



# **TIDY Northern Ireland Northern Ireland Borough Cleanliness Survey<sup>©</sup>**

**Annual Survey Report: January - December 2007**



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Compiled by Nigel Frazer

**Acknowledgements**

The cleanliness results of individual councils within this report are kept confidential. TIDY Northern Ireland would like to acknowledge the following for their participation in the development of the new TIDY Northern Ireland Borough Cleanliness Survey:

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Banbridge District Council  
Belfast City Council  
Derry City Council  
Down District Council  
Fermanagh District Council  
Strabane District Council



## Forward

It is a pleasure for me to present the 2007 TIDY Northern Ireland Borough Cleanliness Survey report. Now in its third year, this comprehensive report on the litter situation throughout the province provides an insight into the nature of the problems that we face on a daily basis, and hopefully the data contained within can be used to formulate solutions that will lead to cleaner streets and a more pleasant environment for us all.

I am pleased to report that for the third successive year we have seen an overall improvement in cleanliness levels. The levels of litter and detritus have both improved and it is particularly gratifying to note the marked improvement in detritus levels, with regular and efficient cleansing schedules helping to achieve a pass rate of 95%.

That is not to say that we should be content with the current situation because, as this report highlights, there are still many improvements to be made. It was disappointing to see that cigarette litter, for many years the most common form of litter on our streets, has increased over the past 12 months, most likely as a direct result of the recent ban on smoking in public places. Confectionery litter and Chewing Gum deposits are the other major contributors to the litter problem and are areas we would like to see improve.

For over ten years TIDY Northern Ireland has sought to raise awareness of the littering issue within the province, and while the responsibility for clean streets can be placed on a variety of different doorsteps, we have learnt that ultimately the solution to the problem lies with the public's attitude. The findings of this report, and the news that our streets are getting cleaner, shows that the anti-littering message is having some effect, and I can only hope that this trend continues and we are celebrating more good news about litter levels at the end of the next 12 months.



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## Executive Summary

The results of the 2007 TIDY Northern Ireland Borough Cleanliness Survey show that cleanliness standards in the province are continuing to show signs of improvement, with all councils meeting the preset targets for litter pollution and detritus pollution. The results show that the annual average Cleanliness Pollution Index (CPI) was 8% (8% of transects failing to meet the required standards), the Litter Pollution Index (LPI) was 11%, and the Detritus Pollution Index (DPI) was 5%. All of these show a marked improvement on the figures from 2006, and fall within the preset targets of 15%.

As in previous years cigarette litter proved to be the most common type of litter found on the streets of the province, with 48% of the areas surveyed polluted with cigarette ends. It is perhaps to be expected that the areas most blighted by this form of litter, namely peripheral retail developments and town or city centres, are those in which people are now required to smoke on the street following the ban on smoking in public places. Another type of litter that is on the increase is confectionery litter, which was found to be present on 38% of areas surveyed. For the first time, this form of litter is now more frequent than old chewing gum deposits.

For the second year in succession Peripheral Retail Developments have emerged as the worst land use types for cleanliness, with one in five of these areas failing to meet the required CPI standards. Recreational areas and High Density Housing also fared relatively poorly, with 11% failing to obtain a pass grade. In contrast, Low Density Housing developments were found to have the best cleanliness standards with only 2% failing to meet the requirements. Town/City centres were the second cleanest areas, with a 95% pass rate.

Pedestrians and motorists were found to be the predominant cause of littering across all land use types, with pedestrians responsible for litter on 67% of transects and motorists at least partially to blame in 34% of areas.

There appeared to be little correlation between the number of litter bins and the CPI in many areas, although the high number of bins in town/city centres may have been a contributing factor in these areas scoring so highly.

The highest incidences of dog fouling occurred in areas of high density housing and town/city centres, and it was noticeable that these locations there was a complete absence of dog fouling bins. It may have been expected that recreational areas would have received a poor high score for dog fouling, but the high number of appropriate bins appears to have been a factor in keeping levels relatively low.

Based on the results achieved in the 2007 survey and as a reflection of the need to improve the current standards, TIDY Northern Ireland has set new targets for councils participating in the 2008 Borough Cleanliness Survey. They are:

Litter Pollution Index	13%
Detritus Pollution Index	11%
Cleanliness Pollution Index	12%

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Without definitive and easily understood figures about the standards relating to those aspects of the environment that matter most to residents, workers, visitors and investors, improvements are harder to achieve. Cleanliness surveying not only measures and records standards, it also diagnoses the sources and causes of existing and emerging problems - thereby helping to set the agenda for action and improvement.

This is the fourth annual survey report and follows on from the first three annual surveys completed in 2005, 2006 and 2007. The identity of each council has been kept confidential. Councils are referred to by a randomly allocated letter (A - K). This survey contains the results of the 6 councils that forwarded results to TIDY Northern Ireland.

### 1.1 Survey Structure

The objective of the survey structure was to obtain a survey sample that was representative of the range of conditions that are to be found in each council area, and would provide accurate information to determine the current extent of the litter problem in Northern Ireland. Over the year each council undertook four surveys (one per quarter).

Within each council 40 different streets were assessed during each survey period, 160 different streets were assessed during a complete year of surveying. The surveyed transects were spread over 8 different land use types with transects covering four land use types during each survey. Some land uses may have to be surveyed more frequently than others, and the size of the council district will determine how quickly the same streets will be surveyed again. Ensuring all streets within a council district have been surveyed will be an estimated attempt rather than strictly enforced criteria of the survey. Some streets may be unsurveyable, or may unavoidably be overlooked.

#### Land Use Types

The eight potential land use types for councils to select four per survey are:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Town/Village Centre            | <input type="checkbox"/> High Density Residential Areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Peripheral Retail Developments | <input type="checkbox"/> Low Density Residential Areas  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Areas                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational Areas             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Roads                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other                          |

#### Litter Grading

The Litter (NI) Order 1994 states that litter is 'any refuse, filth, garbage or any other nauseous offensive or unsightly waste, or any waste which is likely to become nauseous, offensive or unsightly'. This accords with the popular interpretation that 'litter is waste in the wrong place'. For surveying a more detailed and accurate definition is needed. A seven-point grading scale was developed to allow surveyors to determine a more accurate assessment of cleanliness levels in their district. The seven-point scale has been used on a wide range of sites in the UK and elsewhere in Europe since 1993, and has proven itself to reflect standards more accurately from both service providers and customers' perspectives.

**Detritus Grading**

Detritus was assessed separately from litter, using a grading system based on that set out for litter. Detritus comprises dust, mud, soil, grit, gravel, stones, rotted leaf and vegetable residues, and fragments of twigs, glass, plastic and other finely divided materials. Due to the time it takes to gather, detritus is often a more reliable measure than litter present when gauging a council's performance and their compliance with cleanliness standards.

**Types and Sources of Litter**

Council surveyors noted the type of litter present on each transect surveyed from a predetermined list. They also assessed the most probable source of the litter. This information collates vital information on the problems existing in each council district and provides guidance on the type of anti-litter campaigns needed to change public attitudes and behaviour.

**Litter and Dog Fouling Bins**

The number of litter bins and whether they were overflowing was recorded if they were either present on the transect or within a ten metre radius of the transect. The number of dog fouling bins on the transect, and within ten metre radius, were also recorded by council surveyors.

**1.2 Survey Controls**

To ensure council grading (litter and detritus) was assigned equally in all council areas TIDY Northern Ireland factored into the survey methodology several control measures. The first control was on site validation of councils grading and form completion, which took the form of a visit from a member of TIDY Northern Ireland staff at least once during the year. The second control is a complete desktop audit of each council at the end of the survey year. This includes TIDY Northern Ireland auditing transects and land use selection.

**2.0 RESULTS (January – December 2007)**

The results each of the councils obtained in the survey are confidential and in this report each council is represented by a letter. These letters have been randomly allocated and only council officers are informed on the relevant council letter.

**2.1 Litter Pollution Index**

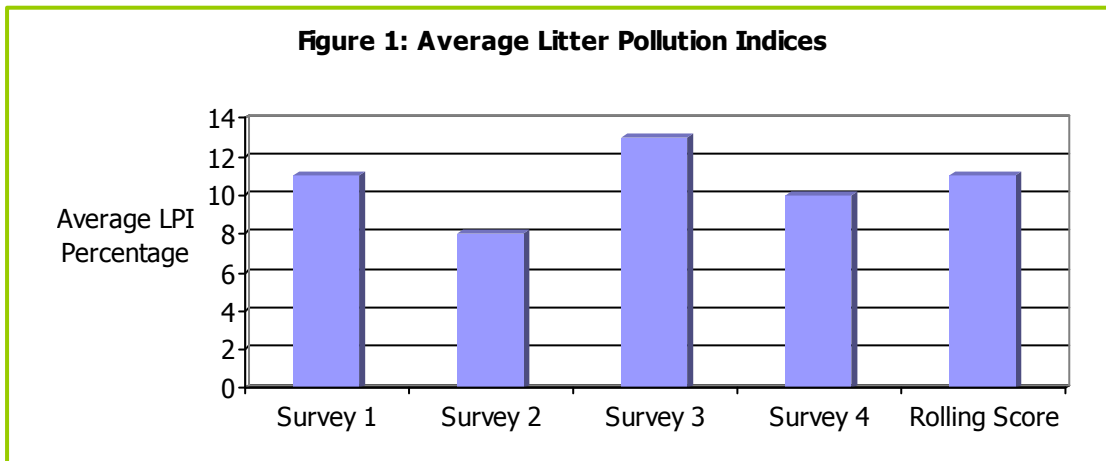
The methodology for the survey set a target for councils to achieve a Litter Pollution Index (LPI) of no more than 15. This means that councils should aim to have no more than 15% of the transects surveyed falling below a grade B for litter.

Table 1 shows the Litter Pollution Index results recorded by each council during each survey.

**Table 1: Litter Pollution Index (January – December 2007)**

Council	Litter Pollution Indices				Rolling Score
	Survey 1 (Jan – March 07)	Survey 2 (April – June 07)	Survey 3 (July – Sept 07)	Survey 4 (Oct – Dec 07)	
Council A	23	28	20	18	22
Council D	15	3	15	18	13
Council E	13	5	5	8	8
Council H	0	0	5	0	1
Council J	13	5	23	15	14
Council K	3	8	8	3	5
<b>Average</b>	11	8	13	10	11

Figure 1 provides a comparison of the average Litter Pollution Index achieved during each survey.



Of the six councils who returned results, all but one met and surpassed the target of an LPI of less than 15%, with an overall annual average across all councils of 11%. This means that 11% of streets surveyed had levels of litter present that were deemed to be unacceptable in accordance with the standards set in the Code of Practice on Litter (1994). Only Council A failed to achieve the target, returning a rolling score of 22. All the other councils returned an annual rolling score below the 15% LPI target, even though some of the individual survey results during the 12 month period peaked above the target figure. Council H achieved exceptional results, recording a 100% pass rate in three of the

four quarters. In a complete contrast to the previous two years, the summer period from July to September produced the worst LPI figures. The best figures were returned in the second survey, which took place from April to June.

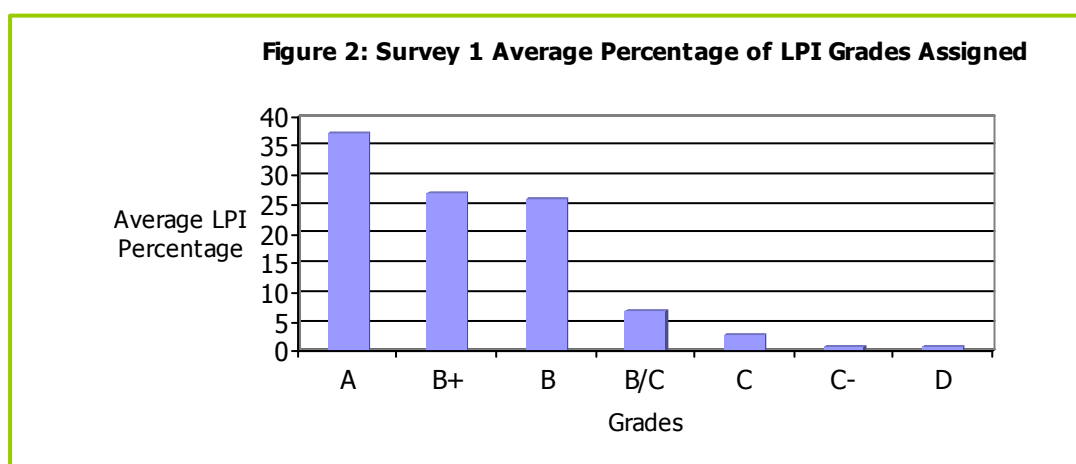
### 2.1.1 Litter Pollution Grades Survey 1 (January – March 2007)

In addition to providing each council with a LPI, the surveys recorded the variations in the assignment of cleanliness grades. Table 2 shows the percentage of cleanliness grades assigned by each council during survey 1. These grades indicate the cleanliness of the transects surveyed based on the amount of litter present. Litter includes dog fouling but excludes old chewing gum and detritus.

**Table 2: Survey 1 - Litter Pollution Index (Cleanliness Grades)**

Council	% of transects with LPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
<b>Council A</b>	25	35	20	18	3	0	3
<b>Council D</b>	0	23	63	15	0	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	30	28	30	5	3	5	0
<b>Council H</b>	80	18	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	10	40	38	3	8	3	0
<b>Council K</b>	78	18	3	0	3	0	0
<b>Average</b>	37	27	26	7	3	1	1

Figure 2 shows the average grade distribution during the first survey.



The vast majority of the transects surveyed between January and March 2007 were graded B or above, with A being the most common grading. The transects adjudged to fall below a B Grade contribute to the LPI, as they are cited as failing to meet the required standards as stipulated in the Litter (NI) Order 1994. The majority of the transects that failed to meet the required standard fell into the B/C category, indicating that it would only require a small improvement in these areas to significantly boost the LPI pass mark. Council A failed to meet the 15% LPI target in survey 1.

### 2.1.2 Litter Pollution Grades Survey 2 (April – June 2007)

Table 3 shows the percentage of cleanliness grades assigned by each council. These grades indicate the cleanliness of the transects surveyed based on the amount of litter present. Litter includes dog fouling but excludes old chewing gum and detritus.

**Table 3: Survey 2 - Litter Pollution Index - Cleanliness Grades**

Council	% of transects with LPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
<b>Council A</b>	28	35	10	20	5	0	3
<b>Council D</b>	13	63	23	3	0	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	35	40	20	5	0	0	0
<b>Council H</b>	53	38	10	0	0	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	15	58	23	3	0	3	0
<b>Council K</b>	13	65	15	3	3	3	0
<b>Average</b>	26	50	17	6	1	1	1

Figure 3 shows the average distribution of litter grades during the 2<sup>nd</sup> survey.

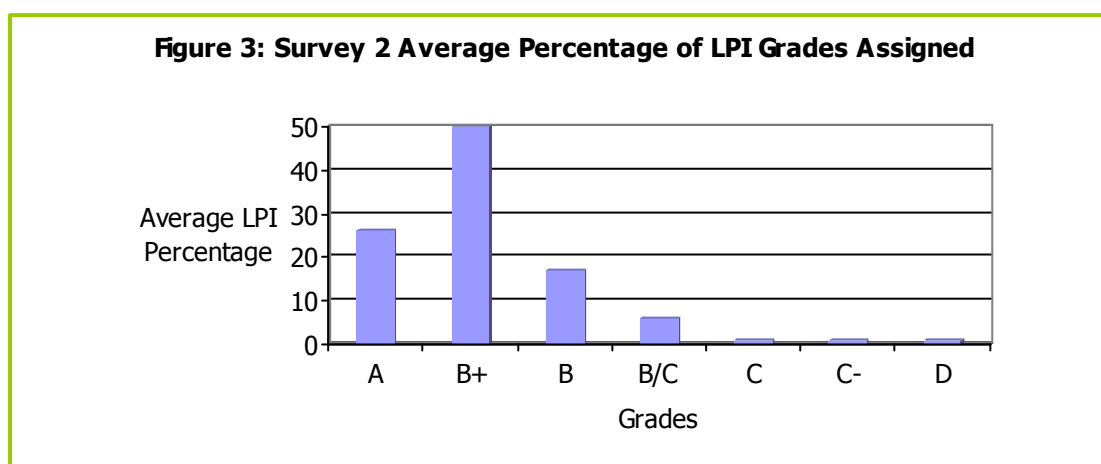


Table 3 and Figure 3 show the grade distribution for transects surveyed between April and June 2007. The overall trend of the second survey period was very similar to the year's first survey, although on this occasion B+ grades were the most common. Of the transects that failed to meet the required standards, a B/C grade was the most common. This survey period produced the highest proportion of transects meeting and exceeding litter cleanliness requirements, with four of the six councils recording their best LPI figures of the year. In contrast, Council A's LPI of 28 was the highest quarterly score of any council during the year. Council A was the only council who failed to meet the 15% LPI target in survey 2.

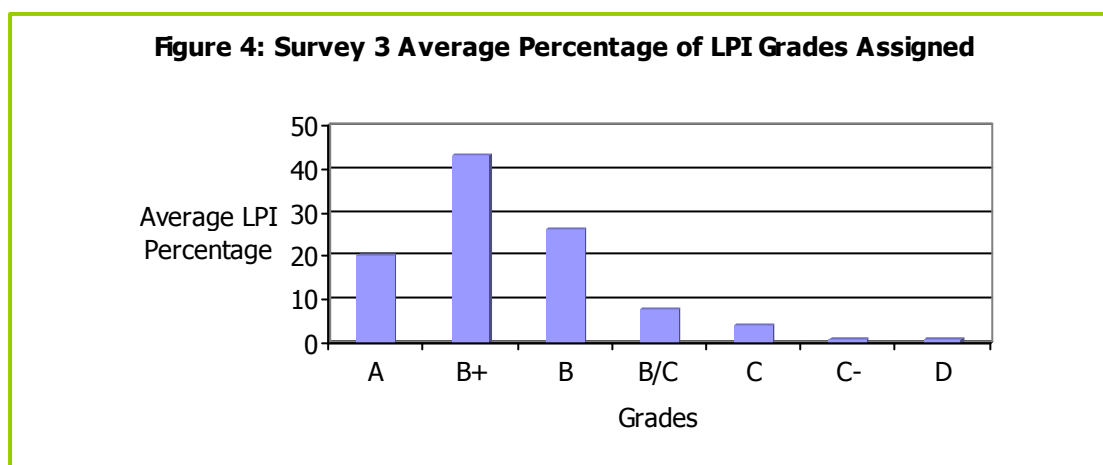
### 2.1.3 Litter Pollution Grades Survey 3 (July – September 2007)

Table 4 contains the results recorded by councils during the third survey.

**Table 4: Survey 3 - Litter Pollution Index (Cleanliness Grades)**

Council	% of transects with LPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
<b>Council A</b>	28	20	33	10	10	0	0
<b>Council D</b>	0	40	45	10	5	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	25	48	23	3	3	0	0
<b>Council H</b>	38	45	13	5	0	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	3	43	33	10	8	3	3
<b>Council K</b>	23	63	8	8	0	0	0
<b>Average</b>	20	43	26	8	4	1	1

Figure 4 shows the distribution of litter grades during the 3<sup>rd</sup> survey.



As in the previous survey the B+ grade was the most common in survey 3, with the B grade overtaking the A grade as the second most common. This survey period produced the worst overall LPI results of 2007. Councils A and J failed to meet the 15% LPI target.

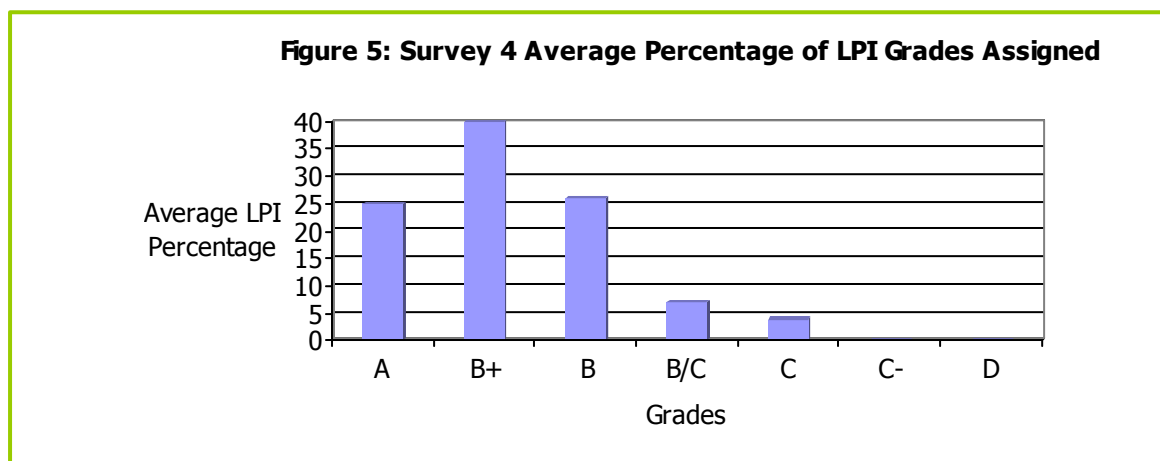
### 2.1.4 Litter Pollution Grades Survey 4 (October –December 2007)

Table 5 contains the results recorded by councils during the 4<sup>th</sup> survey.

**Table 5: Survey 4 - Litter Pollution Index (Cleanliness Grades)**

Council	% of transects with LPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
<b>Council A</b>	40	23	20	13	5	0	0
<b>Council D</b>	0	25	58	15	3	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	15	48	30	3	5	0	0
<b>Council G</b>	38	45	18	0	0	0	0
<b>Council H</b>	8	60	18	8	8	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	48	40	10	0	3	0	0
<b>Average</b>	25	40	26	7	4	0	0

Figure 5 shows the distribution of litter grades during the 4<sup>th</sup> survey.



The final survey of the year once again yielded more B+ grades than any other, with Grade B and Grade A accounting for much of the remaining transects. There were no grades issued below a C. Councils A and D failed to meet the 15% LPI target.

## 2.2 Detritus Pollution Index

Recording detritus separately from litter provides more reliable information on each council street cleansing practice. While litter may indicate public behaviour, detritus indicates effective brushing by councils.

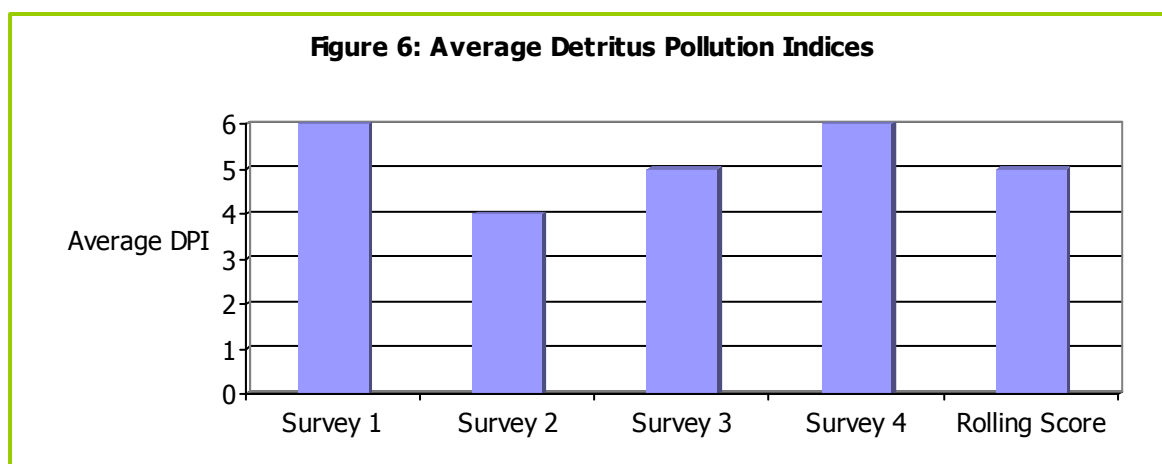
The methodology for the survey set a target for councils to achieve a Detritus Pollution Index (DPI) of no more than 15%. This means that councils should aim to have no more than 15% of the transects surveyed falling below a grade B for detritus. The grading structure was the same as that used to determine the LPI.

Table 6 shows the Detritus Pollution Index each council recorded during the 4 surveys.

**Table 6: Detritus Pollution Index (January – December 2007)**

Council	Detritus Pollution Index				Rolling Score
	Survey 1 (Jan – March 07)	Survey 2 (April – June 07)	Survey 3 (July – Sept 07)	Survey 4 (Oct – Dec 07)	
Council A	0	5	3	8	4
Council D	18	0	15	18	13
Council E	3	10	0	8	4
Council H	0	3	0	3	1
Council J	10	3	10	0	6
Council K	5	3	3	0	3
<b>Average</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

Figure 6 shows the distribution of detritus grades during 2007.



As with the Litter Pollution Index, the average Detritus Pollution Index (DPI) for each survey period showed the average figure falling within the 15% target. Over the 12 month period the average DPI across all councils was 5%. This was significantly better than the average figure for LPI, which showed an 11% failure rate. Every council who submitted results achieved the target at the end of the year, although Council D twice fell outside the target figure in individual surveys. As with the LPI, the survey period yielding the best results was April - June.

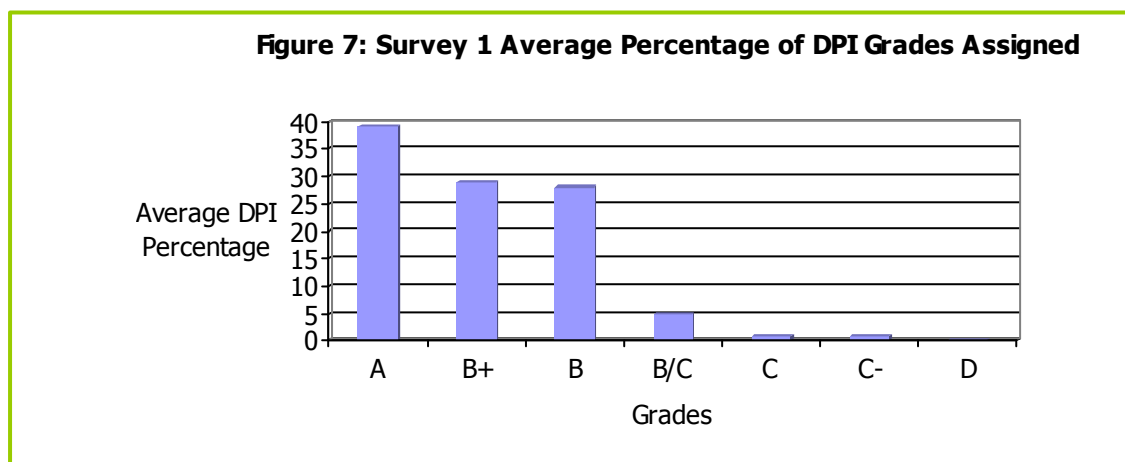
### 2.2.1 Detritus Pollution Grades Survey 1 (January – March 2007)

In addition to providing each council with a DPI, the survey recorded the variations in the assignment of detritus grades. Table 7 shows the percentage of detritus grades assigned by each council during survey 1. These grades indicate the cleanliness of the transects surveyed based solely on the amount of detritus present.

**Table 7: Survey 1 - Detritus Pollution Index (Cleanliness Grades)**

Council	% of transects with DPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
<b>Council A</b>	26	34	39	0	0	0	0
<b>Council D</b>	3	25	55	18	0	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	24	56	18	0	3	0	0
<b>Council H</b>	75	20	5	0	0	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	13	33	45	5	3	3	0
<b>Council K</b>	90	3	3	5	0	0	0
<b>Average</b>	39	29	28	5	1	1	0

Figure 7 shows the distribution of detritus grades during the first survey.



As with the Litter Pollution Index, the most common grade in survey 1 was grade A. No transects fell as low as a D grade in the year's opening survey, and only 3 transects in were graded C-. In total 3% of transects failed to meet the standard of cleanliness for litter as set out in the Code of Practice on Litter (1994). Council D failed to meet the 15% DPI target in Survey 1.

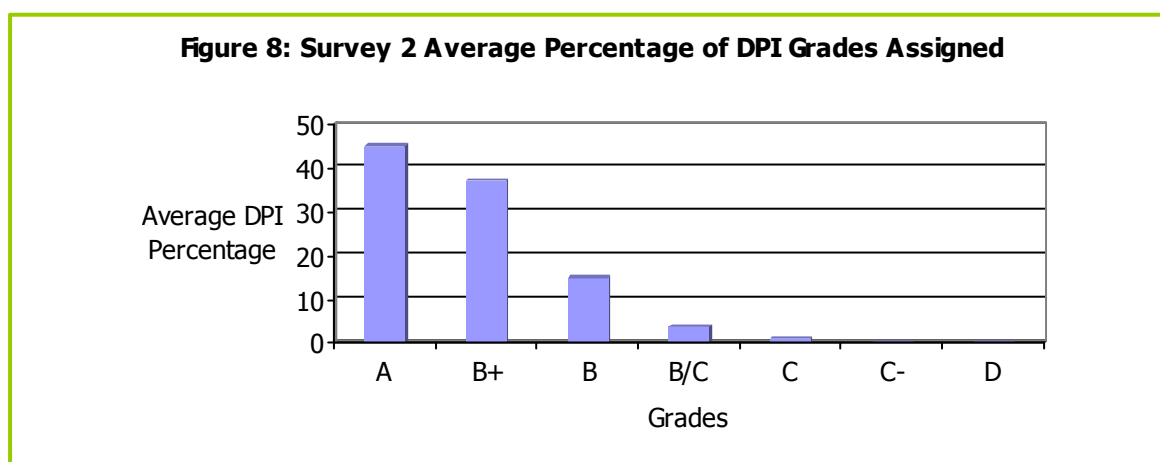
### 2.2.2 Detritus Pollution Grades Survey 2 (April – June 2007)

Table 8 shows the percentage of detritus grades assigned by each council during survey 2. These grades indicate the cleanliness of the transects surveyed based solely on the amount of detritus present. Detritus largely consists of organic materials that have decomposed so are not recognisable in their original state.

**Table 8: Survey 2 - Detritus Pollution Index (Cleanliness Grades)**

Council	% of transects with DPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
<b>Council A</b>	30	48	18	3	3	0	0
<b>Council D</b>	19	61	19	0	0	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	35	35	19	10	0	0	0
<b>Council H</b>	73	18	8	3	0	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	35	48	15	3	0	0	0
<b>Council K</b>	78	13	8	3	0	0	0
<b>Average</b>	45	37	15	4	1	0	0

Figure 8 shows the distribution of detritus grades during the 2<sup>nd</sup> survey.



In Survey 2 the most commonly assigned grade was once again A. Transects during this survey period showed less evidence of detritus than during any other period of the year, with an average DPI of 4. There were no recorded grades below a C. All councils met the DPI target of 15% in Survey 2.

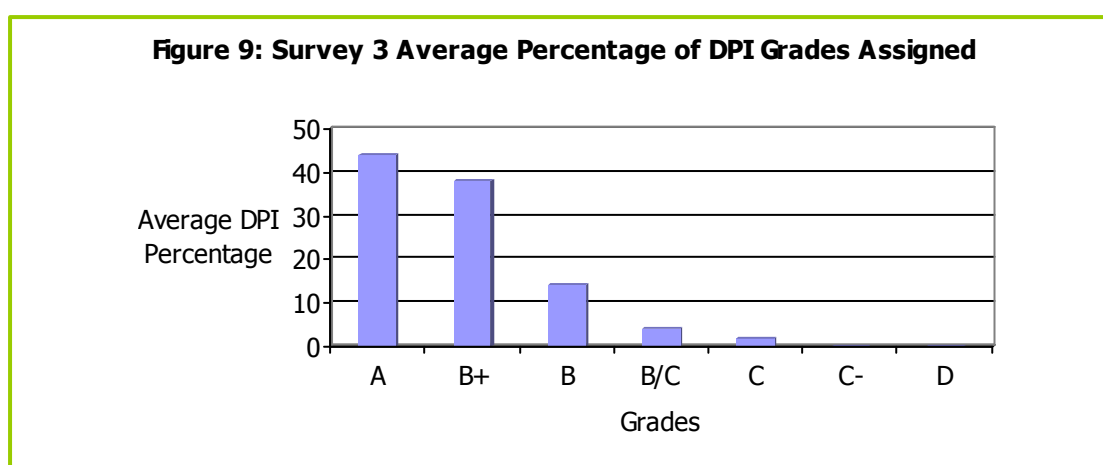
### 2.2.3 Detritus Pollution Grades Survey 3 (July – September 2007)

Table 9 contains the results recorded by councils during the third survey.

**Table 9: Survey 3 - Detritus Pollution Index (Cleanliness Grades)**

Council	% of transects with DPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
<b>Council A</b>	23	60	15	3	0	0	0
<b>Council D</b>	0	53	33	8	8	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	79	18	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Council H</b>	63	33	5	0	0	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	10	53	28	10	0	0	0
<b>Council K</b>	87	10	0	0	3	0	0
<b>Average</b>	44	38	14	4	2	0	0

Figure 9 shows the distribution of detritus grades during the 3<sup>rd</sup> survey.



As in previous surveys periods, an A grade was most common, with the top two grades dominating the results. Although the DPI rose slightly from survey 2, once again there were no transects falling below a C grade. For the second survey in succession all councils fell within the 15% DPI target.

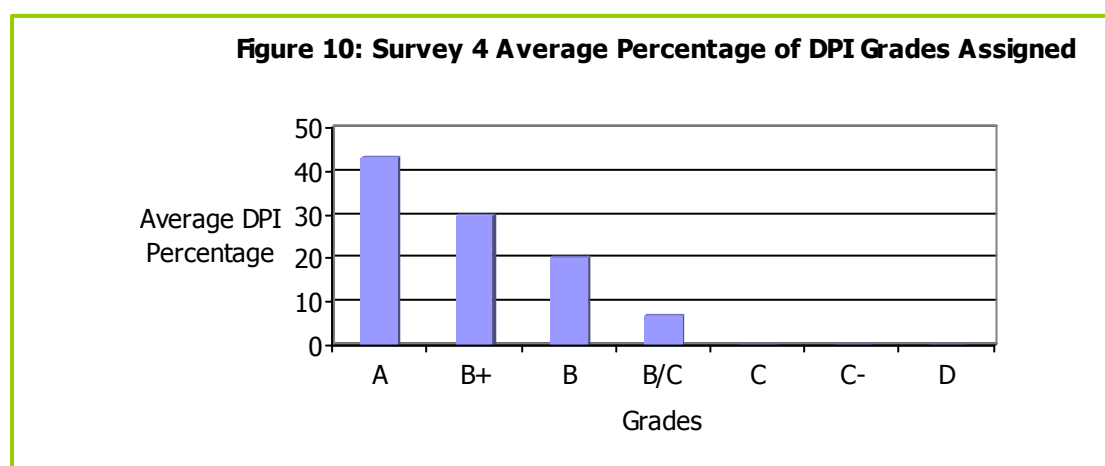
#### 2.2.4 Detritus Pollution Grades Survey 4 (October – December 2007)

Table 10 contains the results recorded by councils during the fourth survey.

**Table 10: Survey 4 - Detritus Pollution Index (Cleanliness Grades)**

Council	% of transects with DPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
Council A	23	55	15	8	0	0	0
Council D	3	30	43	23	0	0	0
Council E	33	37	20	10	0	0	0
Council H	68	18	13	3	0	0	0
Council J	35	40	25	0	0	0	0
Council K	98	0	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Average</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Figure 10 shows the distribution of detritus grades during the 4<sup>th</sup> survey.



Although survey 4 matched survey 1 in returning the highest DPI index (6), it was the only survey not to record a grade worse than a B/C. The number of A grades meant the top grade was the most common in each of the survey periods during the year. Council D was the only region not achieving the DPI target of 15.

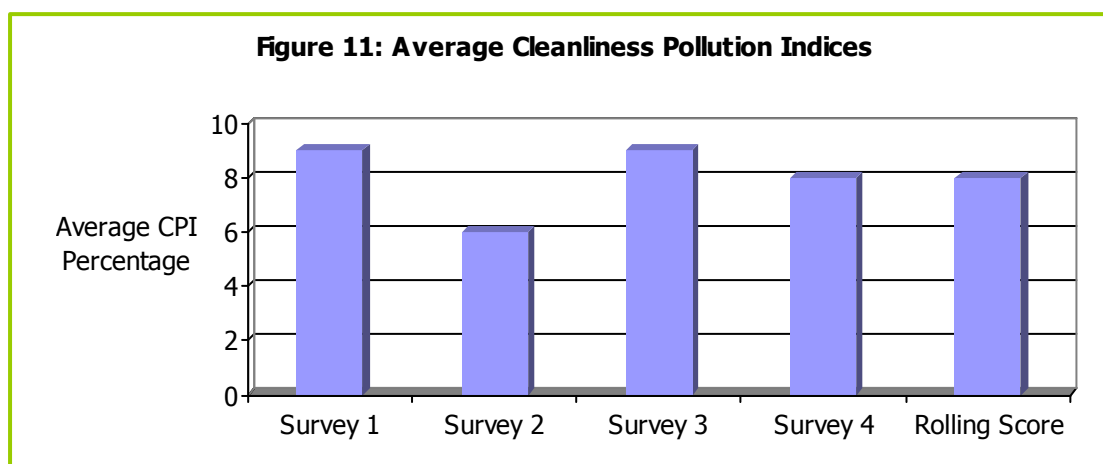
### 2.3 Cleanliness Performance Indicator (CPI)

Table 11 shows the Cleanliness Performance Indicator results recorded by each council during each survey. The Cleanliness Performance Indicator is a combination of the Litter Pollution Index and the Detritus Pollution Index. It shows the influence LPI and DPI have on each other to achieve the CPI.

**Table 11: Cleanliness Performance Indicator (January – December 2007)**

Council	Cleanliness Performance Indicator				Rolling Score
	Survey 1 (Jan – March 07)	Survey 2 (April – June 07)	Survey 3 (July – Sept 07)	Survey 4 (Oct – Dec 07)	
<b>Council A</b>	12	16	11	13	13
<b>Council D</b>	16	1	15	18	13
<b>Council E</b>	8	7	3	8	6
<b>Council H</b>	0	1	3	1	1
<b>Council J</b>	11	4	16	8	10
<b>Council K</b>	4	5	5	1	4
<b>Average</b>	9	6	9	8	8

As with Litter Pollution Index and Detritus Pollution Index, the methodology for the survey set a target for councils to achieve a Cleanliness Performance Indicator of 15%. A CPI of 15 would mean that 15% of transects surveyed would have recorded below a grade B for litter and detritus.



The overall results of the four surveys showed an average CPI of 8%, well below the target figure of 15%. Each individual survey also gave average results below the target figure. As survey 2 (April - June) gave both the best LPI and DPI figures, it is no surprise to see it top the CPI charts as well. The rolling score of all six councils fell inside the CPI target of 15%.

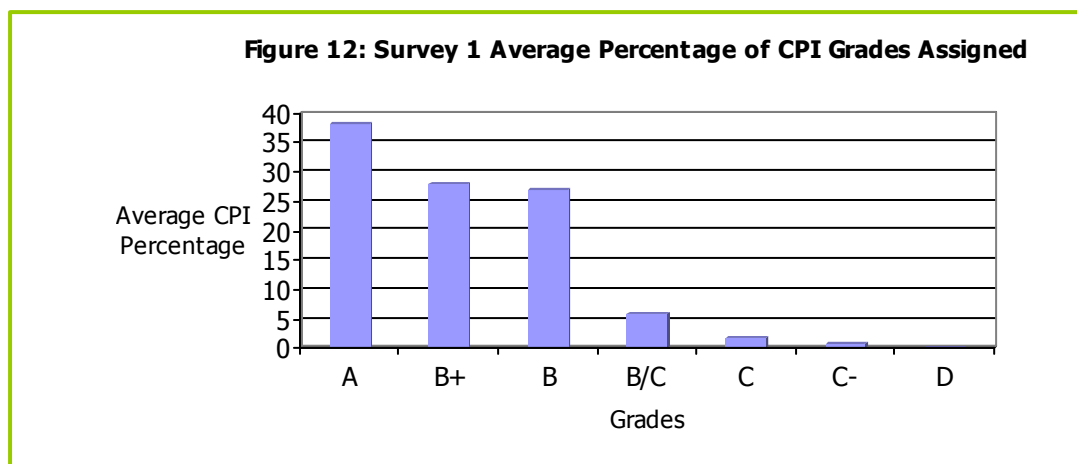
### 2.3.1 Cleanliness Performance Grades survey 1 (January – March 2007)

Each survey recorded a variation in Litter and detritus grades that gave rise to the Cleanliness Performance Indicator. Table 12 shows the percentage of cleanliness grades assigned by each council during survey 1. These grades indicate the cleanliness of the transect based on the amount of litter and detritus present.

**Table 12: Survey 1 - Cleanliness Performance Indicator (Cleanliness Grades)**

	% of transects with LPI Grades						
<b>Council</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B+</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B/C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C-</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>Council A</b>	24	35	29	9	1	0	1
<b>Council D</b>	1	24	59	16	0	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	27	41	24	3	3	3	0
<b>Council H</b>	78	19	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	11	36	41	4	5	3	0
<b>Council K</b>	84	10	3	3	1	0	0
<b>Average</b>	38	28	27	6	2	1	0

Figure 12 shows the distribution of cleanliness grades during the first survey.



Grade A was the most common score in 2007's opening survey period. Only one D grade was recorded, with the majority of failing transects falling just below the pass mark with a B/C grade. All but one of the councils attained the required CPI of 15%, with council D returning results just 1% outside the preset standards.

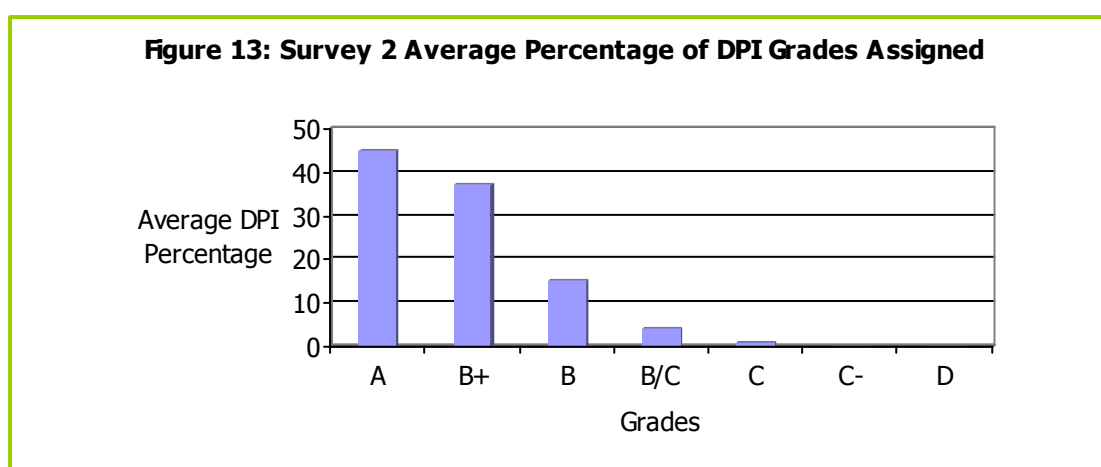
### 2.3.2 Cleanliness Performance Indicator Grades Survey 2 (April – June 2007)

Table 13 contains the results recorded by councils during the 2<sup>nd</sup> survey.

**Table 13: Survey 2 - Cleanliness Performance Indicator (Cleanliness Grades)**

Council	% of transects with CPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
<b>Council A</b>	30	48	18	3	3	0	0
<b>Council D</b>	19	61	19	0	0	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	35	35	19	10	0	0	0
<b>Council H</b>	73	18	8	3	0	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	35	48	15	3	0	0	0
<b>Council K</b>	78	13	8	3	0	0	0
<b>Average</b>	45	37	15	4	1	0	0

Figure 13 shows the distribution of cleanliness grades during the 2<sup>nd</sup> survey.



While an A grade was once again the most common to be returned in survey 2, B+ grades were a close second. An average CPI of 6 meant survey 2 returned the best results of the year, with no recorded grades of C- or D. On this occasion Council A was the sole council not to meet the CPI target of 15, although they only fell 1% outside.

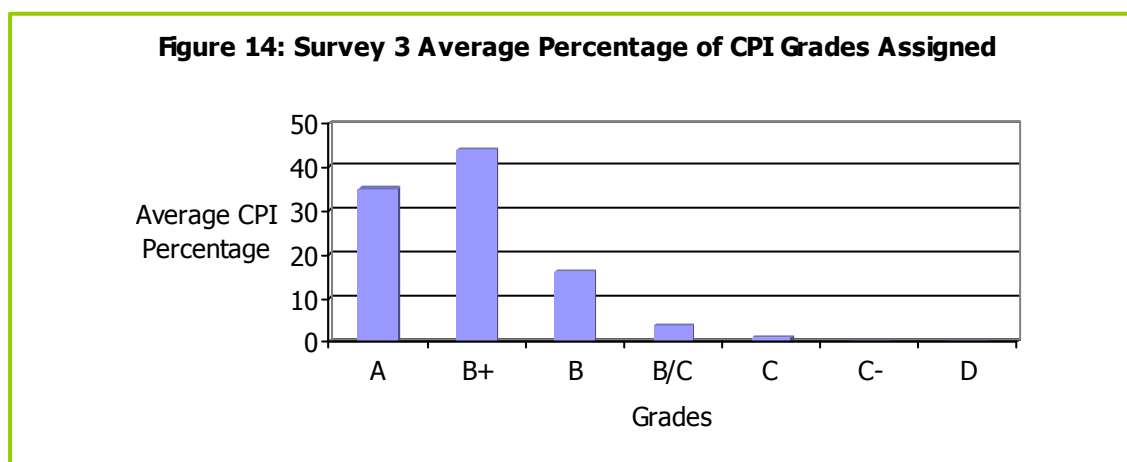
### 2.3.3 Cleanliness Performance Indicator Grades Survey 3 (July – September 2007)

Table 14 contains the results recorded by councils during the 3<sup>rd</sup> survey.

**Table 14: Survey 3 - Cleanliness Performance Indicator (Cleanliness Grades)**

Council	% of transects with CPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
<b>Council A</b>	25	40	24	6	5	0	0
<b>Council D</b>	0	46	39	9	6	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	50	34	14	1	1	0	0
<b>Council H</b>	50	39	9	3	0	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	6	48	30	10	4	1	1
<b>Council K</b>	54	36	4	4	1	0	0
<b>Average</b>	31	41	20	6	3	0	0

Figure 14 shows the distribution of cleanliness grades during the 3<sup>rd</sup> survey.



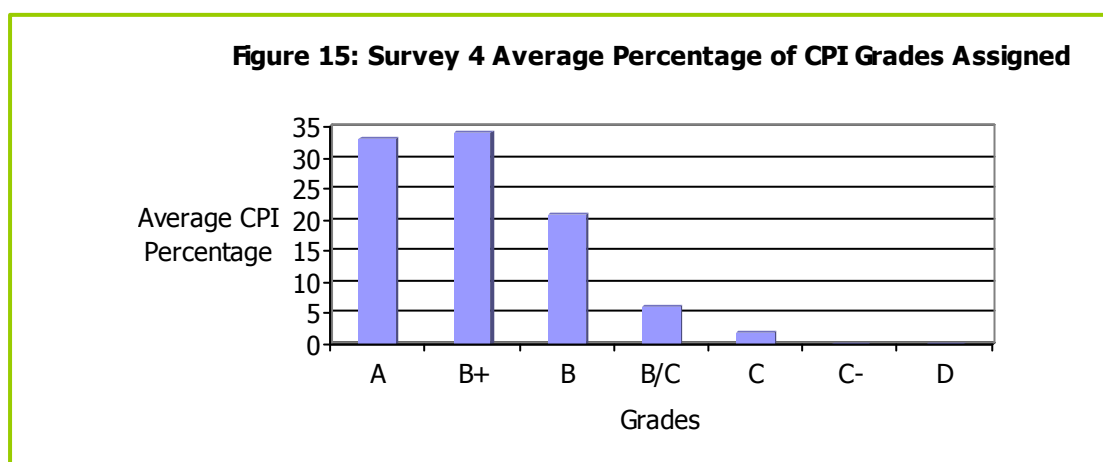
For the first time in the year B+ grades proved more common than A grades, with B grades a distant third in popularity. Of the failing transects the most common grade was B/C, and there was one recorded instance of both C- and D grades. Council J were the only council to miss out on achieving the preset CPI target, although once again they only missed out by 1%.

**2.3.4 Cleanliness Performance Indicators Survey 4 (October – December 2007)**

**Table 15: Survey 4 – Cleanliness Performance Indicator (Cleanliness Grades)**

Council	% of transects with CPI Grades						
	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
<b>Council A</b>	31	39	18	10	3	0	0
<b>Council D</b>	1	24	45	16	1	0	0
<b>Council E</b>	20	38	23	5	3	0	0
<b>Council H</b>	53	31	15	1	0	0	0
<b>Council J</b>	21	50	21	4	4	0	0
<b>Council K</b>	73	20	6	0	1	0	0
<b>Average</b>	33	34	21	6	2	0	0

Figure 15 shows the distribution of cleanliness grades during the 4<sup>th</sup> survey.



Survey 4 produced an almost identical amount of A and B+ grades. 6% of transects received a B/C grade, with 2% receiving a C grade. There were no C- or D grades recorded. Council D failed to meet the preset CPI target of 15%.

## 2.4 Land use Types

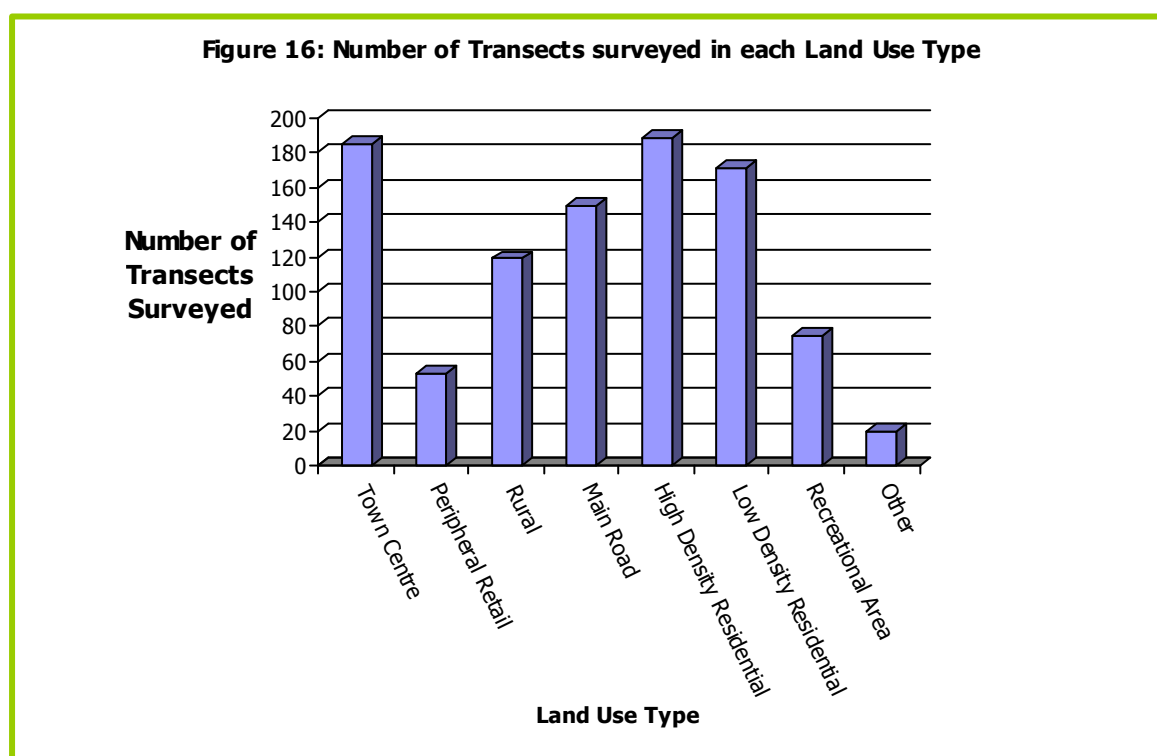
The methodology in the survey guidance manual gave councils a choice of 8 different land use types of which they had to select 4 to survey (10 transects per survey). The code for the landuses listed in table 16 were:

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 - Town/City/Village Centre      | 5 - High Density Residential |
| 2 - Peripheral Retail Development | 6 - Low Density Residential  |
| 3 - Rural Area                    | 7 - Recreational Area        |
| 4 - Main Road                     | 8 - Other                    |

**Table 16: Distribution of Land Use Surveyed (January – December 2007)**

	Land Use Type / Number of Transects Surveyed							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Council A</b>	30	19	0	20	31	20	20	20
<b>Council D</b>	24	24	20	20	26	26	20	0
<b>Council E</b>	33	0	30	10	39	43	5	0
<b>Council H</b>	38	0	38	34	25	20	5	0
<b>Council J</b>	27	9	25	23	27	24	25	0
<b>Council K</b>	33	1	6	42	40	38	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	185	53	119	149	188	171	75	20
<b>Cleanliness PI</b>	5	21	6	8	11	2	11	15
<b>Litter PI</b>	3	22	1	7	6	1	7	10
<b>Detritus PI</b>	8	21	8	8	16	4	16	20

Figure 16 shows the distribution of land use types assessed during the year.



To achieve an even balance of results across the 8 land use types it is important that councils follow the guidelines set out in 'Guidance Manual 1.5'. This stipulates that where possible each land use type must be surveyed equally, with 10 transects in 4 land use types per survey. In the 2007 survey some councils failed to follow these guidelines accurately, making an accurate analysis of land use types difficult.

From the results returned, Peripheral Retail Developments (Land Use Type 2) produced the highest number of transects failing to meet the required CPI standards, while Low Density Residential Areas (Land Use Type 6) scored better than any other area.

When examining transects for litter, Low Density Residential areas and Rural areas produced the highest pass rate, and it is interesting that a high proportion of transects located within town and city centres met acceptable standards (97% pass rate). In contrast Peripheral Retail Developments showed a failure rate more than twice that of any other Land Use type.

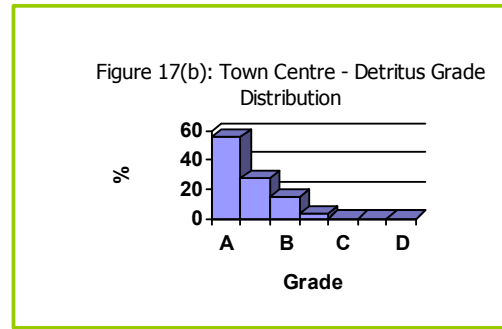
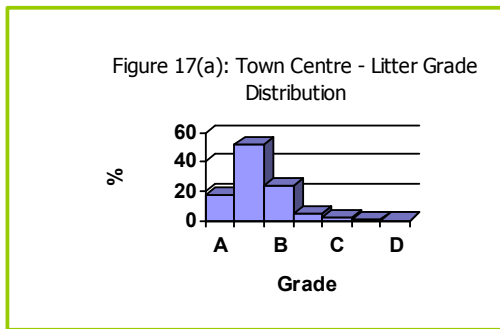
Detritus levels were also at their worst in Peripheral Retail areas, with more than one in five transects failing to meet the preset guidelines. Recreational areas were also shown to suffer from high levels of detritus, but perhaps the biggest contrast came when comparing the figures between high and low density residential areas. While low density housing proved to be the land use type with the lowest detritus levels (96% pass rate), in areas of high density housing only 84% of transects met standards making it the second worst land use type.

#### 2.4.1 Grades Issued By Land Use Type

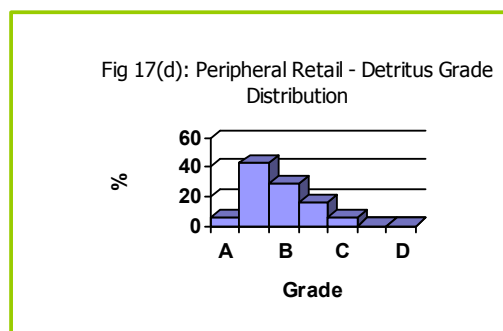
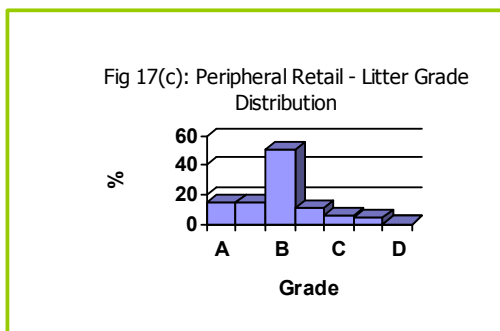
**Table 17: Litter and Detritus grades assigned to transects of different land use types (Jan – Dec 2007)**

Land Use	No of Transects	Litter Grades (percentage)							Detritus Grades (percentage)						
		A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D	A	B+	B	B/C	C	C-	D
1	185	17	52	24	5	2	1	0	55	27	15	3	0	0	0
2	53	15	15	50	11	6	4	0	6	43	29	16	6	0	0
3	119	40	34	18	5	3	0	0	47	31	21	1	0	0	0
4	149	36	38	17	7	1	0	0	49	26	18	6	1	0	0
5	188	16	39	29	11	4	1	1	35	36	23	6	0	0	0
6	171	40	43	14	3	1	0	0	56	31	12	1	0	0	0
7	75	13	39	32	7	7	1	1	19	51	23	3	3	1	0
8	20	30	30	20	5	10	0	5	30	40	20	10	0	0	0

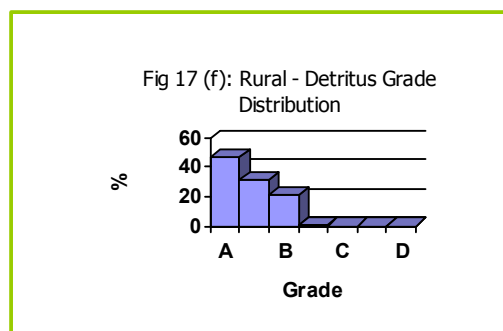
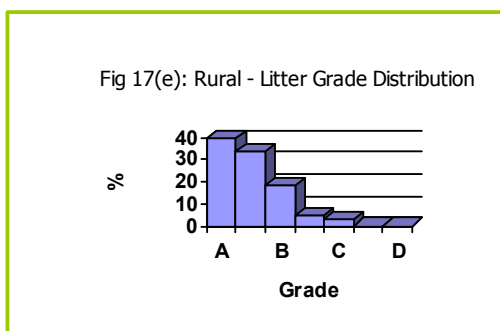
Figure 17(a) to 17(n) show the distribution of grades issued across various land use types:



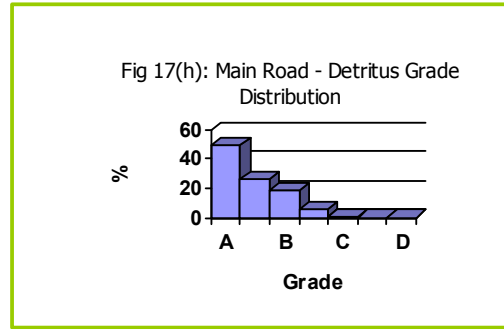
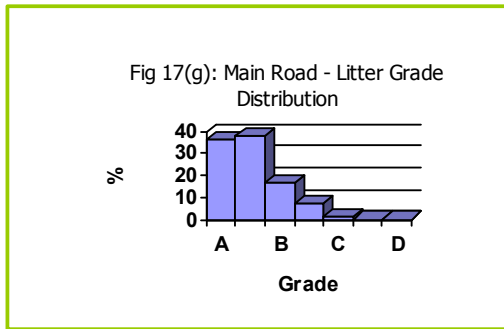
While there were relatively few town or city centre streets that were completely free of litter and receiving an A grade, the vast majority received either a Grade B or above. The high proportion of A grades received for detritus and the fact there were no recorded C, C- or D grades shows that the streets are swept frequently.



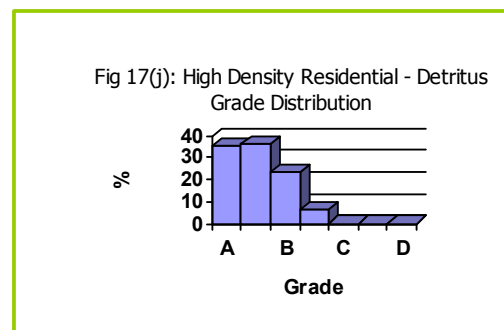
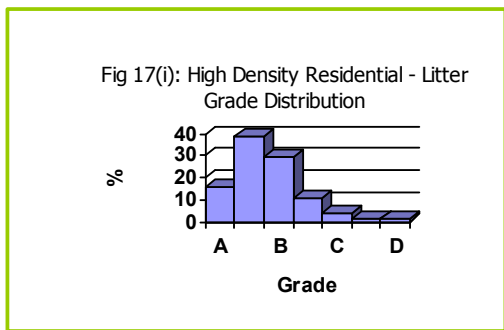
With Peripheral Retail areas receiving the worst scores of all land use types, it was no surprise to witness the relatively low amount of A grades recorded in these areas. By far the most popular litter grade was a B grade, the lowest pass grade possible. B+ was the most common detritus grade, but there was the same percentage of C grades as there were A grades



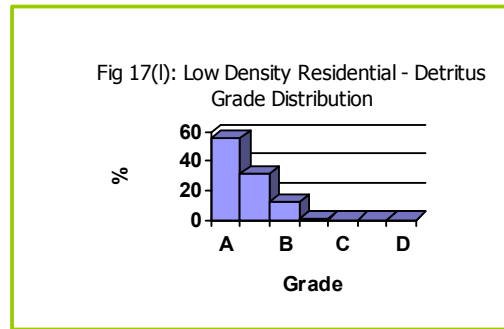
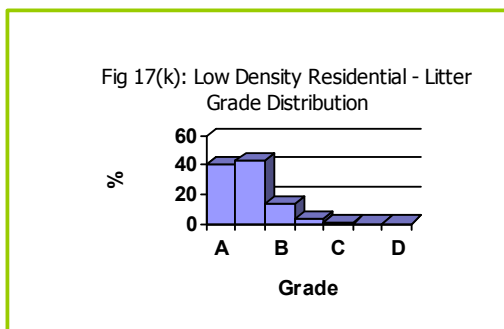
No land use type produced better litter figures than rural areas, and this is backed up by the fact that A grades were issued more often than any other. There were complete absence C- or D grades issued in rural areas.



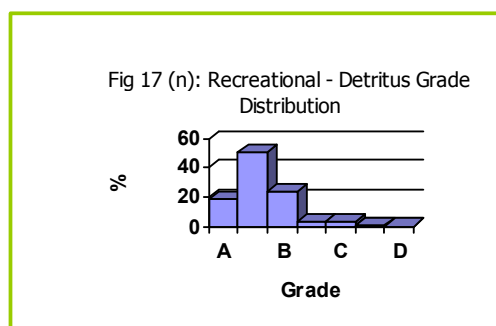
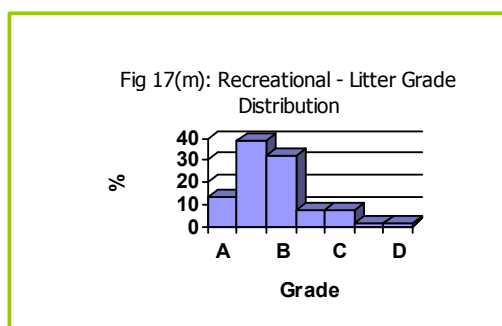
There was a relatively even distribution among the top two litter grades on main roads, while the majority of failing transects fell just below the acceptable standards and received a B/C grade.



There was relatively few A grades for litter in High Density Residential areas (16%), with B+ the most common grade. No other land use type produced a higher percentage of B/C grades. B+ was also the most common grade for detritus, although there was a higher proportion of A grades than awarded for litter.



A and B+ grades accounted for 83% of all grades awarded for litter in low density residential areas, which was higher than for any other land use type. Similarly the top two grades for detritus (representing 87% of grades issued) compared favourably with other land use types. One B/C grade was the only occasion detritus levels were not up to the acceptable standards.



Within recreational areas there was relatively few A grades, both for litter and detritus. B+ was the most common grade in both. There were more grade Cs issued for litter than in any other land use type. One C- grade for detritus meant recreational areas received the lowest mark issued throughout the year, while the land use type also received one of the very few D grades issued for litter.

## 2.5 Types of Litter

The survey noted the types of litter identified on each transect surveyed. This information helps identify the litter on the streets that results in poorer grades being recorded. This information also helps both councils and TIDY Northern Ireland identify what littering issues need to be targeted via public campaigns to help alleviate the amount of litter observed on the streets across Northern Ireland. The information recorded during the survey has been used to report the types of litter on the streets in 2 ways. Firstly in 2.5.1 it has been reported by council district to identify the specific issues each council needs to mitigate against. In 2.5.2 the same data collected on types of litter has been report via land use type. This provides important information to identify if particular types of litter are associated with one land use type more than another. Campaign resources by councils and TIDY Northern Ireland can then be focused on these areas to achieve optimum results.

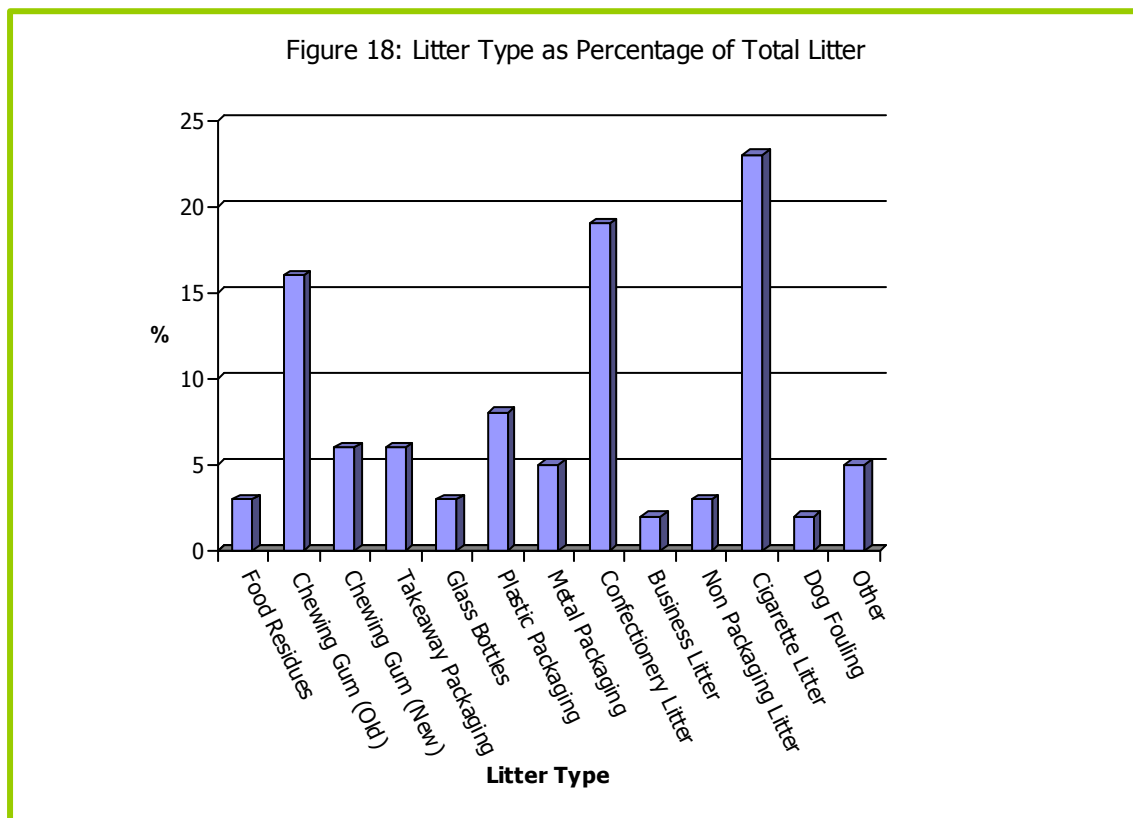
### 2.5.1 Type of Litter

Table 18 contains information on the types of litter as a percentage of total litter. It is broken down into survey quarters.

**Table 18: Types of Litter Surveyed as Percentage of Total Litter (January – December 2007)**

Types of Litter	% of all litter				
	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 4	Average
<b>Food Residues</b>	2	0	3	6	3
<b>Chewing Gum (old)</b>	15	16	18	14	16
<b>Chewing Gum (new)</b>	7	2	7	6	6
<b>Takeaway Packaging</b>	7	5	6	7	6
<b>Glass Bottles</b>	4	3	4	2	3
<b>Plastic Packaging</b>	8	8	6	10	8
<b>Metal Packaging</b>	4	6	5	6	5
<b>Confectionery Litter</b>	21	21	16	19	19
<b>Business Litter</b>	2	3	3	2	2
<b>Non Packaging Litter</b>	3	3	2	3	3
<b>Cigarette Litter</b>	20	26	22	24	23
<b>Dog Fouling</b>	2	2	3	0	2
<b>Other</b>	6	6	6	4	5

Figure 18 shows each litter type as a percentage of total litter.



The Borough Cleanliness Survey indicates that cigarette litter is the most common form of litter on the streets of Northern Ireland. While this form of litter has been the number one offender over several years, the introduction of the public smoking ban and the subsequent increase in people smoking on the streets has reinforced its position at the head of the table. The three surveys conducted after the ban came into effect showed an increase in the proportion of cigarette litter when compared to figures from the opening three months of the year. In the past twelve months cigarette litter has accounted for 23% of all litter.

For the first time, confectionery litter has overtaken old chewing gum deposits to rank as the second most common form of litter, representing 19% of all litter. Old chewing gum accounts for 16% of litter.

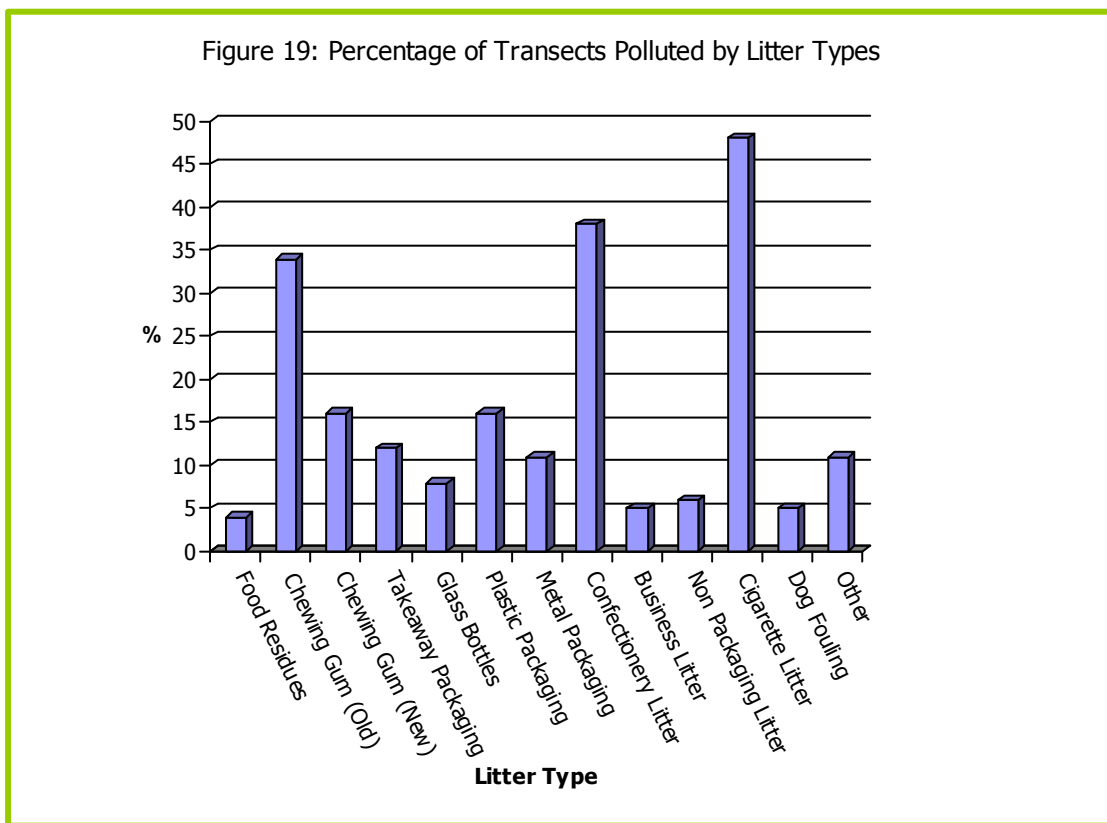
While dog fouling is often a major topic of concern it ranked as the least common of all specified litter types, accounting for 2% of all litter.

Table 19 shows the percentage of transects that each litter type is present on.

Table 19: Percentage of transects polluted by litter types

Types of Litter	% of transects polluted				
	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 4	Average
<b>Food Residues</b>	6	0	6	3	4
<b>Chewing Gum (old)</b>	41	19	43	34	34
<b>Chewing Gum (new)</b>	23	3	17	20	16
<b>Takeaway Packaging</b>	16	5	10	16	12
<b>Glass Bottles</b>	15	3	9	7	8
<b>Plastic Packaging</b>	19	8	13	22	16
<b>Metal Packaging</b>	14	6	11	14	11
<b>Confectionery Litter</b>	49	23	38	42	38
<b>Business Litter</b>	6	3	7	6	5
<b>Non Packaging Litter</b>	10	3	7	6	6
<b>Cigarette Litter</b>	54	27	53	57	48
<b>Dog Fouling</b>	7	2	9	1	5
<b>Other</b>	16	6	12	9	11

Figure 19 shows the average percentage of transects polluted by various litter types during each survey



Cigarette litter was found on more transects than any other form of litter over the past 12 months. Almost half of all areas surveyed (48%) were polluted with cigarette ends, reinforcing its position as the most common litter type. The top three offenders were once again completed by confectionery litter (38%) and old chewing gum (34%). The chewing gum problem is showing little signs of improvement, with new gum deposits being found on an additional 16% of transects.

### 2.5.2 Types of Litter by Land Use Type

In addition to gathering information on the types of litter present in each survey period, the data was analysed to provide information on the types of litter present across the different land use types. The codes of the land use types are:

- |                        |                                  |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1- Town/Village Centre | 2- Peripheral Retail Development | 3- Rural Areas             |
| 4- Main Road           | 5- High Density Residential      | 6- Low Density Residential |
| 7- Recreational Area   | 8- Other                         |                            |

Table 20 provides data on types of litter present in different land use types. This information helps both TIDY Northern Ireland and councils tackle particular littering issues more effectively. Table 20 shows where each type of litter most frequently occurs.

**Table 20: Types of Litter Surveyed by Land Use Type (January – December 2007)**

Types of Litter	Land Use Type (% of transects polluted)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Food Residues</b>	4	6	3	3	5	2	5	0
<b>Chewing Gum (old)</b>	53	55	5	14	51	32	57	0
<b>Chewing Gum (new)</b>	25	32	3	7	21	11	24	0
<b>Takeaway Packaging</b>	12	26	15	21	11	4	12	5
<b>Glass Bottles</b>	10	21	3	5	12	4	16	35
<b>Plastic Packaging</b>	15	26	24	17	17	13	13	20
<b>Metal Packaging</b>	13	17	13	11	16	10	8	25
<b>Confectionery Litter</b>	40	40	34	38	57	32	57	40
<b>Business Litter</b>	8	15	4	7	5	4	0	5
<b>Non Packaging Litter</b>	11	13	5	4	10	3	9	10
<b>Cigarette Litter</b>	61	68	24	43	54	39	59	40
<b>Dog Fouling</b>	12	6	7	2	18	11	7	35
<b>Other</b>	14	19	1	16	13	12	13	55

The three most common forms of litter (Cigarette, Chewing Gum and Confectionery) are prevalent across all land use types, with the exception of rural areas, where both cigarette litter and chewing gum are found in fewer instances than in other areas.

The most frequently polluted combination of litter type and land use type was found to be cigarette litter in peripheral retail developments (68% of transects) and cigarette litter in town/city centres (61% of transects).

There was a high proportion of main road transects polluted by takeaway packaging, most likely originating from motorists, while both plastic and metal packaging was most likely to be found in peripheral retail developments.

Dog fouling was found to occur most commonly in areas of high density housing (18% of transects).

**2.6 Sources of Litter**

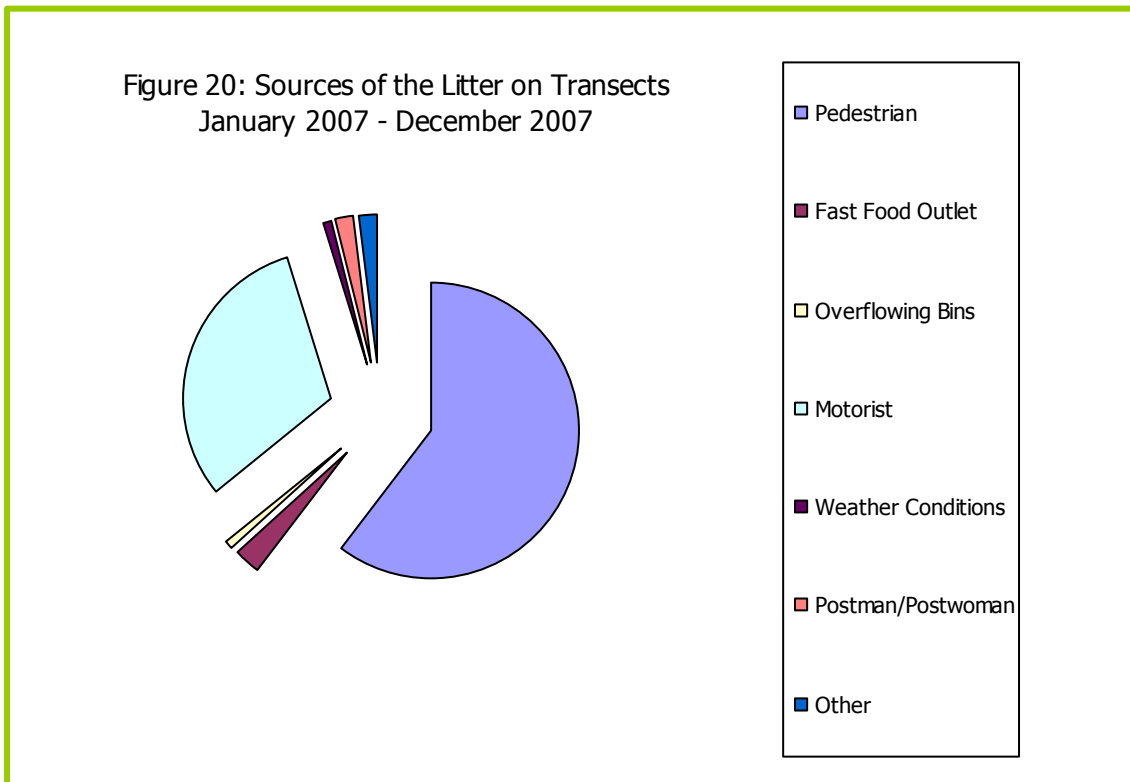
The survey noted the sources of litter identified on each transect surveyed. This information helps identify the reason for the amount of litter being present on a transect. This information also helps both councils and TIDY Northern Ireland identify what sections of the population need to be targeted via public campaigns to help alleviate the amount of litter observed on the streets across Northern Ireland. The information recorded during the survey has been used to report the sources of litter on the streets in 2 ways. Firstly in 2.6.1 it has been reported by survey quarter and secondly in 2.6.2 the same data collected on sources of litter has been report via land use type.

**2.6.1 Sources of Litter by Survey Number**

**Table 21: Sources of Litter (January – December 2007)**

Sources of Litter	Transects Littered by Sources (%)				
	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 4	Average
<b>Pedestrian</b>	72	66	68	62	67
<b>Fast Food Outlet</b>	0	2	3	0	1
<b>Overflowing Bins</b>	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Motorist</b>	44	43	13	35	34
<b>Weather Conditions</b>	1	0	2	0	1
<b>Postman/woman</b>	4	1	9	3	4
<b>Other</b>	2	2	4	0	2

Figure 20 shows average distribution of sources of litter during 2007.



The biggest source of litter was the pedestrian, who was responsible for litter on two thirds of transects surveyed. The motorist was also a substantial contributor, dropping litter on 34% of transects. The litter dropped by postmen/women refers to the elastic bands used to hold together bundles of mail.

### 2.6.2 Sources of Litter by Land Use Type

Table 22 provides information on the sources of litter identified on each of the land use types.

The code of land use types are:

- |                        |                                  |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1- Town/Village Centre | 2- Peripheral Retail Development | 3- Rural Areas             |
| 4- Main Road           | 5- High Density Residential      | 6- Low Density Residential |
| 7- Recreational Area   | 8- Other                         |                            |

**Table 22: Sources of Litter Surveyed by Land Use Type (January – December 2007)**

Sources of Litter	Land Use Type / % of Transects with Types of Litter							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Pedestrian</b>	63	56	37	44	71	65	88	54
<b>Fast Food Outlet</b>	2	3	0	0	1	4	1	0
<b>Overflowing Bins</b>	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
<b>Motorist</b>	27	28	50	52	19	22	4	38
<b>Weather Conditions</b>	1	6	0	0	1	1	0	0
<b>Postman/woman</b>	4	4	11	2	6	8	0	4
<b>Other</b>	2	4	1	2	1	0	4	4

The pedestrian was the biggest source of litter on all but two of the 8 land types surveyed (Rural areas and main road), with the motorist consistently the second largest cause. Postmen/women were a source of litter in rural and residential areas.

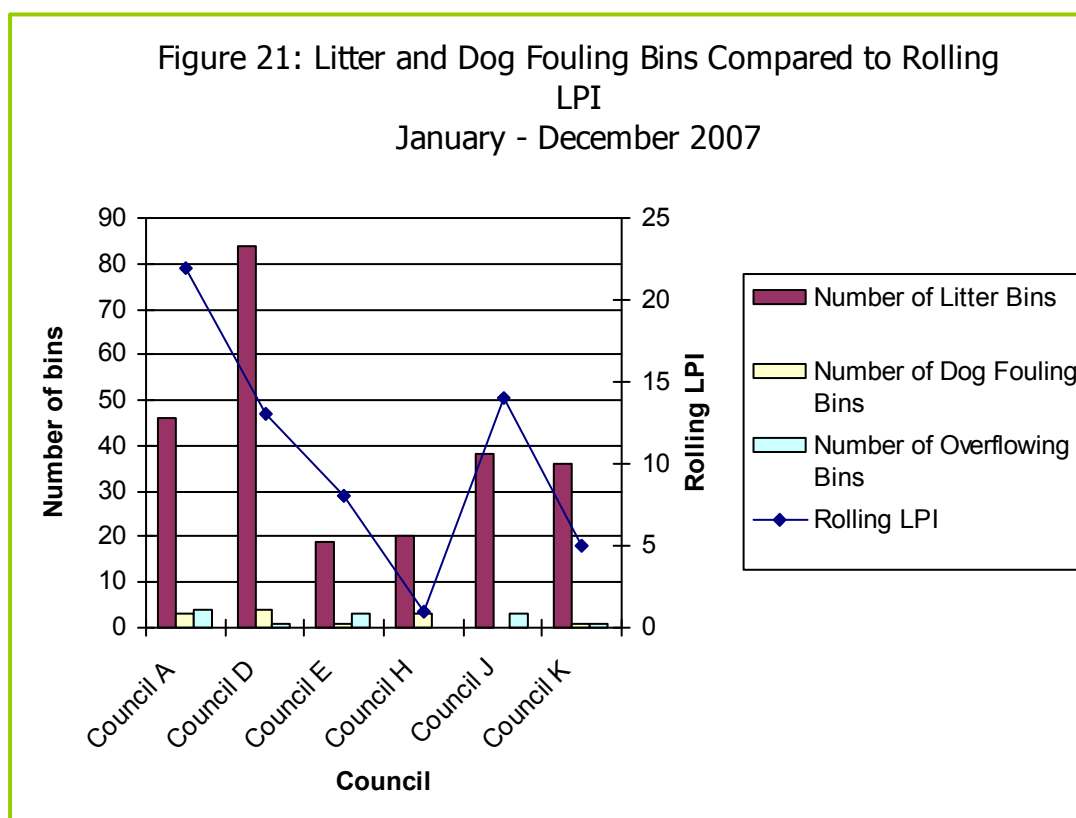
### 2.7 Bins (Litter and Dog Fouling)

Table 23 shows the number of litter bins and dog fouling bins. It also contains the number of litter bins overflowing in each council survey. The presence of bins (litter and dog fouling) were noted on the survey form either if they were present on the transect, or if they were in a 10 metre radius of it.

**Table 23: Litter/Dog Fouling Bins by Council Area (January – December 2007)**

	Number of Bins					
	Council A	Council D	Council E	Council H	Council J	Council K
<b>Number of litter bins</b>	46	84	19	20	38	36
<b>Number of overflowing bins</b>	4	1	3	0	3	1
<b>Number of dog fouling bins</b>	3	4	1	3	0	1
<b>% of transects with dog fouling</b>	18	6	2	0	3	4
<b>Rolling LPI</b>	22	13	8	1	14	5

Figure 21 shows the frequency of litter and dog fouling bins in comparison to the rolling LPI



There does not appear to be an obvious correlation between the number of either litter or dog fouling bins and the LPI and percentage of transects with dog fouling.

The three councils with the highest Litter Pollution Indices also had the highest number of bins on their transects. Similarly, no councils have more dog fouling bins than council A and Council B, the two councils with the highest percentage of transects with dog fouling.

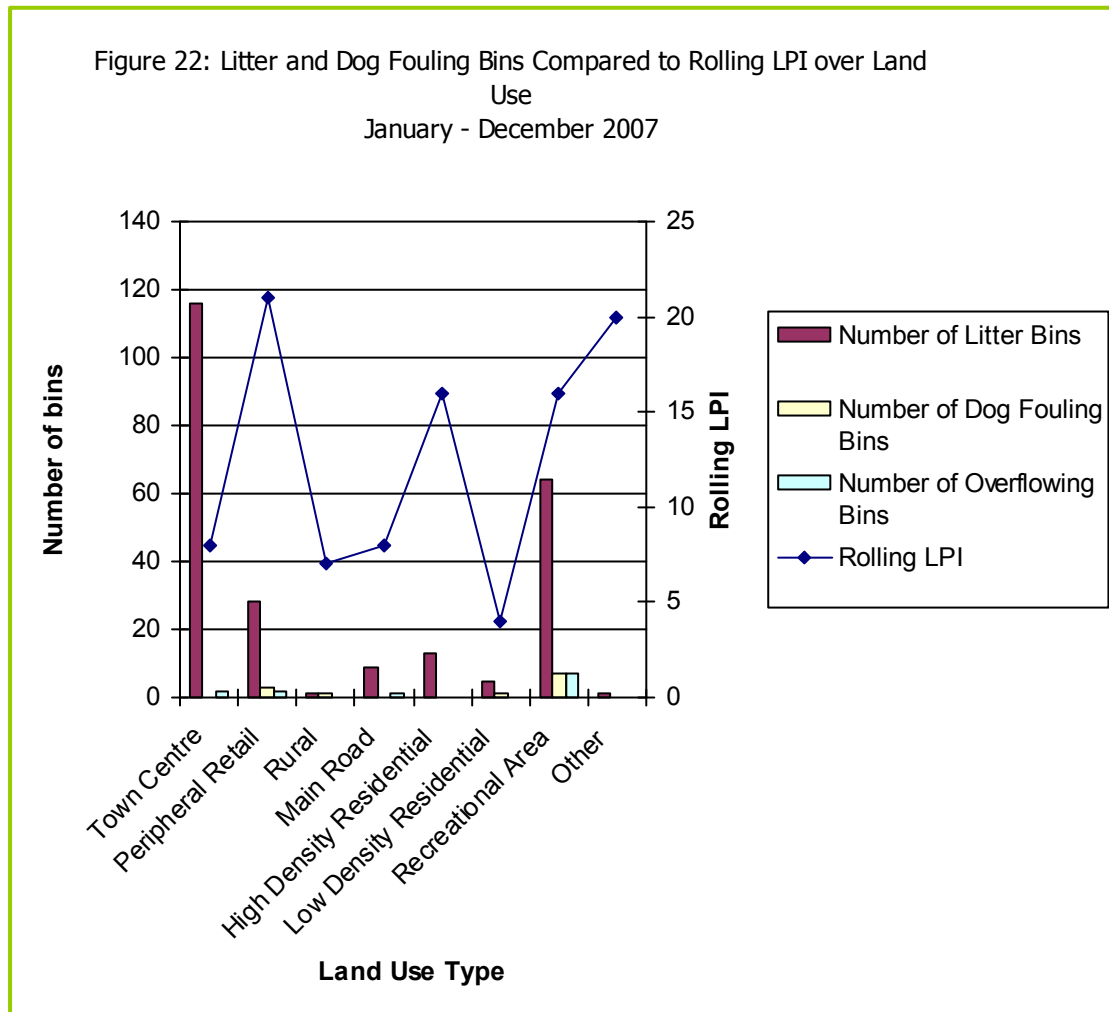
Table 22 shows the distribution of bins by land use type. The code of land use types are:

- |                        |                                  |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1- Town/Village Centre | 2- Peripheral Retail Development | 3- Rural Areas             |
| 4- Main Road           | 5- High Density Residential      | 6- Low Density Residential |
| 7- Recreational Area   | 8- Other                         |                            |

Table 24: Litter/Dog Fouling Bins by Land Use Type (January – December 2007)

	Land Use Type / Number of bins							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Number of litter bins</b>	116	28	1	9	13	5	64	1
<b>Number of overflowing bins</b>	2	2	0	1	0	0	7	0
<b>Number of dog fouling bins</b>	0	3	1	0	0	1	7	0
<b>% of transects with dog fouling</b>	12	6	7	2	18	11	7	35
<b>Rolling LPI</b>	8	21	7	8	16	4	16	20

Figure 22 compares the number of litter and dog fouling bins over various land uses:



It was not surprising that the town/village centres had the highest number of litter bins on transects surveyed. It was pleasing to see that only 2% of these bins were recorded as overflowing, however there was a much higher frequency of overflowing bins located on transects in recreational areas. Recreational areas were also home to more dog fouling bins than any other land use type. These areas are recognised as being popular with dog owners, and this may have been a factor in keeping the incidents of dog fouling in this land use type close to the average.

### **3.0 VALIDATION**

#### **3.1 Validation by TIDY Northern Ireland**

TIDY Northern Ireland validated each council at some point during 2007. This validation took the form of a visit from a TIDY Northern Ireland representative, who accompanied surveyors while they graded a sample of transects. This replaced the council cross over procedure from previous years, and was conducted to ensure there was a consistency in grading transects through all the participating councils. TIDY Northern Ireland also validated how cleanliness grades were assigned and ensured data was accurately transferred from survey forms to the spreadsheet analysis.

Minor problems with the allocation of cleanliness grades were observed during the validation process and these were quickly rectified to ensure all councils graded to the same standards. The majority of grade variations were only by half a grade and did not tend to differ between a transect being given a passing grade or a failing grade.

The majority of spreadsheets compared with the completed survey forms were completed accurately. There were some minor errors that normally did not impact on the overall Cleanliness Performance Indicator recorded.

### **4.0 CONCLUSION**

This report gives the councils involved in the Borough Cleanliness Survey the opportunity to compare their performance on both litter and detritus, while remaining anonymous. The structure of this survey has meant council performances are comparable with each other, regardless of the size of the council. This comes from planning for the same number of transects surveyed, and the same number of land uses being surveyed by each council.

Each council will also receive an individual analysis of the results from their own 2007 surveys, allowing them to use the Borough Cleanliness Survey not only as a comparison tool but also as stand-alone report which highlights the effectiveness of their own cleansing operations.

#### **Cleanliness Performance Indicator**

All councils met the preset target of a CPI of 15%. During the twelve months of the survey there were four occasions when a council's CPI fell outside the target set by TIDY Northern Ireland, although on three of these occasions the figure was only 1% shy of the required standard. It was pleasing to note that on each of these occasions the council rectified the problem in the following survey period.

The levels of detritus present on transects is seen as an indicator of how regular and how effective street cleaning has been, and the fact that most councils DPI was lower than their LPI shows that councils are generally improving the effectiveness with which they clean the streets. Some councils experienced large differences in their CPI from one survey period to the next, and although it is not clear from the survey results what brought about these variations, TIDY Northern Ireland would encourage those councils to examine their cleansing during the period affect to try to determine if there is any reason for this disparity.

### **Land Use Types**

For the second year in succession low density housing emerged as the cleanest areas of Northern Ireland, returning the best Litter and Detritus Pollution Indices. This is most likely down to the fact that people tend to take more care over the area in which they live, and this is an attitude that TIDY Northern Ireland would like to see replicated in all other areas. Despite the high through flow of pedestrians town/city centre areas produced the second best cleanliness index, which would seem to indicate a commitment from councils to focus cleansing resources on these high profile areas.

At the other end of the scale, peripheral retail developments were shown by the survey to be the least clean areas for the second successive year, with 21% of transects failing to meet the required standards. Surprisingly, given the fact low density housing came out top of the land use statistics, only the land use types 'peripheral retail developments' and 'other' produced worse statistics than high density housing (11% of transects failing). Alongside high density housing was recreational areas, which also failed in 11% of transects. The detritus statistics were the second worst of all land use types, and perhaps indicates that councils could focus more resources in these areas.

### **Types of Litter**

As in each of the previous three TIDY N.I. Borough Cleanliness Surveys, cigarette litter has been revealed as the most common form of litter in the province. It had been recorded in other TIDY Northern Ireland surveys that this type of litter has increased since the introduction of the public smoking ban, and this has been backed up by the borough cleanliness survey findings. In 2006 42% of transects were polluted by cigarette litter, and that has risen to 48% in the current survey. Cigarettes account for almost a quarter of all litter.

In previous years old chewing gum deposits were the second most prevalent form of litter but that has now been knocked into third place by confectionery litter, which was present in 38% of transects. Both confectionery litter and chewing gum are traditionally associated with a younger age group, and this perhaps explains why the highest occurrence of both was concentrated in recreational areas.

The levels of cigarette litter were at their highest at peripheral retail developments and town/city centres, both places where people have to make their way onto the street to smoke. Rural areas recorded the lowest incidence of this type of litter.

### **Sources of Litter**

Pedestrians were responsible for litter on two thirds of transects examined during the survey, with motorists also a large contributor (34% of transects). Motorists were the main contributors to the littering problem in both rural areas and on main roads, while in all other land use types, pedestrians were mainly to blame. Anti-litter campaigns need to concentrate on changing public attitudes and behaviour towards littering.

### **Litter and Dog Fouling Bins**

There appeared to be no correlation between the number of litter or dog fouling bins and the CPI recorded.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **1. Targets to meet**

Results from the 2007 survey showed the annual average Cleanliness Pollution Index to be 9%, well inside the target of 15%. Revised targets for 2008 have been based on the average results achieved during 2007. The targets for 2008 are:

Cleanliness Performance Indicator – 12%

Litter Pollution Index – 13%

Detritus Pollution Index 11%

These targets will be revised annually and based on the averages from the previous survey year.

### **2. Annual Training Course**

For the comparisons between councils to be effective it is essential that all surveyors be consistent in their grading of transects. To ensure this is achieved TIDY Northern Ireland recommends that all surveyors attend at least one training course annually. If a new member of council staff is assigned to carrying out the survey during the year, they should attend a training course if they have not already done so. TIDY Northern Ireland staff will also be available throughout the year to answer any queries related to the surveying process.

### **3. Review of Public Administration**

The proposed changes resulting from the Governmental review of public administration and the amalgamation of the council areas will have a significant impact on the borough cleanliness surveys, in particular the size of areas covered by each council. These changes are not scheduled to be introduced until 2011, but TIDY Northern Ireland and the councils should use this time to consider the implications of the new structure.

### **4. Meeting survey deadlines**

It is very important to the accuracy of the borough cleanliness survey that all surveys are carried out within the stipulated timescale, as agreed by each council in the contract. Councils have a three month period in which to carry out the surveys, and they need to implement structures to make sure this happens. Similarly, it is important for results to be collated accurately and forwarded to TIDY Northern Ireland within the required timescale.

**Appendix 1: Blank Survey Form**

Survey Number:      1      2      3      4      Time: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Please circle)

Surveyors' Name (s): \_\_\_\_\_ Council: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Surveyor from)

Town/Location Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Name: \_\_\_\_\_

From: \_\_\_\_\_ To: \_\_\_\_\_

Weather Conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

**Survey Area Land use Type:**

- Please tick most appropriate for transect being surveyed

Town /Village Centre     Peripheral Retail d'ment     Rural Area     Main Road     High Density Residential     Low Destiny Residential     Recreational Area     Other

**Cleanliness Performance Indicator (CPI)**

- Please circle separate grade for litter and detritus

Litter Pollution Index (LPI)						Detritus Pollution Index (DPI)							
<b>A</b> (3)	<b>B+</b> (2.5)	<b>B</b> (2)	<b>B/C</b> (1.5)	<b>C</b> (1)	<b>C-</b> (0.5)	<b>D</b> (0)	<b>A</b> (3)	<b>B+</b> (2.5)	<b>B</b> (2)	<b>B/C</b> (1.5)	<b>C</b> (1)	<b>C-</b> (0.5)	<b>D</b> (0)

**Type of Litter on 50m survey Transect**

- Tick if type of litter is present on transect

Litter Types* see guidance manual for more detail	Present
A - Food Residues	
B - Chewing Gum (old)	
C - Chewing Gum (New)	
D - Takeaway Packaging	
E - Glass Bottles	
F - Plastic Packaging (non takeaway e.g. bags, bottles, sheets)	
G - Metal Packaging (non takeaway e.g. cans, drums))	
H - Confectionery Litter	
I - Business Litter (Elastic bands, envelopes, adverts)	
J - Non Packaging Litter (flyers, newspapers, receipts, tickets)	
K - Cigarette Litter	
L - Dog Fouling	
M - Other	

**Source of Litter**

- Tick if source is present on transect

Source of Litter* see guidance manual	Present
N - Pedestrian/Individuals	
O - Fast food Outlet	
P - Overflowing Bins	
Q - Motorist	
R- Weather Conditions	
S- Post Men/Women	
T - Other	

**Additional Comments:****Bins (Litter and Dog Fouling)**- Enter the number of bins within **10m radius** of transect

Bins (Litter and Dog Fouling)	Number
U- Number of Litter Bins on Transect	
V - Number of Overflowing (+75% full) litter bins	
W - Number of Dog Fouling Bins on Transect	

