Appendix 2: Progress on Climate Delivery Plans.

August 2023

1. Overview of Key Performance Indicators

The Climate Strategy Delivery Plan (2022-2024) and the Carbon Neutral Council Plan (2022-2024) are monitored by reporting on specific actions and milestones that contribute to delivery of the Climate Strategy (2022-2027), as well as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are listed at the end of each plan.

In addition to the indicators listed we have now defined targets for most of the indicators in the delivery plans. These reflect the most ambitious scenario shown in the 'Pathways to carbon neutral' reports completed by Anthesis consultants in 2022.

As stated in the Climate Strategy Delivery Plan, the list of KPIs will be kept under review and developed over time. Indeed it has been necessary to review some of the indicators due to availability of data.

Few of the county-wide measures (marked with an asterisk) are within the control of Wiltshire Council; most depend mainly on others. However, we feel it is important to keep reporting all metrics as they show how the county as a whole is progressing towards net zero, and can form a basis for work with and by organisations operating within Wiltshire.

We have changed the baseline for county-wide emissions to 2020, to mirror the pathway to carbon neutral mapped out by consultants Anthesis in 2022. From 2020 we are also able to track not just carbon dioxide (CO_2) but the additional greenhouse gases methane (CH_4) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), as data for these is now included in the national data set provided by government (DESNZ, formerly BEIS data). These three greenhouse gases account for 97% of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK. Wiltshire-wide emissions data comes from the UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas statistics (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero).

Because this is the first time we are reporting on some of these KPIs, data is not available for previous years. In these cases we will use the current year as a baseline and look at the trends going forward.

Importantly, the KPIs show that the council is currently on track to be carbon neutral by 2030 in relation to the council's direct emissions (Scope 1 and 2), returning to a decreasing trend, despite a post-pandemic increase in emissions last financial year. Please see the council's annual greenhouse gas emissions report for more information. County-wide we saw the same post-pandemic increase, however due to the national emissions inventory reporting intervals we do not yet have data to show whether Wiltshire's emissions have also decreased, though this is expected.
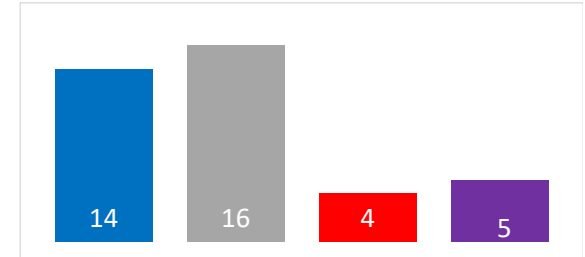
The following section sets out the key performance indicators in table form.

Table 1. Wiltshire Council Climate KPI Scorecard - 2022/23

Of the 39 indicators on this scorecard 13 (33%) were ranked as positive and 20 were ranked as stable or no data.

Arrows show the direction of travel in the most recent reporting period.
Blue is an improving change, red a worsening change. Grey is postive, but limited or not quite on target. Purple shows data not available yet.

Red rext indicates a change or addition since the Delivery Plans were published in Oct 2022

	14	16	4	5

Measure description	Target	Previous two quarters or years		Latest position	Latest report	Frequency	Direction of Travel	Trend	Comment
Carbon Neutral Council Plan									
C1. * Wiltshire Council's carbon footprint, (Annual GHG return t CO2e)	3750t for 2022/23 (overall target carbon neutral by 2030)	4401	5275	**3568**	Mar-23	Annual	⬇		Despite the rebound in emissions due to post-lockdown activity in 2021/22 we are now back on track for our emissions reduction pathway. The targets have been set to be in line with the pathway to carbon neutral (Anthesis report 2022). **See Figures 1 and 2.**
C2. Carbon intensity of pension funds investments, as reported in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (Weighted Average Carbon Intensity across WPF portfolios in tCO2e / m£)	Decreasing. Carbon neutral by 2050	153	144	**191**	Dec-21	Annual	⬆	Long term data not available	Wiltshire Pension Fund reports annually and tracks carbon intensity. Recent increase is due to a move to two new portfolios which are initially higher carbon intensity but will support transition to low carbon economy over time.
C4. * Number of EV charge points at council sites	20% annual increase year on year	76	76	**90**	Aug-23	Annual	⬆	Long term data not available	The council has been replacing and adding new chargepoints at council sites. This has resulted in an 18.5% increase, which brings us close to target.
C5. * Renewable energy generated on the council estate (kWh)	Council to be as self-sufficient as possible in terms of electricity consumption and generation	450,135	550,000	**1,745,060**	Mar-23	Annual	⬆		The council has increased renewables generation on its sites (primarily through rooftop PV and heat pumps), to decrease costs and emissions. We produced 9.7% of the electricity we consumed in 2022/23. **For more info see Figure 3.**
C7. * Tonnes CO$_2$e saved through energy efficiency and renewable energy projects on the council estate	TBD	-74	-330	**955**	Mar-23	Annual	⬇		This indicator tracks the carbon saved through the council's Property Carbon Reduction Programme. Significant emissions and cost savings are being made, and keeping the council on its carbon reduction pathway.

Measure description	Target	Previous two quarters or years		Latest position	Latest report	Frequency	Direction of Travel	Trend	Comment
C8. * Number of staff completing carbon literacy training	Bronze carbon literacy award by July 2023; Silver carbon literacy award by end 2025 (15% staff, 750, certified carbon literate)	N/A	N/A	**105**	Aug-23	Quarterly	→	Long term data not available	Training started Jul-22. Capacity and availability of staff to run the training, and new software being introduced to the council, could delay delivery. Target has been amended to be more realistic, based on experience since programme started.
C9a. * Energy consumption (kWh) of gas used in corporate buildings	TBD.	19,419,716	23,498,757	**18,203,879**	Aug-23	Annual	↓		Gas usage is decreasing with the drive to electrify heating of council buildings, whereby low carbon electricity from renewable energy can be used.
C9b. * Energy consumption (kWh) of electricity used in corporate buildings	TBD.	11,221,079	19,285,323	**18,930,706**	Aug-23	Annual	↓		Overall we should be aiming to decrease electricity demand. However, electricity use is likely to go up due to heating moving from gas and onto electricity. This shows the importance of remaining on a green electricity tariff with zero emissions.
Cross-cutting indicators									
X1. Total territorial GHG emissions for Wiltshire in kt CO$_2$e. Figures now include CH4, NO2 & CO2	2880kt for 2021; 2550kt for 2022	3367	2961	**3226**	2021	Yearly with 2 year time lag	→		The long-term trend of the county's emissions (X1), and the component elements (X2, X3 and X4), is that GHG emissions are decreasing. However, the most recent data for emissions until end of 2021 shows the rebound effect as the county recovered from Covid related lockdowns. 2019 is a more meaningful comparator than 2020.
X2. Total transport GHG emissions for Wiltshire in kt CO$_2$e (territorial). Figures now include CH4, NO2 & CO2	1054kt for 2021; 933 kt for 2022 (based on transport emissions as % of total)	1,317	1055	**1180**	2021	Yearly with 2 year time lag	→		Going forward we will adjust the baseline to 2020 and introduce interim targets, which reflect the Anthesis pathway to carbon neutrality. Additional greenhouse gases are included in the new national data set from 2020, whereas previously only carbon dioxide was reported. **Please see Figures 4 and 5.**
X3. Total homes GHG emissions for Wiltshire in kt CO$_2$e (territorial). Figures now include CH4, NO2 & CO2	643 kt for 2021; 569 kt for 2022 (based on homes emissions as % of total)	716	698	**720**	2021	Yearly with 2 year time lag	→		Targets mirror the Pathways to Carbon Neutral 'high ambition' curve.

Measure description	Target	Previous two quarters or years		Latest position	Latest report	Frequency	Direction of Travel	Trend	Comment
X4. Total **Industry, commercial and agriculture** GHG emissions for Wiltshire in kt CO_2e **(territorial).** Figures now include CH4, NO2 & CO2	1190 kt in 2021; 1054 kt for 2022 (based on emissions as % of total)	1,350	1259	**1333**	2021	Yearly with 2 year time lag			
X8. **Website and social media engagement in response to climate campaigns (Total click-throughs on climate-related posts)**	Consistent level of engagement in relation to posts and press releases	N/A	2,500	**2,401clicks**	Mar-23	Yearly		Long term trend data not available	Social media campaign was carried out during 2021-22 (#WiltsCanDoThis) and data shows this was successful. The most popular posts were related to composting, and home energy efficiency measures including Solar Together. #LetsSortIt campaign started in Feb 2023 to help improve recycling and has been very successful. Climate-specific messaging will be re-invigorated to provide constant ideas, info and support.
Reach (reflects times a post is read)		N/A	149.8k	**115.5k**	Mar-23				
Engagement rate (reactions to a post in relation to views)		N/A	1.36%	**1.28%**	Mar-23				

				Transport Delivery Theme					

Measure description	Target	Previous two quarters or years		Latest position	Latest report	Frequency	Direction of Travel	Trend	Comment
T1. Number of passenger trips on both the commercial and supported bus network	7,905,000 (trips per annum, by Q4 22/23)	N/A	6,490,975	**7,354,680**	Mar-23	Yearly		Long term trend data not available	Bus trips are increasing, in line with national trends.
T2. Air quality: number of annual exceedance of NO2 (nitrogen dioxide) over 40 µg/m3 target in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	No exceedances (NO2 remains below 40 µg/m3) and aiming to revoke AQMAs	3	5	**2**	Dec-22	Yearly		Long term trend data not available	DEFRA require 3 years data 10% below the 40ug/m3 objective or 5 years below the objective, in order to revoke an air quality management area. Emerging Air Quality supplementary planning document (SPD) will help to manage pollution, particularly from traffic.
T3. Total number of EV charge point locations in Wiltshire (all publicly available charging points including those owned by the council)	Increasing in line with SW average (48 per 100,000 population for April 2023);	147 total; 29 per 100,000	179 total; 36 per 100,000	**210 total; 41 per 100,000**	Apr-23	Yearly			The number is increasing, however the previous good progress is falling behind South West benchmark. During 2023, the council's EV charging infrastructure plan will lead to 70 new chargepoints. **For more information see Figure 6**
T4. * Cycle Training: Number of children and adults trained through Bikeability	TBD	1047 (COVID)	3251	**3195**	Aug-23	Yearly		Long term trend data not available	Government encourages us to increase to 80% of school children participating in Bikeability in 2023/24. In 2022/23 we achieved 55% of Y6 and capacity will be an issue.

Measure description	Target	Previous two quarters or years		Latest position	Latest report	Frequency	Direction of Travel	Trend	Comment
T5. * Local Cycling and Walking Plans (LCWIPs) produced (cumulative total)	16 produced by 2025	N/A	2	**5**	Aug-23	Yearly	⬆	Long term trend data not available	The latest three LCWIPs have been out for consultation and responses are being considered. All LCWIPS can be viewed online.

Homes and the Built Environment Delivery Theme									
B1. Number of households contacting the Warm and Safe service	Proposed target: To continue to offer a service to low income households on saving energy and money. Numbers are for information only, to show interest and need for the service.	1510	2191	**2146**	Mar-23	Yearly	➡	Long term trend data not available	We are aiming to continue to offer a service to low income households on saving energy and money. Since 2020 the Warm and Safe service has helped 5847 households with their queries on energy efficiency and bills.
B2. * Council homes retrofitted for energy efficiency/renewable energy (cumulative total)	500 homes per year. 10 year programme to retrofit all council homes to EPC B by 2030	N/A	57 (at Feb 22 update)	**90**	Oct-22	Annual	⬆	Long term trend data not available	The programme has experienced contractual issues and reduced staff capacity, with main maintenance contracts being re-tendered. Despite no full house retrofits being delivered in recent months, the programme has continued to deliver measures such as insultation, heating / hot water and PV, which will stand us in good stead to progress towards our target . The milestone / target of 500 homes per year will need to be reviewed in light of delivery rate to date.
B3. * Number of new zero carbon council homes delivered	296 by 2025/26	N/A	N/A	**Construction scheduled, but none completed to date**	Aug-23	Annual	➡	Long term trend data not available	In addition to 296 planned zero carbon homes, further council homes are being built and acquired from the market. All new build council homes will be at least EPC B. Where the council has control, the aim is for council homes to be designed as zero carbon in operation.
B4. EPCs certificates rated A to C / all EPCs registered that year (rolling 3 year average) for all dwellings in Wiltshire (%)	Increasing, and above SW benchmark (48%)	48 (2018-2021)	49 (2019-2022)	**52 (2020-2023)**	Mar-22	Yearly	⬆		We use a three year rolling average to show a longer term trend, as EPC ratings can fluctuate over the shorter term. The increasing percentage of EPCs rated A, B & C show the trend that energy efficiency is increasing. The target for Energy Performance Certificates at levels A-C increases over time in line with the South West benchmark at any snapshot in time. This year the South West is at 48%. **See Figure 7.**

Measure description	Target	Previous two quarters or years		Latest position	Latest report	Frequency	Direction of Travel	Trend	Comment
B5a: Energy efficiency of new dwellings: EPC B and above in Wiltshire. (% total EPCs registered that year)	Increasing, and above SW benchmark (84%)	90	88	**88**	Mar-22	Yearly			New dwellings are likely to be EPC B and above, due to the requirements of building regulations.
B5b: Space heating demand for new homes in Wiltshire per dwelling (kWh/m2/year)	Decreasing, and below SW benchmark (92)	89	92	**91**	Mar-22	Yearly			A comparison of this indicator for new dwellings, with B6b for existing dwellings, shows the significant improvement in new dwellings in relation to the lower amount of energy needed to heat them. **See Figure 10.**
B6a: Energy efficiency of existing dwellings: EPC C and above in Wiltshire. (% of total EPCs registered that year)	Increasing, and above SW benchmark (45%)	40	43	**48**	Mar-22	Yearly			Improving trend, and in line with the South West average. **See Figure 9 for more info.**
B6b: Space heating demand for existing homes in Wiltshire per dwelling (kWh/m2/year)	Decreasing, and below SW benchmark (254)	264	270	**249**	Mar-22	Yearly			A small decrease in the energy needed to heat existing homes may show that energy efficiency measures are being retrofitted. However, this data is not for all homes, only for those that have an EPC. **See Figure 10.**

Measure description	Target	Previous two quarters or years		Latest position	Latest report	Frequency	Direction of Travel	Trend	Comment
Natural Environment, Food and Farming Delivery Theme									
NE1: Tree canopy cover as a percentage of total land area of Wiltshire: Trees within woodland (%) and Trees outside woodland (TOW) (%)	Increase total tree cover from 14% to 17% by 2045	N/A	N/A	**14% (9%Woodland; 5% TOW)**	2019 (baseline)	Yearly	N/A	Long term trend data not available	National tree coverage target has been set through the Environment Act. This is a long term target so data will not be available regularly. Instead the council will monitor trees and hectares planted – indicator NE2 has been added to track this.
NE2: Hectares of trees planted in Wiltshire. (Includes woodland (0.5ha or more); trees outside woodland (individual trees or areas <0.5ha; hedgerows)	Plant 422ha or 675,000 trees per year on average in the period 2022-2045. 111 Ha during winter season 2023/24. 222 Ha during winter season 2024/25	N/A	N/A	**0 recorded to date**	Aug-23	Yearly	Not yet monitored	Long term data not available	GAPS team will be tracking hectares of planting, hedgerows, and individual trees. Data not yet available. Team has been set up, recruiting Tree Wardens and setting up monitoring system.
Energy Delivery Theme									
E1a: Renewable energy capacity in Wiltshire (MW): installed capacity	Minimum 978MW by 2027, 1197 by 2030 (from Anthesis pathways report)	578	579	**583**	Dec-21	Yearly with 2 year time lag			Renewable energy is steadily increasing, with at least 583 MW installed capacity. Additional capacity is in the pipeline, which we can see from the planning applications data, however sometimes these are not built for a long time. **See Figure 11 for more info**
E1b: Renewable energy capacity in Wiltshire: capacity with planning permissions (appeal granted, Planning permission granted or Under Construction) (MW elec – snapshot at time of report)	For information only	N/A	N/A	**662**	Aug-23	Yearly snapshot	No target - for info only	Long term data not available	
E1c: Renewable energy capacity: awaiting planning determination (MW – snapshot at time of report)	For information only	N/A	N/A	**367**	Aug-23	Yearly snapshot	No target - for info only	Long term data not available	

| Measure description	Target	Previous two quarters or years		Latest position	Latest report	Frequency	Direction of Travel	Trend	Comment
E2. Annual renewable energy generation - Wiltshire (MWh)	For information only	608,745	620,216	**573,248**	Dec-21	Yearly with 2 year time lag	⬇	◡	Total renewable generation in 2020 contributed 31% of our electricity consumption, and 6% of our total energy consumption. **See Figure 12 for more info**
E3. Number of solar panel, battery and EV charger installations through the Solar Together scheme	750 installations per scheme	N/A	N/A	**Total 705 households. 631 solar; 74 battery; 99 EV chargepoints**	Aug-23	only reported when there is an active scheme	✓	N/A	Solar Together Scheme 1 complete and achieved over 700 installations, almost hitting our target of 750 installations. Estimated carbon reduction of over 18,500 tonnes of over 25 years. For more information see **Appendix 3**.

Measure description	Target	Previous two quarters or years		Latest position	Latest report	Frequency	Direction of Travel	Trend	Comment
Green Economy Delivery Theme									
G1. Emissions from Wiltshire Council's key suppliers in CO2e	Target not yet defined								Data not yet available, however the council is working with key suppliers who have a baseline and will be reporting carbon intensity of their contracts.
Resources and Waste Delivery Theme									
R1. Amount of household waste (kg of waste produced per household)	880kg at end of March 2024 (Q4)	966.9	970.6	**915.6**	Mar-23	Annual	⬇		The long term trend is that household waste has been reducing in Wiltshire since 2017.
R2a. Proportion of household waste managed, by destination: Recycled or composted (%) ('recycling rate')	45% or above	42.3	42.2	**40**		Annual	⬇		The recycling rate is decreasing, and in contrast more waste is being processed through energy from waste (landfill diversion) while landfill stays roughly level but above the desired target. The 'Let's sort it' campaign has been raising awareness about sorting recyclables and reducing contamination in order to increase recycling rates.
R2b. Proportion of household waste managed by: Landfill diversion (%)	Above 42%	41.5	39.1	**44.4**		Annual	⬆		
R2c. Proportion of household waste managed by: Landfill (%)	Below 13%	16.3	18.7	**15.6**		Annual	⬇		
R3. Impact of waste management services on GHG emissions (carbon and methane emissions from waste management services, including fleet in t CO2e)	TBD. Currently establishing baseline and monitoring.								A great deal of analysis has been done to establish a baseline. Analysis is ongoing to understand emissions from the entire process of household waste management and define the indicator and target. Emissions from household waste management services do not neatly fit into the council's Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and are therefore best tracked separately.

2. Further information on key trends

2.1 Carbon neutral council.

This indicator tracks greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the council's operations. The target of carbon neutral relates to Scopes 1 and 2 only, which are the direct emissions. For more information and a breakdown of what is included please see the Annual GHG Emissions Report.

The target for the council's emissions to be 3750 tonnes CO_2e by 2022/23 has been achieved and puts us back on track in relation to our pathway to carbon neutral, as assessed in 2022 by consultants Anthesis.

Greenhouse gas emissions - total scopes 1&2, (tCO₂e)

— Anthesis stretch pathway
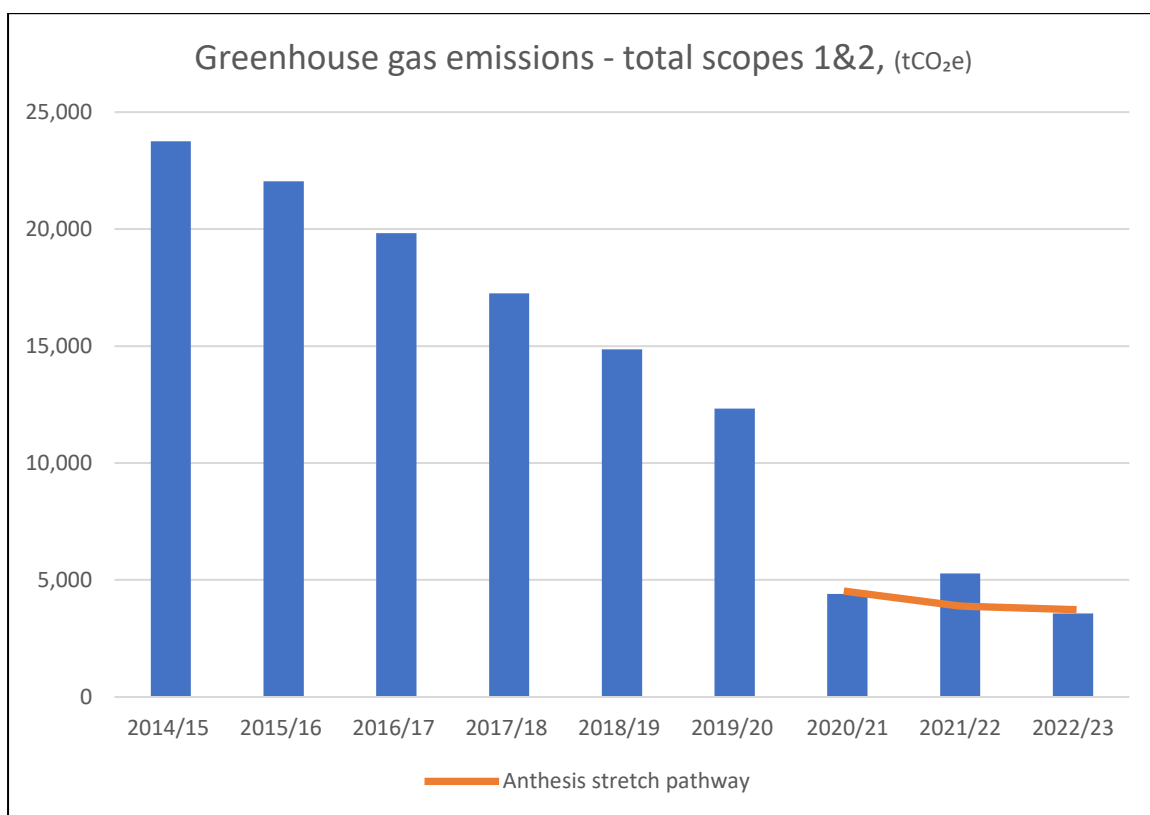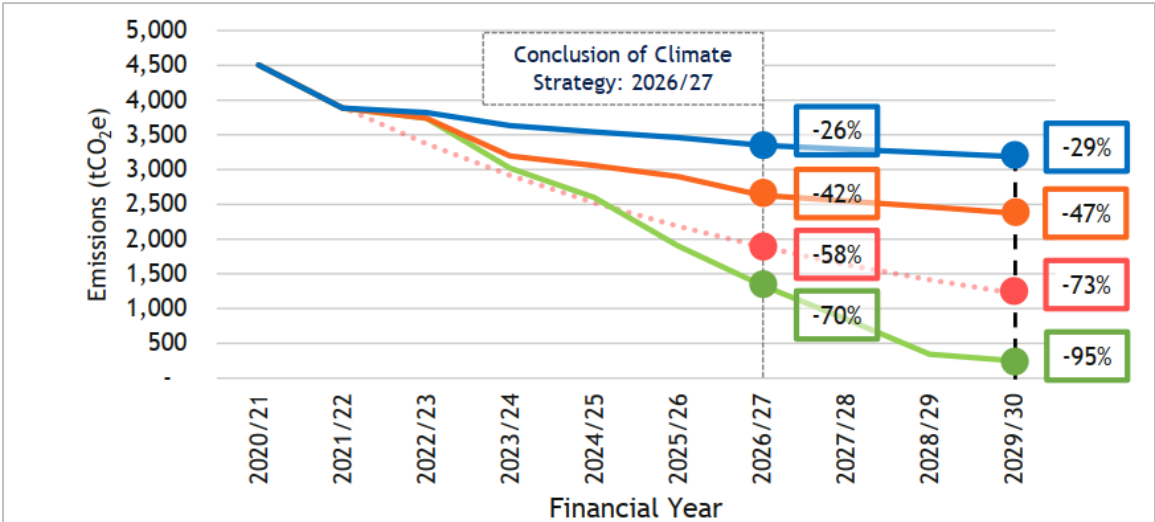
Figure 1. C1 – Wiltshire Council emissions

Figure b: Emissions reduction pathways for Wiltshire council

Business-as-usual (BAU): Buildings: Assumes the council delivers only projects that are currently in delivery stages (as at the end of 2022) or have been completed since the 2020/21 baseline. **Transport:** Assumes the council replaces all "smaller" vehicles with electric vehicles (EV).

Pipeline: Buildings: Assumes the council delivers projects that are currently in delivery as well as those that are in planning, fundraising and application stages. **Transport:** Assumes the council replaces all "small" and "medium" vehicles with EV, with HGVs on biofuels.

Stretch: Buildings: Assumes the council successfully delivers all pipeline projects as well as the longlist of potential projects identified in Phase 1 of the Corporate Carbon Reduction Programme and additional behaviour change and heating technology retrofits. **Transport:** Assumes all vehicles replaced by EV.

Paris-aligned carbon budget: Annual reduction rate for area-wide carbon budget, applied to council's own emissions.

Figure 2. Pathways to carbon neutral for Wiltshire Council.

2.2 Renewable Energy

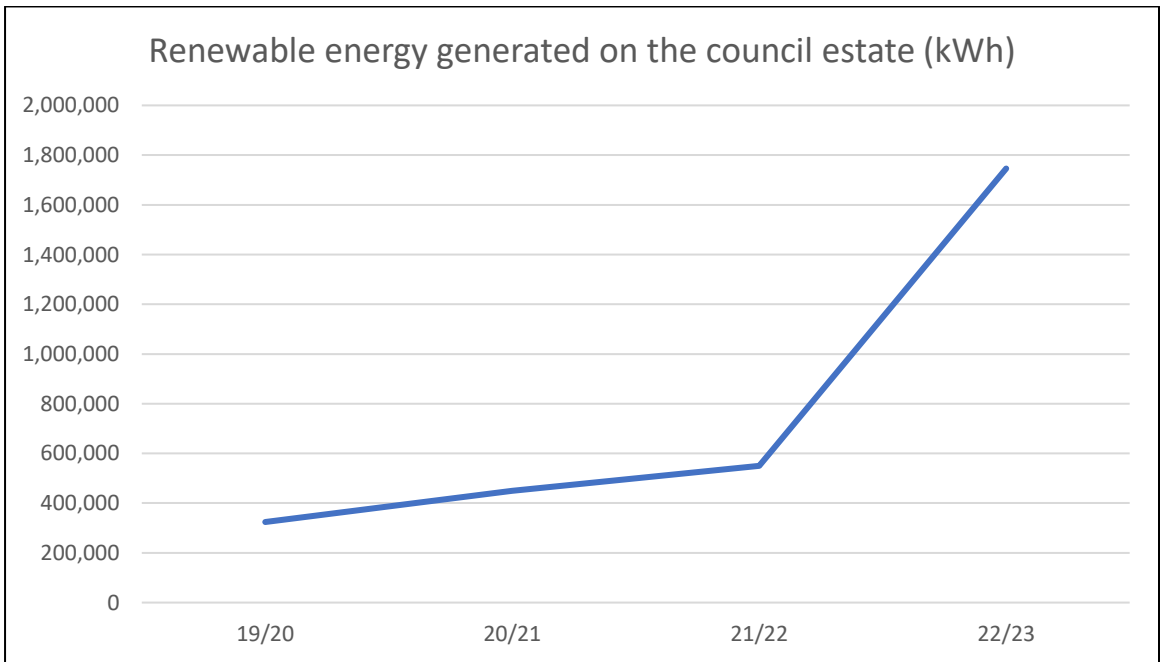Renewable energy generated on the council estate (kWh)

Figure 3. C5 - Renewable energy generated on the council estate

The council has worked hard to increase renewables generation on its sites (primarily through rooftop PV and heat pumps), to decrease costs and emissions

Total electricity consumption by the council was 18,203,879 kWh in 2022-23, so we produced 9.7% of the electricity we consumed. The electricity that we buy is from renewables so is counted as zero carbon emissions
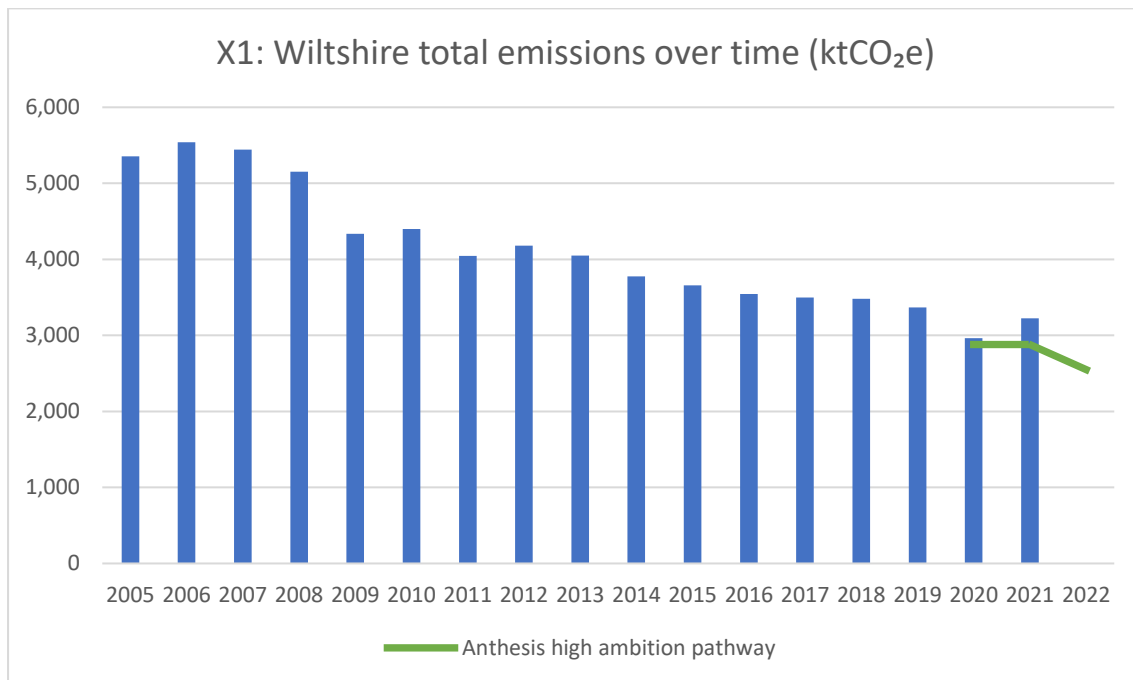
2.3 Wiltshire emissions.

X1: Wiltshire total emissions over time (ktCO$_2$e)

— Anthesis high ambition pathway

Figure 4. Graph of Wiltshire emissions

Figure b: Possible percentage reductions in emissions for Wiltshire along the pathways compared to 2019 levels. Red dotted line indicates Paris Agreement aligned reductions.
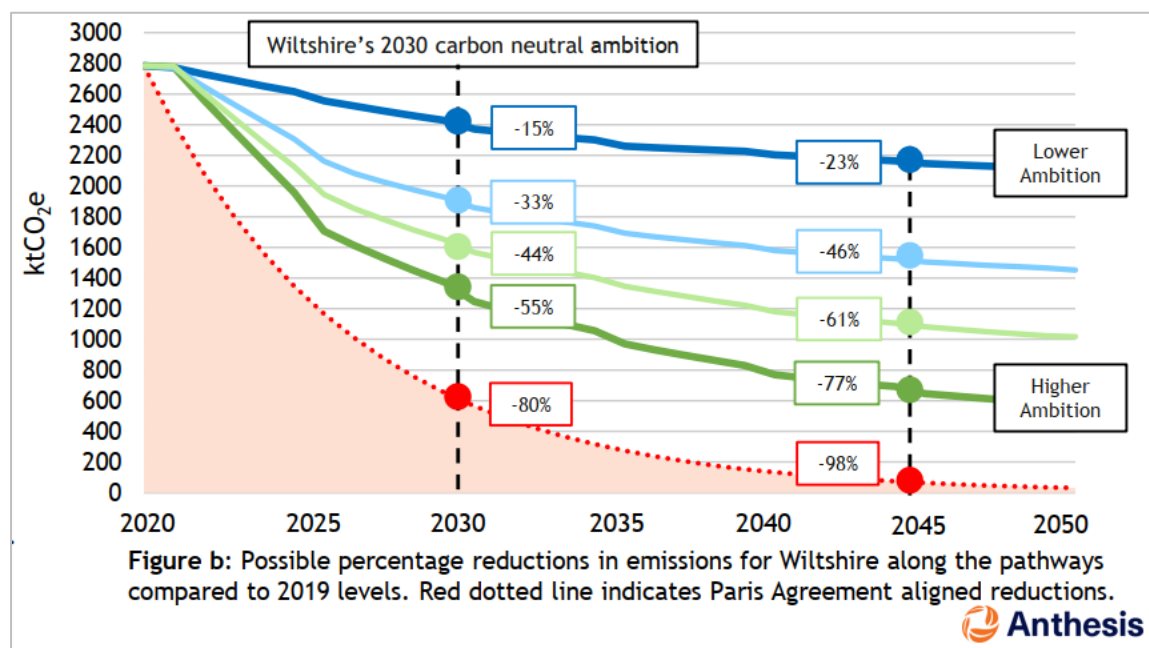
Figure 5. Graph showing various pathways towards carbon neutral.

Figure 4 shows Wiltshire's actual emissions alongside the 'high ambition' pathway to carbon neutral. Figure 5 shows all the pathways that were modelled by consultants Anthesis in 2022. The county emissions data is only available up to 2021 and shows a recent rise in emissions despite a positive longer-term trend. Between 2020 and 2021, greenhouse gas emissions increased in 358 out of the 374 local authorities in the UK (96%). This is consistent with the increase in overall UK emissions in 2021, which increased by 5% largely due to COVID-19 restrictions easing and colder temperatures increasing the use of heating in buildings.

The data will next be reported in June 2024 for the calendar year 2022, which will show whether emissions have decreased to bring Wiltshire back on track towards being carbon neutral.

2.4 Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
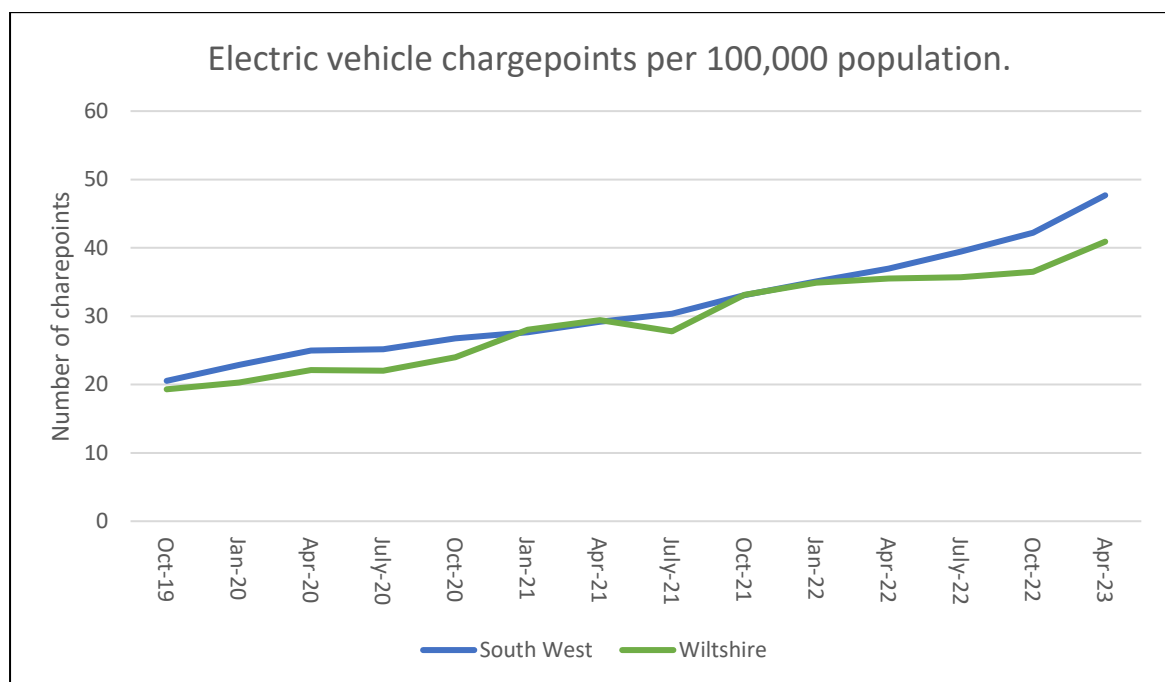
Figure 6. Public EV chargepoints

Public electric vehicle chargepoint numbers have continued to increase due to the Wiltshire Council's Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Plan, though starting to drop behind the South West benchmark in 2022

Since the last data release in April 2023, the council has been installing and replacing chargepoints which will increase the total by 70 chargepoints. Please see paragraph 39 of main report for more information.

2.5 Solar Together

The Solar Together programme resulted in 705 solar panel installations, and 99 EV chargepoints at private homes across all areas of Wiltshire. The target was 750 solar installations, which was not quite achieved, however this was the first scheme of its kind in

Wiltshire and it was difficult to predict the outcome. For more information about the scheme please see Appendix 3.

2.6 Energy efficiency of homes in Wiltshire

Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) are a proxy indicator for energy efficiency. They are not a perfect indicator as some homes could be highly rated (A) and still have high energy usage to heat the home. The data set also tracks 'space heating demand' which shows how much energy it takes to heat the property (kWh / m^2).

The EPC dataset provides the total number of EPC lodgements during the time period, and indicators B4, B5a and B6a show the proportion of those lodgements that are a certain EPC rating.

The EPC register does not hold data for every domestic and non-domestic building or every building occupied by public authorities in England and Wales. Buildings only require an EPC when sold, let or constructed. Some homeowners will have an EPC done to show that they qualify for a certain grant. The recent government grants that have been targeted at retrofitting homes with the lowest energy efficiency may mean that those homes are more likely to have had an EPC assessment done, which would skew the proportion towards lower ratings (D and below).

Due to the reasons explained, EPC data can fluctuate, so KPI B4 uses a rolling three-year average in order to show a longer-term trend.
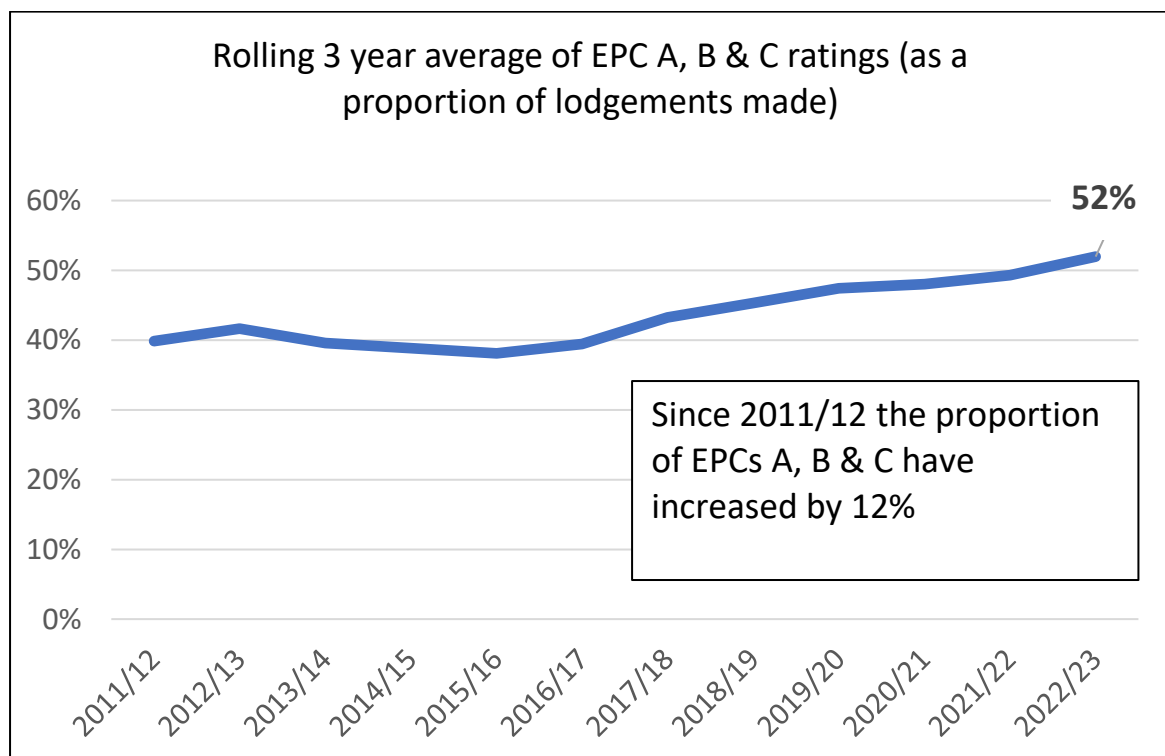

Figure 7. B4 – Proportion of EPC lodgements that are A,B and C rated.
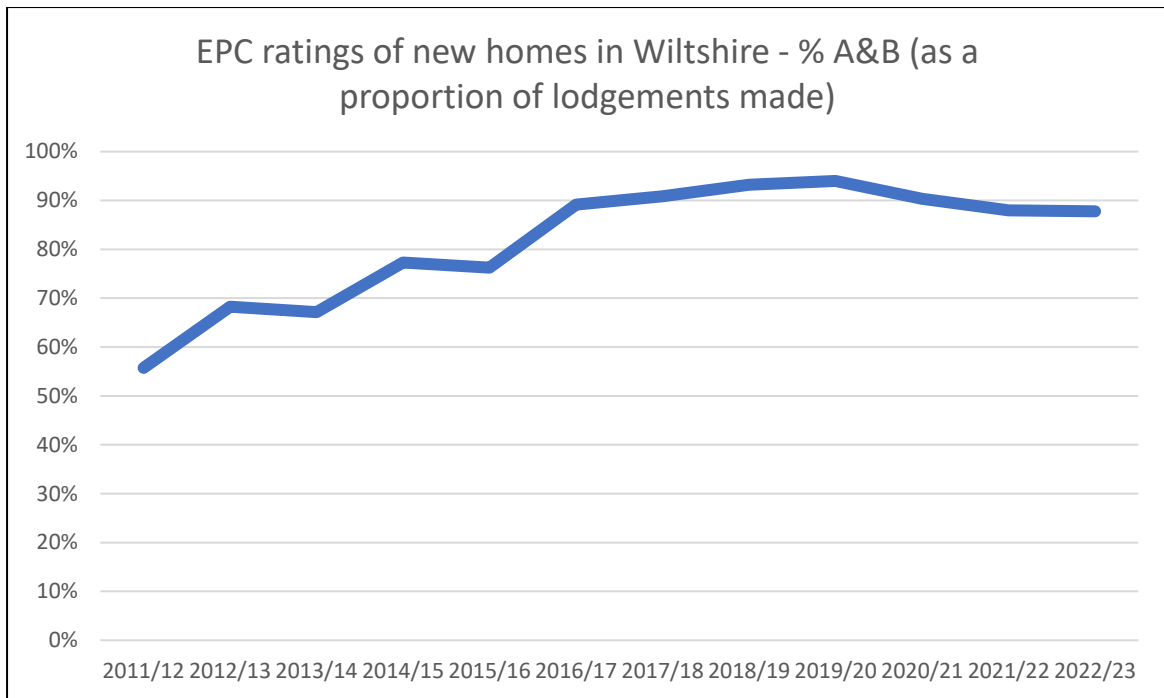
Figure 8. B5a - EPC ratings of new homes - % of EPCs registered annually that are A & B

Current building regulation requirements are likely to mean that a new build should be at least EPC B, so we have tracked performance through this indicator. This shows new builds are achieving a relatively consistent high percentage (above 80%) at EPC A or B. This indicator reflects the issue that EPCs can go up and down, as it is the percentage of EPCs that are registered in any given year.
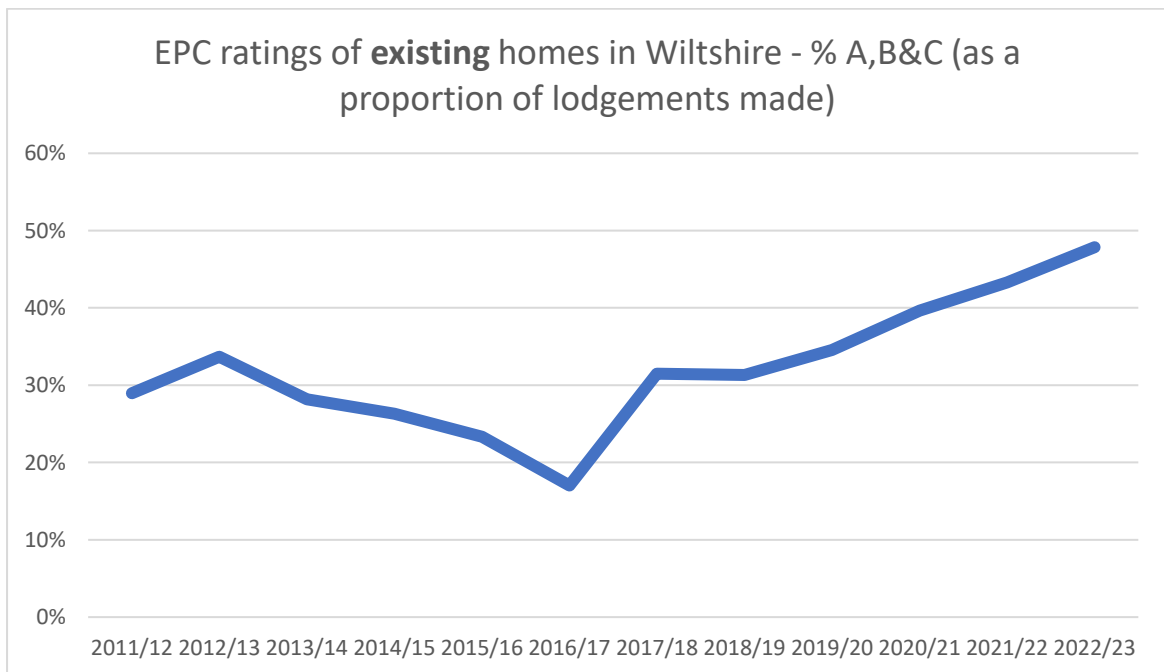
Figure 9. B6a - EPC ratings of existing homes. % of EPCs registered annually that are A, B & C

This indicator looks at existing homes and it is noticeable that the % of higher rated EPCs is much lower than those for existing homes, reinforcing that the focus should be on making

existing homes more energy efficient. The trend goes up and down but is gradually increasing.

Space Heating Demand (average kWh/m^2 per dwelling, pa)
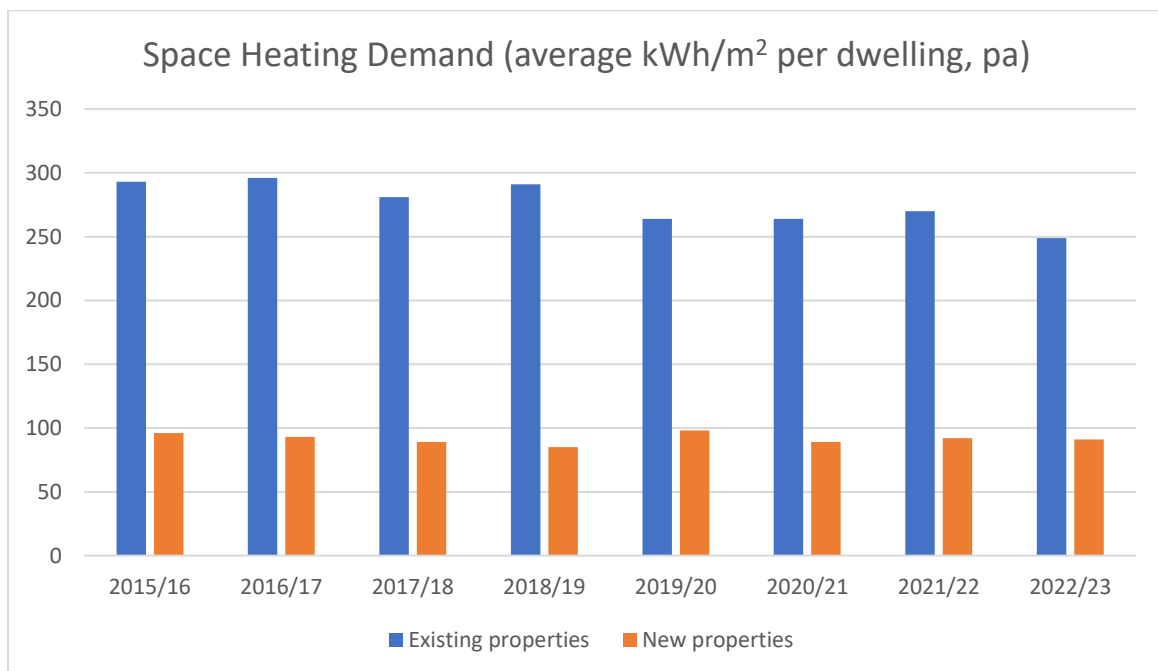
Figure 10. B5b and B6b: - Comparison between space heating demand for new and existing dwellings.

This graph shows clearly that new properties need significantly less energy to heat them than existing properties. While the council has made positive steps to ensure the draft Local Plan includes policies to require new development to be net zero carbon in operation, there is still a huge challenge to tackle the emissions from existing properties.
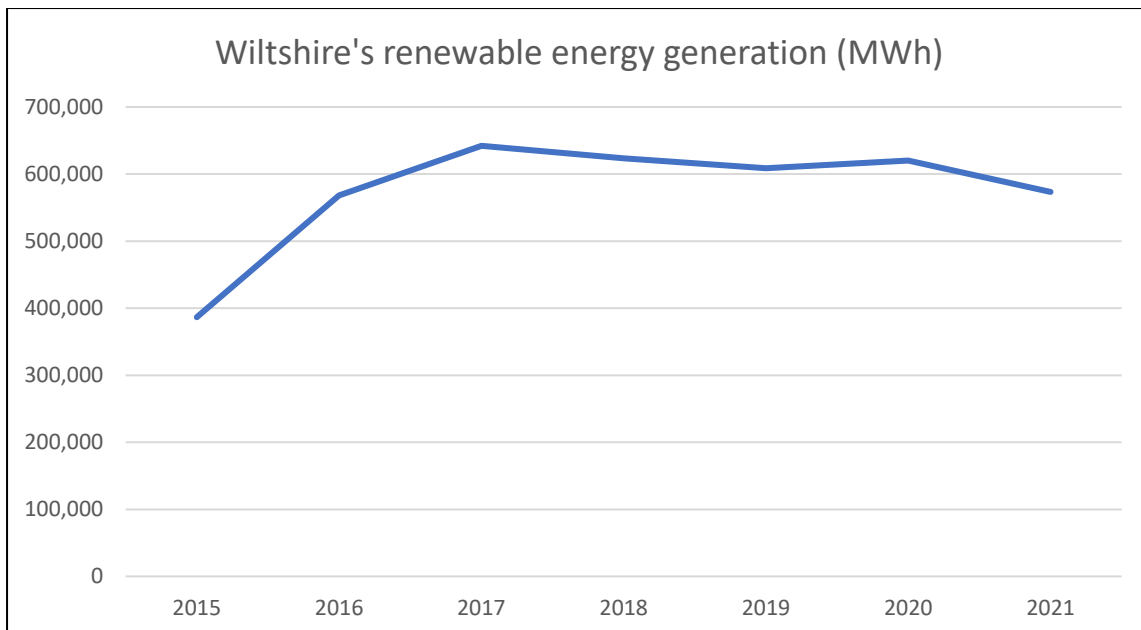
2.7 Renewable energy generation & capacity.

Indicator E1 'renewable energy capacity in Wiltshire' shows that we had 583 MW of installed capacity in 2021. Installed capacity (in MW) is the peak theoretical amount of energy that the installations could produce per hour. In reality, generation is lower and depends on factors such as weather. In the chart below, the 3 comparator local authorities that have higher levels of renewable capacity have significant output from wind turbines.
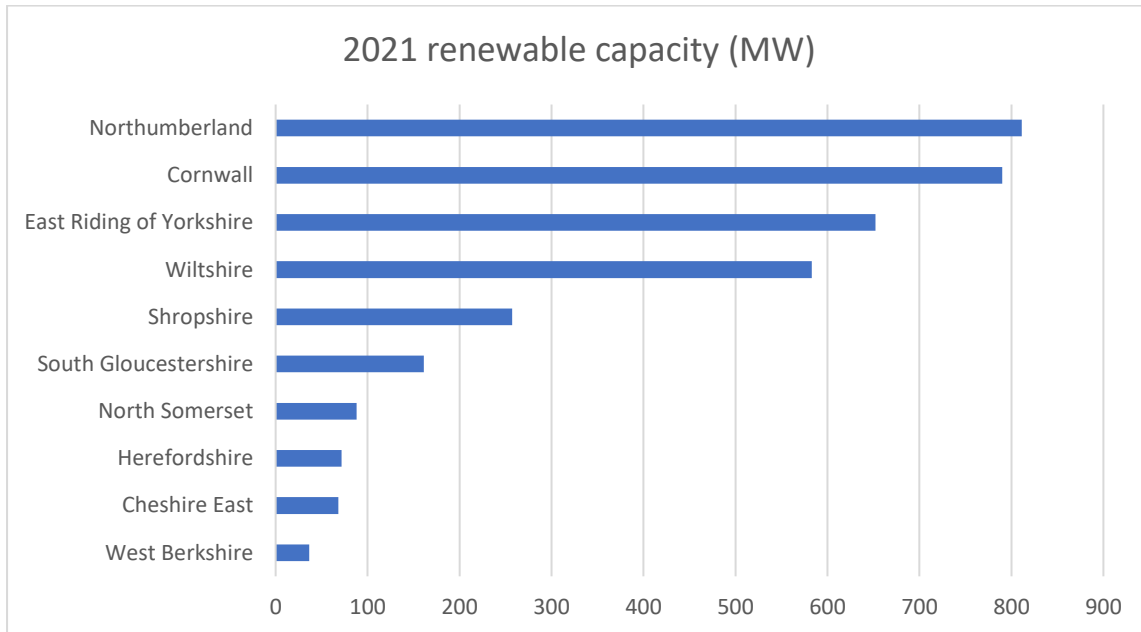
Figure 11. Renewable energy installed capacity in Wiltshire (KPI E1), in relation to comparator local authorities

Figure 12. E2 Renewable energy generation

There was a noticeable downturn in renewable energy generation in 2021. One factor could be weather, and our analysis shows that Cornwall also had a similar downturn, however it is

not possible for us to know the reason at the moment. To put renewable energy generation in context, in 2020 total renewable generation was 620,216 MWh and this contributed 31% of Wiltshire's electricity consumption, and 6% of total energy consumption.

3. Amended KPIs

In Table 1 above, text in red shows where KPIs have been amended. This is usually to clarify what is being tracked. Information about targets has also been added to most KPIs since they were first published in September 2022.

The KPIs X5, X6, X7, C3a and C3b all related to tracking the number of bids the council submits, those that were successful and how much funding they brought in. The council's Finance directorate tracks successful bid amounts and it is reported in the Financial Implications of the main Cabinet Report paragraph 97 rather than being included in this appendix. Unsuccessful bids are reported on in the main report.

Table 2: Funding-related KPIs now reported as part of the financial implications

X5. * Number of funding bids submitted (in support of Climate Strategy - county-wide objectives)
X6. Number of funding bids successful (in support of Climate Strategy objectives county-wide projects)
X7. Amount of external funding secured in support of Climate Strategy objectives
C3a.* Amount of external funding bid for (£) (relating to council emissions)
C3b. See below. Amount of funding secured (£) (relating to council emissions)