What does a sustainable community look like?

Environmentally sensitive, providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment

What do sustainable communities offer?

- Actively seek to minimise climate change, including through energy efficiency and the use of renewables;
- Protect the environment, by minimising pollution on land, in water and in the air;
- Minimise waste and dispose of it in accordance with current good practice;
- Make efficient use of natural resources, encouraging sustainable production and consumption;
- Protect and improve bio-diversity (e.g. wildlife habitats);
- Enable a lifestyle that minimises negative environmental impact and enhances positive impacts (e.g. by creating opportunities for walking and cycling, and reducing noise pollution and dependence on cars);
- Create cleaner, safer and greener neighbourhoods (e.g. by reducing litter and graffiti, and maintaining pleasant public spaces).

Using this report to explore Environmental data for Findon

Sub heading	Indicators
Quality of the local environment	Waste statistics, Population, Living Environment domain, C02 emissions

What other information might be available?

- At local authority level there is data on the quality of green-space, parks, beaches and so on. More detailed small area data is available from DEFRA on indicators relating to air emissions and background concentrations of pollutants, e.g. nitrogen oxide at www.data4nr.net/resources/environment/503/.
- There is a lack of 'hard' data on climate change and other issues that might be identified as local priorities (although Local Authorities have been graded on their actions to mitigate climate change – www.data4nr.net/resources/environment/1246/).
- Many local areas have also carried out their own surveys to identify priorities for improving the local environment.

Environmental: Quality of the local environment

The local environment can play a major role in quality of life in rural communities, and conserving and improving the quality of the environment is a priority in many community plans. Concerns often relate to local issues such as physical environment, including fly tipping, graffiti etc, environmental sustainability, including recycling, renewable energy use, and the built environment, including the character of housing developments. Wider issues can also be raised, such as actions to tackle climate change.

What information is shown here?

There is a lack of good environmental data available for local communities; data collected at local authority level includes data shown for CO_2 emissions and recycling.

Population density is based on the local population size and geographical area. Figure 22 shows how the population density compares to the local authority and England.

Data is also shown for the level of "outdoors environment deprivation" as measured in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010. This is based on levels of air pollution, and road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and/or cyclists. The data shows whether local areas are identified as having poor outdoors environment, based on the environment domain of the IMD 2010.

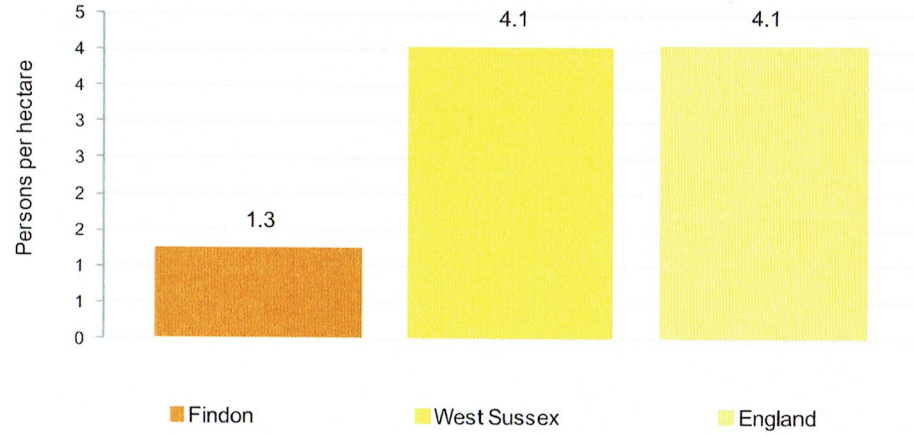
Where next?

See the Social and Cultural section at the beginning of this profile for information on population growth, migration and types of people living in the local community (page 5). Information on private and public transport is on page 34 and data on fuel poverty and quality of local housing can be found from page 28.

CO_2 emissions (ktonnes - kt) per head	Household waste that is recycled or composted	Residual household waste per head
5.5Kt	35%	477Kg
Data shown is for Arun (England = 6.7Kt)	Data shown is for Arun (England = 35%)	Data shown is for Arun (England = 618Kg)

Population density (people per hectare)	Number of people living in Living Environment deprivation 'hotspots'
1.25	00
England average = 4.1 persons per hectare.	No local areas are in the most deprived 20% in England on the ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment domain

Population density (persons per hectare)



Source: Waste statistics (DEFRA WasteDataFlow system, 2009), Population Density (Census 2011), Living Environment domain (Indices of Deprivation 2010, CLG) C02 emissions DEFRA 2008)