3.9 Environmentally-friendly lifestyles

3.9.1 Recycling

The Residents Survey gives an insight into satisfaction with doorstep/kerbside recycling. On average, 61.2% are satisfied. Figure 3.9-1 to Figure 3.9-4 shows how this varies by ward, age group, respondent type and household type.

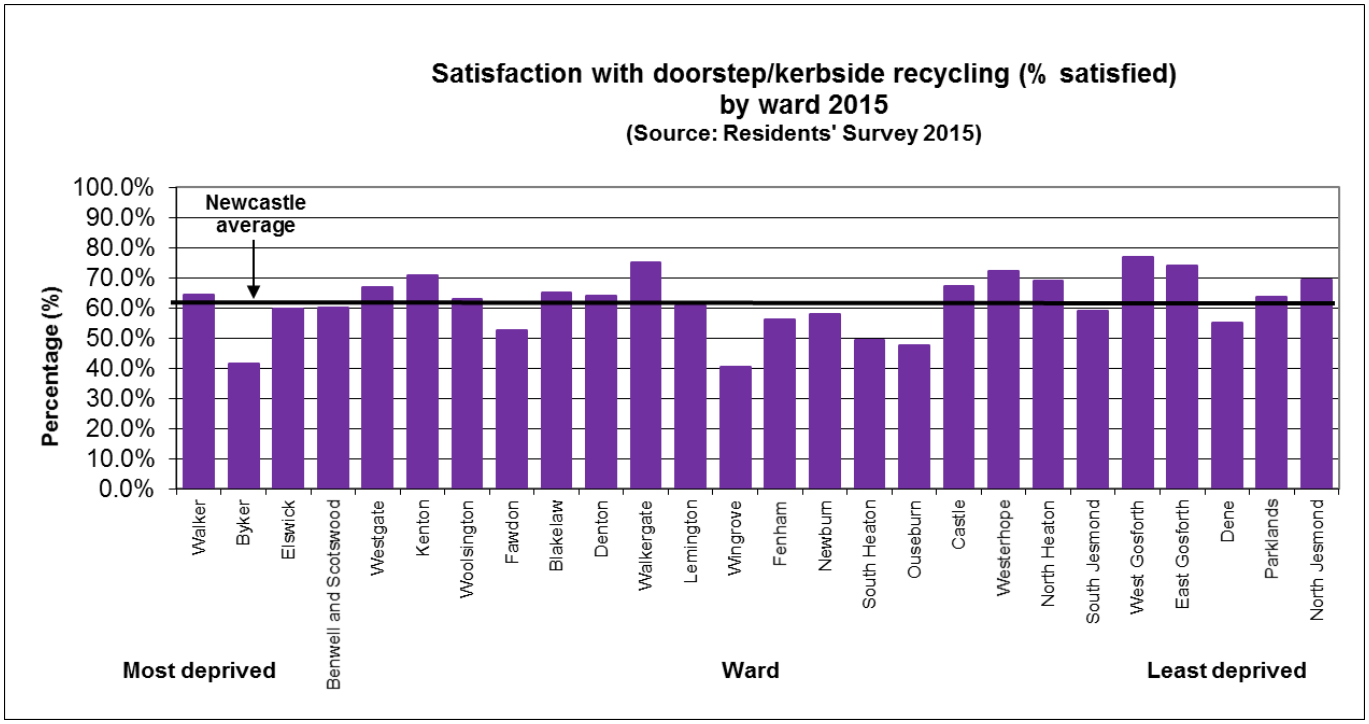

Figure 3.9-1: Satisfaction with doorstep/kerbside recycling by ward 2015

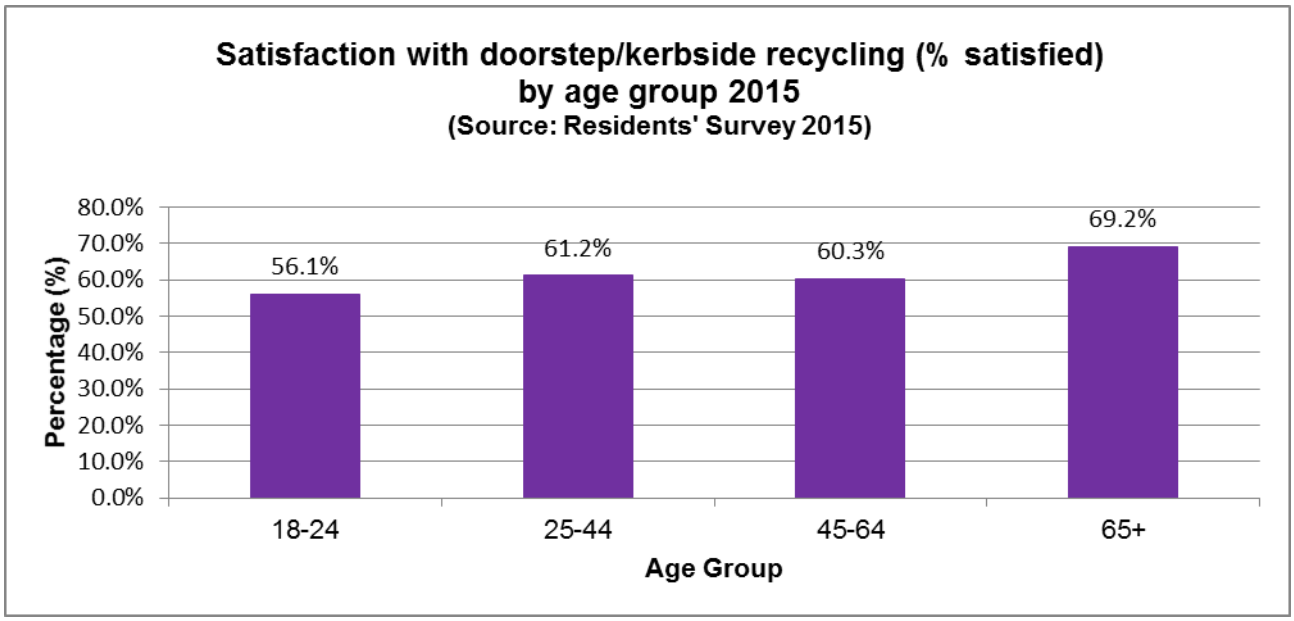

Figure 3.9-2: Satisfaction with doorstep/kerbside recycling by age group 2015

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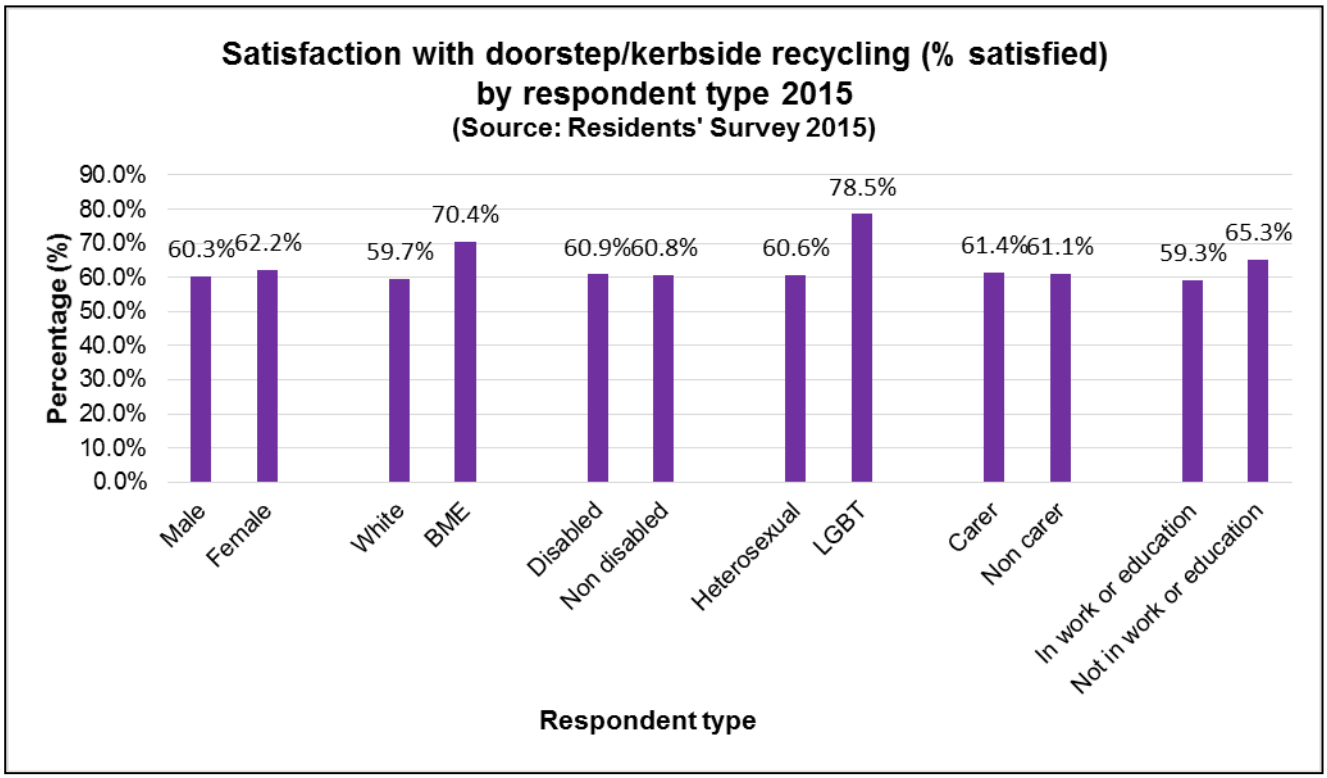

Figure 3.9-3: Satisfaction with doorstep/kerbside recycling by respondent type 2015

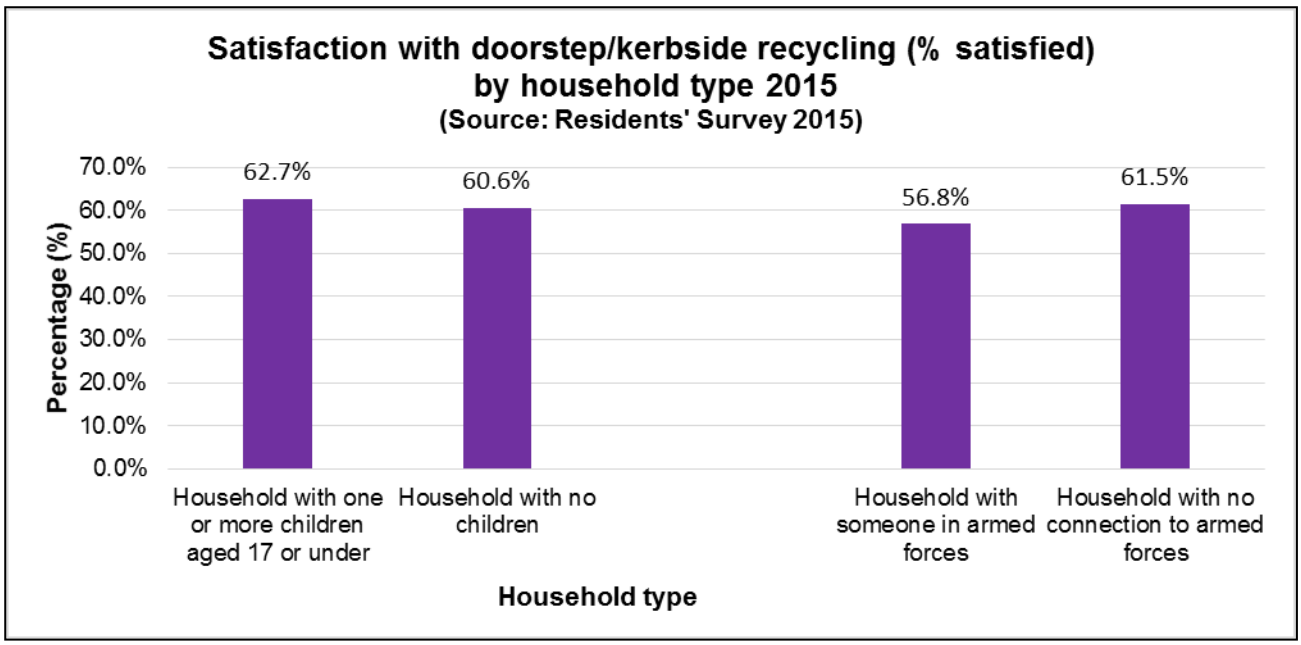

Figure 3.9-4: Satisfaction with doorstep/kerbside recycling by household type 2015

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The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 3.9-5 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 3.9-6 shows the difference at ward level. There is no discernible pattern in the wards that have increased or decreased

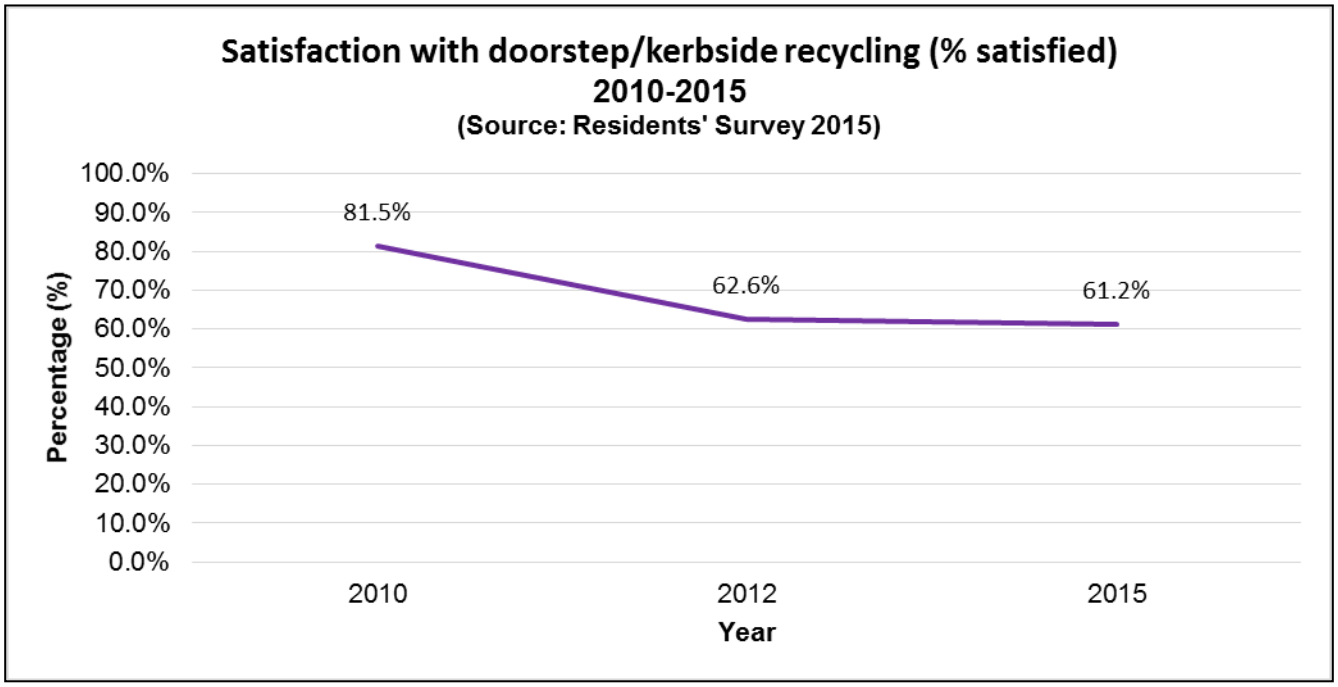

Figure 3.9-5: Satisfaction with doorstep/kerbside recycling citywide trend

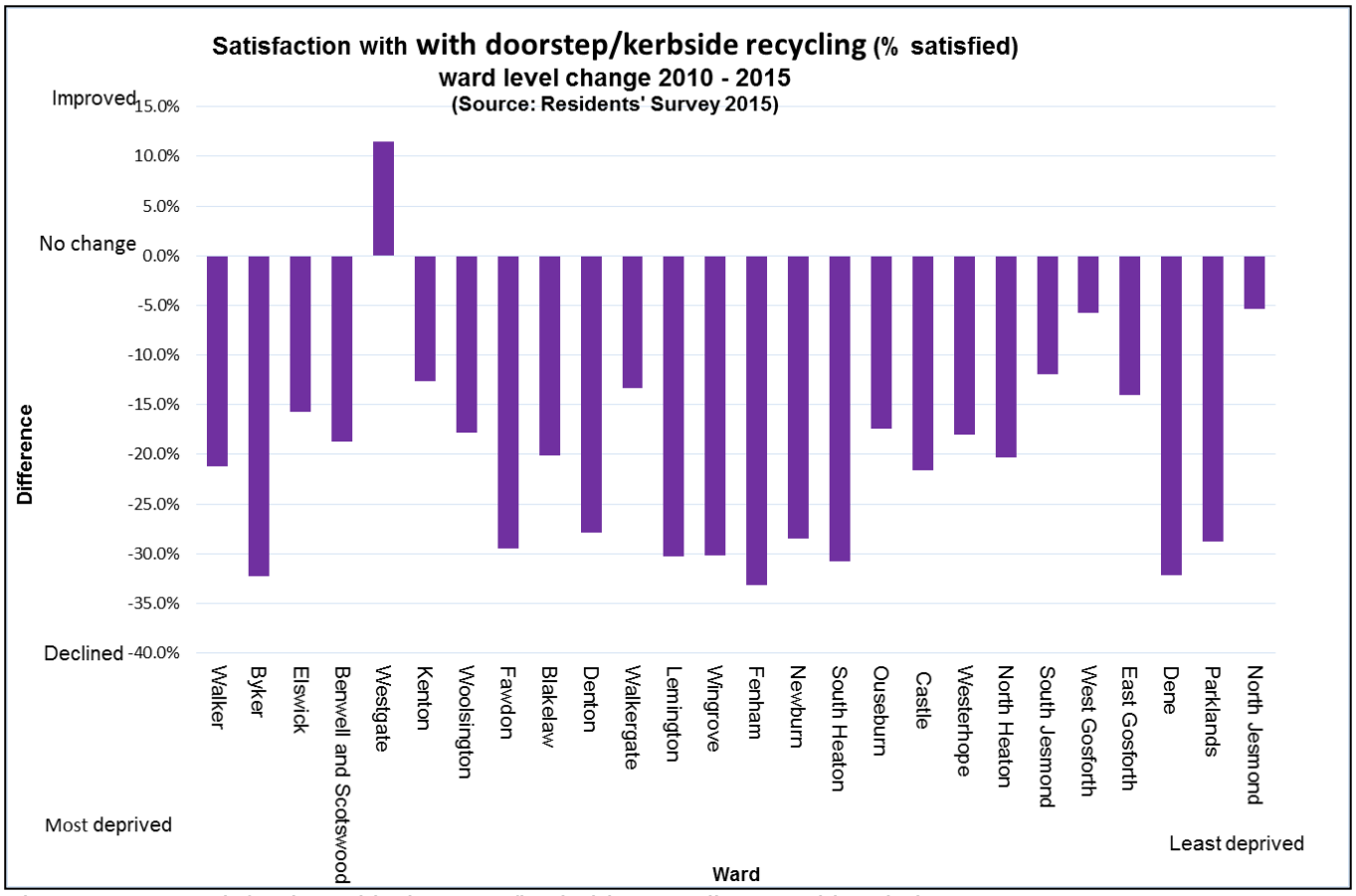

Figure 3.9-6: Satisfaction with doorstep/kerbside recycling ward level change

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The Residents Survey gives an insight into the use of local tips/recycling centres. On average, 53.7% used local tips/recycling centres within the last 6 months. Figure 3.9-7 to Figure 3.9-10 shows how this varies by ward, age group, respondent type and household type.

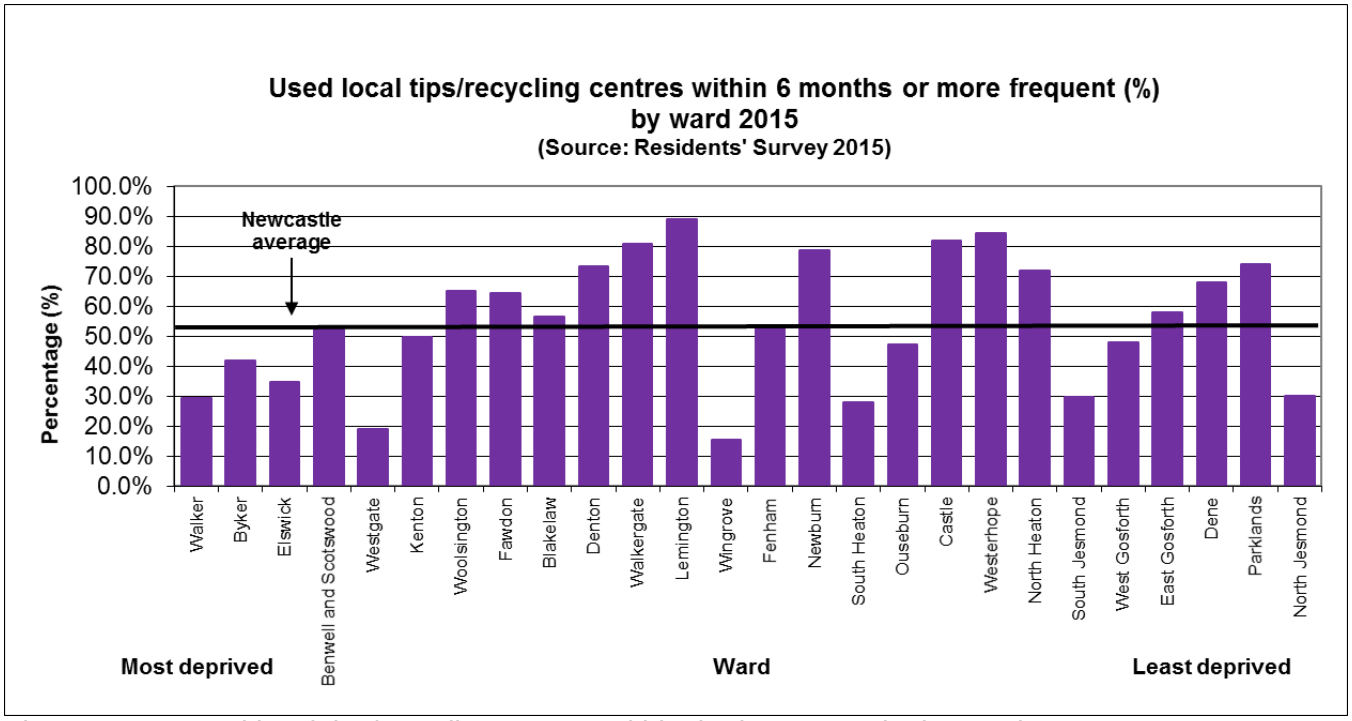

Figure 3.9-7: Used local tips/recycling centres within the last 6 months by ward 2015

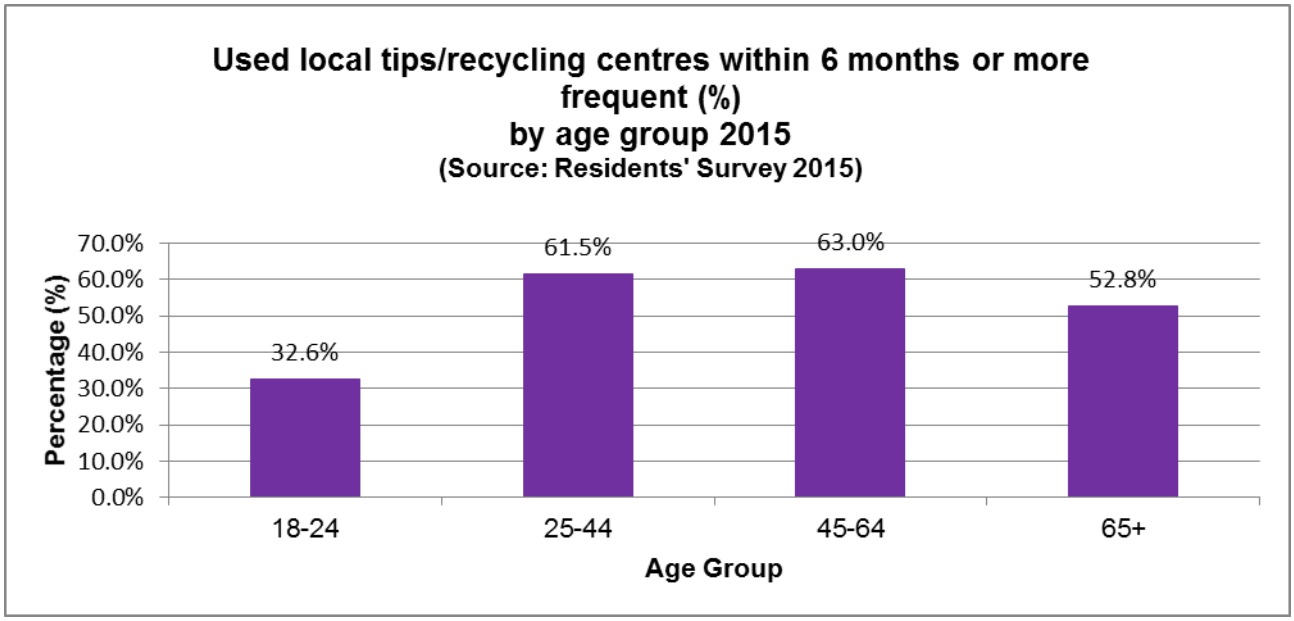

Figure 3.9-8: Used local tips/recycling centres within the last 6 months by age group 2015

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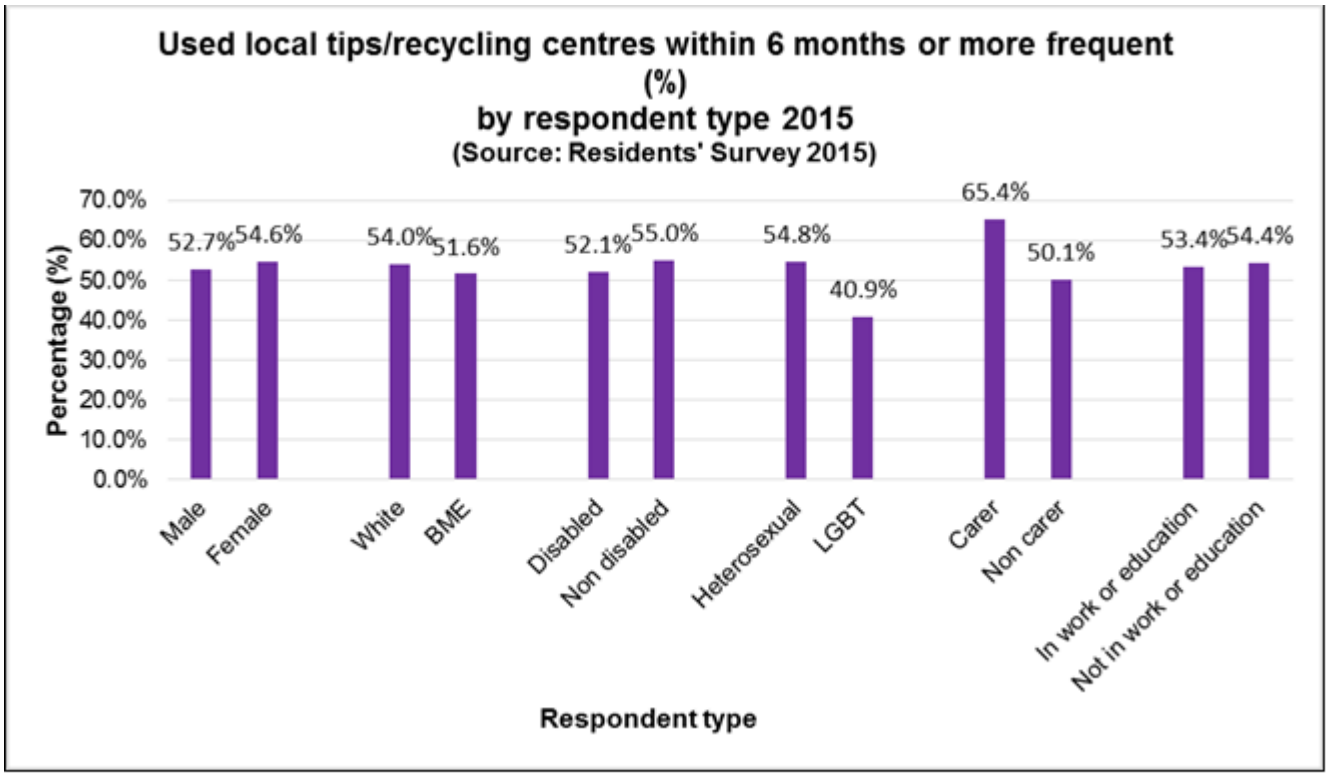

Figure 3.9-9: Used local tips/recycling centres within the last 6 months by respondent type 2015

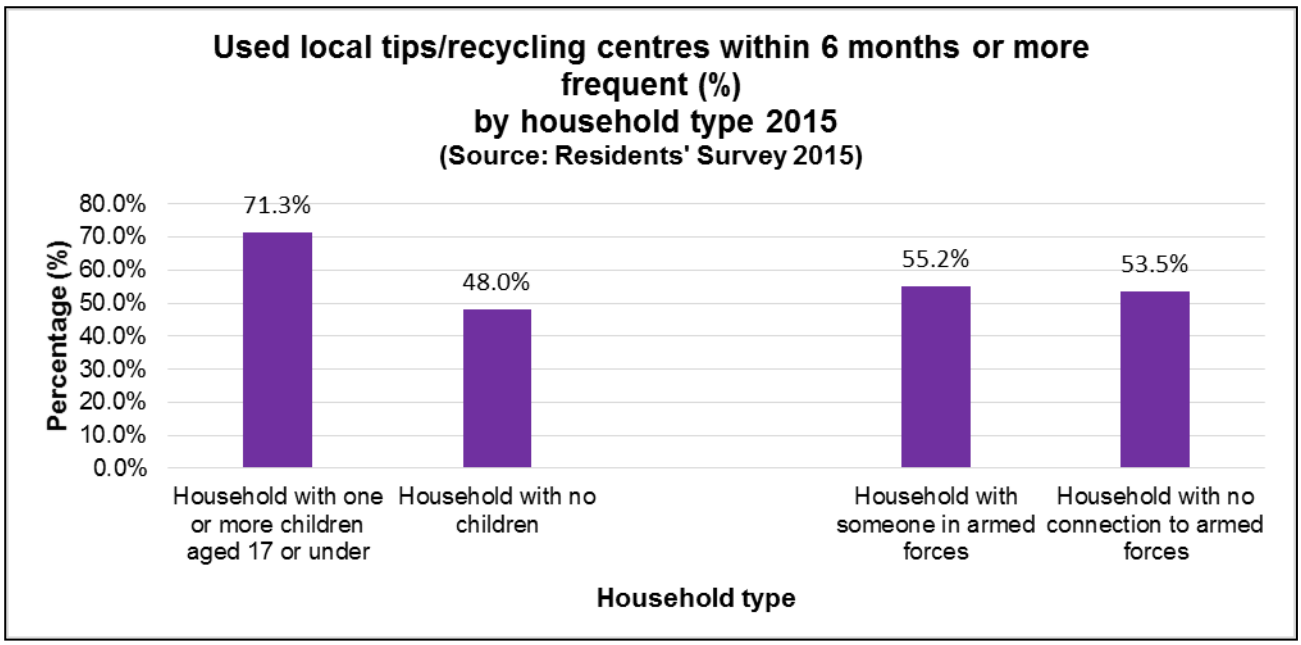

Figure 3.9-10: Used local tips/recycling centres within the last 6 months by household type 2015

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The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 3.9-11 shows the city-wide trend.

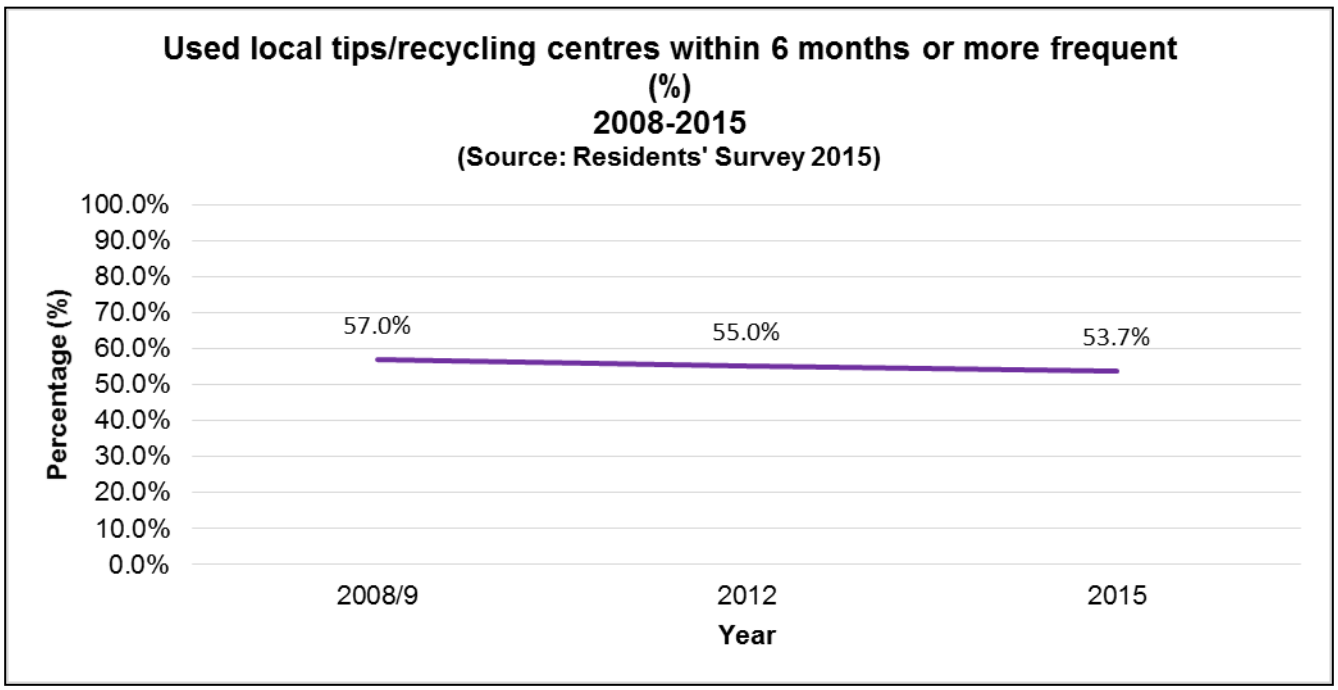

Figure 3.9-11: Used local tips/recycling centres within the last 6 months citywide trend

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3.9.2 Local environment problems

Why this matters?
"Local environmental problems – or incivilities – can have a serious and long-lasting impact on wellbeing and quality of life for individuals and communities. Issues such as vandalism, graffiti, litter, dog mess and discarded rubbish really matter to people and have a disproportionate impact on those living in the UK's least affluent communities."[1]

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In 2015/16 total environmental incidents was 38.2 incidents per 1,000 population. Figure 3.9-12 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 3.9-13 shows how this varies by ward.

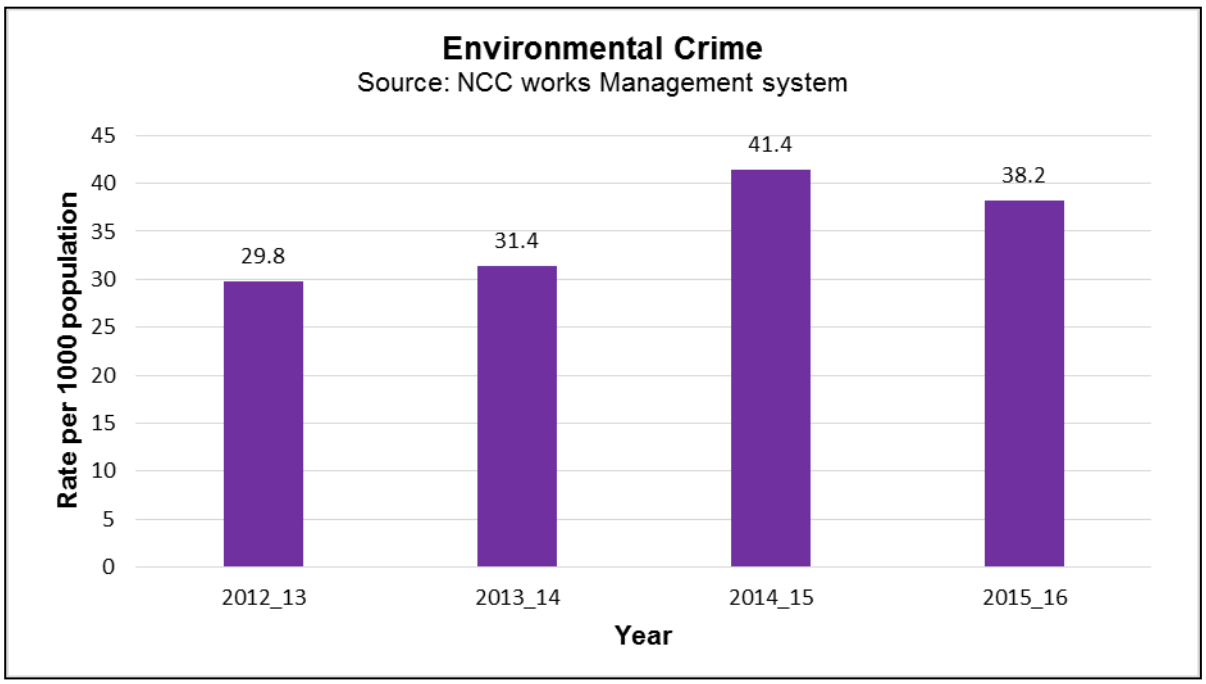

Figure 3.9-12: Trend in total recorded environmental incidents. Source: Newcastle City Council Works Management System

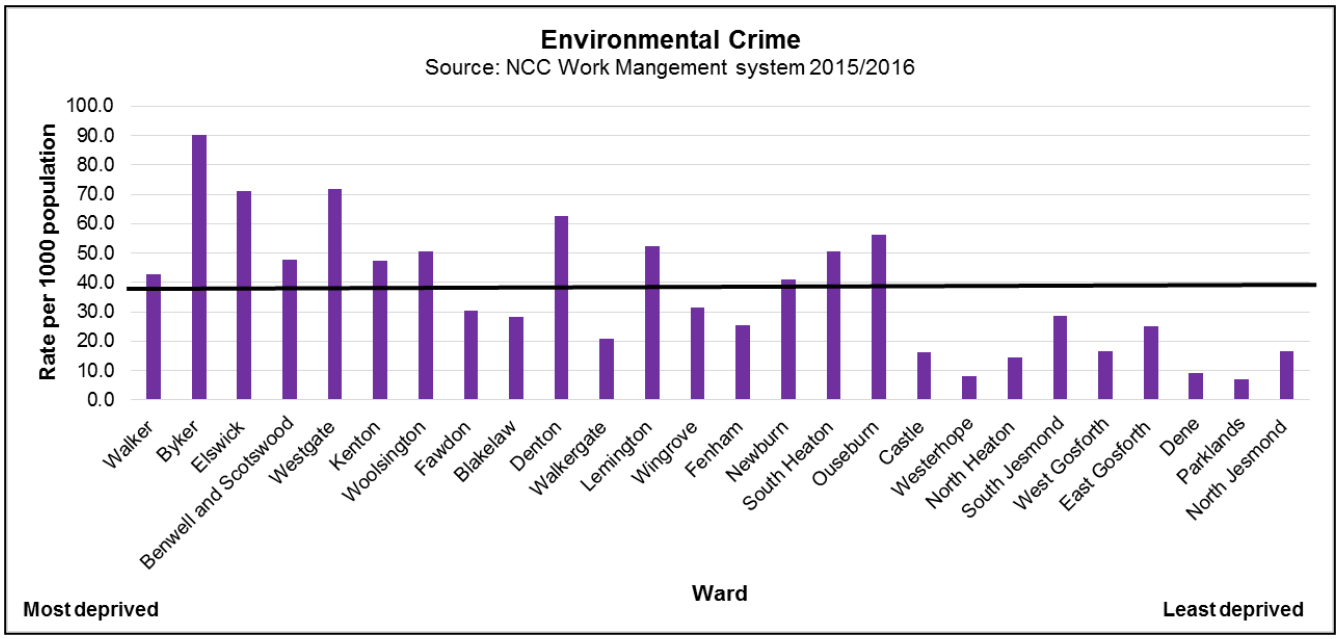

Figure 3.9-13: Total recorded environmental incidents by ward 2015/16. Source: Newcastle City Council Work Management System

Downloaded from http://www.wellbeingforlife.org.uk/know-your-city

In 2015/16 fly tipping was 22.4 incidents per 1,000 population. Figure 3.9-14 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 3.9-15 shows how this varies by ward.

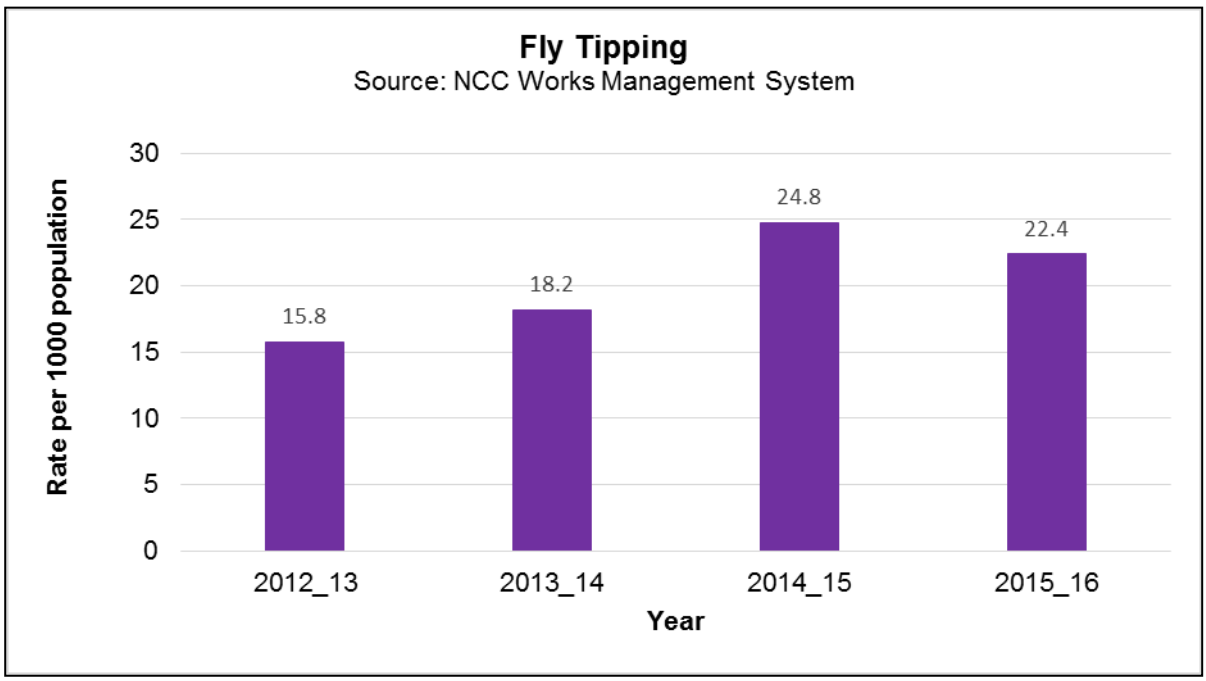

Figure 3.9-14: Trend in fly tipping. Source: Newcastle City Council Works Management System

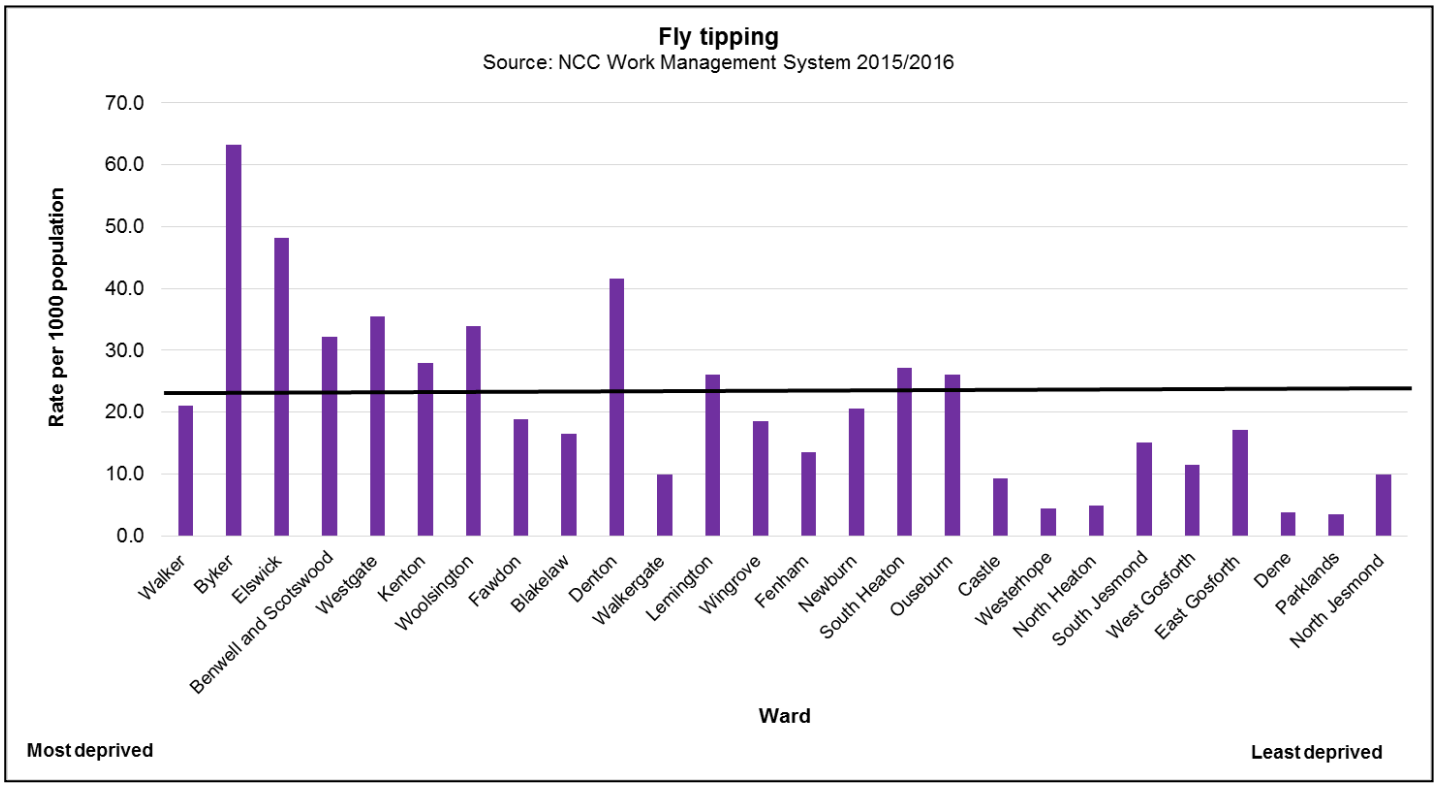

Figure 3.9-15: Recorded fly tipping incidents by ward 2015/16. Source: Newcastle City Council Work Management System

Downloaded from http://www.wellbeingforlife.org.uk/know-your-city

In 2015/16 graffiti was 4.3 incidents per 1,000 population. Figure 3.9-16 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 3.9-17 shows how this varies by ward.

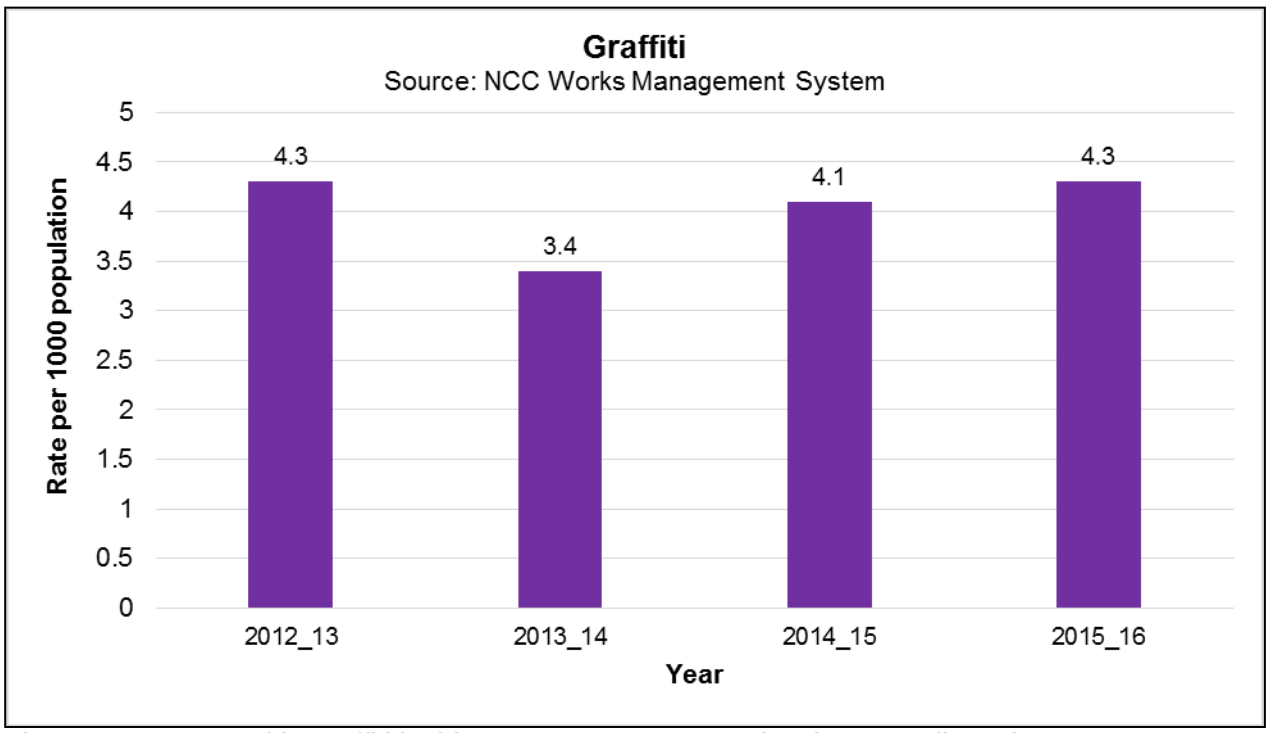

Figure 3.9-16: Trend in graffiti incidents. Source: Newcastle City Council Works Management System

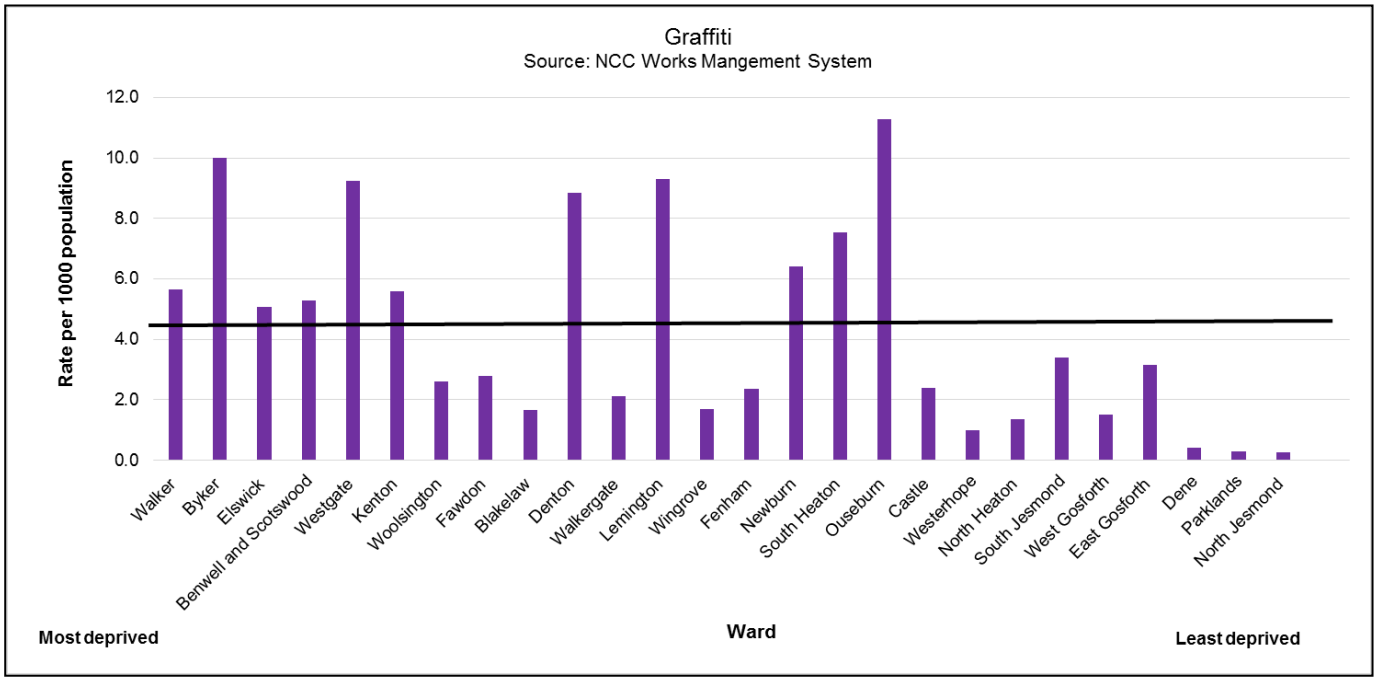

Figure 3.9-17: Recorded graffiti incidents by ward 2015/16. Source: Newcastle City Council Work Management System

Downloaded from http://www.wellbeingforlife.org.uk/know-your-city

In 2015/16 total litter incidents was 8.7 incidents per 1,000 population. Figure 3.9-18 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 3.9-19 shows how this varies by ward.

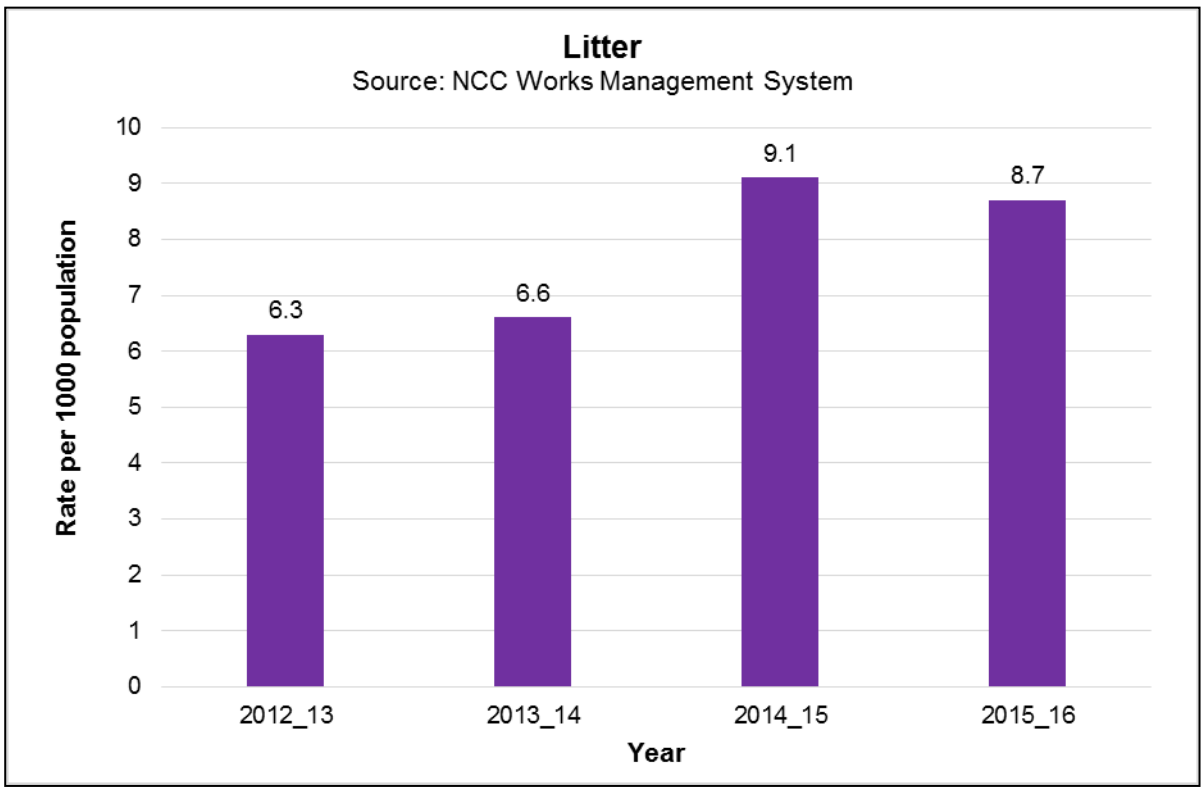

Figure 3.9-18: Trend in litter incidents. Source: Newcastle City Council Works Management System

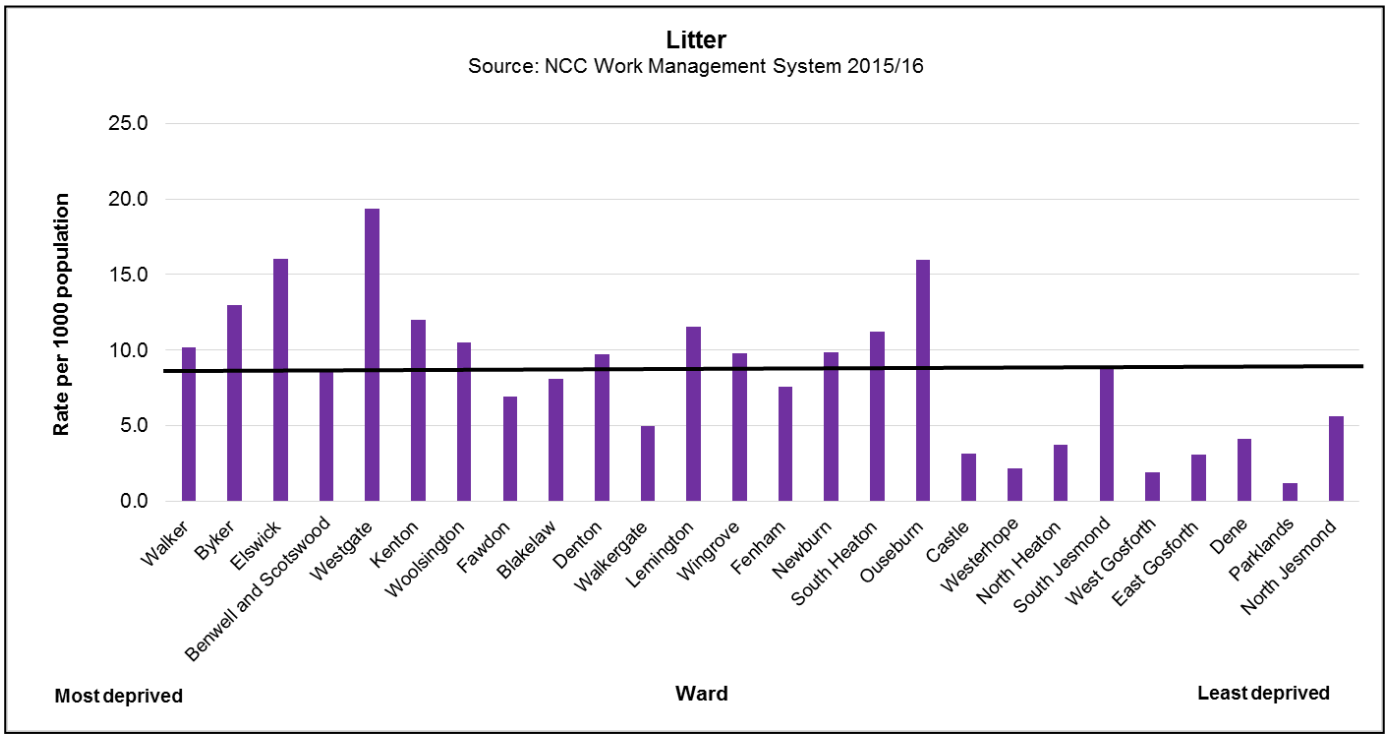

Figure 3.9-19: Recorded litter incidents by ward 2015/16. Source: Newcastle City Council Work Management System

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In 2015/16 dog fouling was 2 incidents per 1,000 population. Figure 3.9-20 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 3.9-21 shows how this varies by ward.

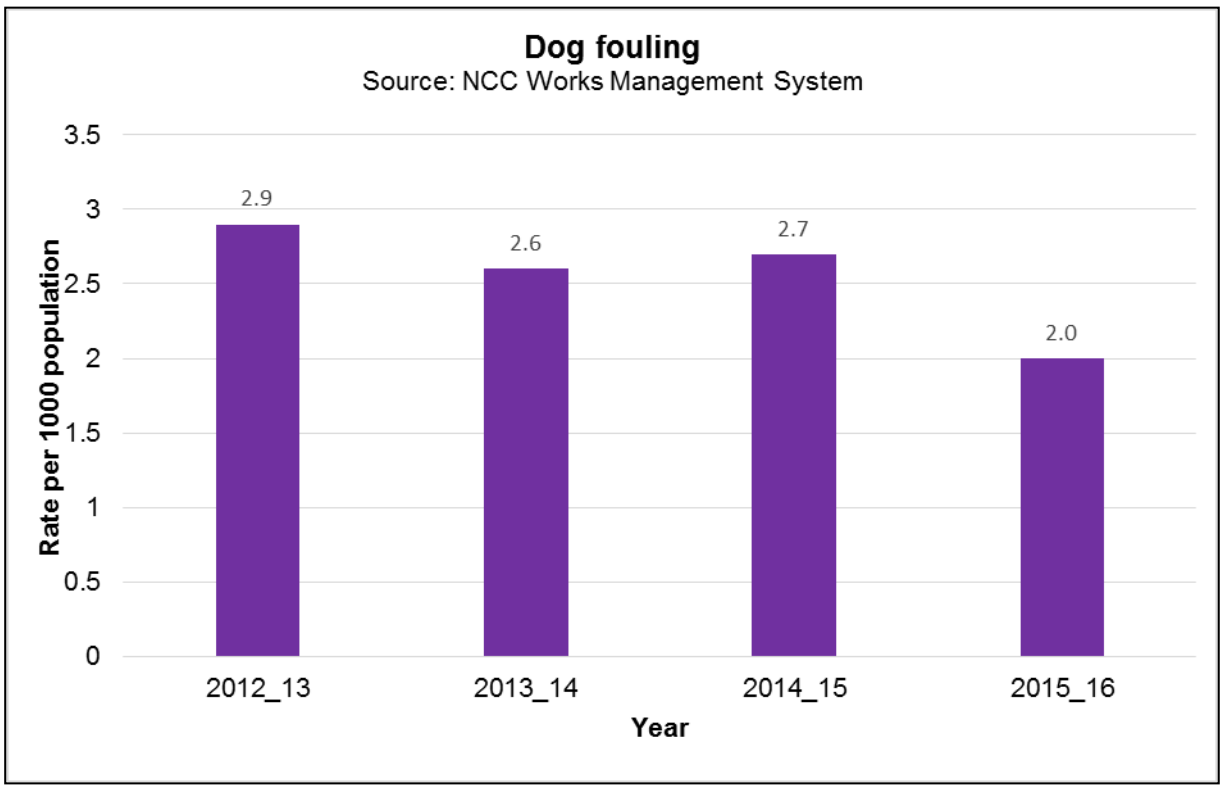

Figure 3.9-20: Trend in dog fouling incidents. Source: Newcastle City Council Works Management System

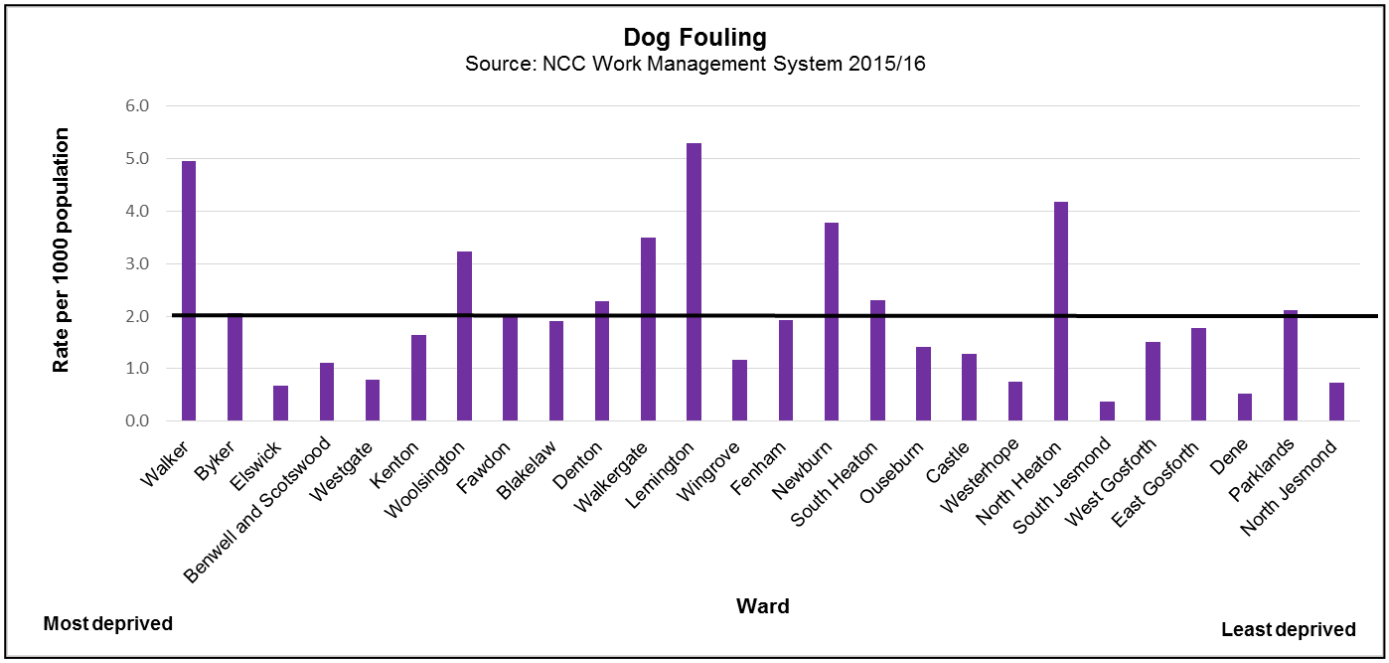

Figure 3.9-21: Recorded dog fouling incidents by ward 2015/16. Source: Newcastle City Council Work Management System

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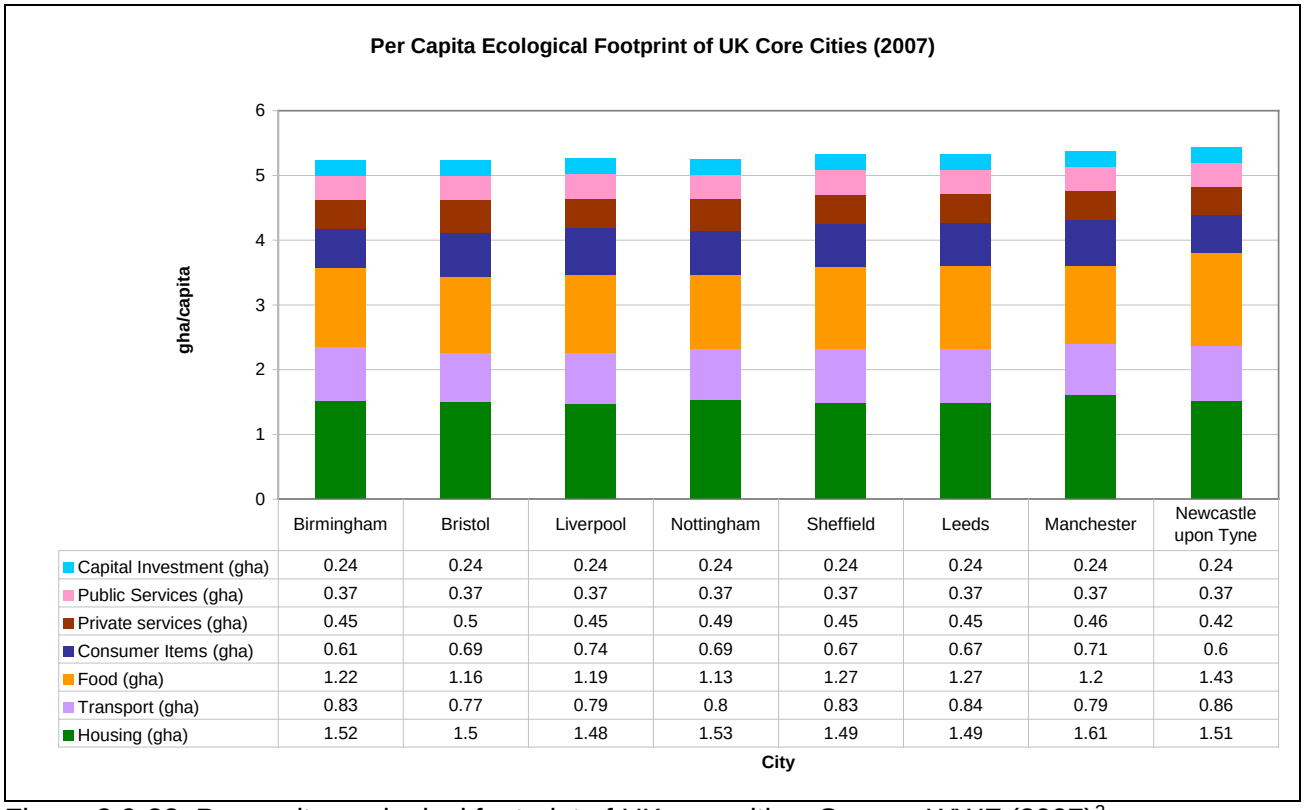
3.9.3 Impact of lifestyles on climate change

Why this matters?
"The impacts of climate change are increasingly a serious threat to people's quality of life; but our lifestyles, the way we consume and produce goods and services, continue to trigger further climate change." [2]

Note: gha/capita is the unit used to look at the ecological footprint of each person. It looks at the number of global hectares that need to be biologically productive to support existing lifestyles. It is used to consider sustainability.

Figure 3.9-11 shows that Newcastle has the highest footprint per capita of all the UK core cities, of 5.43gha/capita compared to Birmingham's of 5.22gha/capita. The biggest component of this is food, which has a much higher impact than the other core cities, though housing and transport are also key areas which need addressing.



	Birmingham	Bristol	Liverpool	Nottingham	Sheffield	Leeds	Manchester	Newcastle upon Tyne
Capital Investment (gha)	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Public Services (gha)	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Private services (gha)	0.45	0.5	0.45	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.42
Consumer Items (gha)	0.61	0.69	0.74	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.71	0.6
Food (gha)	1.22	1.16	1.19	1.13	1.27	1.27	1.2	1.43
Transport (gha)	0.83	0.77	0.79	0.8	0.83	0.84	0.79	0.86
Housing (gha)	1.52	1.5	1.48	1.53	1.49	1.49	1.61	1.51

Figure 3.9-22: Per capita ecological footprint of UK core cities. Source: WWF (2007)[3]

Whilst this city-level analysis gives indications on where there is potentially the most to gain, it does not begin to explore the range of factors which influence them. Consumption patterns vary between people and more work is needed to understand patterns in different parts of the city.

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The amount of CO_2 emissions per capita in the city as a result of domestic gas and electricity use is broadly in line with other core cities (Figure 3.9-12).

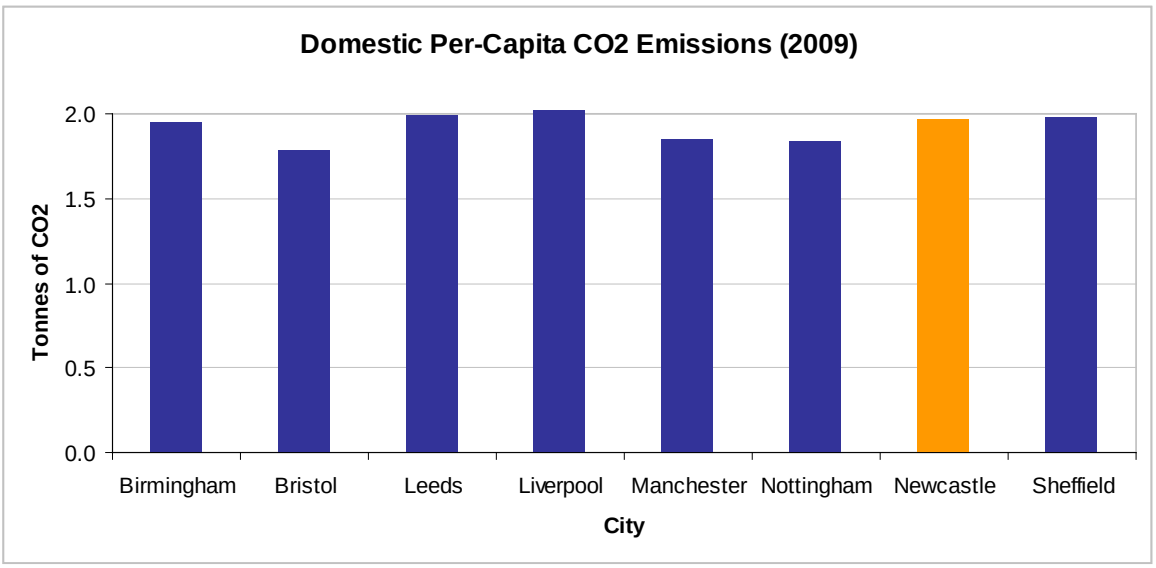

Figure 3.9-23: Domestic per capita CO2 emissions. Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (2009)

However, electricity consumption across the city varies as shown in Figure 3.9-13.

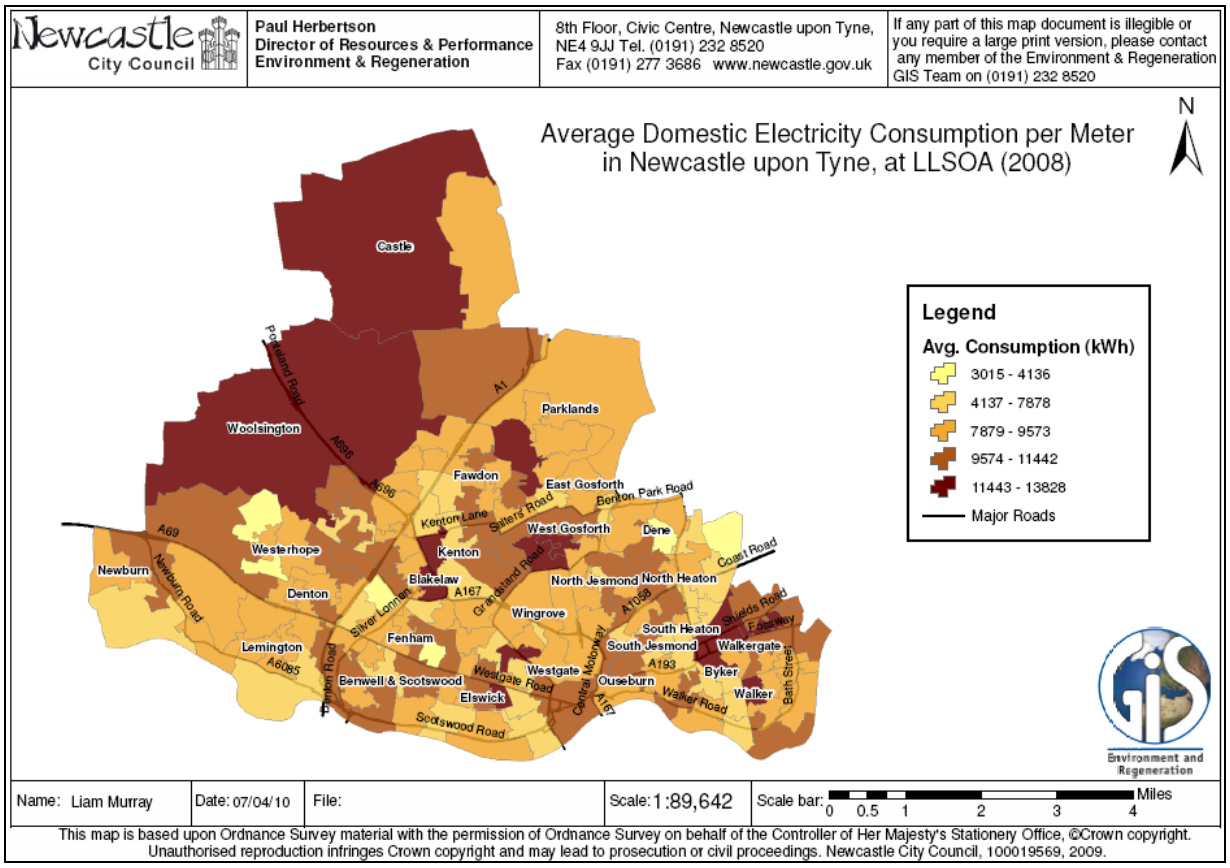

Figure 3.9-24: The variability in domestic electricity consumption in Newcastle. Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (2008)

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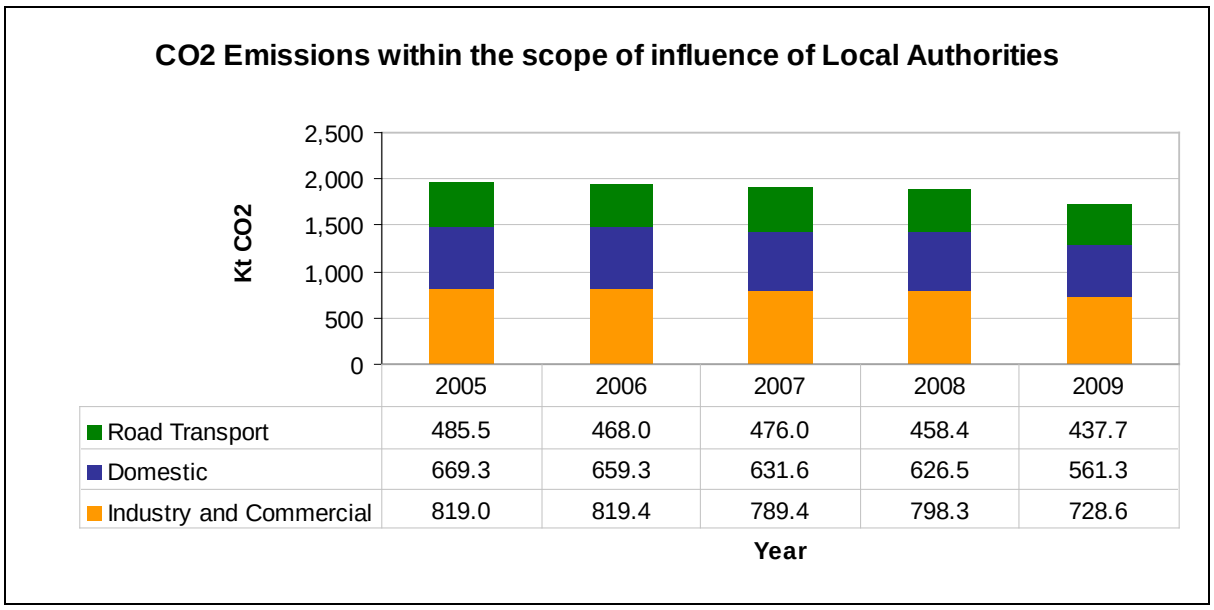
Figure 3.9-14 shows there has been a reduction in the city's CO2 emissions in Domestic, Transport and Industry and Commercial sectors.



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Road Transport	485.5	468.0	476.0	458.4	437.7
Domestic	669.3	659.3	631.6	626.5	561.3
Industry and Commercial	819.0	819.4	789.4	798.3	728.6

Figure 3.9-25: CO2 emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities. Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (2005-2009)

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References and Sources

[1] White, D. (2012) “Pride in Place: Tackling Incivilities - A Policy Summary”, Carnegie Trust, Available at http://www.carnegieuktrust.org.uk/publications/2012/pride-in-place--tackling-environmental-incivilitie

[2] European Environment Agency (2009) “Ensuring quality of life in Europe’s cities and towns: tackling the environmental challenges driven by European and Global Change”, European Environment Agency, Report number 5/2009.

[3] WWF (2007) Ecological footprints of British city residents. [Online]. Available from: http://assets.wwf.org.uk/downloads/city_footprint2.pdf [Accessed 27 February 2014].

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