

# Appendix 1: Climate Strategy Consultation Report

From 1 September to 17 October 2021, Wiltshire Council jointly consulted on its draft Climate Strategy and draft Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy. The purpose of the consultation was to gain the views of the public and stakeholders to inform the development of the strategies.

This report summarises the activities and results of the consultation carried out on the draft Climate Strategy. Methods used included three webinars, four face to face events in libraries, and events with schools and disability groups. This was accompanied by extensive communications through social media as well as traditional press releases. Direct notifications of the consultation were sent to Parish, Town and City Councils (Local Councils), other public sector partners, business forums, the Local Resilience Partnership, Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and Wiltshire Climate Alliance asking them to promote this opportunity to their membership and partners. Posters were put up in all libraries, leisure centres and on parish notice boards directing members of the public to the consultation. A summary of engagement activity is in Annex A; an analysis of the reach is in Annex B; and analysis of which organisations responded is in Annex C.

## 1. Overview

A total of 1091 survey responses were received. Of these, 957 were from the online survey and 134 were from surveys completed in schools (years 7, 10, 12 and 13 - that is those aged between 11 and 18) and as part of other outreach.

The majority of those responding were individuals, with 29% of those (324 responses) stating that they were a member of a local environmental organisation. 77 responses were from organisations and there was an overlap of 19 responses being both a member of a local environmental organisation and responding for that organisation. 35 letters were received separately from stakeholder organisations, some of whom also completed the survey. Where possible, comments sent by e-mail have also been included in the data presented in this report.

Overall, respondents said that while they support the strategic objectives, they want to see targets and details of how Wiltshire Council will act to make Wiltshire carbon neutral. They want to see Wiltshire Council sharing how it has reduced its own emissions, use its powers to reduce housing and transport emissions and work with and support others such as businesses and farmers to make changes. They also want to see Wiltshire Council embedding climate change into decision making and communicating the urgency and importance of action on climate change.

Demographically, the respondents represent the Wiltshire population adequately in terms of proportions of people with disabilities, BME communities and gender. Proportionally, younger and working age people were underrepresented and those of 55 to 64 years overrepresented. The reach of the consultation on social media was over 75,000 individuals, not all perhaps based in Wiltshire. More were engaged through attending a webinar, receiving an email or seeing a poster in their community. For this level of reach to result in just over a 1000 completed surveys perhaps shows the difficulty of engaging meaningfully on the topic of climate change.

It also gives a taste of the difficulty ahead in engaging interest, conveying hopeful but true messaging and galvanising real change.

The format of the survey was kept simple in order to encourage completion. Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed with high level objectives, and then had short free text boxes to say what they thought needed more or less emphasis in the strategy as a whole. All objectives received a very strong level of support. Between 86% and 95% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed with every objective. 925 (82%) of those completing the survey stated something that they wanted to see 'more of'. In contrast, only 461 (41%) said they wanted to see 'less of' anything. 152 of these said they wanted "less talking and more action" or messages to this effect. The consultation webinars generated many questions and the council has responded by publishing them with written answers on the [website](#), in addition to those that were answered during the events.

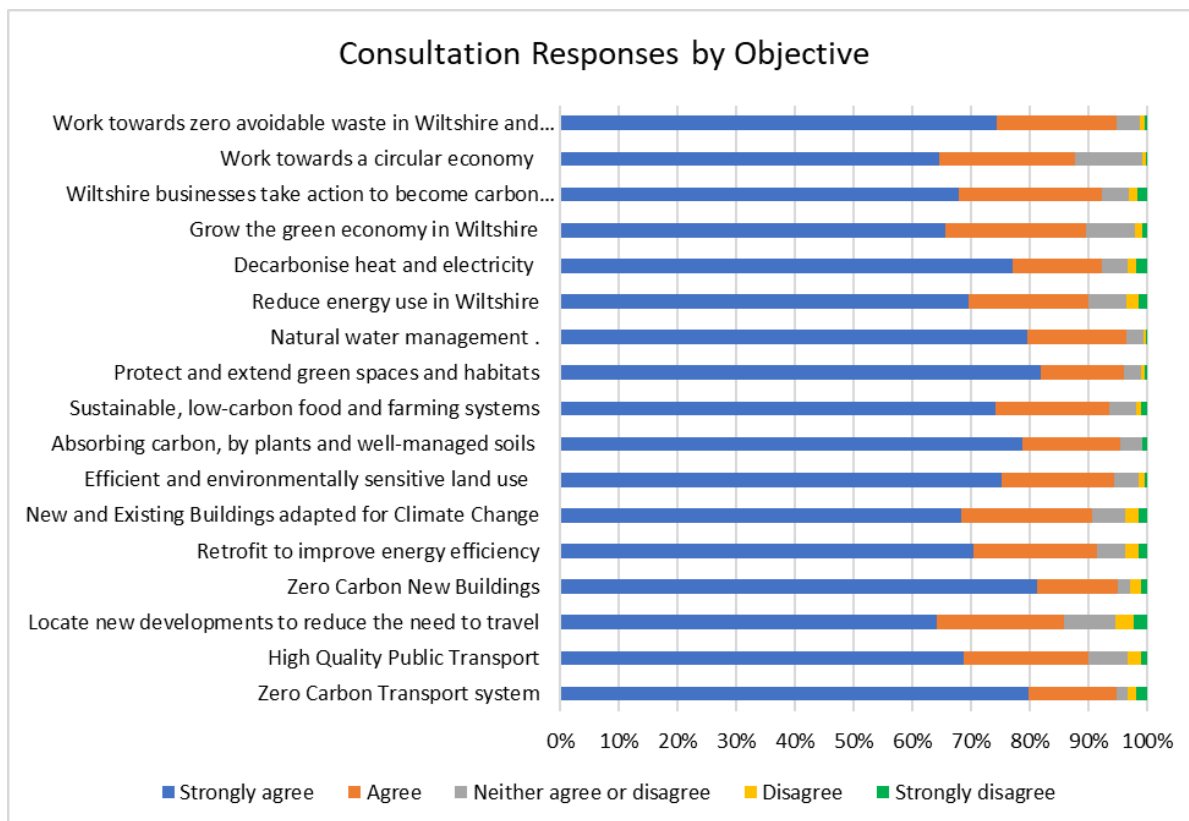
It is worth remembering that while efforts were focussed on hearing from those who are not directly involved in environmental activity already, many of the responses displayed high levels of awareness and motivation. The council gratefully acknowledges the thoughtful and constructive survey responses and the many suggestions for possible activities for delivery of the strategy.

## **2. Analysis of Climate Strategy consultation responses**

The survey asked respondents the extent to which they agree or disagree with the high level objectives from the strategy, and then gave the opportunity for them to write short free text answers on what they thought needed more or less emphasis in the strategy. Many responses were received on emphasis and these have been analysed thoroughly. All comments were considered on their merits. However, there were many comments received regarding transport and homes and the built environment, which are two of the areas which have the highest emissions, while industry was not raised as frequently. This might reflect the awareness levels of respondents, for instance some important aspects such as methane or grid evolution are not mentioned often.

### **2.1 Extent of agreement / disagreement by proposed objective**

The extent to which the objectives were agreed or strongly agreed with was consistently high, with only five falling below 90%. While it is encouraging to receive this endorsement of the objectives, this was not unexpected. The strategic objectives are ambitious, but difficult to disagree with if respondents want to see action on climate change. They are deliberately at a high level to encompass all potential areas of delivery, while specific detail will be covered in forthcoming delivery plans. Those with lower agreement may reflect a lower clarity or understanding of the term – for instance "circular economy" and "green economy" were not defined in the survey.



Of the 34 respondents who strongly disagreed with at least two objectives, 12 did not provide a postcode and 22 provided a Wiltshire postcode. Analysis of the more/less responses from those who disagree with objectives show that on the whole these respondents disagree with the council taking any (or significant) action on climate change, (especially given a global context where other countries are seen as producing more emissions and doing less) and using public money to do so.

Few of the responses from those who disagree with the objectives give constructive changes which could be made to the strategy except the following:

- **Green Economy:** the strategy does not mention industry which is a major source of emissions. The council should not dictate to businesses how to run their private affairs.
- **Transport:** EVs produce emissions in their creation, use and disposal. Wiltshire needs free flowing roads.
- **Energy:** support for nuclear power, opposition to wind and solar power. Avoid disadvantaging those already struggling to heat their homes.

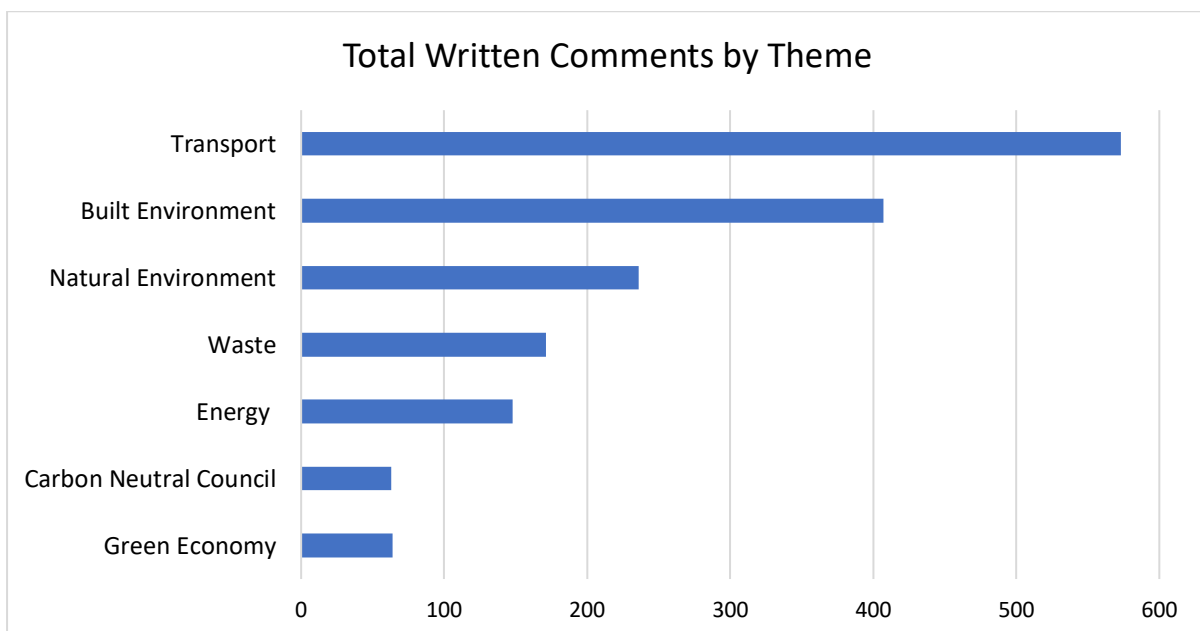
## 2.2 More or less emphasis in the strategy

Respondents were asked to write, in free text, what they would like to see more and less emphasis on in the strategy. 73% (805) of respondents added some text. The open text boxes were limited to a count of 1000 characters (approximately 200 words) to ensure that answers were concise, staff time to analyse the answers was kept to a minimum, and ensure the strategy progresses to adoption on time.

The text was read and analysed by the climate team who recorded when respondents mentioned something related to strategic objectives or suggestions for delivery and recorded anything else which did not fit directly with those themes.

This was a thorough and time-consuming piece of work and has given valuable insight, however this is not a scientific analysis. Often when a respondent filled this box it was with a list of things they felt strongly about, and their suggestions did not always relate to something in the strategy or did not add anything new to strategic aims. For instance, “no new roads” was a repeated phrase, however the strategy makes no mention of roads. “No new roads” was also mentioned in both the “more emphasis” and “less emphasis” boxes. The team decided to reflect the comments on face value, so where someone said “no new roads” in the less emphasis, (i.e. providing a possible double negative response) this was counted as them wanting to see less road building in Wiltshire. Also, some areas naturally overlap, so Green Economy and Waste objectives; and comments on Energy, for instance use of land for renewable energy, overlap with the Natural Environment theme. In these instances, comments were attributed to one theme.

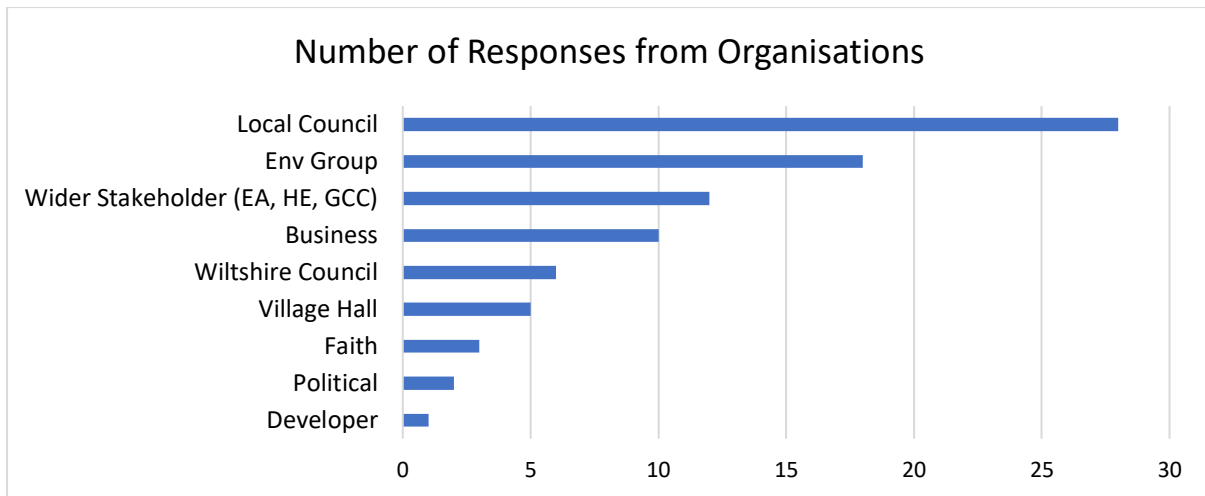
The chart below shows how many times each Climate Strategy theme was raised in the comment boxes. Transport and the built environment were the most frequently commented on, reflecting the importance that Wiltshire Council plays in these areas, as well as their contribution to emissions. In contrast, the Green Economy had the fewest comments. Perhaps this reflects the low number of responses from businesses (10 business responses in total).



## 2.3 Responses from Organisations

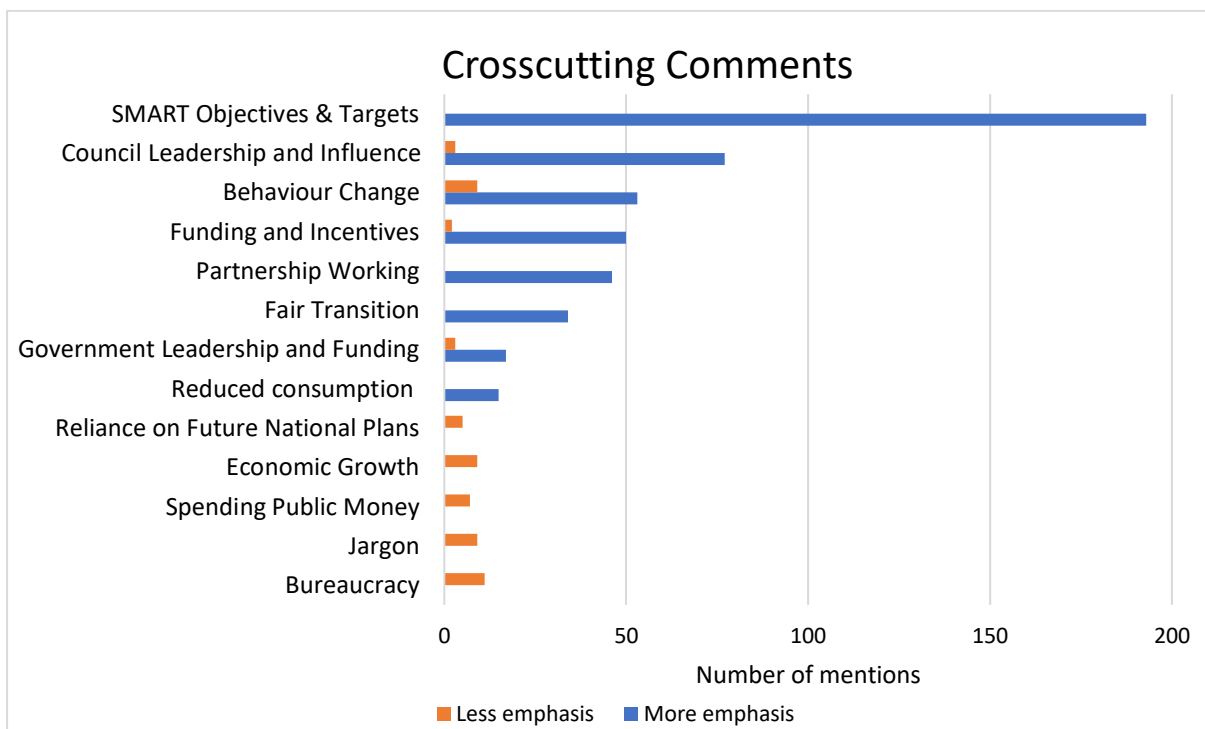
Responses were received from 77 organisations (or departments within Wiltshire Council) and while some of these were submitted through the survey 35 others were submitted in long letters by email which required careful reading and consideration. Many responses came from local councils and from environmental groups. Where

possible, the responses by letter have been added to the survey and the points raised in the letters included in the theme analysis in each section. Although inevitably this is an imperfect system, it has been attended to diligently, to make the most of valuable input.



### 3. Analysis of responses by Theme

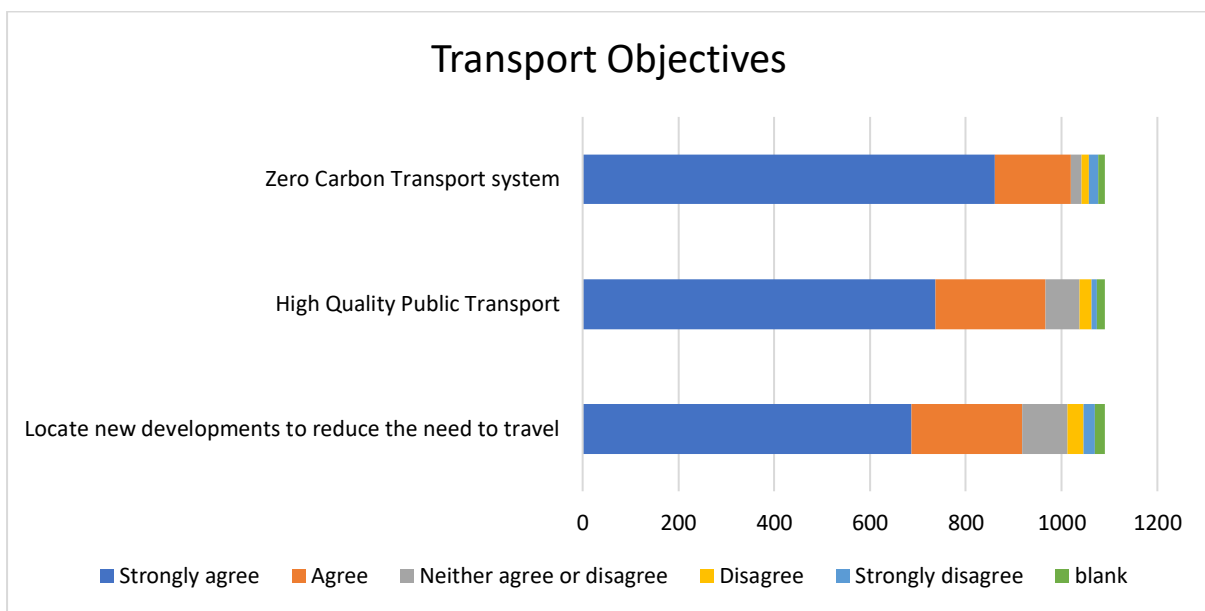
#### 3.1 Crosscutting Comments

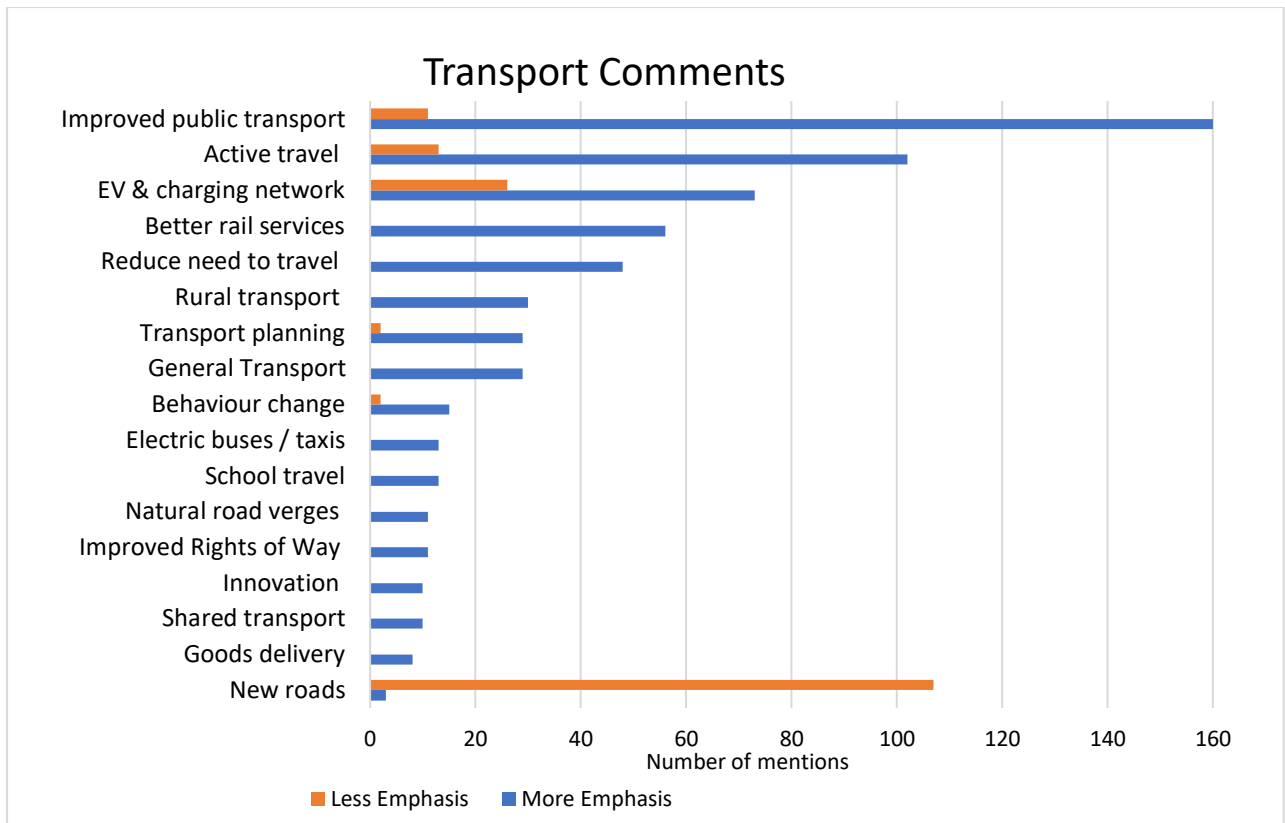


Most responses in this category mentioned they would like to see targets, SMART objectives or clear timescales for action in the strategy. How the work would be funded and progressed in partnership was also mentioned. Some said that the council should make more of its role as a leader and influencer, especially with regard to communicating and driving behaviour change. It was pointed out that

national Government influences were important and that supporting behaviour change also needs systemic and wider changes. Some respondents asked for clarification of whether the carbon emissions for Wiltshire include consumption emissions from imported goods. There were also responses regarding reducing bureaucracy and jargon, reducing focus on economic growth and a small number who objected to using public money on climate change mitigation. People with lived experience of disability were concerned about the impact of climate change on disabled people both in recent extreme weather events such as Hurricane Katrina and Californian wildfires, but also in relation to heatwave in the UK. Plans to identify, alert, evacuate and shelter those with access and functional needs is an important consideration for adaptation plans in Wiltshire.

### 3.2 Transport

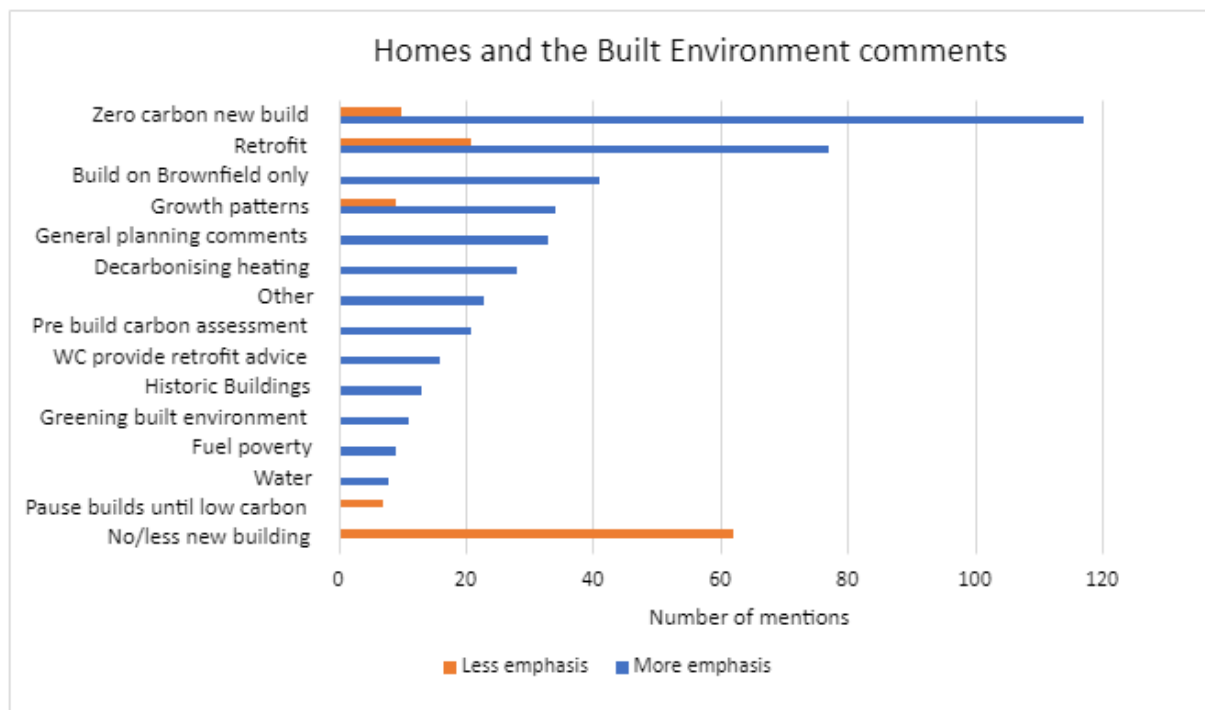
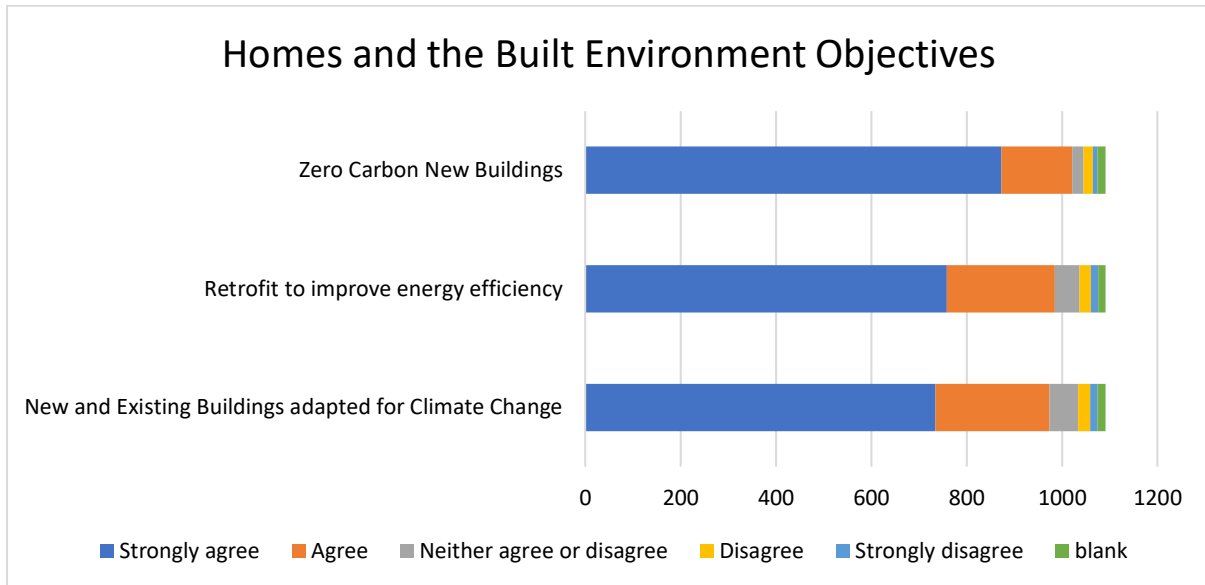




Improved public transport and the policies and infrastructure to encourage active travel were the two most popular comments on transport, with more than 100 mentions each. Some voices said that rural bus services are difficult to fill and would be unpopular, and a small number were against active travel. Electric Vehicles had some support, with many comments encouraging the council to improve the charging network, although there were some comments pointing out that EVs have energy, waste and carbon implications and that the market would take care of the infrastructure. Young people had concerns about the cost of an electric car. Rail services and their integration with other modes were also suggested as changes to the strategy. Reducing and planning out the need to travel was mentioned in conjunction with planning of new housing, as well as mentions of rural travel being a challenge for Wiltshire. The split between rural and urban populations in Wiltshire was queried by some respondents, with alternative calculations offered. There were comments on goods movements, school travel, rights of way and car sharing, however they were not mentioned as frequently as other subjects. The young people at school sessions wanted safe active travel, especially in dark evenings.

The strategy does not mention building roads, however many responses specifically stated “no new roads” or a similar sentiment so this has been reflected in the results. People with lived experience of disability were interested in bus improvements, as they reported some difficulties with boarding and using buses in Wiltshire, as well as mobility within towns which is difficult at present.

### 3.3 Homes and the Built Environment



Zero carbon new building, particularly of housing, was the most raised topic within the built environment (more than 100 mentions), followed by retrofitting of existing property (which a smaller number of people also suggest the council should advise on). A small number of voices pointed out that retrofitting is expensive and not always worthwhile or not desired in listed and historic buildings.

Use of brownfield land instead of greenfield land for building; location of new developments in terms of commuting and access to services, as well as comments around planning requirements which reduce the impact of new housing were all

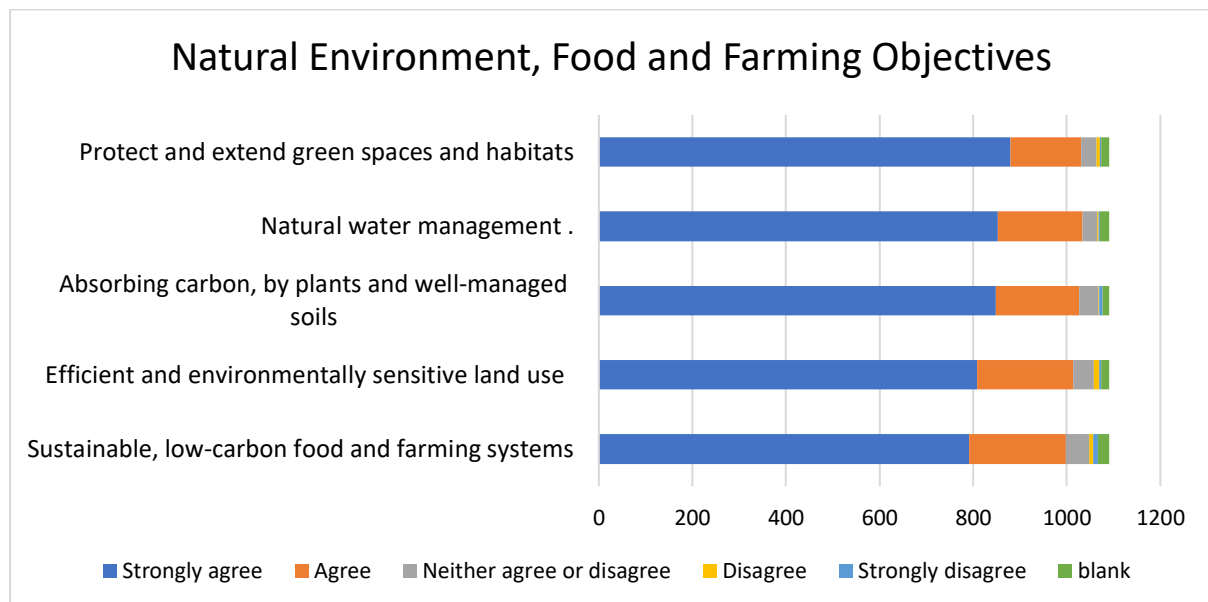


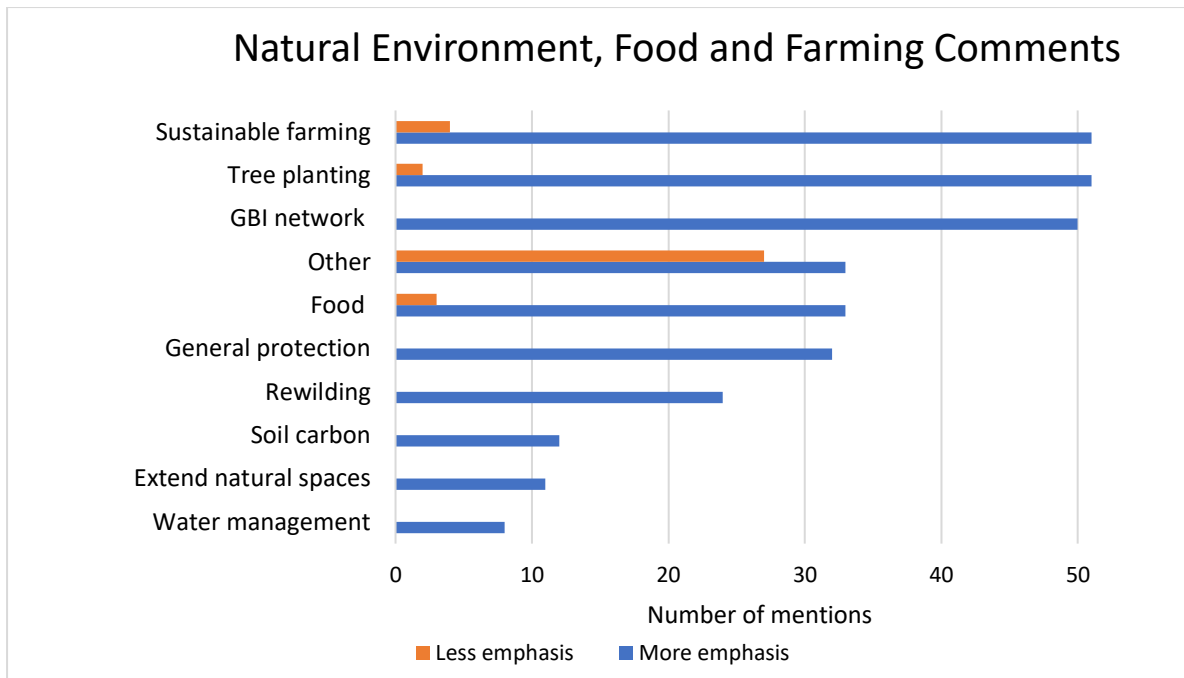
mentioned in relatively similar numbers. In terms of what respondents would like to see less of, many simply said they wanted to see no new building or significantly less, and others would like to see development paused until net zero carbon or other standards are in place.

General planning comments included requiring new development to provide carbon assessments and incorporate renewables and the need to reduce or remove certain technologies quicker (such as new gas boilers) and concerns with different technologies. Comments on nature focussed on the need to ensure greenery within the built environment, particularly in urban areas and respecting the rural nature of the county. Young people had concerns about the extra cost of a zero carbon home.

Some comments pointed out that domestic and commercial water use and management is not in the strategy objectives.

### 3.4 Natural Environment, Food and Farming





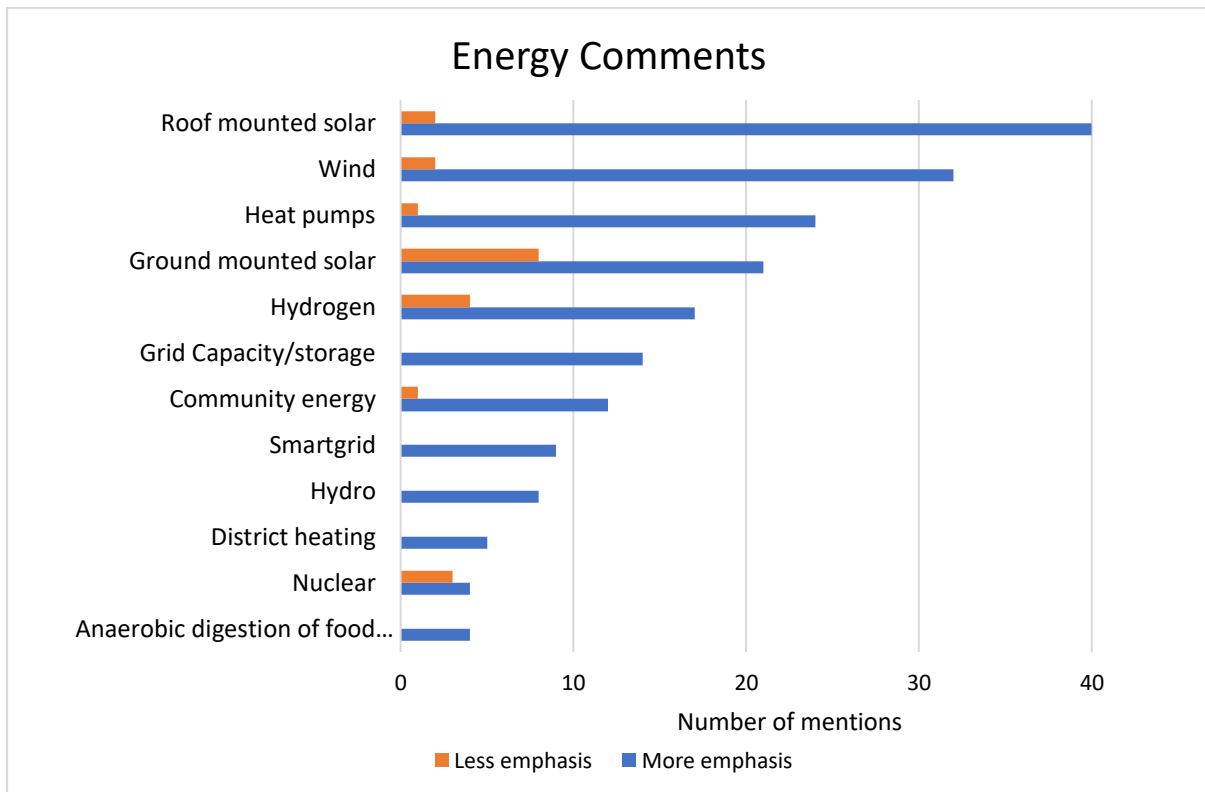
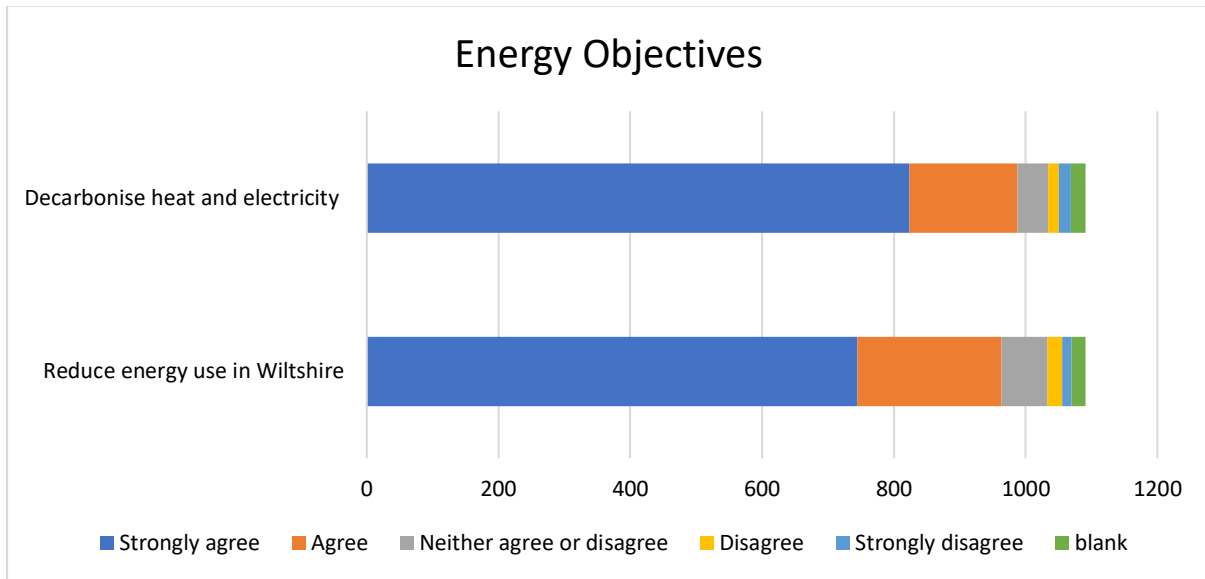
Tree planting was a popular subject, and comments included concerns around planting enough trees, the need to protect existing trees and the effects of Ash dieback and not relying on planting trees to absorb carbon. A similar number of comments were made regarding connecting the Green and Blue Infrastructure network and protecting biodiversity, as well as more emphasis on sustainable farming techniques in order to limit pollution (e.g. pesticides) and its effect on biodiversity, water quality, air quality. Some comments were that there is a tendency to protect landowners, balanced with those saying that farmers are under many pressures and should be listened to.

Comments on general resilience and protection recognised that there is a need to both create and protect green space, as well as protecting the rural nature of the county from development.

In the food comments there were voices both for and against encouraging reduced meat and dairy consumption, food miles, interest in local food production, and less reliance on imported food, or food from places with lower food standards.

There were very few comments relating to adaptation or resilience of the natural environment to climate change, perhaps showing the low awareness of this subject, however it was pointed out that this section was not clear on adaptation.

### 3.5 Energy

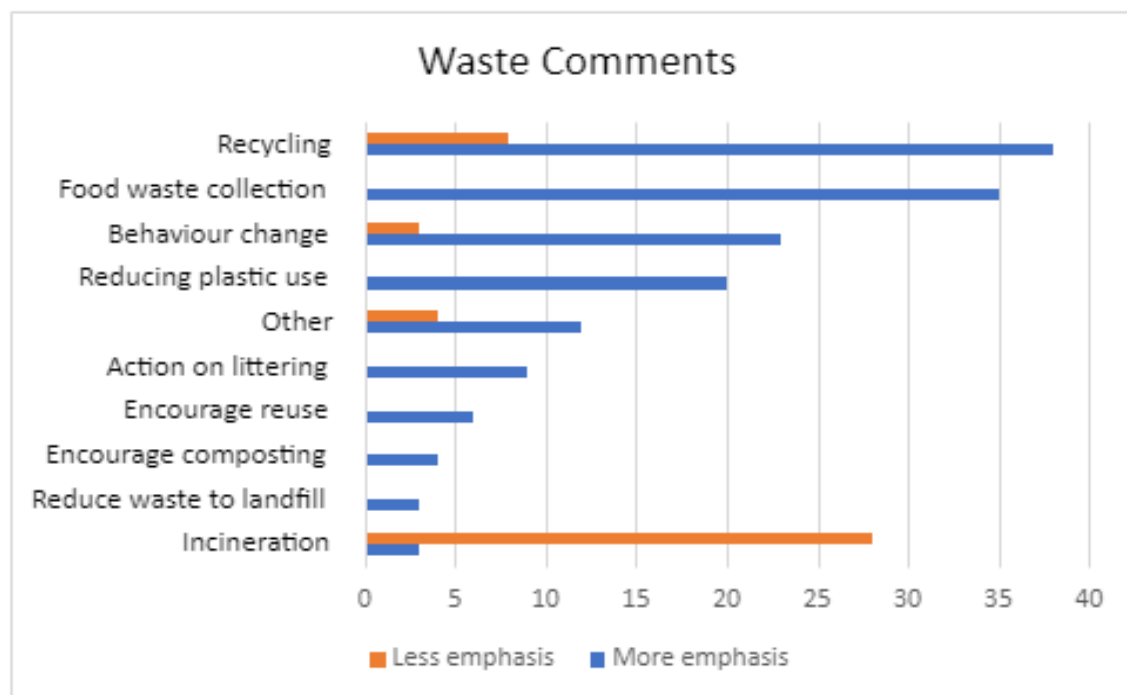
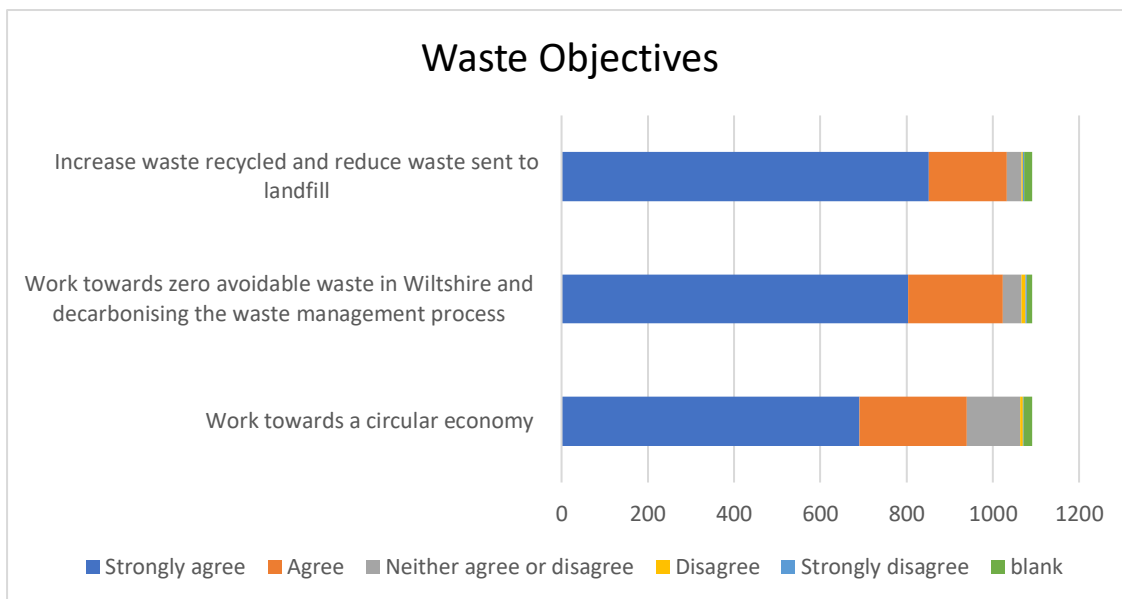


Out of all the technologies mentioned, roof mounted solar (particularly on new build houses) was the most popular, with wind energy and then heat pumps having a high number of mentions with few arguing against. Ground mounted solar farms had support, but more people pointing out that good agricultural land should not taken out of use for this, then hydrogen, hydro and nuclear power as well as energy from anaerobic digestion were also mentioned.

In terms of supporting technologies, community and district heating systems and “smartgrid” technologies (grid adaptations and evolution to accommodate renewable energy) were suggested. Incineration, with its role in energy from waste was mentioned by a high number of people as something they did not want in the strategy, on the grounds of its unsustainable nature and air quality implications.

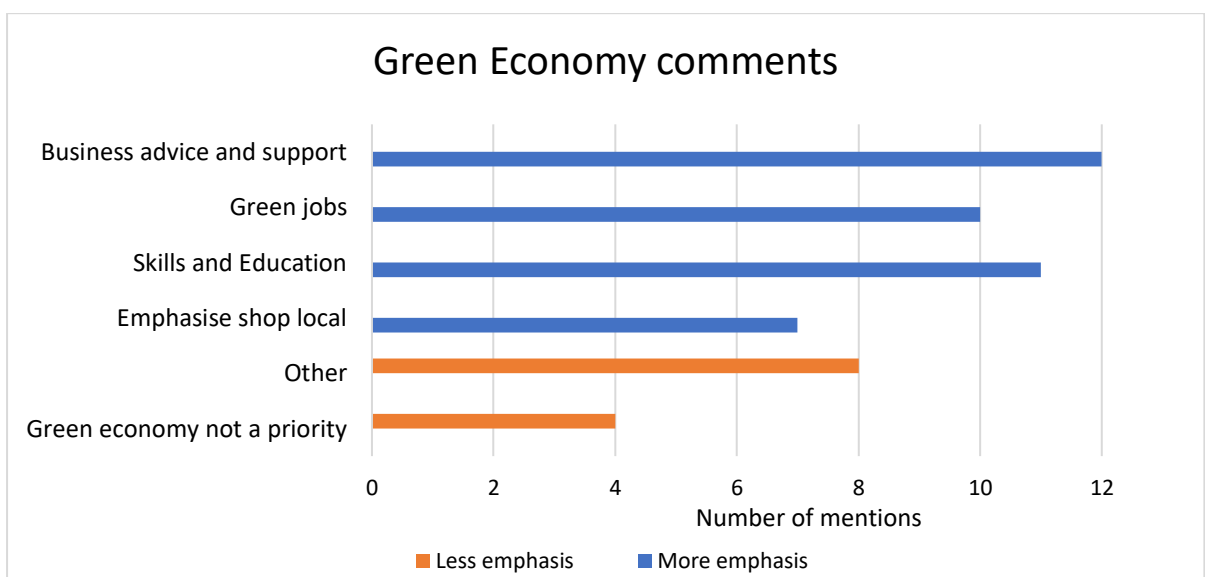
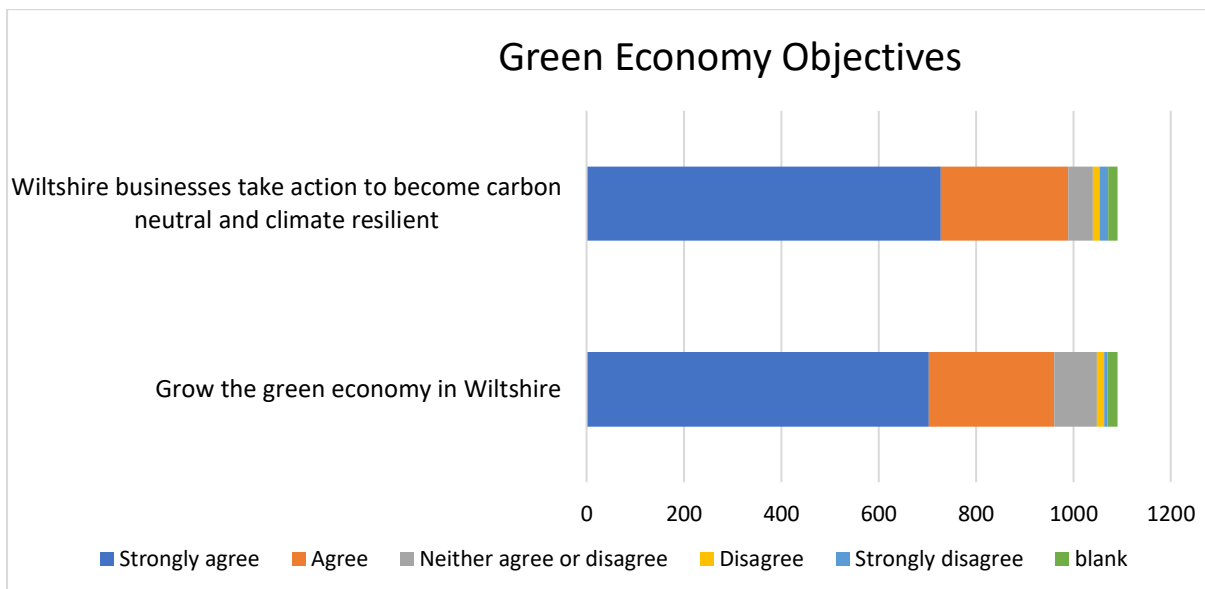
Those who have lived experience of disability responded that ensuring affordable and reliable electricity supply, and suitable internal temperatures, for those who rely on it for medical or mobility reasons in the short and longer term is important.

### 3.6 Waste



Ensuring that recycling works well was a popular theme for comments, with others commenting that this should have less emphasis as it is not highest in the waste hierarchy. This was then closely followed by suggestions that Wiltshire Council should or could collect food waste. There were then similar numbers of comments about encouraging behaviour change with plastic being a priority to reduce. In “other” there were various comments covering charging for waste, digestors, preventing food waste at source, landfill in quarry sites, fly tipping, commercial waste and community solutions. Respondents also mentioned action on littering, encouraging and enabling reuse, and composting. There were comments saying that incineration was not a favoured solution for waste, while a few others said they thought incineration was better than landfill or a good solution.

### 3.7 Green Economy



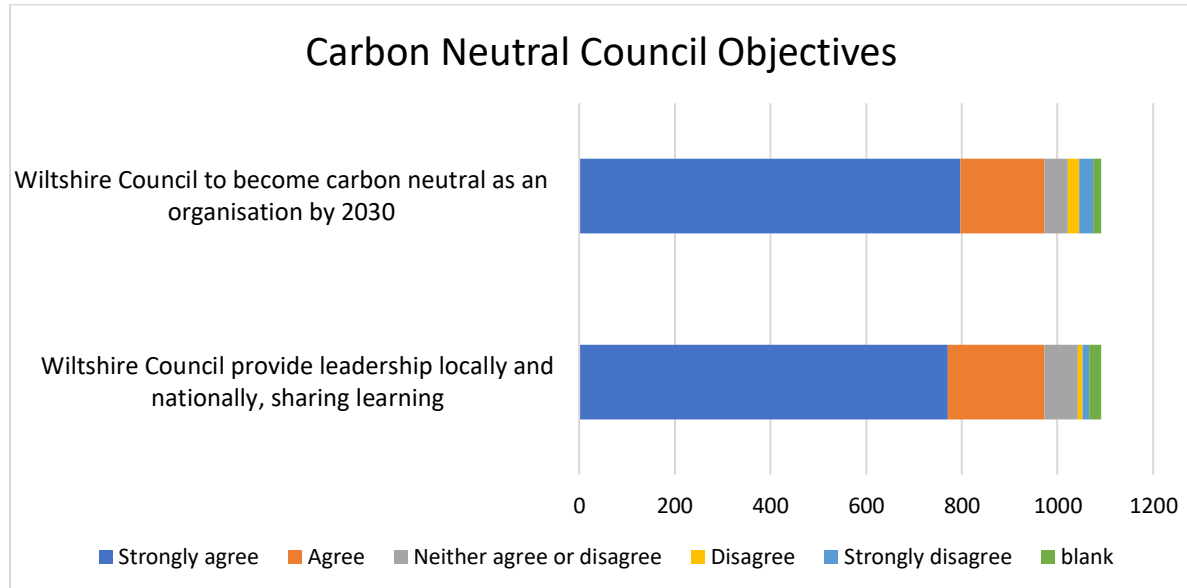
There was a small number of comments relating to the green economy, perhaps reflecting a low understanding of the term or low engagement with businesses.

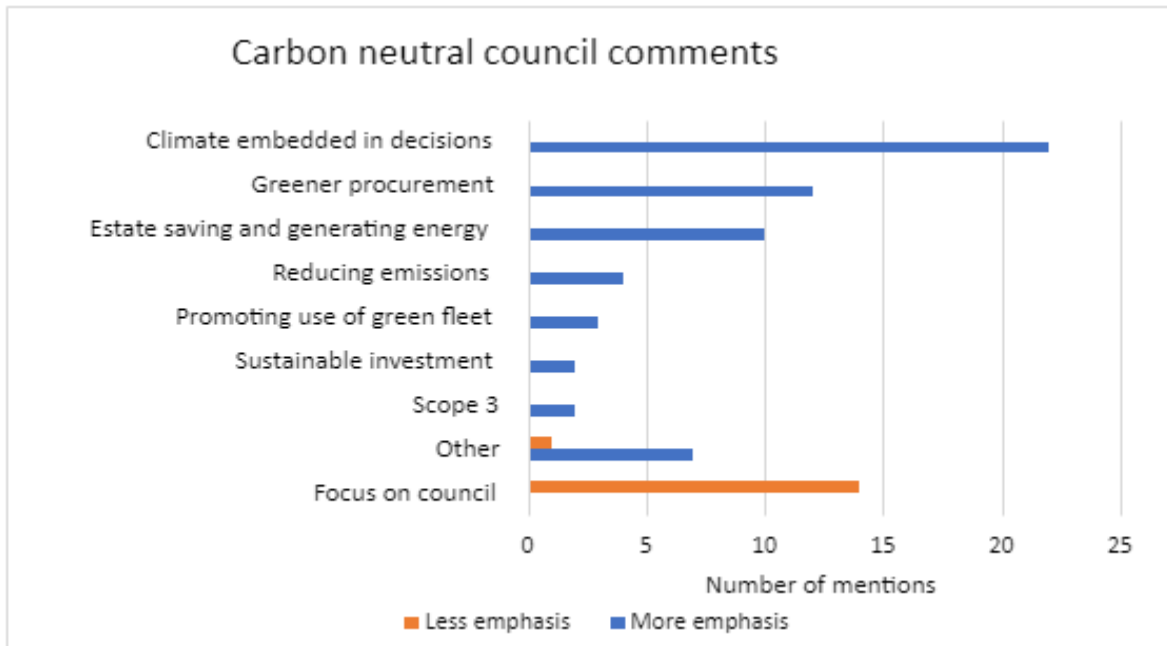
Council support, co-ordination and encouragement for businesses to reduce their emissions and impact on the environment was popular. With regard to green jobs there were suggestions of demand for skilled people such as home heating advice and wind energy. Respondents supported Wiltshire Council encouraging apprenticeships and emphasis throughout the education system to inspire young people to consider a green job, the young people consulted were enthusiastic about green jobs. There were also some respondents who pointed out that national policy and wider trends will have most influence over skills and jobs and that supply and demand could be expected to balance themselves.

There was recognition that people should buy locally. That is both shopping locally and locally produced items. Promotion of small shops and businesses was also mentioned.

In saying what should have less emphasis, some responses pointed out that “business as usual” and economic growth should not be emphasised as they produce carbon and waste.

### 3.8 Carbon Neutral Council





Embedding climate considerations into all council decisions; sustainable procurement by the council; retrofitting energy efficiency measures and increasing renewable generation on the council's own estate were raised the most in this section. Fleet, investments and more information about how Scope 3 emissions (not directly controlled by the council) and embodied carbon are calculated and addressed were also mentioned.

Some comments said that as council emissions are such a small proportion of Wiltshire overall they should have less emphasis in the strategy.

#### 4. Some quotes from the responses to the consultation

*"Don't pander in the climate strategy: go big, or go home."*

*"Less reacting to small pressure groups intent on derailing the plans needed to mitigate the climate crisis e.g. back tracking on PFS [People Friendly Streets] and cycle lanes in Salisbury. You can't lead from the middle and responding to the whims of facebook groups but from the front with well argued cases for change which will appeal across the wider population."*

*"We do not need a handful of people doing eco methods perfectly; we just need thousands doing it imperfectly"*

[Less of] *"The whole nonsense surrounding climate change which is as it has always been normal and it is human arrogance to believe we can alter or control it. Many believe that the "green" movement has little or nothing to do with the environment but is basically a Marxist organisation devoted to the destruction of the capitalist*

*system. Reference to the appalling Agenda 21 as espoused by the UN should give us all food for thought!"*

*"Invest in and empower climate team and the Climate Emergency Task Group, through additional resources, to deliver solutions from aspirations."*

## **5. Conclusions and next steps**

The respondents to the survey want to see Wiltshire Council make urgent changes to ensure carbon reduction in Wiltshire. In order to have confidence in this process they are looking for targets, timelines and tonnes of carbon reduced for each action. They want to see Wiltshire Council sharing how it has reduced its own emissions, use its powers to influence housing and transport and work with and support others such as businesses and farmers to make changes. They also want to see Wiltshire Council embedding climate considerations into decision making and communicating the urgency and importance of action on climate change.

The final strategy is scheduled for adoption at Full Council on 15 February 2022. Delivery plans will be developed which show targets, activities, review dates and include how progress will be monitored and learned from. The comments from the survey which relate to delivery ideas will be included as part of this process.

Given how much there is to achieve, the Climate Team will be reaching out within Wiltshire Council and beyond to engage the residents and stakeholders of Wiltshire, developing two way dialogue and information sharing and collaborating where possible.



# Annex A - Consultation activity summary

## Webinars

A key consideration within this consultation was to go beyond the interest groups and make sure a representative group were reached. Activities to broaden the reach of the consultation were school events, library events and specific promotion to those with a disability or learning difficulty and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups. We produced an Easy Read version of the draft Climate Strategy which was promoted and shared with The Good Lives Alliance, Wiltshire Centre for Independent Living and other groups that work with young people and those who have a learning difficulty or English is not their first language.

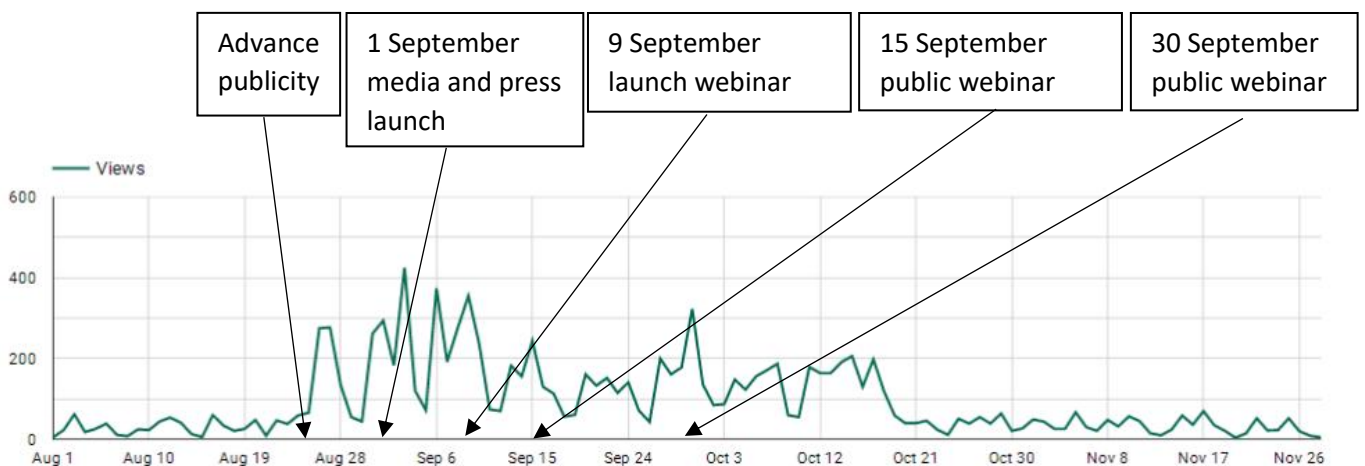
The council communications team produced a suite of press releases, Facebook posts, residents and business e-news, and tweets which were published before, during and after the consultation period externally and internally. These promoted the webinars which were held for Wiltshire Council staff, Wiltshire councillors and Area Board environment leads as well as three public engagement webinars. In total 426 people attended the webinars. Area Board Chairs made a chairman’s announcement directing people to the consultations.

At all of the webinars, the Climate and GBI strategies were introduced by councillors and presented by officers, then councillors answered questions both submitted in advance and on the day. Written answers were published on the Wiltshire Council website for all 107 questions submitted through the sessions.

## Online engagement

Total posts	Total clicks	Total reach	Total impressions unique users	Total retweets / shares	Total likes	Total comments
46	517	623,139	85,888	163	97	23

## Website views before, during and after the consultation



There were 4734 visits to the climate consultation [webpage](#) between 1 August – 17 October 2021, of which 2583 were new visitors. The total user ranking for that period matches popular pages such as road closures, missed bin collection, and concessionary bus passes. The graph above shows how the number of views varied before and during the consultation period, with key promotion events approximately marked on the timeline. It is clear that the consultation had an uplift effect on visits to the website for the period until the 17<sup>th</sup> of October and that levels of views returned to lower levels following the consultation.

## **Media coverage**

There was good coverage of the consultation in the local media, with stories covering the launch, comments from Wiltshire Climate Alliance around lack of urgency, and the #WiltsCanDoThis communications campaign. Articles were included on the BBC website, Melksham News, Planet Radio, Salisbury Journal, Wiltshire Times, White Horse News and the Wiltshire Gazette and Herald.

## **People with a disability or learning difficulty**

The Climate Team promoted the consultation and the Easy Read summary of the Strategy via The Good Lives Alliance and other departments within Wiltshire Council. The Wiltshire Centre for Independent Living assisted with the development of the Easy Read summary of the Strategy, promoted the consultation and offered assistance in completing the survey. They also promoted and ran a facilitated session with a small group of disabled people on the 12<sup>th</sup> of October in Devizes to get their views, which have been integrated into the results.

## **Young people through school sessions**

Working with the Children and Young People advisor of the Salisbury Diocese, four schools were offered sessions to present the strategy to pupils and gain their views. During the consultation period three schools accessed this offer, and 129 surveys were completed. The language of the objectives were slightly simplified, and the demographics questions were shorter, as well as being presented on a paper form rather than online. The sessions were run with 5 classes, covering Religious Education, Science and Geography classes and school years 7,10, 12 and 13. The young people were interested in the strategy and were enthusiastic about green jobs. They asked about the level of influence of the council, considered safety of active travel and the cost of net zero homes and electric vehicles. There was interest from all the schools to participate in further work.

## **Digitally excluded**

Significant efforts we made to reach people who could not access the consultation online. This included posters in all libraries, leisure centres and parish notice boards and a reference copy of the strategy in every library (including mobile libraries)

An informal public session was held in each of four libraries (Devizes, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury) on market days where relevant. These were promoted through press releases and on A boards in the town on the day, and gave residents an opportunity to ask questions and discuss the strategies.

Within these libraries, displays of books related to climate change and nature were organised by the library staff which also had a poster directing people to the strategy survey and a reference copy of the strategies was available in all libraires.

Questions were answered around business waste, community and personal action, retrofit, planned house building and cycling provision. Discussions were had around recent climate protests, action by Town and Parish Councils, the different responsibilities of residents, businesses and government. The views from these sessions have been integrated into the results.

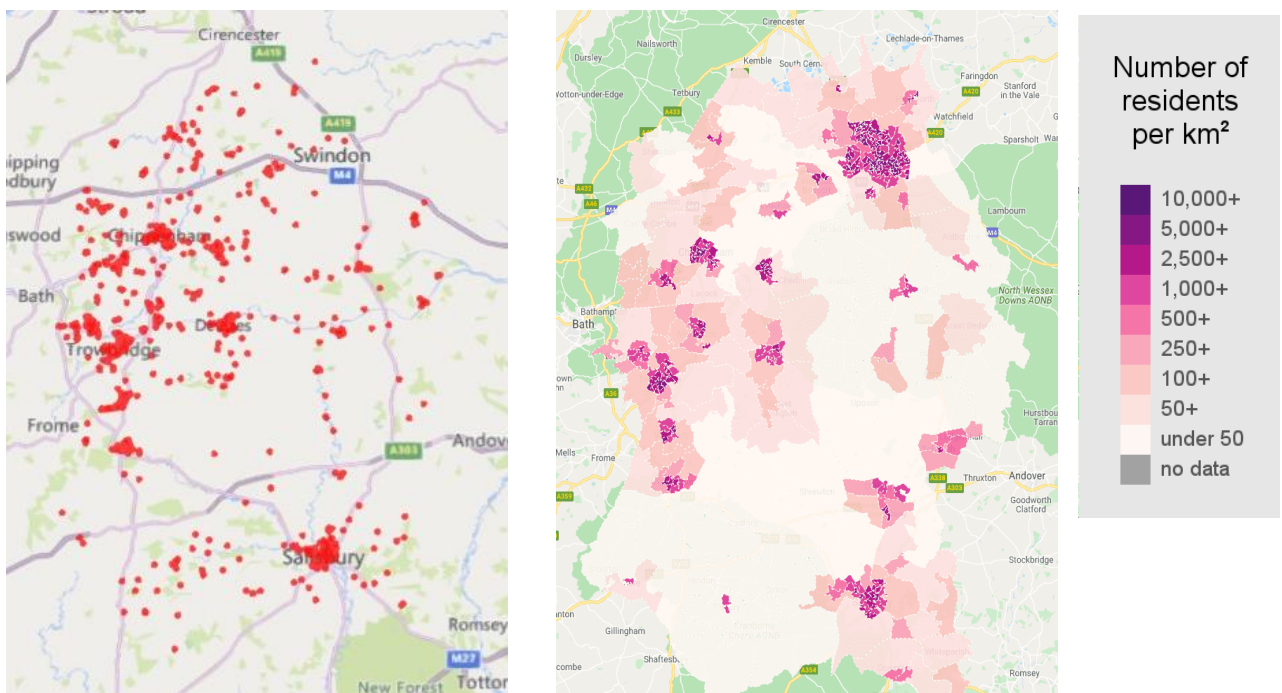
The level of interest at the sessions varied, in quieter sessions staff approached people gently to try to open a conversation about climate change or the natural environment. This is not an easy subject to raise with people, however these events gave valuable insight into current wider levels of awareness and action on climate change, and awareness and concern was heard, especially from those with children or grandchildren.

## Annex B - Reach of the consultation

Promotion of the survey concentrated on achieving a wide spread in geography, demographics and opinion. The results have been compared with statistics from Wiltshire Intelligence and Office for National Statistics data.

### Geographical spread

The map shows that those who provided a postcode mostly lived in the Wiltshire county area, with only two in Gloucestershire.

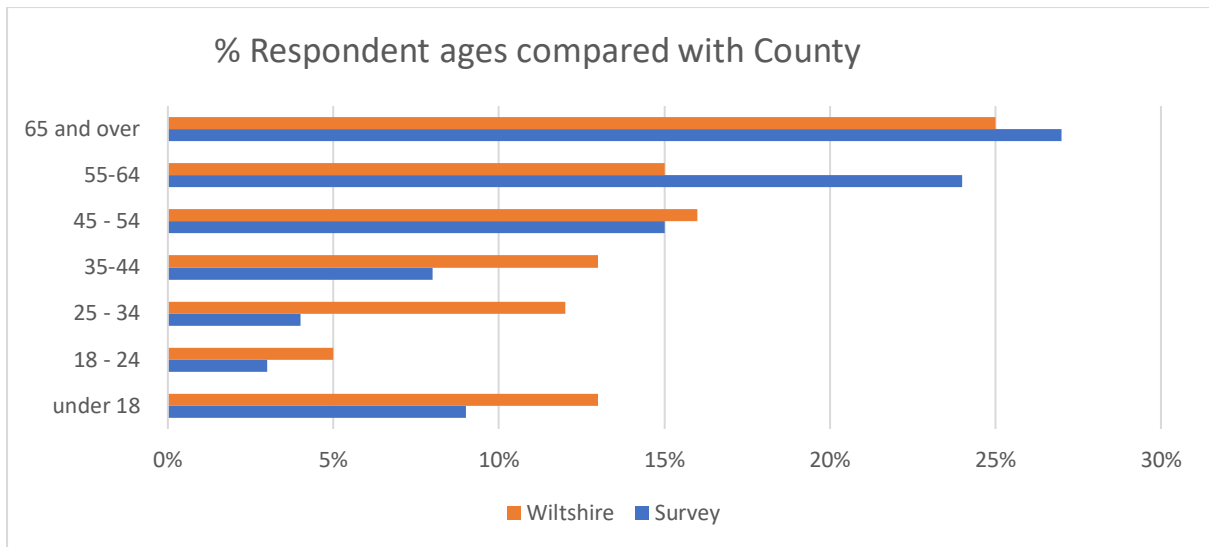


Geographical distribution of respondents was visibly well spread over the county. When compared with the heat map<sup>1</sup> of number of residents per km<sup>2</sup> it is possible to see that the clusters of responses map well against the population centres in most settlements in the target area, with the exceptions of Tidworth and Amesbury. These are communities with high military populations who move frequently, making them harder to reach. This shows future work required to raise awareness and improve communications with groups and individuals in these communities.

### Age

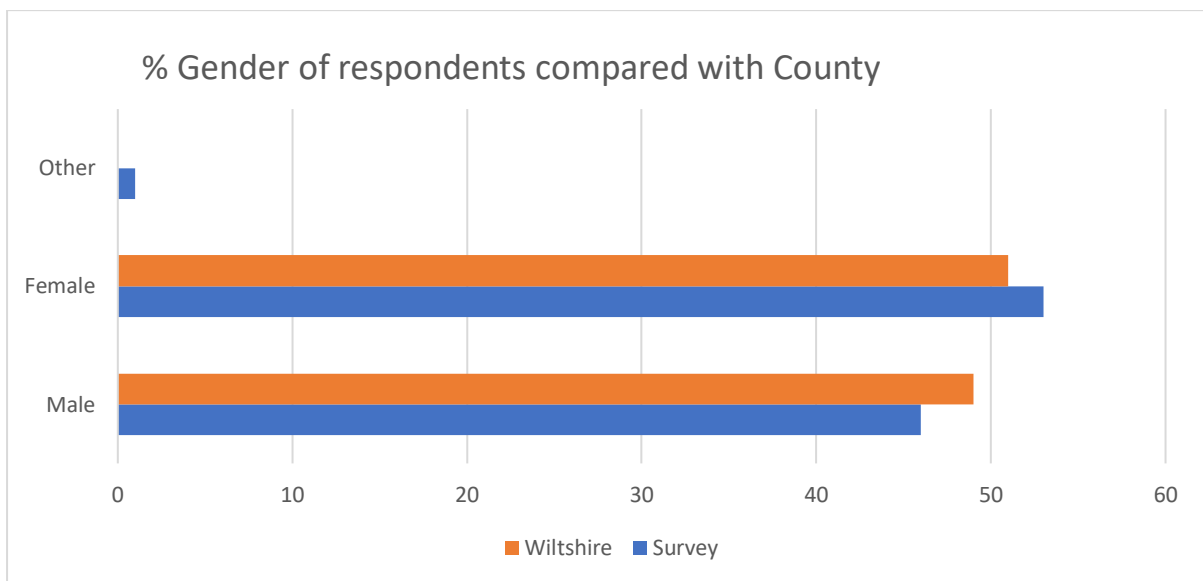
The proportion of survey responses varied significantly between age groups. People up to the ages of 44 were under represented compared with the Wiltshire population, whereas those 55 to 64 were over represented. The response rate from over 65s and 45-54 year olds broadly matched the Wiltshire population.

<sup>1</sup> Heatmap from plumplot.co.uk using OS data



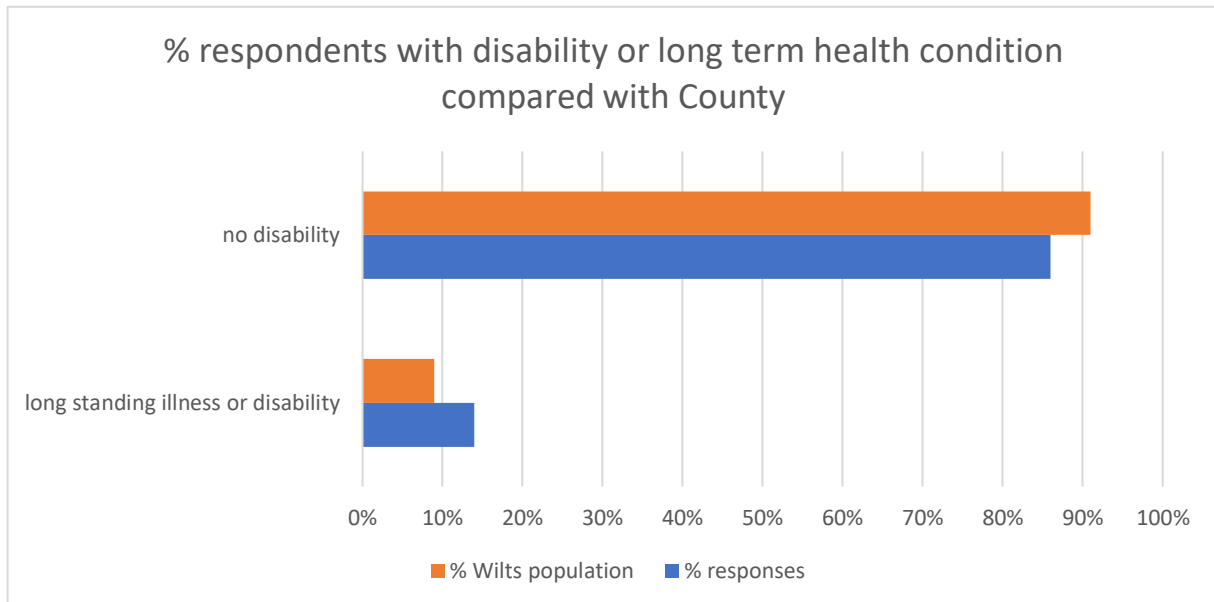
## Gender

The county statistics used do not recognise genders other than male or female, which makes comparison somewhat more inaccurate. However, of those who gave an answer from the survey, 46% were male, 53% female and 1% another gender. This compares favourably with the county statistics of 49% male and 51% female.



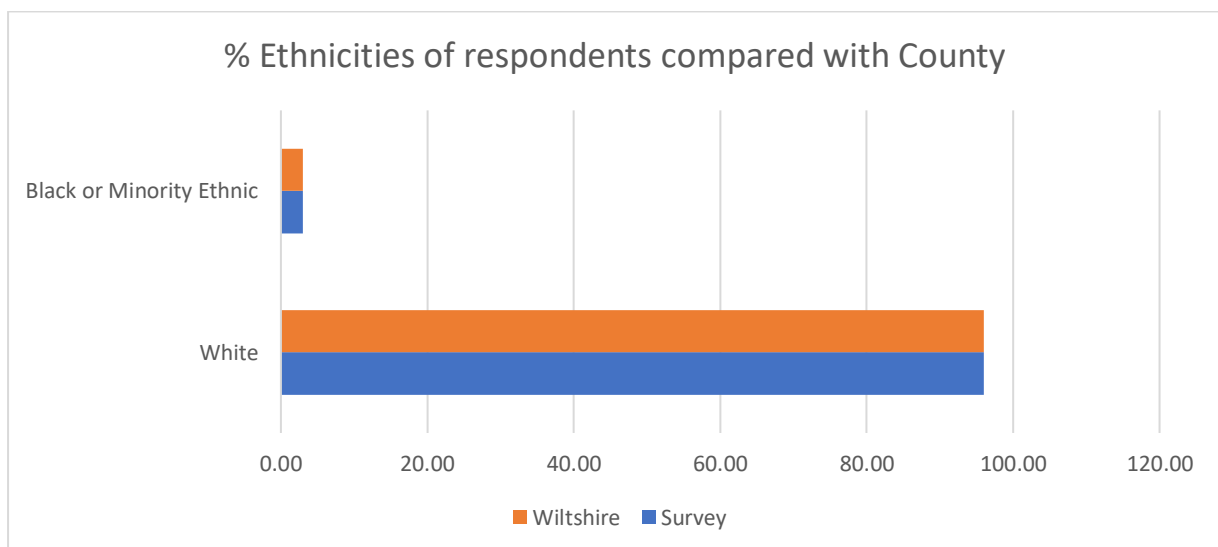
## Disability

Of those who gave an answer to this question, 14% said that they had a disability or long term health condition compared with 9% of Wiltshire as a whole.



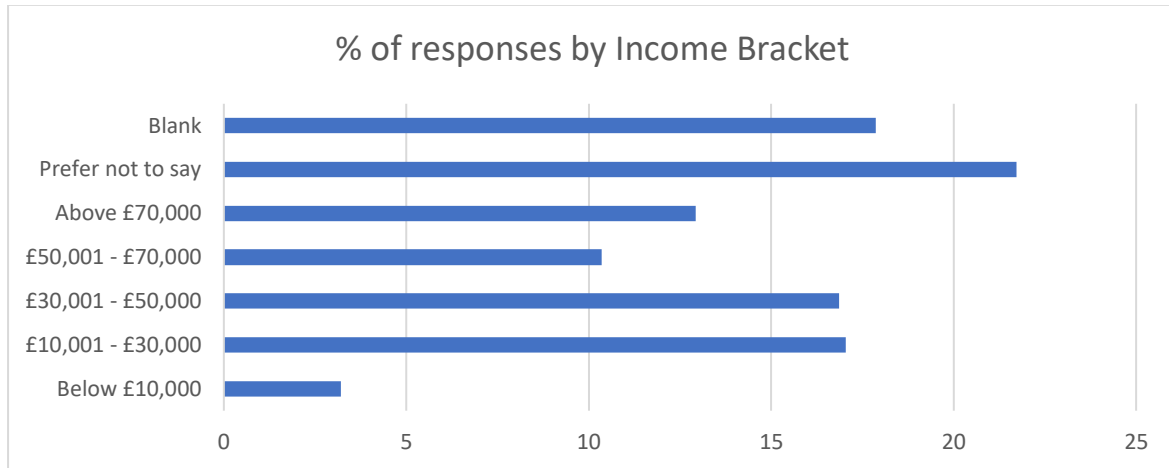
## Ethnic Origin

Of those who gave an answer from the survey, 96.5% said that they were white, and 3.5% said that they were Black or another minority ethnicity (BME). This mirrors the statistics for Wiltshire (excluding Swindon) which are 96.6% white and 3.4% BME. Efforts were made to contact and involve faith leaders as well as the Wiltshire Racial Equality Council and through the Wiltshire Council Black History Month conference in early October. Still, more could be done to involve and communicate with these groups.



## Household Income

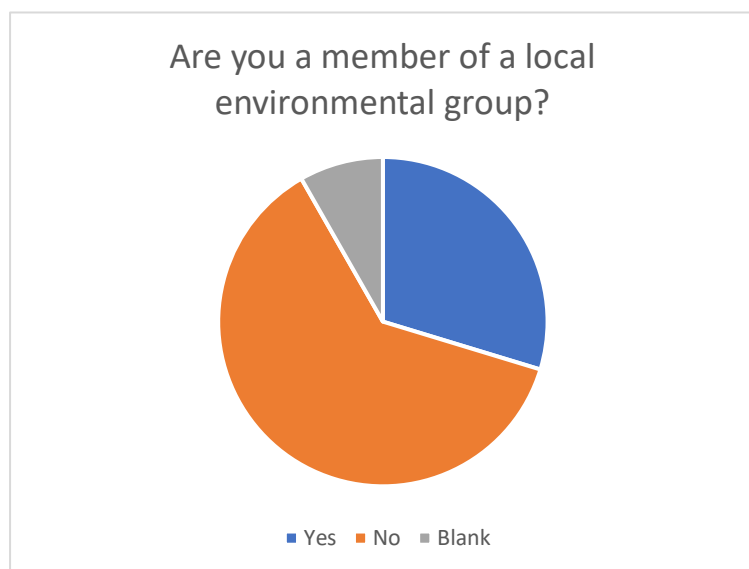
All the income brackets have some responses, with the lowest bracket the least well represented. Nearly a third of respondents preferred not to answer the question. The school survey did not include this question. Although efforts have been made to find comparison data, this has not been successful.



## Annex C – Responses from Organisations

Given the intention to reach those who are not already highly motivated and informed and reach those who may be more representative of the Wiltshire population, the survey asked if respondents are a member of a local environmental organisation. One third said that they were and many named more than one organisation when asked.

### Members of a local environmental organisation



### Organisations that are mentioned most

The table shows the number of times membership of local environmental organisations were mentioned by respondents for the most frequently mentioned groups. All mentions were counted, so if a respondent said they were a member of three different organisations these organisations were recorded.

Are you a member of a local environmental organisation?	Number of mentions
Wiltshire Wildlife Trust	52
Wiltshire Climate Alliance	43
Climate Friendly Bradford on Avon	21
Sustainable Devizes	14
Green Party	12
Sustainable Warminster	10
Sustainable Calne	10
Transcoco	9
Salisbury Transition City	8
Carbon Neutral Aldbourne	8
Zero Chippenham	8
Trowbridge Eco Group	7
Royal Wootton Bassett Env group	6



Sustainable Sherston	6
Extinction Rebellion	5
Malmesbury groups	4
Friends of the Earth	3

## Local environmental organisations mentioned

Below is a list of all the different organisations mentioned by respondents when asked if they were a member of a local environmental organisation. This shows the spread of the different possible stakeholders for further engagement and joint work.

Action for the River Kennett  
 Active Travel Salisbury  
 Aldbourne Carbon Neutral  
 Aldbourne Wildlife  
 Avon Needs Trees  
 Barton Farm Conservation Volunteers  
 Bremzero  
 Bristol River Avon Bioregion Group  
 British Association of Shooting and Conservation  
 British Cycling  
 Bushton and Clyffe Pypard  
 Butterfly Conservation  
 BWCE  
 CEAG  
 Chippenham Devizes and North Wilts Green Party  
 Citizens Climate Lobby (UK)  
 COGS  
 Colerne Parish Council Climate Strategy Working Group  
 Corsham Council Environment Group  
 Cotswold AONB  
 Cotswold Water Park Trust  
 Countryside Alliance  
 CPRE and CPRE Wiltshire  
 Cricklade Climate Action Network  
 Cycling UK (Wiltshire)  
 Devizes Group, Citizens' Climate Lobby UK  
 Drews Pond Wood Project  
 Eco Bromham  
 Extinction Rebellion (BoA, Frome, Salisbury and Chippenham)  
 Friends of Marden Valley  
 Friends of River Frome  
 Friends of the Earth  
 Fruitful Malmesbury  
 Green Party and Green Party (Wiltshire)  
 Green Party (North Wilts)  
 Green Party (Salisbury)  
 Greenpeace  
 Hullavington Sustainability Group  
 Kennet and Avon River Trust

LEAF  
Malmesbury Against Plastic  
Malmesbury Climate Action Network  
Malmesbury River Valleys Trust  
Marlborough Community Fridge  
Melksham Energy Group  
MSFAG  
Murhill Bank Nature Reserve  
Nadder Community Energy  
National Trust  
Nature Chain  
Pauls Dene verges group  
Pewsey Roots and Shoots  
Planet Shaftesbury  
Plantlife  
Quakers Walk Community Biodiversity Group  
Royal Wootton Bassett Environment Group  
RSPB  
Salisbury & Wilton Swifts  
Salisbury Area Greenspace Partnership  
Salisbury Community Energy  
Salisbury Methodist church Eco group  
Salisbury Transition City  
slow food  
SPTA Conservation Group  
St Andrews Chippenham Social Responsibility  
St Andrews Laverstock  
St John's Gastard  
St. Andrew's Church Castle Combe  
St.Mark and St.Andrew Salisbury  
Stop The Melksham Bypass  
Sustainable Calne  
Sustainable Devizes  
Sustainable Sherston  
Sustainable Warminster  
Teco  
The Green Party  
The Ramblers  
The Woodland Trust  
Tisbury Natural History Society  
Transcoco  
Transition Marlborough  
Trowbridge environmental community  
U3a Sustainable Planet  
Urchfont Parish Council  
Westbury Town Council  
Westwood Biodiversity Group  
Wild Colerne  
Wiltshire Climate Alliance  
Wiltshire Ornithological Society

Wiltshire Wildlife Conservation Volunteers  
Wiltshire Wildlife Trust  
WWF  
Zero Chippenham

## **Organisations that responded to the consultation or the survey**

The lists below are organisations that responded to the consultation in alphabetical order, grouped by type. There are 77 organisations and a further 5 responses from within Wiltshire Council.

### **Parish Councils**

Aldbourne Parish Council  
Biddestone and Slaughterford Parish Council  
Bradford on Avon Town Council  
Bremhill Parish Council  
Broad Chalke Parish Council  
Bromham Parish Council  
Calne Town Council  
Calne without Parish Council  
Cheverell Magna Parish Council  
Chippenham Town Council  
Colerne Parish Council  
Compton Bassett Parish Council  
Corsley Parish Council  
Corsham Town Council  
Devizes Town Council  
Dilton Marsh Parish Council  
Great Bedwyn Parish Council  
Malmesbury Town Council  
Melksham Without Parish Council  
Mere Town Council  
North Bradley Parish Council  
North Wraxall Parish Council  
Sedgehill & Semley Parish Council  
Seend Parish Council  
Winsley Parish Council

### **Local Groups**

Active Travel Salisbury  
Carbon Neutral Aldbourne  
Chippenham Cycle Network  
Citizens Climate Lobby (Devizes)  
Climate Friendly Bradford on Avon  
Drews Pond Wood Project  
Friends of the Down Cemetery  
Salisbury & Wilton Swifts

Salisbury Civic Society Development Committee  
Sustainable Warminster  
Sustainable Devizes  
Sustainable Calne  
Sustainable Sherston  
Tisbury Natural History Society  
Transition Community Corsham  
Wiltshire Climate Alliance  
Zero Carbon Chippenham

### **Commercial**

Bath and West Community Energy  
Direct Healthcare Solutions Ltd  
Eden Renewables LLC  
Glenthams Life Sciences Ltd.  
Leafield Environmental  
Nadder Community Energy  
Positech Energy  
Positive Nature  
Orez  
Redrow  
Southern Tank Services Ltd  
Thames Water  
The Healthy Life Co  
Vistry Group  
Wansbroughs

### **Wider Stakeholders**

Cranborne Chase Partnership  
Environment Agency  
Gloucestershire County Council  
Great Western Railway  
Historic England  
MOD safeguarding  
National Farmers Union  
New Forest Park Authority  
Sovereign Housing  
Transwilt  
The Canal & River Trust

### **Village Halls**

Village Hall (a charity)  
Figcheldean Village Hall  
Lydiard Millicent Parish Hall committee  
Minety Village Hall  
The Benson Village Hall Compton Bassett

## **Internal**

GWCE Task group  
Wiltshire Councillor  
Wiltshire Council Highways  
Wiltshire Council Future Chippenham  
Wiltshire Council Housing and commercial

## **Faith Groups**

Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)  
St Andrews Parochial Church Council

## **Political Groups**

Green Party (Chippenham, Devizes, North Wilts)  
Labour Party (North Wiltshire Constituency)