31% (431 million km). This was much higher 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 Swindon 59.0% commute by car compared to the South West average of 58.7%.
 > Walking to work in Swindon with 10.3% is slightly lower than the South West average of 12.1%, but higher than the UK average of 10.0% of commuters.



Source: [Office of National Statistics](#)

PROTECT AND IMPROVE AIR, LAND AND WATER QUALITY

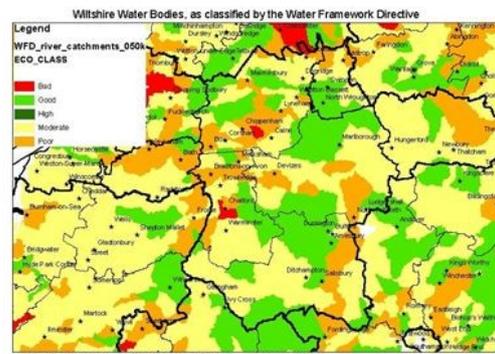
AIR QUALITY

> There are five Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) 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.
 > Swindon has no area designated as an AQMA at this time.

Source: [DEFRA](#)

WATER QUALITY

> There are 11 river water bodies within Swindon. Our latest assessment of these classified 18.2% as poor, 63.6% as moderate and 18.2% as good.
 > The main reasons for less than good status include high levels of phosphate and Tributyltin compounds. 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.



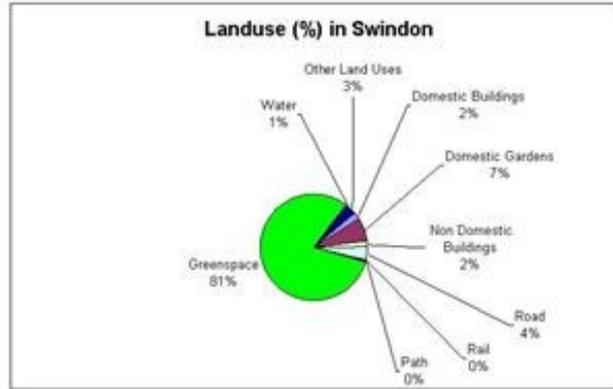
Please note - Water bodies do not fit exactly within local authority boundaries. The figures have been derived from those water bodies whose centres are within the district in question. If all water bodies within a district had been included, double accounting would have taken place. Some water bodies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

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

LAND USE

> In 2005 both the South West Region and the UK, the largest landuse came from Greenspace with 90.7% and 87.5% respectively. The next largest area of land cover came in the form of domestic gardens with 3.07% in the South West, and 4.3% for the UK average.

> In Swindon the two largest landuses are the same, however domestic gardens is significantly higher with 7.3% and greenspace is lower with 80.6%.



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.](#)

Source : [Keep Britain Tidy](#)

NITRATE VULNERABLE ZONES

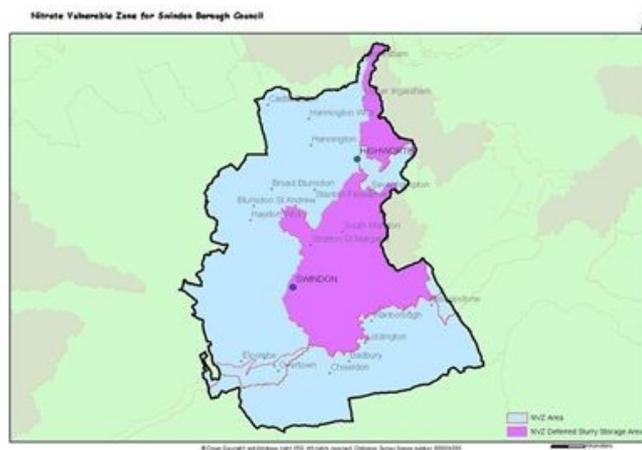
> Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates, such that the ecosystem is at risk of being disturbed, or the water is likely to exceed 50 milligrams of nitrate in each litre.

> Within Swindon Council, the whole area is under 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](#)

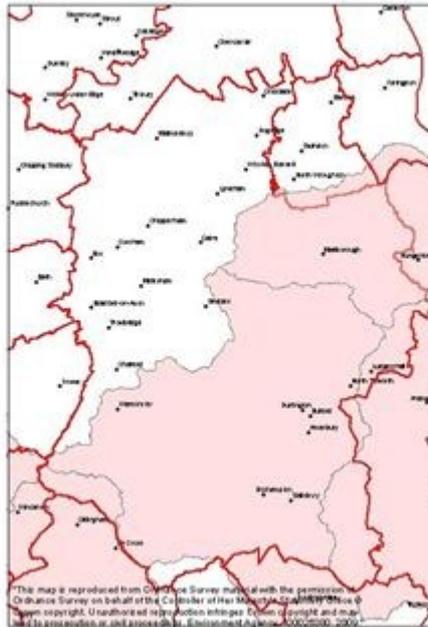
Swindon Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs)



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.
- > There is one Catchment Sensitive Farming project which overlaps into the Swindon area. This is the Hampshire Avon catchment, which covers an area of 1,809km².

Source: [Environment Agency](#)



POLLUTION INCIDENTS

- > For the period April 2005 - March 2010 inclusive, there were no incidents of major impact to land, air or water in Swindon. However there were 6 incidents of significant impact to water, and a further incident of significant impact to land and water.
- > For the period April 2010 - March 2011 inclusive, there were no incidents of major impact to air, land or water in Swindon. There was only 1 incident, which was of significant impact to land for the same period.

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

FLYTIPPING

- > During 2009/10 there were 2120 reported incidents of flytipping in Swindon, the fourth highest for a district or unitary authority in the region. This was a slight decrease from 2142 incidents in 2008/09. There were 7 prosecutions for flytipping, all 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

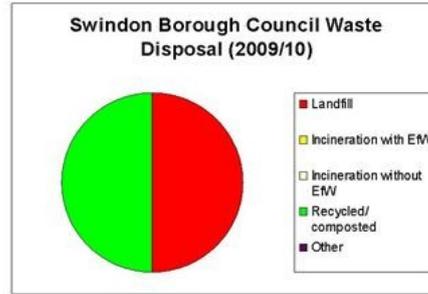
> Swindon Borough Council was not in the top ten lowest producers of residual waste produced however were doing well in the bottom half of the league table in the South West, with 505.23 kg/household.

> 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.

> Recycling and composting has increased significantly in the South West, from 14.9% in 2000 / 2001 to 43.5% in 2009 / 2010.

> Swindon Borough Council in 2009/10 had the eighth highest amount of recycling in the South West with 47.54%

> 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%.



Source: [DEFRA](#)

TOTAL MUNICIPAL WASTE LANDFILLED

> Swindon Borough Council landfilled 49,191 tonnes, which was the fourth lowest amount of tonnes landfilled in the South West. This was also the sixth lowest percentage landfilled (50.90%) in the South West.

> 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

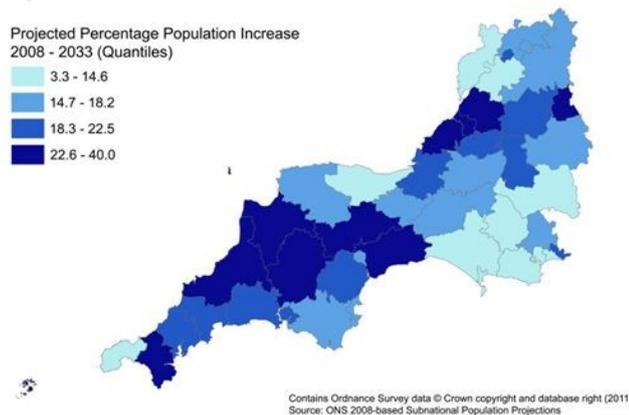
POPULATION

> The population of Swindon was estimated to be 201,800 in June 2010, 3.8% of the South West’s total population of 5,273,700. Of this population 19.6% were aged under 15, 66.2% were aged 16 – 64 (of working age), and 14.2% were over 65.

> There were more people of working age in Swindon (66.2%), than the South West and England averages (62.8% and 64.8% respectively).

Source : [Office of National Statistics](#)

Population Growth in the South West: 2008-2033

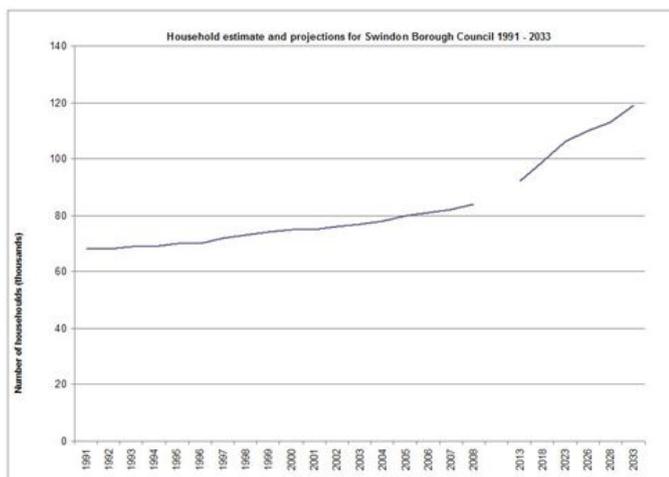


NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

> Between 2008 and 2033, the number of households in Swindon are predicted to increase by 42% from 84,000 to 119,000. This is considerably greater than the increase predicted for the Region (30%) and higher than the predicted increase for the England (27%).

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: Swindon



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 a 5% increase over the same period. The increase in Swindon was 23%, the same as 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 Swindon, [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. None of these were in Swindon.
> 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](#)

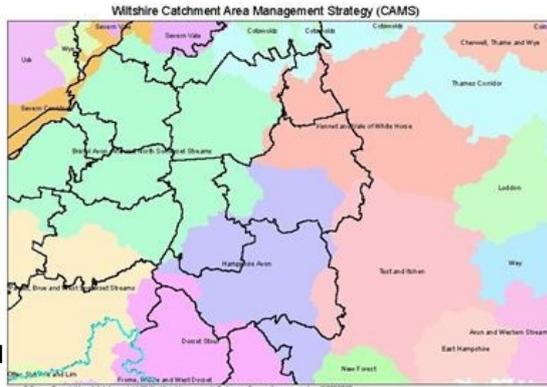
WORK WITH BUSINESSES AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR TO USE RESOURCES

WATER RESOURCES

> Swindon Council is influenced by the Kennet and Vale of White Horse 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) calculates the ecological footprint of consumption activities.

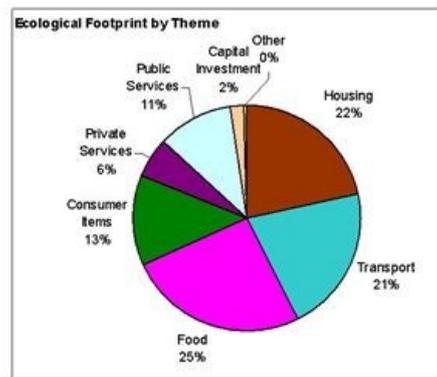
> One of the main features of an ecological footprint indicator is that it is based on consumption, not just domestic production. It takes into account the impact of all products that are consumed, whether they are produced in the country of consumption, or elsewhere in the world.

> 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.

> In 2006, Swindon had the lowest eco footprint in Wiltshire with 4.67gha. This was the tenth lowest recorded in the South West Region.

> 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.

Swindon Eco Footprint (2006) by Theme



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.

> Swindon Borough Council had an allocation of 38,968 tonnes and only landfilled 37,884 tonnes (97.2%) 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](#)

