
Erewash Citizen's Panel

Final Report

Prepared for
Erewash Borough Council

January 2004

Contents

Chapter		Page
	Summary	i
1	Introduction	1
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Structure of Report	1
2	Methodology and profile of Respondents	2
	2.1 Introduction	2
	2.2 Questionnaire and covering letter	2
	2.3 Distribution of Questionnaires	2
	2.4 Response Rate	2
	2.5 Weighting of Survey Responses	3
	2.6 Profile of Respondents	4
	2.7 Analysis of Survey	6
3	Recycling and Composting	7
	3.1 Introduction	7
	3.2 General Recycling	7
	3.3 Paper and Card Collection Scheme	8
	3.4 Composting and Brown Bin Scheme	10
	3.5 Recycling Sites	16
	3.6 Kerbside Recycling	22
	3.7 Home Composting	25
	3.8 Kerbside container types	25
	3.9 Non-Recyclers	29
	3.10 Conclusions	31
4	Quality of Life and Community Priorities	34
	4.1 Introduction	34
	4.2 Satisfaction with Local Neighbourhood	34
	4.3 Noise in the Local Environment	36
	4.4 Community Involvement	38
	4.5 Ease of Access to Local Facilities	43
	4.6 Conclusions	46
5	Safety Cameras	48
	5.1 Introduction	48
	5.2 Introductory Questions	48
	5.3 Speeding	49
	5.4 Safety Cameras	50
	5.5 Responsibility for Safety Cameras	51
	5.6 Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership	54
	5.7 Conclusions	55
6	Highways	56
	6.1 Introductory Questions	56
	6.2 Conclusions	58

Tables

Table 2.1	Unweighted Response to Survey by Ward	3
Table 2.2	Weighted Response to Survey by Ward	4
Table 2.3	Profile of Respondents	5
Table 3.1	Recycling and Composting Behaviour	7
Table 3.2	Respondents on Paper and Card Collection Scheme	8
Table 3.3	Frequency of Use	8
Table 3.4	Preferred Frequency of paper and card collections	9
Table 3.5	Type of Waste Composted	11
Table 3.6	Non Composters Covered by the Brown Bin Collection Scheme	11
Table 3.7	Method Used to Recycle Kitchen and or Kitchen Waste	11
Table 3.8	Summary of Responses	12
Table 3.9	How many Years has the Household been in the Brown Bin Collection Scheme	13
Table 3.10	Frequency of Use	13
Table 3.11	Preferred Operating Season	13
Table 3.12	Demand for Second (extra) Bin	14
Table 3.13	Which Option Would you Prefer?	15
Table 3.14	Should Households who contaminate Their Brown Bin have their Bin Removed from them?	15
Table 3.15	Bags of Side Rubbish	16
Table 3.16	Extent of agreement with Recycling Statements	19
Table 3.17	Proportion of Council Tax Contribution	20
Table 3.18	Interest in Purchasing a home Compost Bin	25
Table 3.19	Colour Preference for Most Popular Container Type by Recyclable Material	26
Table 3.20	Mean and modal scores for each available option	26
Table 4.1	How Satisfied are you with your Neighbourhood as a Place to Live	34
Table 4.2	How Satisfied are you with your Neighbourhood by Ward	35
Table 4.3	Change in Neighbourhood Over the Last Two Years	35
Table 4.4	Level of Agreement that You Can Influence Decisions Affecting Your Neighbourhood	38
Table 4.5	Level of Agreement that Your Neighbourhood is a Place Where People From Different Backgrounds Get on Well Together	38
Table 4.6	Level of Agreement that your Neighbourhood is a Place Where People From Different Backgrounds Get on Well Together by Ward	39
Table 4.7	Level of Agreement that by Working Together, People in my Neighbourhood can influence Decisions that affect the Neighbourhood	40
Table 4.8	Level of Agreement that by Working Together, People in my Neighbourhood can influence Decisions that affect the Neighbourhood By Ward	40
Table 5.1	Respondents Who Drive a Motor Vehicle	48
Table 5.2	Location of Workplace	49
Table 5.3	Involvement of Driving with Job	49
Table 5.4	Have you ever been Caught Speeding?	49
Table 5.5	Is Excessive Speed the Largest Factor in Causing Road Collisions?	50
Table 5.6	What Does the Term "Safety Camera" Mean to you?	51
Table 5.7	Should Safety Cameras Be Hidden or Visible?	51
Table 5.8	Agency which Receives Revenue Created from Safety Camera Fines	52
Table 5.9	Heard of www.slowitdown.co.uk	54
Table 5.10	Visited the Website	55
Table 6.1	Access to Motor Vehicle	56
Table 6.2	Access to a Pedal Cycle	56
Table 6.3	Factors Which Would encourage Respondents to Cycle More	56

Figures

Figure 3.1	Applicable Statements	9
Figure 3.2	Applicable Statements by Frequency of Use	10
Figure 3.3	Summary Graph of Participation	12
Figure 3.4	Applicable Statements	14
Figure 3.5	Frequency of Using Recycling Sites by Material Type	17
Figure 3.6	Use of Recycling Sites by Availability of a Car	18
Figure 3.7	Agreement to Recycling Statements	20
Figure 3.8	Recollection of Seeing Recycling Information in Various Publications	22
Figure 3.9	Standard of Recycling Information in Publicity Terms	23
Figure 3.10	Materials for Kerbside Collections	24
Figure 3.11	Container Preference	25
Figure 3.12	Ranked Options	27
Figure 3.13	Availability of Recycling Schemes to Non-recyclers	29
Figure 3.14	Reasons for not Recycling	30
Figure 3.15	Demand for Kerbside Collections	31
Figure 4.1	Level of Noise Pollution in the Neighbourhood	37
Figure 4.2	Unpaid tasks carried out for someone other than a relative in the past 12 months	41
Figure 4.3	Unpaid tasks carried out for you by someone other than a relative in the past 12 months	43
Figure 4.4	Ease of Access to Local Destinations	44
Figure 4.5	Local Services within 500 Metres of Respondents	46
Figure 5.1	Responsibility for Operation of Safety Cameras in Derbyshire	51
Figure 5.2	Level of Agreement with safety Camera Statements	53
Figure 5.3	Knowledge of Safety Camera Partnership Issues	54
Figure 6.1	Locality of Public Transport Stations/Stops	58

Appendices

A	Questionnaire
B	Covering Letters
C	Weights
D	Additional Tables of Analysis: Chapter 3
E	Additional Tables of Analysis: Chapter 4
F	Additional Tables of Analysis: Chapter 5
G	Additional Tables of Analysis: Chapter 6

Document Control

Project Title: **Erewash Citizen's Panel**
MVA Project Number: C33209
Document Type: Final Report
WP Reference: rh
Directory & File Name: n:\contracts\c33209\qualityoflife&recycling\report\finalreport.doc

Document Approval

Primary Author: Rachel Harding

Other Author(s):

Reviewer(s): Joanne Christensen

Issue	Date	Distribution	Comments
1	12/12/03	Erewash Borough Council R. Harding SMR Library	

Summary

Background and Introduction

In August 2003 Erewash Borough Council commissioned MVA to conduct a postal survey with the Erewash Citizens Panel on a variety of topics. The survey covered questions on recycling, quality of life, the Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership and highways. This report presents the findings from the survey.

Methodology

Main Aims of the Survey

Erewash Borough Council asked respondents for their views on recycling and composting. This consultation was carried out in order to find out current recycling behaviour, discover how residents perceive current recycling policy and investigate how this could be improved to meet both residents' needs and achieve specific recycling collection targets. The quality of life results will be used to inform the Erewash Local Strategic Partnerships and the remainder of the questions have been requested by Derbyshire County Council, to inform their service provision.

Covering letter

When the Citizen's Panel was recruited members were asked if they would like to receive up to six questionnaires per year. 79 panel members specified that they would prefer not to receive questionnaires by post. For these respondents a questionnaire was sent along with a covering letter, which urged them to reconsider along with specifying the purpose of the survey. This letter provided a contact name and number for any queries. The letter also apologised that this survey was longer than usual and explained to panel members that the return address for completed questionnaires was for MVA Ltd, who were commissioned to undertake the survey administration and analysis on behalf of Erewash Borough Council. The remaining panel members preferred to receive questionnaires, therefore the second covering letter did not have to urge people to reconsider. A copy of these covering letters can be found in Appendix B

Questionnaire

The questionnaire was divided into 11 sections to cover the leading themes, these were:

- Recycling (Paper and Card Collection Scheme, Composting and Brown Bin Scheme, general recycling);
- Quality of Life and Community Priorities (Neighbourhood, community involvement, transport);
- Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership; and
- Highways.

Response Rate

813 questionnaires were returned from the mail-out giving an excellent response rate of 81%. A further 21 questionnaires were returned after the deadline, but were not included in the analysis.

The survey was mailed to 79 panel members who had specified that they would prefer not to receive questionnaires, from this sample 59 were returned. Giving a response rate of 75%.

Weighting

In order that the sample characteristics best resemble those of Erewash Borough Council the data was weighted. Sample weighting results in some panel members counting as less than one case whilst others may count as more than one case.

The questionnaire data was weighted by ward, age, and gender, using 2001 census statistics. The weights were combined to produce an overall weight for each respondent, which was then applied to the data before conducting the analysis. Table 2.2 illustrates the weighted response by ward.

Summary Findings

More than nine in ten respondents separate their domestic waste for recycling. Respondents who live in Long Eaton wards are more likely to take part in waste recycling. Citizen Panel members who have access to one or more cars are more likely to separate their rubbish to recycle or compost.

Paper and Card Collection Scheme

Over 8 in 10 respondents, who separate their domestic waste for recycling, live in households that are covered by the Paper and Card Collection Scheme. Residents of the villages around Erewash Borough are more likely to participate in the Paper and Card Scheme if their household is covered by the initiative, than Ilkeston and Long Eaton areas. Participation in the Paper and Card Scheme increases if a respondent does not have a disability (91.7%) compared to respondents who do have a disability (84.2%)

The Paper and Card Scheme operates on a fortnightly basis and the results show that the majority of households (89.6%) who are covered by the initiative use it to its maximum potential. The majority of respondents were happy with this frequency (57.4%), however, 36.7% of respondents would prefer a weekly collection of paper and card.

The respondents were presented with various statements and asked which statements applied to them. 6 in 10 respondents selected the statement 'I would like bags or another container to be provided again'. Just over 5 in 10 respondents felt that they only recycled paper and card because the council collects it. Finally, only 6% of respondents said that they used the scheme when blue bags were provided, but now they do not.

Respondents who use the Paper and Card Scheme to its maximum potential were more likely to only recycle their paper and card because the council collects it and they would like bags or another container to be provided again.

Composting and Brown Bin Collection Scheme

From the proportion of respondents who separated their domestic waste for recycling, the majority composted both Kitchen and garden waste (37.2%), with 31.6% stating that they did not compost any waste at all. The proportion of respondents who did recycle garden and kitchen waste generally increased with age, with 42.8% of residents aged 60 and over specifying this.

Just over 8 in 10 respondents, who separate their domestic waste for recycling, live in households that are covered by the Brown Bin Collection Scheme. Having said this only just over 6 in 10 respondents actually use the initiative.

Of the respondents who actually use the Brown Bin Collection Scheme the majority (86%) use it fortnightly. The proportion of respondents, who use it fortnightly, increases with age.

The majority of respondents (33.7%) had been on the Brown Bin Composting Scheme for 3 or more years, with 30% estimating that they had been on the initiative for 1 year or less.

The preferred operating season for the Brown Bin Scheme was from March until the end of November. 46.4% prefer for it to operate during this period. More female than male respondents favoured this option, however the majority of males still preferred this option. Over half of people aged over 35 years would prefer the scheme to operate March through to November compared to only 3 in 10 aged 16-34 years. The majority of those aged 16-34 (44.7%) would prefer the operating season to be from March until the end of October.

63% of respondents used to put their garden waste into a normal black bin for disposal, 28% of people said they would not compost any of their garden waste at all if there were no brown bins, and just 14% of people said that they have stopped home composting and now use the Brown Bin Collection Scheme.

Respondents were asked if they would like to have a second brown bin to fit all their garden waste in. The majority (86.6%) of respondents said they would not. However, the majority of respondents (93.5%) do still prefer to have a separate brown bin for their compostable waste.

Contaminating your brown bin with rubbish or kitchen waste, causes whole compost loads to be sent to a landfill site, it is for this reason that Erewash Borough Council would like input from residents on how to deal with regular offenders. The majority of residents (55.8%) felt that households who contaminate their bin following a written warning should have their brown bin removed from them.

Home composting

Residents have an opportunity to purchase a subsidised home composting bin for £20. The survey shows that there is not a lot of support for this opportunity. 42.3% of Panel members said that they did not want to purchase a home composting bin. Of the residents who specified that they would like this opportunity, 47.1% already compost their kitchen and garden waste. Favour for purchasing a composting bin is highest in the villages of Erewash Borough (59.5%) compared to other areas.

Kerbside container types

Respondents were asked to specify which container they would prefer different materials to be collected in. The majority of respondents prefer paper and card to be collected in a blue plastic bag, glass bottles and jars to be collected in a green stackable box and cans and plastic bottles to be collected in a red stackable box.

Panel members were given a list of options and asked to rank them in order of effectiveness. The majority of panellists stated that a weekly kerbside collection of all common materials would be the most effective option to increase the amount of recycling.

Some panellists gave suggestions on recycling issues. The majority of respondents felt that recycling sites should be kept tidy and bins should be emptied on a regular basis.

Respondents who do not recycle their waste?

According to the survey results on 9.1% of respondents do not separate their domestic waste for recycling. Of these, just over half (53.6%) said that the Paper and Card Collection Scheme was not available to them and just under half (48.4%) said the Brown Bin Collection Scheme was available but that they did not use it. The main reason for respondents not separating their domestic waste was because they did not have any space to store the waste.

Of the small percentage of people who do not separate their waste for recycling, the majority of respondents had never recycled in the past. The survey found that most of those respondents who do not recycle do not have a kerbside collection service available to them. In addition, 68.8% stated that they would be willing to recycle their waste if a kerbside collection service was available.

Quality of Life and Community Priorities

Local authorities are required to collect resident's views on the quality of life in their neighbourhood. The results of this survey will be used to improve facilities and services Erewash Borough Council currently offers.

Encouragingly 53.2% of respondents stated that they were 'fairly' satisfied' and a further 29.8% were 'very satisfied' with their neighbourhood. Over the last two years, the majority of respondents did think that much had changed in their neighbourhood (59.4%). Over one third of respondents aged 35-59 years and 60 years and over felt that their neighbourhood had got worse over the last two years. In addition, a higher proportion of respondents in Petersham, Cotmanhay and Kirk Hallam areas felt that their neighbourhood had got worse over the last two years.

Respondents were asked about the level of noise in their area and whether it was a problem. Road traffic was considered to be the most serious problem (48.4%).

Respondents were asked if they could influence decision affecting the local neighbourhood. Over one quarter of respondents felt that they could not influence decisions made about their local environment. On the other hand the Panel members were asked to what extent they agree that:

"By working together, people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood"

Encouragingly 61.9% agreed with this statement.

48.4% of respondents agreed that their local neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together

54.3% of respondents reported that they had looked after property or a pet for someone who is away and 52.1% of respondents reported that they had given advice to someone other than a relative over the past 12 months. Similarly respondents were asked which unpaid tasks they had had carried out for them by someone other than a family member over the last 12 months. The majority of respondents (39.2%) had had a pet or their property looked after.

Over 90% of respondents stated that they live within 500 metres (a fifteen minute walk) of a local shop and a public transport facility.

Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership

The majority of citizen panel respondents have access to a motor vehicle and regularly drive (80.1%). The remaining, 19.9%, do not drive.

The majority of respondents work in Derbyshire (40%) followed by Nottinghamshire (24.4%)

Speeding

76.8% of respondents have never been caught speeding, the remaining 23.2% admitted that they have been caught speeding in the past. Of respondents who have been caught

speeding, the majority were males (33.4%) and were more likely to have been caught if their job involved the use of a vehicle.

Over half of respondents (50.9%) who have been caught speeding do not think that 'excessive speed' is the main factor in causing collisions. However, overall the majority of respondents (61.3%) do think that 'excessive speed' is the largest factor in road collisions.

Safety Cameras

Respondents were given the definition of a safety camera as *"The collective name for speed cameras and red light cameras and are used to identify offending vehicles"*. Just less than three-quarters (73.2%) of respondents understood this definition and felt it fully explained what is meant by a 'safety camera'. The majority of those respondents, who did not think that this was the correct definition, thought that safety cameras meant CCTV cameras (58.8%).

Respondents were asked if they thought safety cameras should be visible or hidden, the majority of residents (84.2%) felt that they should be in view, and more males than females were of this opinion.

The majority (78.2%) of people involved in the survey felt that safety cameras were the responsibility of the Police and that the revenue created from fines from people caught speeding funded the Police service.

Respondents were given a list of statements about safety cameras and asked to what extent they agreed with each. Over half of all respondents agreed that:

- Safety Cameras are an easy way to make money from motorists (61.2%);
- Safety cameras are meant to encourage motorists to stick to the speed limit and not to punish them (74.2%);
- Fewer accidents are likely to happen on roads where safety cameras are installed (63%);
- Safety cameras mean that dangerous drivers are now more likely to get caught (53.7%);
- The use of safety cameras should be supported as a method of reducing casualties (71.5%); and
- The primary aim of safety cameras is to save lives (64.2%).

Only a small amount of respondents, (23.6%), had heard of Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership.

88.5% of respondents have noticed safety cameras in their local area, and 66.6% think that there are too many safety cameras in Derbyshire. However, 73.5% think that safety cameras are an effective way of reducing speed.

The Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership have a website, but the majority (84.1%) of respondents stated that they had not heard of it, and of those who had only 15.9% had ever visited it.

Highways

The majority of respondents have access to at least one car, with the highest proportion (42.5%) having access to one. 64.7% of respondents have access to one or more pedal cycles. The majority of people (55.4%) selected a factor that would encourage them to

cycle more. The most popular answer to encourage more cycling would be to develop a nationwide network of connected cycle routes on and off street

Encouragingly, 9 in 10 people live within half a mile of their nearest bus station. However, for the majority of respondent's local train stations are more than 5 miles away.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Erewash Borough Council Citizens Panel was established in March 2001 and consists of 1000 people selected to represent as accurately as possible, the population of Erewash.

1.1.2 In October 2003, Erewash Borough Council commissioned MVA to conduct a postal survey with the Erewash Citizen's Panel in order to investigate views on a variety of issues. The main purpose of the survey was to gather information on:

- Recycling and composting behaviour and opinions about current policy;
- The Panel's views on the quality of life in their neighbourhood;
- Awareness and opinions of safety cameras; and
- The Panel's transportation methods and preferences.

1.2 Structure of Report

1.2.1 The remainder of the report is organised as follows:

- Chapter Two outlines the survey methodology and profile of respondents;
- Chapter Three presents the findings on recycling and composting;
- Chapter Three presents the findings from the survey on quality of life;
- Chapter Four presents the findings from the survey on safety Cameras; and
- Chapter Five presents the survey findings on highways.

2 Methodology and profile of Respondents

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This chapter presents the methodology used for the survey on recycling, composting, quality of life, safety cameras and highways.

2.2 Questionnaire and covering letter

2.2.1 The survey questionnaire and covering letter were designed in close consultation with Erewash Borough Council.

Covering letter

2.2.2 When the Citizen's Panel was recruited members were asked if they would like to receive up to six questionnaires per year. 79 panel members specified that they would prefer not to receive questionnaires by post. For these respondents a questionnaire was sent along with a covering letter, which urged them to reconsider along with specifying the purpose of the survey. This letter provided a contact name and number for any queries. The letter also apologised that this survey was longer than usual and explained to panel members that the return address for completed questionnaires was for MVA Ltd, who were commissioned to undertake the survey administration and analysis on behalf of Erewash Borough Council. The remaining panel members preferred to receive questionnaires, therefore the second covering letter did not have to urge people to reconsider. A copy of these covering letters can be found in Appendix B

Questionnaire

2.2.3 The questionnaire was divided into 11 sections to cover the leading themes, these were:

- Recycling (Paper and Card Collection Scheme, Composting and Brown Bin Scheme, general recycling);
- Quality of Life and Community Priorities (Neighbourhood, community involvement, transport);
- Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership; and
- Highways.

2.2.4 The questionnaire was 16 pages long and was designed using a mixture of closed and open questions to maintain the respondent's interest. The questions were supplied by Erewash Borough Council in a format already agreed and a reply paid envelope was enclosed for returning the completed questionnaire.

2.3 Distribution of Questionnaires

2.3.1 On 7th November 2003 survey questionnaires, covering letters and reply paid envelopes were mailed out to 1000 Erewash Borough Council's Citizens' panel members. They were given two weeks to answer the questions and were asked to complete the questionnaire and return it in the reply-paid envelope provided by 21st November 2003.

2.4 Response Rate

2.4.1 813 questionnaires were returned from the mail-out giving an excellent response rate of 81%. A further 21 questionnaires were returned after the deadline, but were not included in the analysis.

2 Methodology and profile of Respondents

2.4.2 The survey was mailed to 79 panel members who had specified that they would prefer not to receive questionnaires, from this sample 59 were returned. Giving a response rate of 75%. The 79 returned questionnaires are included within the total response rate of 81%.

2.4.3 Table 2.1 shows the response of panel members by ward

Table 2.1: Unweighted Response to Survey by Ward

Ward	Respondents to Survey		All Panel Members	
	No.	%	No.	%
Abbotsford	45	5.5	58	5.8
Breaston	37	4.6	45	4.5
Cotmanhay	41	2.5	23	2.3
West Hallam and Dale Abbey	32	5.0	49	4.9
Derby Road East	32	3.9	43	4.3
Derby Road West	50	6.2	58	5.8
Draycott	29	3.6	36	3.6
Ilkeston Central	30	3.7	36	3.6
Ilkeston North	34	4.2	40	4.0
Hallam Fields	31	3.8	39	3.9
Kirk Hallam	40	4.9	56	5.6
Long Eaton Central	42	5.2	56	5.6
Nottingham Road	41	5.0	56	5.6
Ockbrook and Borrowash	55	6.8	69	6.9
Old Park Ilkeston	29	3.6	39	3.9
Sandiacre North	32	3.9	40	4.0
Sandiacre South	37	4.6	41	4.1
Sawley	52	6.4	60	6.0
Stanley	18	2.2	21	2.1
Little Hallam-Ilkeston	35	4.3	37	3.7
Wilsthorne	51	6.3	60	6.0
Little Eaton and Breadsall	32	3.9	38	3.8
Total	813	100.0	1000	100.0

*Results do not always add up to 100.0% due to rounding of figures.

2.5 Weighting of Survey Responses

2.5.1 In order that the sample characteristics best resemble those of Erewash Borough Council the data was weighted. Sample weighting results in some panel members counting as less than one case whilst others may count as more than one case.

2.5.2 The questionnaire data was weighted by ward, age, and gender, using 2001 census statistics. The weights were combined to produce an overall weight for each respondent, which was then applied to the data before conducting the analysis. Table 2.2 illustrates the weighted response by ward.

Table 2.2: Weighted Response to Survey by Ward

Ward	Respondents to Survey		Population Figures (2001 Census)	
	No.	%	No.	%
Abbotsford	46	5.7	5410	4.9
Breaston	32	4.0	4555	4.1
Cotmanhay	31	3.8	4394	4.0
West Hallam and Dale Abbey	32	3.9	5117	4.6
Derby Road East	39	4.8	4844	4.4
Derby Road West	45	5.5	6441	5.9
Draycott	29	3.5	3894	3.5
Ilkeston Central	33	4.0	4301	3.9
Ilkeston North	25	3.1	4076	3.7
Hallam Fields	33	4.1	4811	4.4
Kirk Hallam	48	6.0	6417	5.8
Long Eaton Central	33	4.0	6022	5.5
Nottingham Road	47	5.8	6215	5.6
Ockbrook and Borrowash	48	5.9	7331	6.7
Old Park Ilkeston	29	3.6	4117	3.7
Sandiacre North	32	3.9	4476	4.1
Sandiacre South	31	3.8	4294	3.9
Sawley	54	6.7	6645	6.0
Stanley	16	2.0	2143	1.9
Little Hallam-Ilkeston	31	3.9	4024	3.7
Wilsthorne	54	6.6	6888	6.3
Little Eaton and Breadsall	22	2.7	3684	3.3
Total	811	100.0	110099	100.0

*Results do not always add up to 100.0% due to rounding of figures.

2.6 Profile of Respondents

2.6.1 Table 2.3 highlights the profile of respondents with and without the weighting applied and compares it with the 2001 census statistics.

Table 2.3 Profile of Respondents

Respondent Characteristic	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Figures (2001 Census)
Gender			
Male	48.0	47.1	48.9
Female	52.0	52.9	51.1
			100.0
Age Group			
16-34 years	15.1	27.4	31.2
35-59 years	53.4	48.2	43.2
60 years and over	31.5	24.3	25.7
			100.00
Disability*			
Yes	13.1	12.3	18.3
No	86.9	87.7	81.7
Employment Status			
Employed Full Time	39.8	42.9	64.5% (total employed)
Employed Part Time	15.1	13.9	
Self Employed	5.2	4.3	
Unemployed/Looking for work	1.6	1.9	4.4
Looking after the home	6.6	7.0	6.1
Wholly retired from work	23.9	21.1	14.1
Full-time education	1.2	3.4	4.5
Permanently sick or disabled	4.7	4.1	5.2
Carer	1.4	1.1	
Doing something else	0.6	0.4	2.3
			100.0
Ethnicity			
White British or Irish	97.9	98.3	98.1
Ethnic Minority	2.1	1.7	1.9
			100.0
Housing Tenure			
Owned or mortgaged by you/family	94.3	94.4	78.3%
Rented from Erewash Borough Council	3.3	3.1	21.7% (Other)
Rented from Housing Association	0.9	0.9	
Rented from private landlord	1.2	1.3	
Other	0.3	0.2	
			100.0
Car Ownership			
None	10.2	10.0	24.3
One	43.0	42.5	46.4
Two or more	46.8	47.4	29.4
			100.0

(Base 813 Respondents) *Please note due to different indicators being used these figures cannot be directly compared to the 2001 Census Statistics.

2.7 Analysis of Survey

2.7.1 All analysis for the survey was carried out using data weighted by ward, age and gender. The list of weights can be found in Appendix C.

2.7.2 Frequencies were undertaken for each question on the survey form. Furthermore, where the number of respondents permitted, additional cross tabulation analysis has been carried out to determine whether there are any differences in the results between gender, age, disability and geographical area. Where there are notable differences, they have been reported.

2.7.3 In order to analyse the data by geographical area, the wards were grouped as follows:

- **Cotmanhay** – Ilkeston North, Cotmanhay, Abbotsford;
- **Draycott** - Ockbrook and Borrowash, Breaston, Draycott and Stanton By Dale;
- **Ilkeston** – Ilkeston Central, Old Park, Little Hallam;
- **Kirk Hallam** – Kirk Hallam, Hallam Fields;
- **Sandiacre** – Sandiacre North, Sandiacre South;
- **Long Eaton** – Long Eaton Central, Nottingham Road;
- **Petersham** - Derby Road West, Derby Road East;
- **Sawley** – Sawley, Wilsthorpe and;
- **West Hallam** - Little Eaton and Breadsall, West Hallam and Dale Abbey, Stanley.

3 Recycling and Composting

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 At present the production of solid waste is set to rise, this puts more demand on finding appropriate ways of disposal. The amount of available landfill space is decreasing and this method of disposal have many associated problems, such as habitat destruction, methane build up, smells, litter and leaching of waste into waterways. Erewash Borough Council has the responsibility of dealing with or disposing of household waste, making it necessary to research current attitudes and behaviour.
- 3.1.2 Erewash Borough Council collects waste from over 47,800 households, which equates to 48,000 tonnes of waste per year. In accordance with targets set by national government and the European Union, the council aims to recycle and compost at least 30% of the household waste of the Borough by 2005.
- 3.1.3 Erewash Borough Council asked respondents for their views on recycling and composting. This consultation was carried out in order to find out current recycling behaviour, discover how residents perceive current recycling policy and investigate how this could be improved to meet both residents' needs and achieve specific recycling collection targets.
- 3.1.4 To aid analysis further ward groupings were supplied by the council recycling department, they are listed below:
- **Ilkeston wards** - Ilkeston North, Cotmanhay, Abbotsford, Ilkeston Central, Old Park, Little Hallam, Kirk Hallam, Hallam Fields;
 - **Long Eaton wards** - Sandiacre North, Sandiacre South, Long Eaton Central, Nottingham Road, Derby Road West, Derby Road East, Sawley, Wilsthorpe and
 - **Villages** - Ockbrook and Borrowash, Breaston, Draycott and Stanton by Dale, Little Eaton and Breadsall, West Hallam and Dale Abbey, Stanley.

3.2 General Recycling

- 3.2.1 Respondents were asked if any members of their household separated or collected any of their domestic waste for recycling or composting. Table 3.1 shows that 90.9% of the respondents collect waste for recycling or composting.

Table 3.1: Recycling and composting behaviour

Recycle	Frequency	% of respondents
Yes	731	90.9
No	73	9.1
Total	804	100.0

- 3.2.2 Respondents in Long Eaton wards were more likely to separate their waste (95.1%) compared with just 84.4% in Ilkeston wards and 92.7% of respondents who live in the villages around Erewash Borough.
- 3.2.3 Respondents who do not own a car were less likely to separate or collect any of their domestic waste for recycling or composting (76.3%) compared to those who have one, two or three or more cars (90.5%, 95.0%, 92.8% respectively).
- 3.2.4 At this point in the survey, households who did not recycle or compost their domestic waste were routed further on in the questionnaire and were asked

questions, which investigated their reasons for this behaviour. This is reported in 3.8.

3.3 Paper and Card Collection Scheme

3.3.1 The Paper and Card Collection Scheme has gradually been introduced across Erewash Borough Council and takes place on 30 of the 40 refuse collection rounds covering 43,000 properties in Erewash. On this scheme, residents can place bags of paper and card outside their house for a separate collection each fortnight.

3.3.2 Respondents who separate or collect domestic waste for recycling were asked if they were on the Paper and Card Collection scheme. Table 3.2 shows the majority (85.1%) of respondents who recycled or composted stated that they were on the Paper and Card Collection Scheme.

Table 3.2: Respondents on Paper and Card Collection Scheme

On Paper and Card Collection Scheme	Frequency	% of respondents
Yes	621	85.1
No	94	12.9
Don't Know	15	2.1
Total	730	100.0

3.3.3 The proportion of respondents who separate their waste and are on the Paper and Card Collection scheme is highest in the villages (92.7%) compared with 78.5% of Ikeston residents and just 85.8% of residents in Long Eaton.

3.3.4 The proportion of respondents who are aware that they are on the Paper and Card Scheme decreases if the respondent has a disability. 91.7% of respondents without a disability said they were on the Paper and Card Collection Scheme compared with just 84.2% of people with a disability.

3.3.5 Those respondents who were either not on or did not know they were on the Paper and Card Collection Scheme were instructed to move further on in the questionnaire.

Levels of Use

3.3.6 Those respondents who recycled and whose household was covered by the Paper and Card Collection Scheme were asked how often they use the scheme. Table 3.3 shows that the vast majority (89.6%) of those people on the scheme use it fortnightly.

Table 3.3 Frequency of use

Frequency	Frequency	% of respondents
Fortnightly	554	89.6
Monthly	17	2.7
A few times per year	20	3.3
Never	27	4.4
Total	618	100.0

3.3.7 99.2% of respondents who reported that they were on the Paper and Card Collection Scheme do actually use the scheme, with 89.2% of those people on the scheme using it to fortnightly.

3.3.8 The survey found that the majority (57.4%) of respondents are happy that paper and card is conducted fortnightly, and 36.7% of respondents felt that the scheme should have weekly collections. Figure 3.4 shows the results.

Table 3.4 Preferred frequency of paper and card Collections

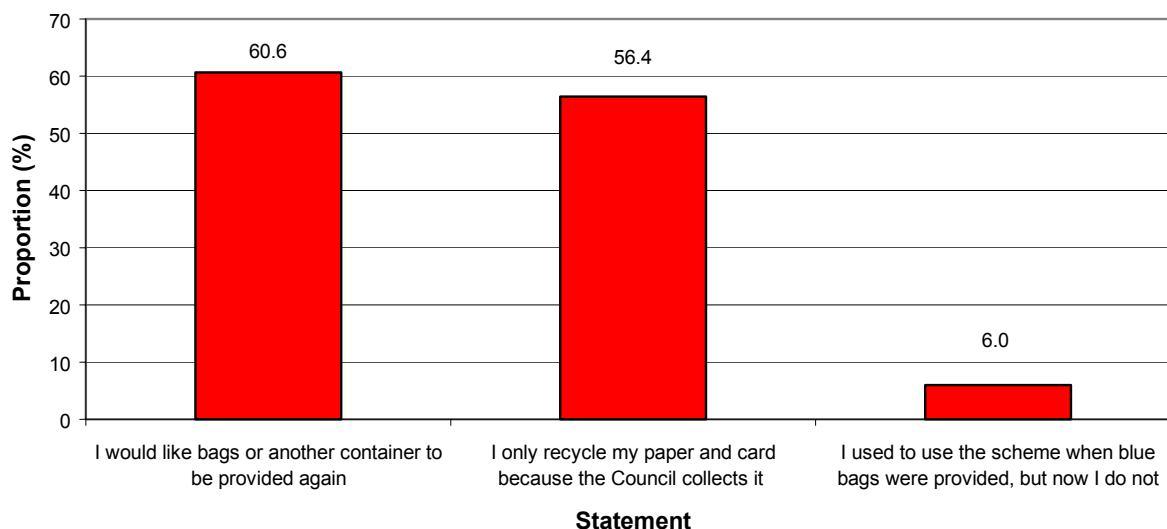
Frequency	Frequency	% of respondents
Weekly	228	36.9
Fortnightly	355	57.4
Monthly	21	3.4
Not at all	3	0.6
Don't Know	11	1.8
Total	619	100.0

3.3.9 The survey found that more males would prefer the scheme to run fortnightly compared to females (62.4%, 52.9% respectively) and more females than males would prefer the scheme to run at weekly intervals (42.1%, 31.2% respectively).

3.3.10 The majority of respondents who specified that they use the scheme fortnightly were satisfied with this frequency of collection. Those who used the scheme monthly or a few times per year would prefer the scheme to run every month rather than every fortnight.

3.3.11 The respondents who were on the Paper and Card Scheme were presented with a list of various statements relating to the scheme and were asked which statements applied to them. The results are shown in Figure 3.1

Figure 3.1 Applicable Statements

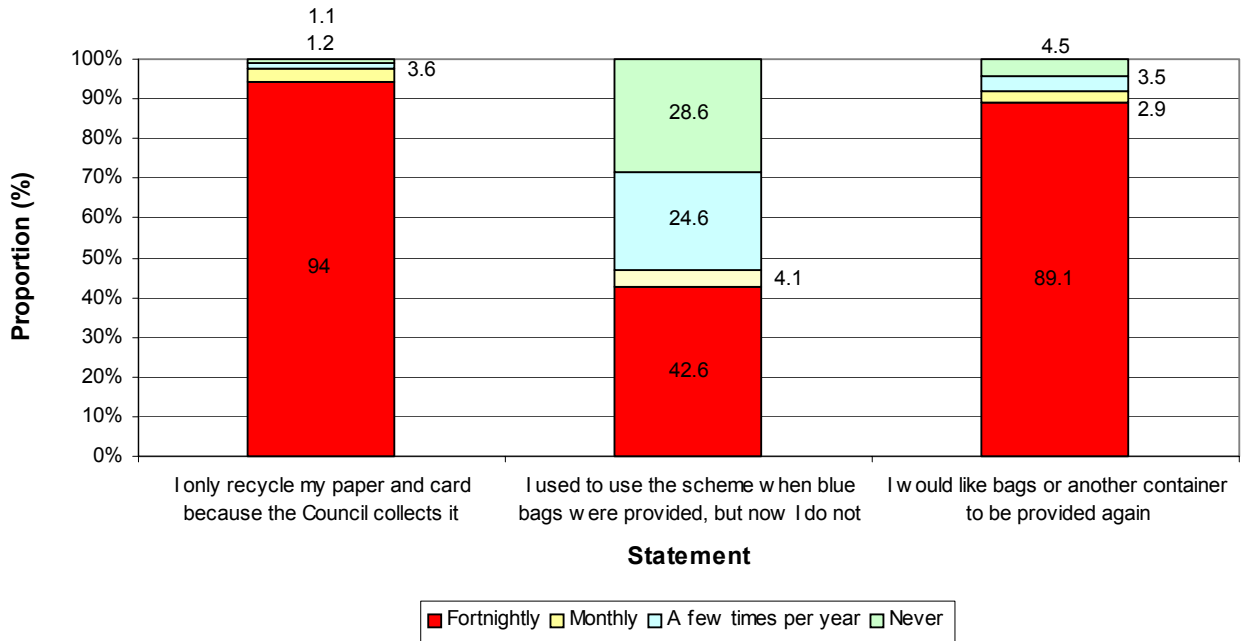


(Base 621 Respondents) * Multiple response question, respondents could give more than one answer

3.3.12 Figure 3.2 shows that the majority of respondents who agreed with “I only recycle my paper and card because the council collects it” and “I would like bags or another container to be provided again” use the scheme fortnightly, however, those who agreed with “I used to use the scheme when blue bags were provided,

but now I do not” are more likely to use the Paper and Card Collection Scheme less often.

Figure 3.2 Applicable Statements by frequency of use



3.4 Composting and Brown Bin Scheme

3.4.1 The Brown Bin Collection scheme has been in operation in Erewash for the collection of compostable waste since 1996. Currently 41,000 properties have been provided with a brown bin for organic waste and the scheme is due to be expanded to cover 30,000 properties. The properties covered by the scheme have two bins provided a black bin for residual waste and a brown bin for green compostable garden waste. Where households have two bins, the bins are collected fortnightly on alternative weeks. This collection schedule is during the composting season only, at other times the black bin is collected weekly.

3.4.2 Respondents who separate or collect their domestic waste for recycling were asked which, if any types of waste they composted. Table 3.5 shows that the majority of respondents who separate their garden waste (37.2%) compost both kitchen and garden waste.

Table 3.5 Type of waste composted

	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Garden and Kitchen waste	262	37.2
Garden waste only	212	30.2
Kitchen waste only	7	1.0
I do not compost garden or kitchen waste	222	31.6
Total	703	100.0

3.4.3 The proportion of respondents who compost both garden and kitchen waste generally increase with age. 42.8% of respondents aged 60 and over compost both kitchen and garden waste compared with 36.6% of 35-59 years olds and 33.7% of respondents aged 16-34 years.

3.4.4 Those respondents who do not compost garden or kitchen waste were then asked if their household was covered by the Brown Bin Scheme. Table 3.6 shows that 82.8% of people who specified that they do not compost are actually covered by the Brown Bin Collection Scheme.

Table 3.6 Non composters covered by the Brown Bin Collection Scheme

On Brown Bin Scheme	Frequency	(%) Proportion
Yes	184	82.8
No	38	17.2
Total	222	100.0

3.4.5 The proportion of respondents who do not compost but are on the Brown Bin Collection Scheme is far higher in Long Eaton wards (90.8%) compared with 65.7% in Ilkeston wards and 88.7% in the villages.

3.4.6 Respondents who specified that they were not on the Brown Bin Scheme were routed to questions that investigated reasons behind not recycling or composting (see 3.5).

3.4.7 Respondents who compost their waste were asked which method they use to recycle their kitchen or garden waste. Please note that home composting was defined as composting your own waste at your own home or allotment and using the compost on your own garden. Table 3.7 shows that the majority of respondents who compost use the Brown Bin Scheme only (55.7%).

Table 3.7 Method used to recycle kitchen and/or kitchen waste

Method	Frequency	(%) Proportion
Brown Bin Scheme AND Home Composting	163	37.4
Brown Bin Scheme ONLY	242	55.7
Home Composting ONLY	27	6.3
Other	3	0.6
Total	435	100.0

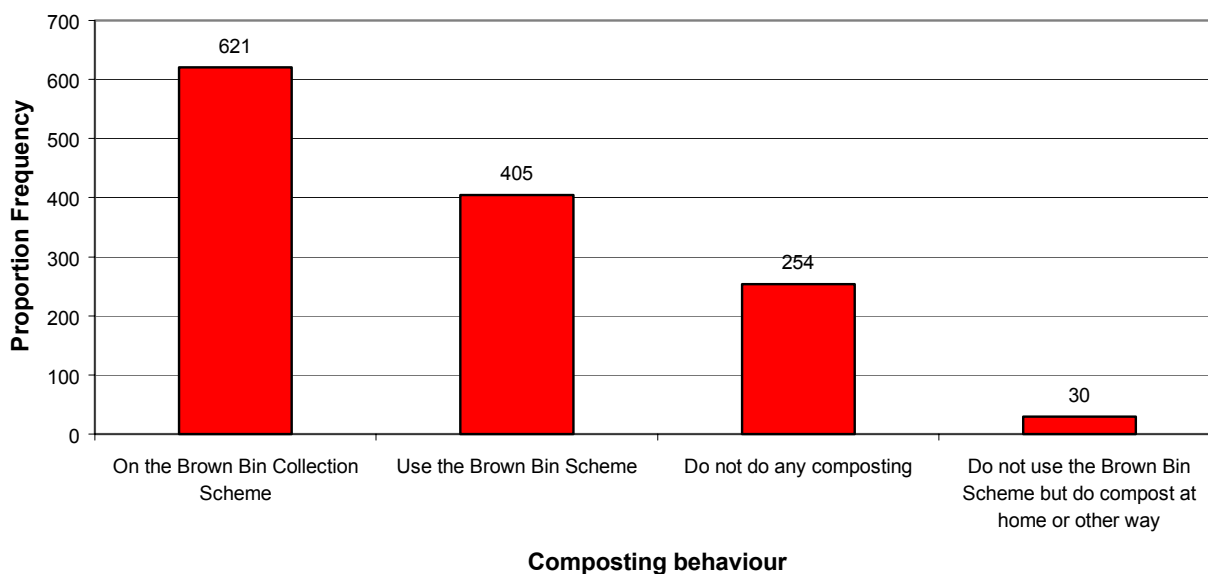
3.4.8 A small amount of respondents suggested other ways of recycling. These were,

- Use recycling bins at the supermarket (2); and
- Friend uses my allotment (1).

3.4.9 A higher proportion of respondents who live in the villages around Erewash Borough are more likely to be on the Brown Bin Collection Scheme and home compost (42.7%) compared with Ilkeston wards (30.1%) and Long Eaton (39.4%).

3.4.10 Figure 3.3 is a summary of composting behaviour. It shows that only 65.2% of people covered by the Brown Bin Collection Scheme actually use the scheme. This consultation on recycling behaviour was distributed during the winter months of the year, therefore may have affected residents interpretation of the question. Respondents can use the Brown Bin Scheme from March until November each year and therefore may not currently be using this scheme.

Figure 3.3 Summary graph of participation



3.4.11 Table 3.8 shows the total number of respondents who are on the Brown Bin Scheme.

Table 3.8 Summary of responses

On Brown Bin Scheme	Frequency	(%) Proportion
On Brown Bin Scheme but do not compost kitchen or garden waste (<i>question 6A, 1</i>)	184	29.6
On Brown Bin Scheme and home compost (<i>question 7, 1</i>)	163	26.2
On Brown Bin Scheme only (<i>question 7,2</i>)	242	39.0
On Brown Bin Scheme but do not recycle (<i>question 17b, 1</i>)	32	5.2
Total	621	100.0

Level of Use

3.4.12 Respondents were asked to estimate how many years their household had been on the Brown Bin Collection Scheme. Table 3.9 shows the majority of respondents estimated that they had been on the scheme three or more years (33.7%) and 30% estimated that they had been on the scheme just one year. Table 3.9 illustrates the results.

Table 3.9 How many years has the household been in the Brown Bin Collection Scheme

	Frequency	Proportion (%)
1 year or less	120	30.0
More than 1 year but less than three	118	29.5
3 or more years	135	33.7
I don't know	27	6.8
Total	401	100.0

3.4.13 The questionnaire also asked how often respondents used the Brown Bin Scheme. Table 3.10 shows the result as a percentage of those respondents who have access to the Brown Bin Scheme and the percentage of those who actually use the scheme.

Table 3.10 Frequency of use

Use of Brown Bin Scheme	Frequency of Respondents who use the scheme	(%) Proportion of respondents who have scheme available to them (Base: 621)	(%) Proportion of respondents who use the scheme (Base: 405)
Fortnightly	346	56.0	86.0
Monthly	42	6.8	10.5
A few times per year	14	2.3	3.4
Total	402	100.0	100.0

3.4.14 The proportion of respondents who use the Brown Bin Collection Scheme to its maximum potential increase with age. 97.7% of people aged 60 and over used if every fortnight compared to 88% of 35-59 year olds and 74.8% of 16-34 year olds.

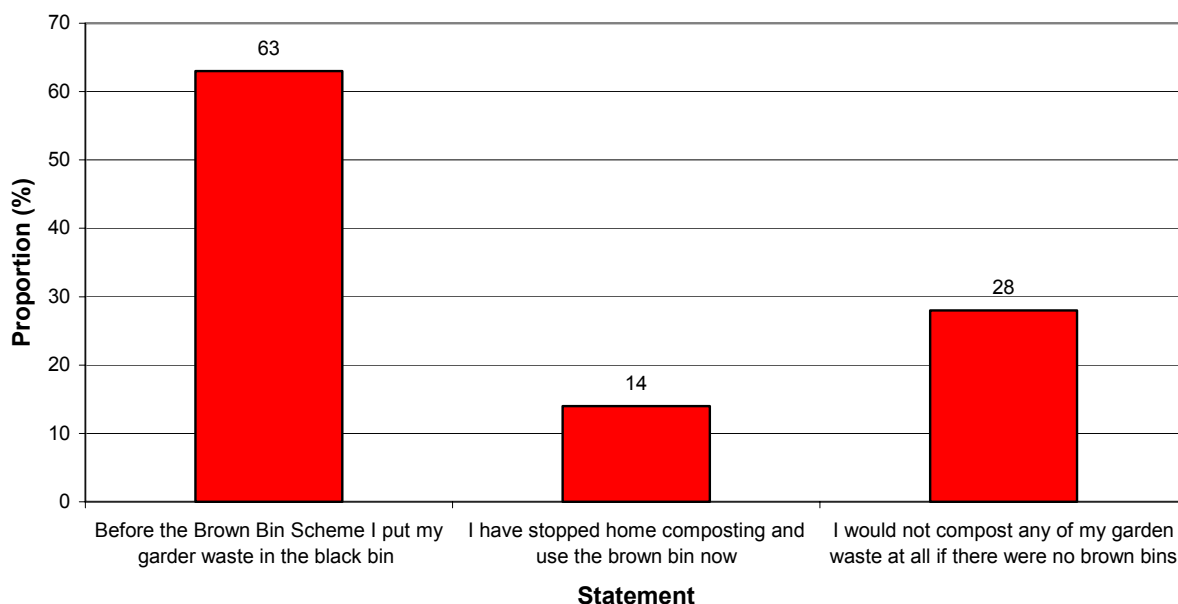
3.4.15 The survey shows that the preferred operating season for the Brown Bin Collection Scheme is from March until the end of November. Table 3.11 shows the results.

Table 3.11 Preferred operating season

	Frequency	Proportion (%)
March until end of November	186	46.4
All year round	89	22.3
March until end of October	126	31.4
Total	400	100.0

- 3.4.16 Female respondents were more likely to prefer the operating season to be from March until the end of November (50.9%) compared with male respondents (41.0%). However the majority of males still thought that March to November was the preferred option.
- 3.4.17 Over half of respondents aged over 35 years preferred to have the March-November operating period, compared with just over 3 in 10 of those people aged between 16 and 34 years. The most popular option for those aged 16-34 was March until the end of October (44.7%)
- 3.4.18 The survey listed various statements regarding the Brown Bin Collection Scheme and asked respondents to select which statements were applicable to them. Figure 3.4 shows the percentage of respondents on the Brown Bin Scheme, which selected each statement. 63% of respondents on the scheme specified that before the Brown Bin Scheme was operational they disposed of their garden waste by putting it into their black bin.

Figure 3.4 Applicable statements



Base 405 *Multiple response question, respondent could give more than one answer

- 3.4.19 Respondents were asked if they would like a second brown bin for their garden waste, table 3.12 shows that the majority of respondents would not like an extra bin to be provided.

Table 3.12 Demand for second (extra) bin

Extra bin provided	Frequency	(%) Proportion
Yes	55	13.4
No	355	86.6
Total	409	100.0

3.4.20 Respondents who were on the Brown Bin Collection Scheme were also asked if they would prefer a separate brown bin for their garden waste or if they would prefer all their waste to be collected from a single black bin. Table 3.13 displays the results.

Table 3.13 Which option would you prefer?

Statement	Frequency	(%) Proportion
I would prefer to have ALL my waste collected from a single black bin	39	6.5
I would prefer to have a SEPARATE brown bin for putting my garden waste in	563	93.5
Total	602	100.0

3.4.21 The majority of respondents (86.6%) would prefer not to have an extra (second) Brown Bin but the majority (93.5%) would still prefer a separate bin for their garden waste. More respondents would prefer to have a separate brown bin, than actually use the Brown Bin scheme, this is due to those who do not use the scheme and would still prefer to have a separate Brown Bin.

3.4.22 Favour for having a separate brown bin for putting garden waste in was higher in the villages around Erewash Borough, with 97.1% of respondents being in favour of this, compared with 90.1% of respondents who live in Ilkeston and 93.7% who live in Long Eaton wards.

3.4.23 Households that contaminate their brown bin with rubbish or food waste can cause whole compost loads to be sent to a landfill. Where a contaminated brown bin is found, a letter is attached requiring the removal of the contamination before it will be emptied. Respondents were asked to give their opinion on whether a household that deliberately contaminates their brown bin should have their bin removed from them. Over half (55.8%) of respondents stated that offenders should have their bin taken away, but only if they continue to offend after receiving one written notification. Table 3.14 displays the results.

Table 3.14 Should households who contaminate their brown bin have their bin removed from them?

	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Yes - if they offend following one written notification	344	55.8
Yes - if they offend again following two written notifications	202	33.8
Yes - if they offend again following 3 written notifications	45	7.6
No	17	2.8
Total	598	100.0

3.4.24 Currently residents who are on the Brown Bin Collection Scheme can put out black bags full of rubbish along with their black bin for fortnightly collection. Respondents who use the Brown Bin collection Scheme were asked on average how many bags of rubbish their household produced. Table 3.15 displays the results.

Table 3.15 Bags of side rubbish

Rubbish produced	Frequency	(%) Proportion
Two bags per fortnight	113	18.8
One bag per fortnight	65	10.9
One or two bags every month	29	4.8
One or two bags less frequently than monthly	76	12.6
I do not leave any refuse bags	318	52.9
Total	601	100.0

3.4.25 The majority of respondents do not leave any additional refuse bags out to be collected, however the proportion of people who put rubbish out to be collected most frequently (two bags per fortnight) increases slightly with household size.

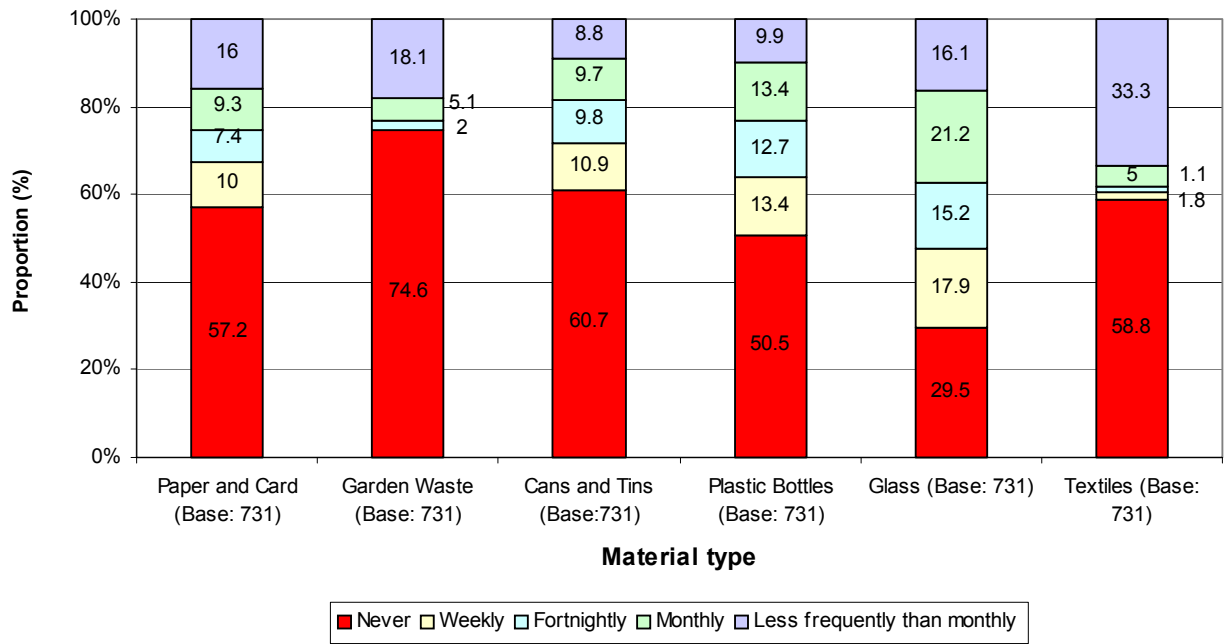
3.4.26 Just under 8 in 10 respondents who **use** the Brown Bin Scheme only to compost their waste, leave two bags per fortnight out with their black bin (77.9%). The majority of those who **use** the brown bin scheme and home compost put one or two bags out less frequently than once per month (51.6%).

3.4.27 A higher proportion of respondents who put out 1-2 bags of side rubbish per month, 1-2 bags of side rubbish less frequently than every month or don't put any side rubbish out to be collected, specified that they would prefer to have a separate brown bin to put waste in compared to respondents who put out side rubbish more frequently.

3.5 Recycling Sites

3.5.1 'Recycling Sites' are areas of land, which house recycling containers. Local recycling site examples are West Park in Long Eaton, Manners Avenue Civic Centre and Tesco's at Ilkeston. Respondents were asked to indicate how often they took various materials to a 'recycling site'. Figure 3.5 shows that Glass is taken to a recycling site more often than other materials. Over 50% of respondents never take paper and card, garden waste, cans and tins, plastic bottles and textiles to a recycling sites compared with glass (29.5%).

Figure 3.5 Frequency of using recycling sites by material type



3.5.2 Respondents also had the opportunity to list other materials they take to a recycling site and how frequently this occurs. The 'other' materials recycled are listed below:

Weekly

- Toys/Books (1)

Fortnightly

- Plastic Bags (1)

Monthly

- Toys/Books (2);
- Plastic Bags (3); and
- DIY Waste (1).

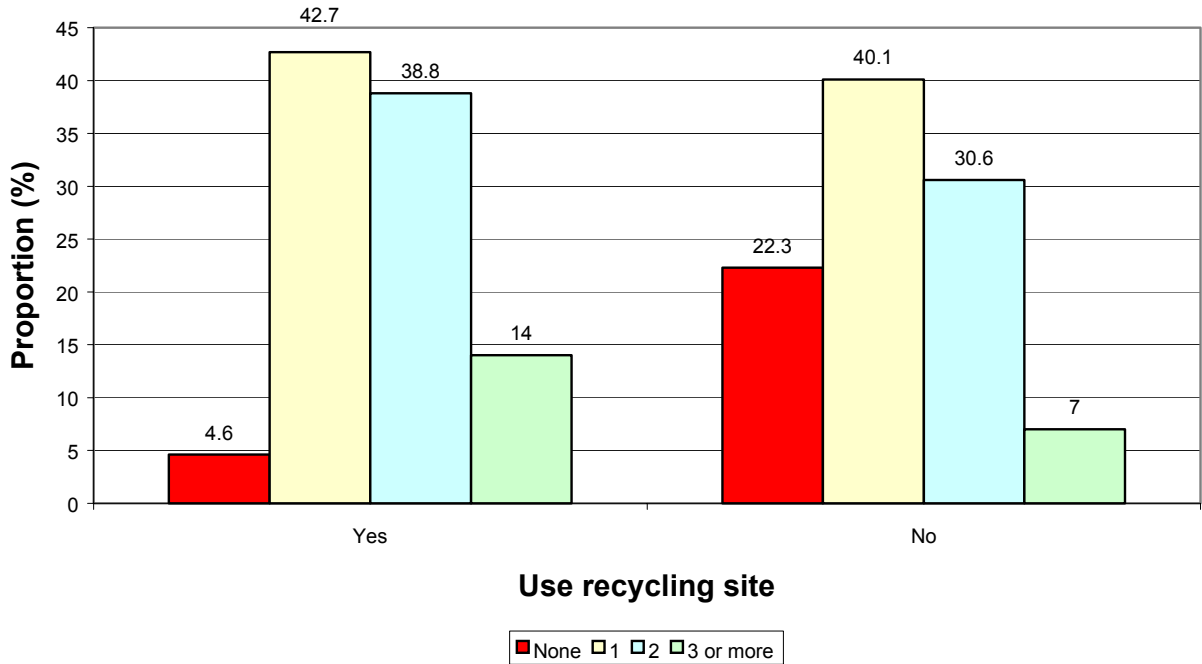
Less frequently than monthly

- Shoes/clothes (10);
- Toys/books (4);
- Old furniture (2);
- Metal (1);
- Electrical goods (1);

- DIY waste (1); and
- Textiles to charity shop (1).

3.5.3 Figure 3.6 clearly shows that respondents who have access to a motor vehicle are much more likely to take materials to the recycling sites which are available across Erewash Borough Council.

Figure 3.6 Use of recycling sites by availability of a car



3.5.4 Both respondents who specified that they recycle and those that specified that they do not separate waste for recycling were asked to what extent they agreed/disagreed with certain statements regarding recycling in general, and more specific statements regarding the Council's commitment to recycling. Table 3.16 shows the results.

Table 3.16 Extent of agreement with recycling Statements

Statement	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)
It is important to recycle or compost as much of the waste your household produces as possible (Base: 800)	62	32.9	4.4	0.4	0.4
It will become increasingly important to recycle and compost waste in the future (Base: 797)	68.4	28.4	2.1	0.5	0.6
In order to protect the environment we should limit the waste we dispose of at landfill sites (Base: 796)	57.8	35.3	5	1.3	0.5
The Council should take the lead in providing services and facilities to make it easier from residents to recycle their household waste (Base:795)	67.4	29.6	2.6	0.0	0.4
Each individual has a responsibility for the amount of waste that they produce (Base:794)	40.4	42.2	10.7	5.4	1.6

- 3.5.5 Over 90% of residents agreed that it is important to recycle as much waste as possible (94.9%) limit waste which is disposed of at landfill sites (93.1%), and that the council should take the lead in providing services and facilities to make it easier for residents to recycle their household waste (97%). A smaller, but still high percentage of residents agree that each individual has a responsibility for the amount of waste that they produce (82.6%).
- 3.5.6 Younger people aged between 16 and 34 years were more likely to strongly agree that it will become increasingly more important to recycle in the future (73.9%) compared with 65% of those aged 35-59 years and 67.2% of those aged 60 and over. Similarly less people in Ilkeston wards (61.9%) felt that it will become more important to recycle compared with those who live in Long Eaton Wards and the villages (72.4%, 68.5% respectively).
- 3.5.7 The median and modal score for answers to statements; It is important to recycle as much waste your household produces as possible; In order to protect the environment we should limit the waste we dispose of at landfill sites and the Council should take the lead in providing services and facilities to make it easier for residents to recycle their house hold waste was 'strongly agree', The median and modal score for the statement regarding individuals being responsible for the waste that they produce was 'agree'.

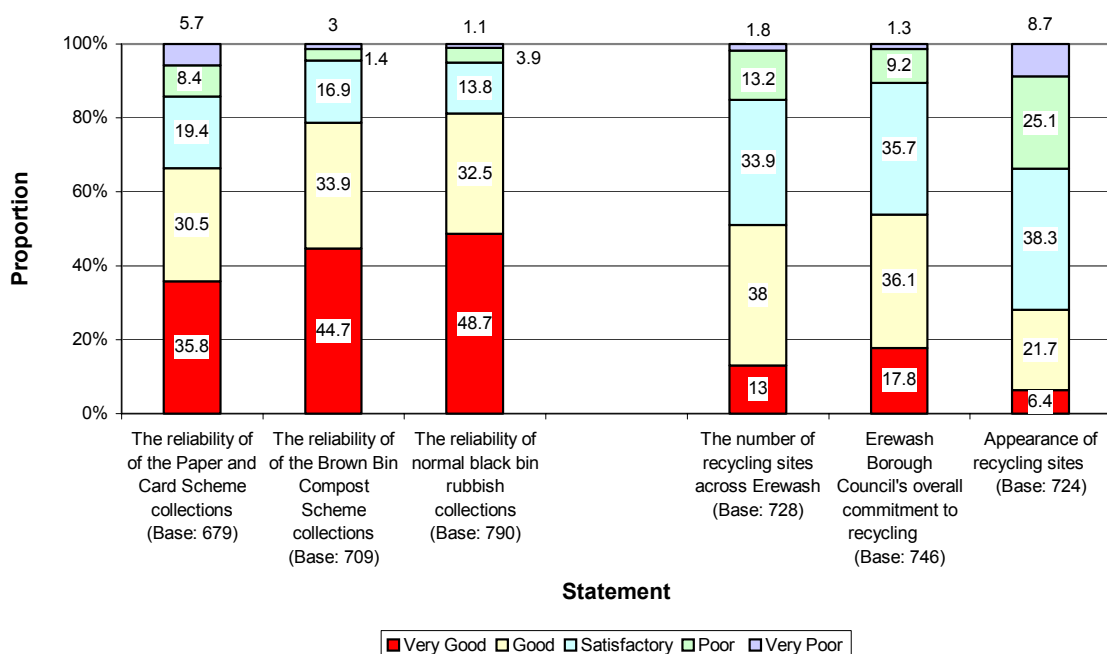
3.5.8 Respondents were asked to estimate how much of their annual Council Tax they thought was spent on collecting household waste. In fact, a fixed amount of £36 is contributed from each annual council tax sum. The survey found that mean estimate for this contribution was £136.47 per year. Table 3.17 illustrates the results.

Table 3.17 Proportion of council tax contribution

Estimation (£'s)	Frequency	% proportion
Nothing	3	0.6
0.01-30.00	105	18.5
30.01-60.00	96	17.5
60.01-90.00	30	5.3
90.01-120.00	103	18.8
120.01-150.00	34	6.1
150.01-180.00	8	1.3
180.01-210.00	65	11.7
210.01-240.00	6	1.0
240.01-270.00	35	6.3
270.01-310.00	29	5.2
310.01-340.00	0	0.0
340.01-370.00	15	2.7
370.01-400.00	9	1.7
>400.00	17	3.1
Total	552	100.0

3.5.9 Each respondent was asked to rate certain aspects of Erewash Borough Council's waste collection service. Figure 3.7 illustrates the results. This chart clearly shows that well over half of the respondents felt that the reliability of Erewash's waste collection schemes (Paper and Card, Brown Bin and Black Bin) was either 'very good' or 'good'. Similarly, over half of respondents felt, that Erewash Borough Council's commitment to recycling was 'very good/good' along with the number of recycling sites they provide. Although the majority (54%) of respondents felt that the number of recycling sites was good, only 28% felt that the appearance of these sites was 'good' or 'very good'.

Figure 3.7 Agreement to Recycling Statements

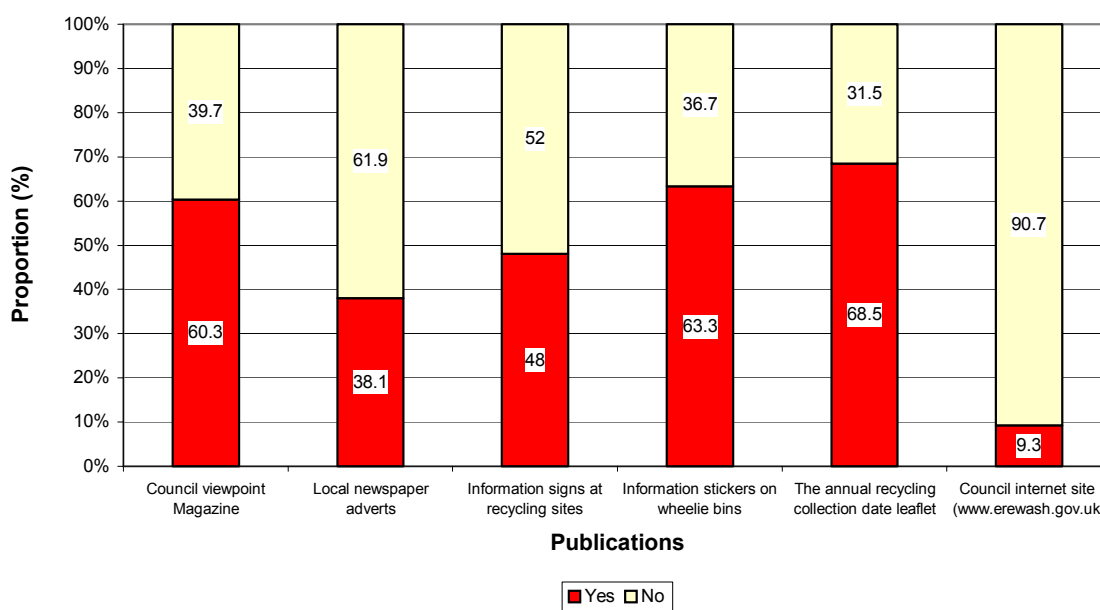


- 3.5.10 A higher proportion of respondents who were employed (38.7%) thought that the number of recycling sites was 'good' compared to 28.5% of those unemployed or in full time education. The same trend occurred for those who thought the appearance of recycling sites was satisfactory, with 38.7% of those employed stating this was satisfactory, compared with 29.1% of those unemployed or in full-time education.
- 3.5.11 The proportion of respondents who thought that Erewash Borough Council's overall commitment to recycling was 'good' was much higher in the villages in Erewash (44.9%) compared with Ilkeston Wards and Long Eaton Wards (27.7%, 33.0% respectively).
- 3.5.12 The reliability of the Paper and Card, Brown Bin and Black Bin Collections was considered very good by more respondents aged 60 and over compared to those aged between 16 and 59 years. 42.9% of those aged 60 and over thought that the Paper and Card Scheme was very reliable compared with 29.8% of those aged between 16 and 34 and 25.3% of those aged between 35 and 59 years. The reliability of the Brown Bin Collection Scheme was thought to be very good by more respondents aged 60 and over (44%) compared with those aged between 16 and 34 and between 35 and 59 (40.8%, 37.1% respectively). The reliability of the Black Bin Collections was thought to be more reliable by more of those respondents aged 60 and over 54.7% compared with younger age groups (16-34: 47.2% and 35-59: 45.9%).
- 3.5.13 The reliability of the Brown Bin Collection Scheme was thought to be reliable by more respondents who live in Long Eaton wards and the villages in Erewash Borough (40.7%, 45.7% respectively) compared with those who live in Ilkeston wards (34.8%). Similarly the reliability of the Black Bin collections was thought to be better in Long Eaton wards and the villages around Erewash Borough (49.1, 49.7% respectively) compared with Ilkeston wards (45.8%).

3.6 Kerbside Recycling

3.6.1 Erewash Borough Council publishes information about its recycling and refuse services in a variety of different publications. Respondents were asked if they recalled seeing any of this information about recycling in various different publications. Figure 3.8 that over half of the respondents had seen information in the 'viewpoint magazine', on 'stickers on wheelie bins' and in the 'annual recycling collection date leaflet'. Only a very small percentage (9.3%) of respondents had seen recycling information on the council website. Figure 3.8 illustrates the results.

Figure 3.8 Recollection of seeing recycling information in various publications



3.6.2 Respondents had the opportunity to specify other ways in which they receive information about recycling. The responses are listed below:

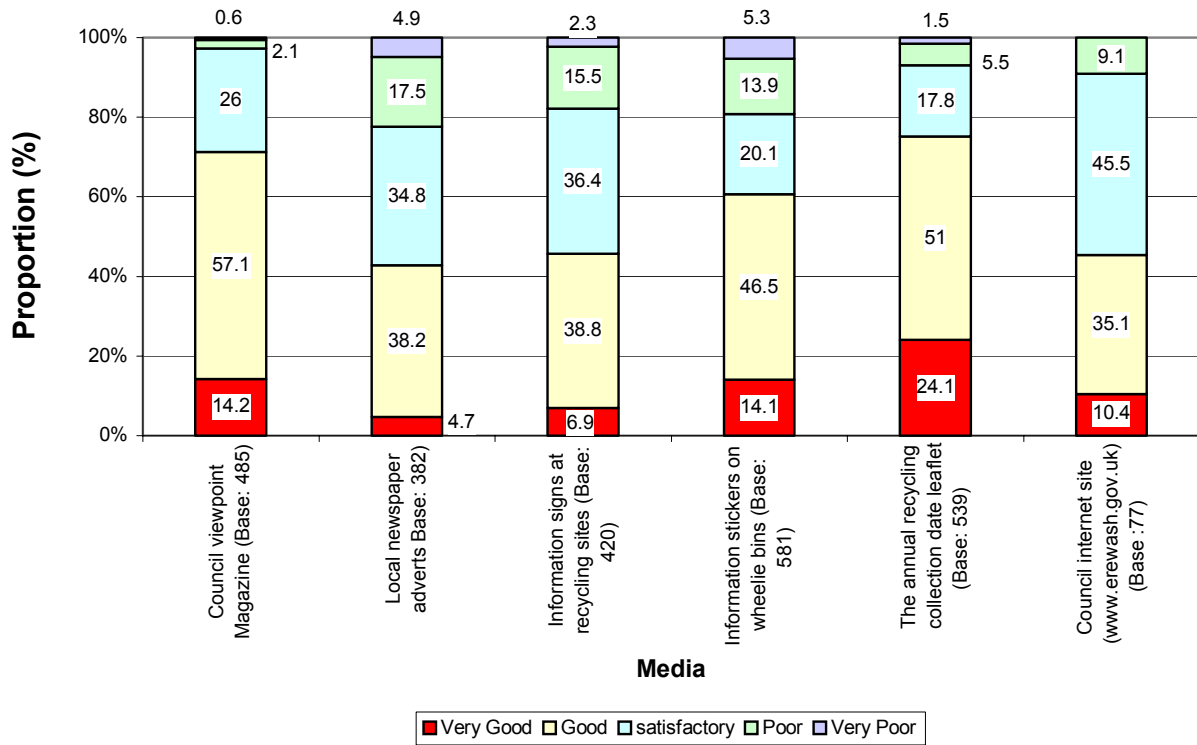
- Breaston parish notice board (1);
- Council booklet (1); and
- Word of mouth (1).

3.6.3 Older respondents have tended to recall seeing information about recycling in the council viewpoint magazine and in the annual recycling collection date leaflet (68.2% and 69%) compared to those younger. More younger people aged between 16 and 34 have tended to have seen recycling information on information stickers (51%) compared with older people.

3.6.4 More respondents in Ilkeston were more likely to have seen recycling information in all of the different media, except for the annual recycling date leaflet where those respondents from Long Eaton wards reported to have seen information on recycling and information stickers on wheelie bins, whereas respondents from the villages were more likely to have seen information on recycling. Please see appendix D tables for detailed figures.

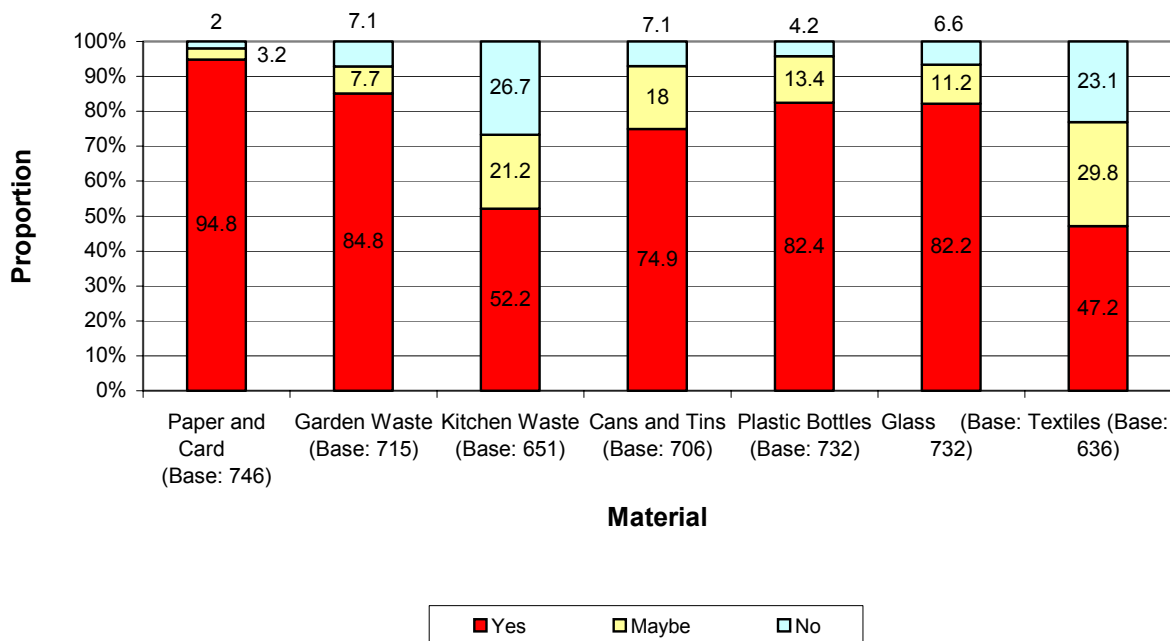
3.6.5 Those respondents who had seen information on recycling in any of the publicity materials were then asked how useful they thought the information that was provided about refuse and recycling services in each of the publicity items. Figure 3.9 illustrate the results.

Figure 3.9 standard of recycling information in publicity items



3.6.6 A kerbside collection is when recyclable materials are collected from a household. Citizen Panel members were supplied with a list of materials, which could be collected in one of these collections and asked if they would like to have the opportunity of having a collection. Figure 3.10 shows that Paper and Card was the most popular, with 9 in every 10 people suggesting that they would like a kerbside collection for this. Garden waste, plastic bottles and glass were also popular materials which should be considered for kerbside collections, with 7 in every 10 people specifying they would like this available. 5 in every 10 people would like kitchen waste collected and 4 in every 10 would like textiles collected.

Figure 3.10 Materials for Kerbside Collections



3.6.7 Other items which respondents would like to have a kerbside collection for are listed below:

- Electrical goods (7);
- Old cars (5);
- Plastic bags and plastic packaging (4);
- Toys (4);
- DIY waste (2); and
- Shoes/clothes (2).

3.6.8 Respondents aged 60 and over were more likely to have requested a kerbside collection for kitchen waste (56.3%) compared with those respondents aged between 16 and 34 and 35 and 59 (47.5% and 48.8% respectively). The opposite trend occurs with plastic bottles and glass, younger respondents (88.3%) were more likely to request that a kerbside collection operates for recycling plastic bottles, compared to those aged between 35 and 59 years (78.7%) and respondents aged 60 and over (75.6%). In addition younger respondents (86.0%) were more likely to request that a kerbside collection operates for recycling glass, compared to those aged between 35 and 59 years (78.2%) and respondents aged 60 and over (78.5%).

3.6.9 Respondents in Ilkeston were less likely to want a kerbside collection for glass (73.3%) than respondents living in Long Eaton Wards (82.9%) and the villages (86.1%).

3.7 Home Composting

3.7.1 Residents may have the opportunity to purchase a home-composting bin subsidised by the council. This bin would allow residents to compost their own food and garden waste and use this on their garden. Respondents were asked if a bin were available for £20, would they be interesting in buying one. Table 3.18 shows that only 26% said 'yes' they would be interested in purchasing the subsidised composting bin.

Table 3.18 Interest in purchasing a home compost bin

Interested in purchasing bin	Frequency	(%) Proportion
Yes	204	25.8
Maybe	227	28.7
No	334	42.3
Total	790	100.0

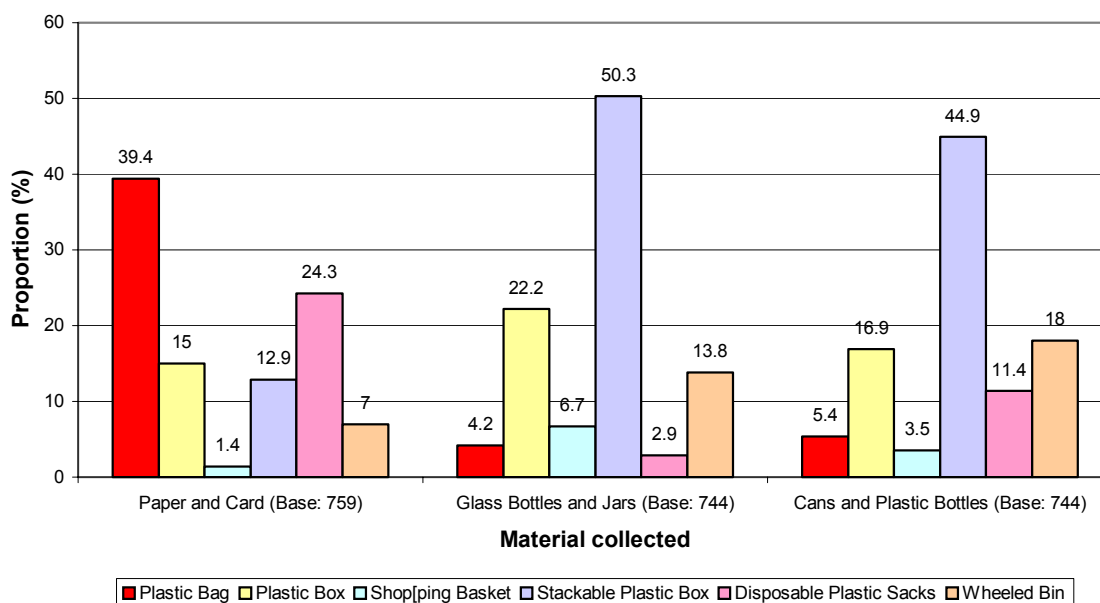
3.7.2 25.8% of respondents would like to purchase a subsidised compost bin from the council, of these respondents 47.1% already compost their kitchen and garden waste, 31% compost their garden waste only and 20.3% do not compost at all.

3.7.3 The proportion of respondents who would be interested in purchasing a compost bin (specified 'yes' or 'maybe') was higher in the villages of Erewash Borough (59.5%), compared with Ilkeston wards (53.3%) and Long Eaton wards (52.9%).

3.8 Kerbside container types

3.8.1 Respondents were shown different types of containers that are available for storage and collection of materials for recycling. Each respondent was asked which container they would prefer certain materials to be collected in. Figure 3.11 below illustrates the results.

Figure 3.11 Container Preference



3 Recycling and Composting

3.8.2 Once respondents had chosen the ideal container they would like each material to be collected in, they were then asked to specify what colour this should be. Table 3.19 shows that respondents would prefer paper and card to be collected in a blue plastic bag and respondents would prefer glass bottles to be collected in a green stackable box and respondents would like cans and plastic bottles to be collected in a red stackable box.

Table 3.19 Colour preference for most popular container type by recyclable material

Material	Container	Red	Green	Blue	Yellow	Orange
Paper and card	Plastic bag	6.8	13.9	77.6	0.7	1.0
Glass bottles and jars	Stackable boxes	26.0	54.1	6.4	12.4	1.1
Cans and plastic bottles	Stackable boxes	27.6	25.8	17.1	17.1	12.4

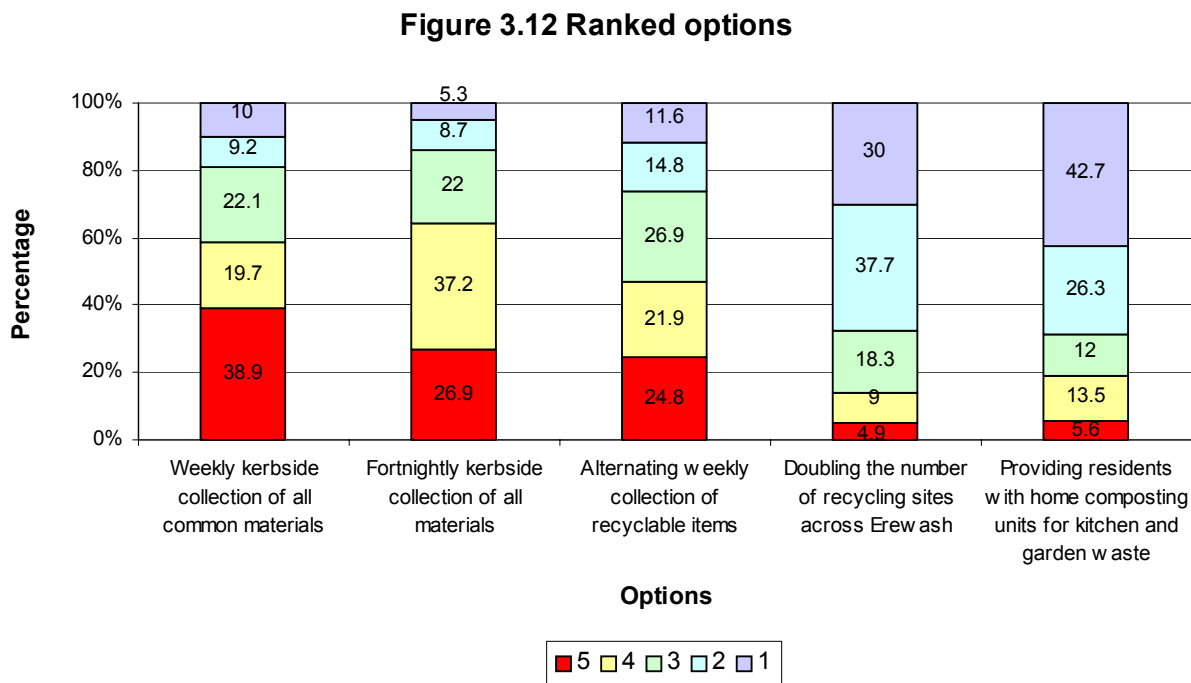
3.8.3 A higher proportion of respondents who live in Long Eaton would like paper and card to be collected in a plastic bag (40.6%) compared with residents of Ilkeston wards (33.2%) and the villages (26.2%). Again, a higher percentage of residents of Long Eaton wards (46.5%) would like their glass bottles and jars collected in stackable boxes compared with those respondents who live in Ilkeston wards (33.7%) and the villages (19.8%). Finally the same trend exists when looking at container preference of cans and plastic bottle collections more respondents who live in Long Eaton (44.0%) prefer to have cans and plastic bottles collected in a stackable plastic box compared with those who live in Ilkeston wards (34.4%) and the villages (21.6%).

3.8.4 Panel members were given a list of options that the Borough Council could use to increase the amount of recycling in Erewash. They were asked to rank these options in order of effectiveness. Table 3.20 displays the mean and modal scores for each available option. Please note that respondents were given a ranking scale of 5= most effective and 1 = least effective.

Table 3.20 Mean and modal scores for each available option.

Option	Modal Score	Mean Average
Weekly kerbside collection of all common materials	5	3.68
Fortnightly kerbside collection of all materials	4	3.72
Alternating weekly collection of recyclable items	3	3.33
Doubling the number of recycling sites across Erewash	2	2.21
Providing residents with home composting units for kitchen and garden waste	1	2.13

3.8.5 Figure 3.12 shows a further breakdown of the ranked options.



3.8.6 The option which was considered to be the most effective was 'weekly' kerbside collections of all common materials. The proportion of respondents who preferred this option was highest in Long Eaton wards, with 41.1% of respondents classing this option as most effective, compared with 32.1% of respondents in Ilkeston wards and 26.8% in the villages around Erewash Borough.

3.8.7 A weekly kerbside collection was considered to be the most effective option by a higher proportion of respondents who do not have any dependent children (65.2%) compared respondents who do have at least one dependent child (34.8%).

3.8.8 All respondents were given the opportunity to comment further on the recycling and composting topics. The comments have broken down into positive comments, negative comments and suggestions. These are listed below:

Suggestions

- Recycling sites should be kept tidy and bins should be emptied on a regular basis (106);
- Extend collection schemes to include a wider variety of materials (larger items, plastic bags, glass and DIY waste) (27);
- Increase education about recycling (22);
- People need transport to get to the recycling sites (20);

- Recycling collection schemes should be simple to use (16);
- Incentives should be offered to encourage people to recycle (13);
- Recycling should be compulsory (12);
- Bags should be supplied (11);
- Kerbside collections are a good idea, but they should be reliable (9);
- Manufactures should provide goods with less packaging (7);
- Offer full facilities at recycling sites (7);
- Recycling should be high on the agenda (5);
- Compost bins should be free (4);
- Is recycling cost effective (3);
- Provide a recycling site for compostable waste (2);
- Waste should be sorted at the depot to reduce the costs of separate collections (2);
- If storage were provided, people would think more about recycling (2);
- Provide a Christmas recycling programme (1);
- Council tax should not increase (1);
- Provide household's with can crushers (1);
- Litter collections should recycle the litter (1);
- Remove abandoned cars (1);
- Provide shared recycling bins for neighbours (1);
- Collect Paper and card from offices (1);
- Composting is very important (1);
- All plastic and domestic waste should be recycled (1); and
- Council should collect compost waste weekly, and compost at a central location (1).

Positive comments

- Keep up the good work (20);
- More recycling points (4); and
- Refuse site at Manners Avenue is clean and tidy (1).

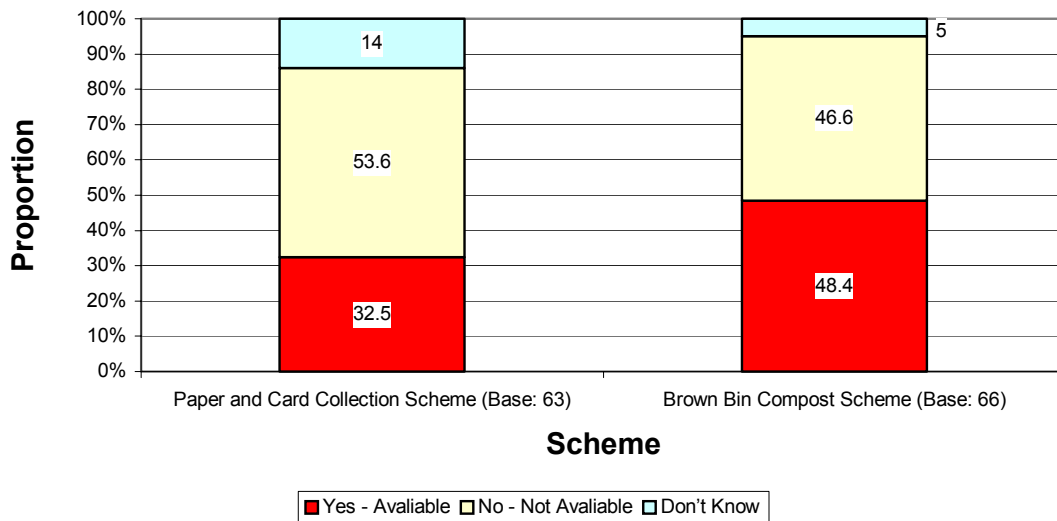
Negative comments

- Brown Bin Collection Scheme finishes too early (17);
- Gardens are untidy with all the different bins(no space in gardens) (11);
- Stop the Brown Bin Scheme (1); and
- Need more guidance on what can go into the brown bins (1).

3.9 Non-Recyclers

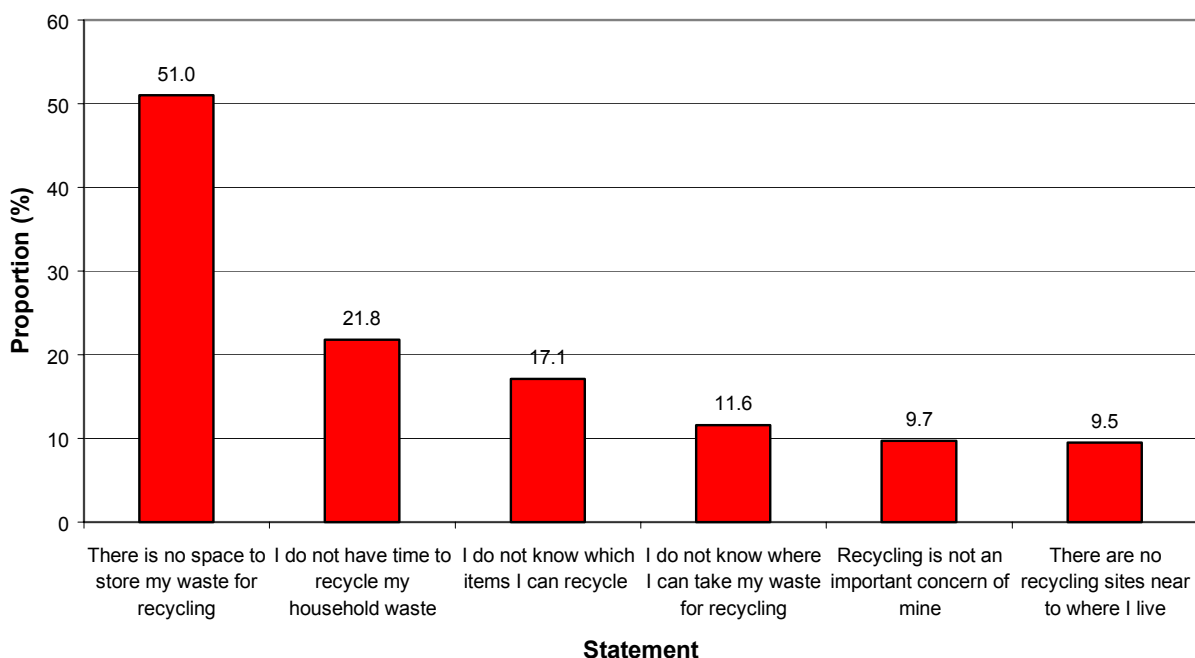
3.9.1 Those respondents who specified that they do not recycle any of their domestic waste were asked if any of the recycling schemes are available to them. Over half (53.6%) of respondents stated that the Paper and Card Collection Scheme was not available to them. Just under half (48.4%) stated that the Brown Bin Scheme was available to them but did not utilise this service. Figure 3.13 below illustrates the results.

Figure 3.13 Availability of recycling schemes to non-recyclers



3.9.2 Only 9.1% of respondents do not separate their waste for recycling, these respondents were asked to provide reasons for this behaviour. Figure 3.14 shows that the majority of respondents did not recycle because they did not have enough room to store their recyclable waste. The second reason for not recycling was people did not have enough time to participate in recycling materials.

Figure 3.14 Reasons for not recycling



Base 73 people * Multiple responses could be given

3.9.3 Respondents who had other reasons for not recycling any of their waste were asked to supply their reasons for this. Six respondents gave other reasons and there are listed below:

- Do not have transport (3);
- Have nothing to recycle (2); and
- Bags are no longer supplied (1).

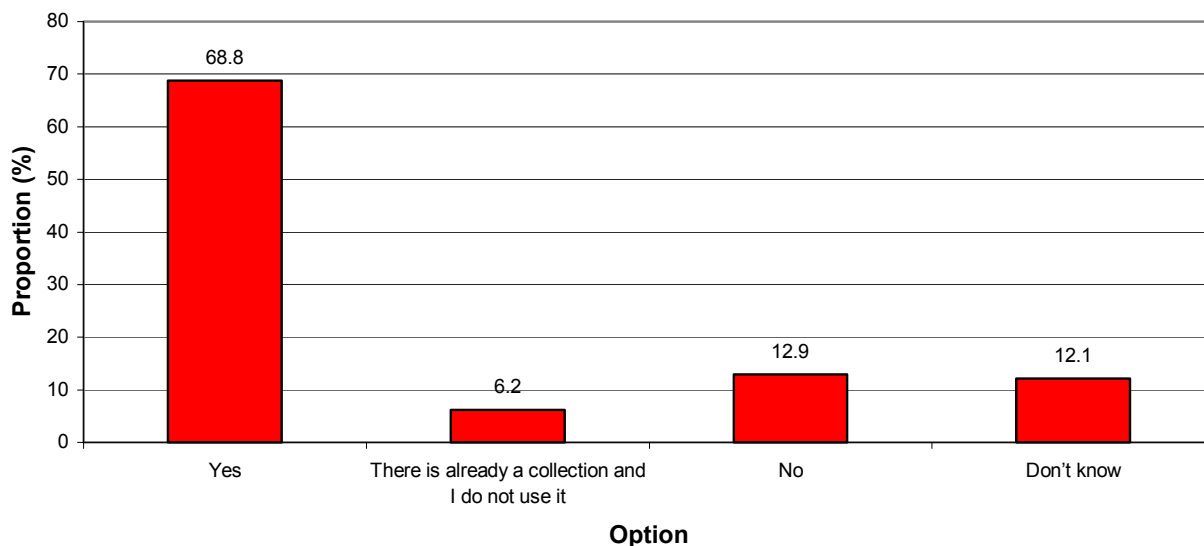
3.9.4 Respondents who did not recycle were asked if they had ever recycled materials in the past, just under 6 in every 10 respondents (59.9%) stated that they had not. The remaining 40.1% of respondents who had stated that they used to recycle in the past, but now do not were asked why they had stopped. The reasons are listed below (multiple responses could be given):

- Goods for recycling were never collected by the appropriate department (3);
- Can not get to the recycling sites (old age) (2);
- Transportation problems (2);
- Collection schemes have stopped (2);
- Recycling bins are always full (1);
- Bags are no longer supplied (1);
- Storing items is a nuisance (1);

- Time does not allow (1)
- There are no incentives (1);

3.9.5 Respondents were asked if a kerbside collection were available to them would they be prepared to use it. Just fewer than 70% of non-recyclers stated that they would use a collection scheme. Figure 3.15 shows the results

Figure 3.15 Demand for kerbside collections



3.10 Conclusions

3.10.1 More than nine in ten respondents separate their domestic waste for recycling. Respondents who live in Long Eaton wards are more likely to take part in waste recycling. As you would expect Citizen Panel members who have access to one or more cars are more likely to separate their rubbish to recycle or compost.

Paper and Card Collection Scheme

3.10.2 Over 8 in 10 respondents, who separate their domestic waste for recycling, live in households that are covered by the Paper and Card Collection Scheme. Residents of the villages around Erewash Borough are more likely to participate in the Paper and Card Scheme if their household is covered by the initiative, than Ilkeston and Long Eaton areas. Participation in the Paper and Card Scheme increases if a respondent does not have a disability (91.7%) compared to respondents who do have a disability (84.2%)

3.10.3 The Paper and Card Scheme operates on a fortnightly basis and the results show that the majority of households (89.6%) who are covered by the initiative use it to its maximum potential. The majority of respondents were happy with this frequency (57.4%), however, 36.7% of respondents would prefer a weekly collection of paper and card.

3.10.4 The respondents were presented with various statements and asked which statements applied to them. 6 in 10 respondents selected the statement 'I would

like bags or another container to be provided again'. Just over 5 in 10 respondents felt that they only recycled paper and card because the council collects it. Finally, only 6% of respondents said that they used the scheme when blue bags were provided, but now they do not.

- 3.10.5 Respondents who use the Paper and Card Scheme to its maximum potential were more likely to only recycle their paper and card because the council collects it and they would like bags or another container to be provided again.

Composting and Brown Bin Collection Scheme

- 3.10.6 From the proportion of respondents who separated their domestic waste for recycling, the majority composted both kitchen and garden waste (37.2%), with 31.6% stating that they did not compost any waste at all. The proportion of respondents who did recycle garden and kitchen waste generally increased with age, with 42.8% of residents aged 60 and over specifying this.
- 3.10.7 Just over 8 in 10 respondents, who separate their domestic waste for recycling, live in households that are covered by the Brown Bin Collection Scheme. Having said this only just over 6 in 10 respondents actually use the initiative.
- 3.10.8 Of the respondents who actually use the Brown Bin Collection Scheme the majority (86%) use it fortnightly, which means that if respondents utilise the service, they do to its maximum potential. The proportion of respondents, who use it fortnightly, increases with age.
- 3.10.9 The majority of respondents (33.7%) had been on the Brown Bin Composting Scheme for 3 or more years, with 30% estimating that they had been on the initiative for 1 year or less.
- 3.10.10 The preferred operating season for the Brown Bin Scheme was from March until the end of November. 46.4% prefer for it to operate during this period. More female than male respondents favoured this option, however the majority of males still preferred this option. Over half of people aged over 35 years would prefer the scheme to operate March through to November compared to only 3 in 10 aged 16-34 years. The majority of those aged 16-34 (44.7%) would prefer the operating season to be from March until the end of October.
- 3.10.11 63% of respondents used to put their garden waste into a normal black bin for disposal, 28% of people said they would not compost any of their garden waste at all if there were no brown bins, and just 14% of people said that they have stopped home composting and now use the Brown Bin Collection Scheme.
- 3.10.12 Respondents were asked if they would like to have a second brown bin to fit all their garden waste in. The majority (86.6%) of respondents said they would not. However, the majority of respondents (93.5%) do still prefer to have a separate brown bin for their compostable waste.
- 3.10.13 Contaminating your brown bin with rubbish or kitchen waste, causes whole compost loads to be sent to a landfill site, it is for this reason that Erewash Borough Council would like input from residents on how to deal with regular offenders. The majority of residents (55.8%) felt that households who contaminate their bin following a written warning should have their brown bin removed from them.

Home composting

3.10.14 Residents have an opportunity to purchase a subsidised home composting bin for £20. The survey shows that there is not a lot of support for this opportunity. 42.3% of Panel members said that they did not want to purchase a home composting bin. Of the residents who specified that they would like this opportunity, 47.1% already compost their kitchen and garden waste. Favour for purchasing a composting bin is highest in the villages of Erewash Borough (59.5%) compared to other areas.

Kerbside container types

3.10.15 Respondents were asked to specify which container they would prefer different materials to be collected in. The majority of respondents prefer paper and card to be collected in a blue plastic bag, glass bottles and jars to be collected in a green stackable box and cans and plastic bottles to be collected in a red stackable box.

3.10.16 Panel members were given a list of options and asked to rank them in order of effectiveness. The majority of panellists stated that a weekly kerbside collection of all common materials would be the most effective option to increase the amount of recycling.

3.10.17 Some panellists gave suggestions on recycling issues. The majority of respondents felt that recycling sites should be kept tidy and bins should be emptied on a regular basis.

Respondents who do not recycle their waste?

3.10.18 According to the survey results on 9.1% of respondents do not separate their domestic waste for recycling. Of these, just over half (53.6%) said that the Paper and Card Collection Scheme was not available to them and just under half (48.4%) said the Brown Bin Collection Scheme was available but that they did not use it. The main reason for respondents not separating their domestic waste was because they did not have any space to store the waste.

3.10.19 Of the small percentage of people who do not separate their waste for recycling, the majority of respondents had never recycled in the past. The survey found that most of those respondents who do not recycle do not have a kerbside collection service available to them. In addition, 68.8% stated that they would be willing to recycle their waste if a kerbside collection service was available.

4 Quality of Life and Community Priorities

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The Audit Commission, an independent body responsible for ensuring public money is used economically, efficiently and effectively, have designed a set of indicators which will enable local people to see how well their area is doing on crucial quality of life issues, such as crime, clean air and affordable housing. These “quality of life indicators” cover a range of economic, social, community involvement and environmental factors.

4.1.2 Use of the indicators is voluntary, but they could help the Council and other agencies to paint a picture of and monitor change over time on quality of life issues locally. This chapter presents the findings from the survey concerning the Panel’s views on Quality of Life in Erewash. In order to analyse the data by geographical area, the wards were grouped according to community forum areas:

- **Cotmanhay** – Ilkeston North, Cotmanhay, Abbotsford;
- **Draycott** - Ockbrook and Borrowash, Breaston, Draycott and Stanton By Dale;
- **Ilkeston** – Ilkeston Central, Old Park, Little Hallam;
- **Kirk Hallam** – Kirk Hallam, Hallam Fields;
- **Sandiacre** – Sandiacre North, Sandiacre South;
- **Long Eaton** – Long Eaton Central, Nottingham Road;
- **Petersham** - Derby Road West, Derby Road East;
- **Sawley** – Sawley, Wilsthorpe and
- **West Hallam** - Little Eaton and Breadsall, West Hallam and Dale Abbey, Stanley.

4.2 Satisfaction with Local Neighbourhood

4.2.1 Respondents were asked to indicate how satisfied they are with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Encouragingly, just over half (53.2%) stated that they were fairly satisfied, and a further 29.8% were very satisfied. However, just under one in ten respondents (8.7%) were dissatisfied (of which 2.4% were very dissatisfied). This information is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: How Satisfied are you with Your Neighbourhood as a Place to Live

Level of satisfaction	Frequency	% of Respondents
Very satisfied	238	29.8
Fairly satisfied	424	53.2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	67	8.4
Fairly dissatisfied	50	6.3
Very dissatisfied	19	2.4
Total	798	100.0

4.2.2 More than nine in ten respondents in the West Hallam (92.8%) and Draycott (90.7%) areas highlighted that they were very/fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, compared to approximately three-quarters in Cotmanhay (74.8%) and Ilkeston (76.3%). Table 4.2 illustrates the results.

Table 4.2: How satisfied you are with your neighbourhood by Ward

Ward	Very Satisfied (%)	Fairly Satisfied (%)	Neither Satisfied nor dissatisfied (%)	Fairly Dissatisfied (%)	Very Dissatisfied (%)	Base
Cotmanhay	30.1	44.7	9.7	5.8	9.7	103
Draycott	43.5	47.2	3.7	4.6	0.9	108
Ilkeston	30.1	46.2	14.0	5.4	4.3	93
Kirk Hallam	22.5	56.3	11.3	7.5	2.5	80
Sandiacre	22.2	63.5	4.8	9.5	0.0	63
Long Eaton	28.1	53.1	8.3	9.4	1.0	96
Petersham	15.7	66.3	6.0	10.8	1.2	83
Sawley	24.5	60.4	11.3	3.8	0.0	106
West Hallam	49.3	43.5	4.3	1.4	1.4	69

- 4.2.3 A higher proportion of respondents without a disability indicated that they were very satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (30.7%), compared to those with a disability (23.2%).
- 4.2.4 11.1% of respondents (11 people) who had a disability stated they were dissatisfied with their neighbourhood and 8.3% (58 people) of residents without a disability felt the same. 7.4% of respondents (14 people) aged 16 – 34, 9.6% (37 people) aged 35 – 39 and 9.5% of respondents (18 people) aged 60+ were dissatisfied with their neighbourhood.
- 4.2.5 Respondents were asked whether, on the whole, they felt that over the past two years, their neighbourhood had got better or worse as a place to live. Table 4.3 shows that just under six in ten (59.4%) felt that not much had changed, whilst one third (33.4%) felt it had got worse. Less than one in ten (4.9%) respondents felt that their neighbourhood had changed for the better in the last two years.

Table 4.3: Change in neighbourhood over the Last Two Years

Change?	Frequency	% of Respondents
Better	39	4.9
Worse	267	33.4
Not much has changed	474	59.4
Have lived here for less than two years	19	2.3
Total	799	100.0

- 4.2.6 Just over one third of respondents aged 35-59 years (35.8%) and 60 years or more (34.6%) felt that their neighbourhood had got worse as a place to live over the past two years, compared with just over one quarter (28.2%) aged 16-34 years.
- 4.2.7 A higher proportion of respondents in the Petersham (39.3%), Cotmanhay (39.2%) and Kirk Hallam (38%) areas felt that their neighbourhood had got worse as a place to live over the past two years, compared to those in other areas.
- 4.2.8 Respondents who stated that their neighbourhood had got better or worse were asked to indicate why they felt this was the case. Reasons that respondents listed for their neighbourhood getting better in the last two years were (number of respondents in brackets):

- Police speed cameras are reducing speeding (11);
- There is a good local police presence/activity (7);
- Better neighbours and neighbourhood/Neighbourhood watch/Improved local shops (7);
- Regeneration of the local area (2);
- Local bus service is better (2);
- Drug dealer across the road is now in prison/Bad neighbours have left (2);
- Area is cleaner (2);
- Everyone takes care of their gardens. There are more flowers in the summer (2); and
- Collection of recycling has improved (2).

4.2.9 A full list of reasons can be found in Appendix E.

4.2.10 Reasons that respondents listed for their neighbourhood getting worse in the last two years were (number of respondents in brackets):

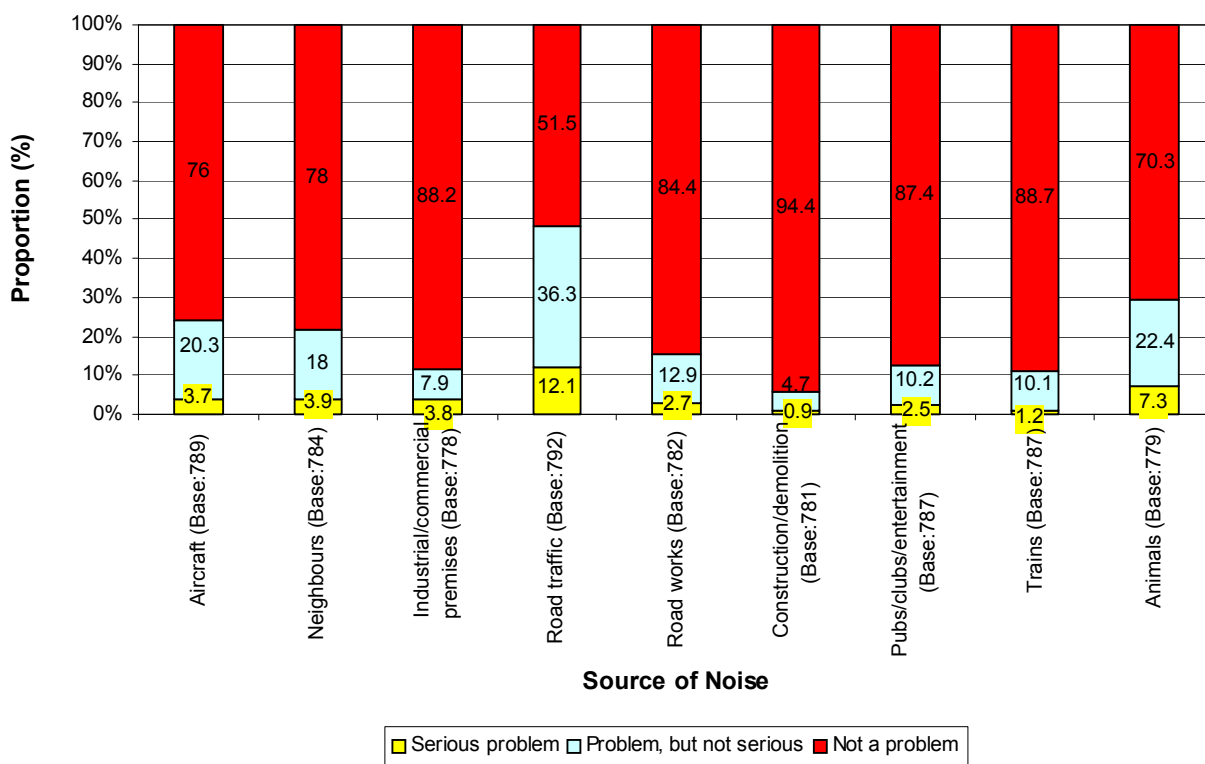
- Litter has got worse (74);
- Gangs of youths etc/Nothing for them to do (49);
- Crime in the area/burglary/car damage (48);
- Vandalism (45);
- Heavier traffic/too many lorries (often illegally travelling through villages with a limit to heavy goods vehicles) (39);
- Cars parking inconsiderately on footpaths/not enough parking space (36);
- Noise abuse/noisy neighbours/barking dogs (26);
- Anti social behaviour and Re-housing of problem families (25);
- Graffiti (22);
- Run down of area around streets and local gardens (22);
- Traffic too fast / speeding (18); and
- No police presence / inadequate presence (13).

4.2.11 A full list of reasons can be found in Appendix E.

4.3 Noise in the Local Environment

4.3.1 Respondents were presented with a list of possible sources of noise in their local area, and asked to rate the extent to which each one was a problem. The results are shown in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1 Level of Noise Pollution in the Neighbourhood



4.3.2 Figure 4.1 shows that the main sources of noise that respondents found to be a problem/serious problem in their neighbourhood were:

- Road traffic (48.4%);
- Animals (29.7%);
- Aircraft (24%); and
- Neighbours (21.9%).

4.3.3 Other sources of noise that respondents stated that they found a serious problem were (number of respondents in brackets):

- Fireworks (33);
- Motorbikes (4);
- Gangs of youths hanging around (4);
- Boy racers (1);
- Wilne Water Jet skiing, Wilne M.O.D. factory, M1 traffic noise, Donington race track. (1);
- Ducks and birds (1).

4.3.4 Other sources of noise that respondents stated that they found a problem, but not serious, were (number of respondents in brackets):

- Gangs of youths hanging around (4);
- Motorbikes and noise from car radios (2);
- Fireworks (1).

4.3.5 The proportion of respondents who found road traffic, aircraft, pubs/clubs/entertainment and animals a problem/serious problem increased with age.

4.4 Community Involvement

4.4.1 Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree that they can influence decisions affecting their neighbourhood. Over four in ten respondents agree that they can influence decisions affecting their neighbourhood (31.5% tend to agree, 10% strongly agree), whilst just over one quarter indicated that they disagree (20.4% disagree, 6.5% strongly disagree). This information is shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Level of Agreement that You Can Influence Decisions Affecting Your Neighbourhood

Level of agreement	Frequency	% of Respondents
Definitely agree	80	10.0
Tend to agree	251	31.5
Neither agree nor disagree	252	31.6
Disagree	162	20.4
Strongly disagree	52	6.5
Total	797	100.0

4.4.2 More than four in ten respondents aged 35-59 years (45%) and 60 years or more (45.8%) definitely/tend to agree that they can influence decisions affecting their neighbourhood, compared to just over three in ten (31.7%) aged 16-34 years.

4.4.3 Just over one third (35.4%) of respondents with a disability definitely/tend to agree that that they can influence decisions affecting their neighbourhood, compared to 42.4% of respondents without a disability.

4.4.4 Respondents living in the Cotmanhay (51.5%) and Draycott (56.5%) areas were most likely to agree (definitely/tend to) that they can influence decisions affecting their neighbourhood, whilst respondents from the Petersham (33.7%) and West Hallam (31.5%) areas were most likely to disagree/strongly disagree.

4.4.5 Respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they agree/disagree that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. The results are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Level of Agreement that Your Neighbourhood is a Place Where People from Different Backgrounds Get on Well Together

Level of agreement	Frequency	% of Respondents
Definitely agree	59	7.4
Tend to agree	325	41.0
Neither agree nor disagree	266	33.6
Tend to disagree	57	7.2
Definitely disagree	12	1.5
Don't know	73	9.2
Total	792	100.0

4.4.6 Just over four in ten (41%) respondents tend to agree that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, and just under one in ten (7.4%) definitely agree. Less than one in ten (8.7%) respondents disagreed that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

4.4.7 69 respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed that their neighbourhood was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. 16.7% of respondents (17 people) from the Cotmanhay area, 14.3% (13 people) from Ilkeston areas, 12.5% (10 people) from Kirk Hallam areas, 8.8% (5 people) from Sandiacre areas, 8.3% (8 people) from Long Eaton areas, 3.7% (4 people) from Draycott areas, 2.8% (3 people) from Sawley areas and 2.4% (2 people) from Petersham areas, disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement. Table 4.6 illustrates the results.

Table 4.6: Level of Agreement that Your Neighbourhood is a Place Where People from Different Backgrounds Get on Well Together by Ward

Ward	Definitely Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (%)	Tend to Disagree (%)	Definitely Disagree (%)	Don't Know	Base
Cotmanhay	4.9	31.4	37.3	14.7	2.0	9.8	120
Draycott	6.6	44.3	43	2.8	0.9	4.7	106
Ilkeston	5.5	36.3	31.9	8.8	5.5	12.1	91
Kirk Hallam	15.0	33.8	32.5	12.5	0.0	6.3	80
Sandiacre	17.5	47.4	21.1	5.3	3.5	5.3	57
Long Eaton	7.3	41.7	34.4	7.3	1.0	8.3	96
Petersham	4.8	45.2	35.7	2.4	0.0	11.9	84
Sawley	3.7	50.0	31.5	2.8	0.0	12.0	108
West Hallam	5.9	39.7	30.9	10.3	1.5	11.8	68

4.4.8 More than half the respondents aged 60 years or more (52.1%) definitely/tend to agree that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, compared to 47.7% aged 16-34 years and 46.9% aged 35-59 years.

4.4.9 Just less than half of respondents without a disability (49.5%) definitely/tend to agree that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, compared to four in ten (40.2%) respondents with a disability.

4.4.10 Just under two thirds of respondents (64.9%) in the Sandiacre area, and half of those in the Sawley (53.7%), Draycott (50.9%), Petersham (50%) areas, definitely/tend to agree that their neighbourhood is a place where people from

different backgrounds get on well together, compared to less than half of respondents in other areas.

- 4.4.11 Respondents were presented with the following statement and asked to indicate to what extent they agreed. The results are shown in Table 4.7.

"By working together, people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood."

Table 4.7: Level of Agreement that by Working Together, People in my Neighbourhood can influence Decisions that affect the Neighbourhood

Level of agreement	Frequency	% of Respondents
Definitely agree	151	18.9
Tend to agree	343	43.0
Neither agree nor disagree	174	21.8
Disagree	88	11.0
Strongly disagree	17	2.1
Don't have an opinion	26	3.2
Total	799	100.0

- 4.4.12 Table 4.7 shows that more than four in ten (43%) respondents tend to agree that by working together people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood and a further 18.9% definitely agree. Just over one in ten (13.1%) respondents disagree/strongly disagree that by working together people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood.

- 4.4.13 Just under two thirds of respondents aged 35-59 years (64.6%) and 60 years or more (64.9%) definitely/tend to agree that by working together people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood, compared to just over half (54.3%) aged 16-34 years.

- 4.4.14 More than six in ten respondents without a disability definitely/tend to agree that by working together people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood, compared to half (50.5%) of respondents with a disability.

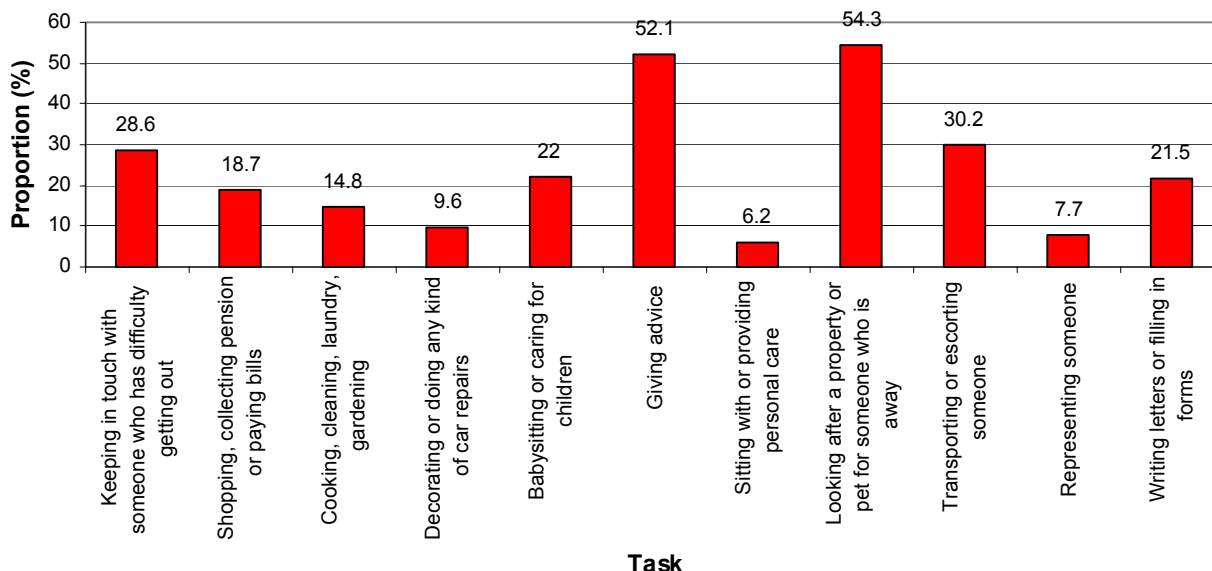
- 4.4.15 Respondents in the Draycott (74.7%) and Cotmanhay (72.6%) areas were most likely to definitely/tend to agree that by working together people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood. Table 4.8 illustrates the results.

Table 4.8: Level of Agreement that by Working Together, People in my Neighbourhood can influence Decisions that affect the Neighbourhood by Ward

Ward	Definitely Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (%)	Tend to Disagree (%)	Definitely Disagree (%)	Don't have opinion	Base
Cotmanhay	31.4	41.2	5.9	17.6	1.0	2.9	102
Draycott	25.2	49.5	15.9	7.5	0.9	0.9	107
Ilkeston	19.8	30.8	34.1	11.0	2.2	2.2	91
Kirk Hallam	10.0	47.5	22.5	17.5	0.0	2.5	80
Sandiacre	25.9	37.9	20.7	10.3	0.0	5.2	58
Long Eaton	9.1	42.4	34.3	9.1	1.0	4.0	99
Petersham	21.2	41.2	15.3	7.1	7.1	8.2	85
Sawley	15.9	45.8	24.3	7.5	2.8	3.7	107
West Hallam	11.4	47.1	24.3	12.9	4.3	0.0	70

4.4.16 Respondents were presented with a list of tasks and asked to indicate in the last 12 months which, if any, they had carried out unpaid for someone who is not a relative. The results are shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2 Unpaid Tasks Carried out for Someone Other than a Relative in the Past 12 Months



(Base: 811 Respondents - more than one answer could be given)

4.4.17 Figure 4.2 shows that the main tasks that are carried out by respondents on behalf of someone else (other than a relative) in the past 12 months are:

- Looking after a property or pet for someone who is away (54.3%);
- Giving advice to someone (52.1%);
- Transporting or escorting someone (e.g. to a hospital, on an outing or school run) (30.2%); and
- Keeping in touch with someone who has difficulty getting out and about (28.6%).

4.4.18 Other tasks that respondents listed that they carry out for someone other than a relative and unpaid are (number of respondents in brackets):

- Taking in parcels for neighbours (3);
- Authentication and driver’s license and passport application (3);
- Helping local children with National Curriculum (3);
- Giving neighbours lifts in car (2);
- Opening/closing curtains to neighbours’/friends’ empty houses for security (1);

- PTA member (1);
- Volunteer Team worker with 'Long Eaton and District talking newspaper for the blind' (1);
- Monitoring Town CCTV (1);
- Use of telephone (1);
- Help with medication and doctor contact (1);
- Giving fruit to friends/help with meals (1);
- Give out neighbourhood watch leaflets (1); and
- Unpaid work in charity shop/football referee (1).

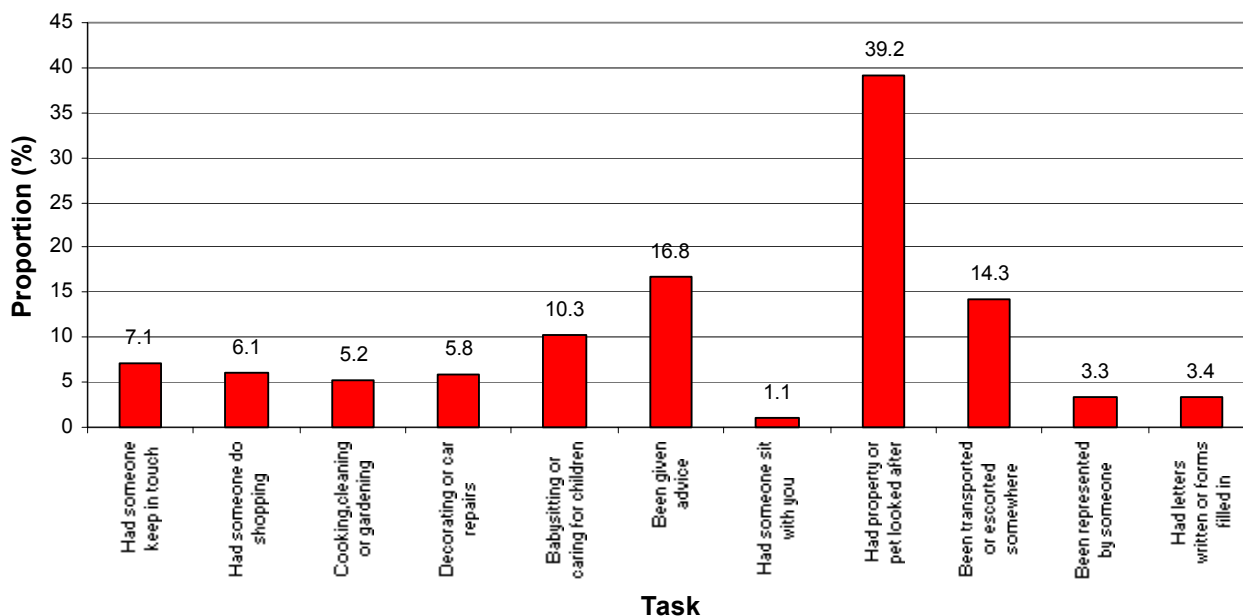
4.4.19 More than three times as many males respondents have carried out some decorating or car repairs on behalf of someone else (other than a relative) in the past 12 months (15.4%), compared to female respondents (4.4%). Over one quarter of female respondents (27.5%) have babysat or cared for children on behalf of someone else (other than a relative) in the past 12 months, compared to 15.7% of males.

4.4.20 The proportion of respondents who had carried out decorating and car repairs, babysitting and giving advice on behalf of someone else (other than a relative) in the past 12 months decreased with age, whilst the proportion who had kept in touch with someone who has difficulty getting out and about increased.

4.4.21 A higher proportion of respondents aged 35-59 years had carried out cooking, cleaning and other household jobs and looking after a pet or property for someone who is away, on behalf of someone else (other than a relative) in the past 12 months, compared to those aged 16-34 years, and 60 years or more.

4.4.22 Respondents were then asked to indicate which tasks, if any, they had received unpaid help with in the last 12 months, from someone who is not a relative. The results are shown in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3 Unpaid Tasks Carried out for you by Someone Other than a Relative in the Past 12 Months



(Base: 811 Respondents - more than one answer could be given)

4.4.23 Figure 4.3 shows that the main tasks that were carried out for respondents by someone else (other than a relative) in the past 12 months are:

- Had a property or pet looked after for you when you've been away (39.2%);
- Been given advice (16.8%)
- Been transported or escorted somewhere (e.g. to a hospital or on an outing) (14.3%); and
- Babysitting or caring for children (10.3%).

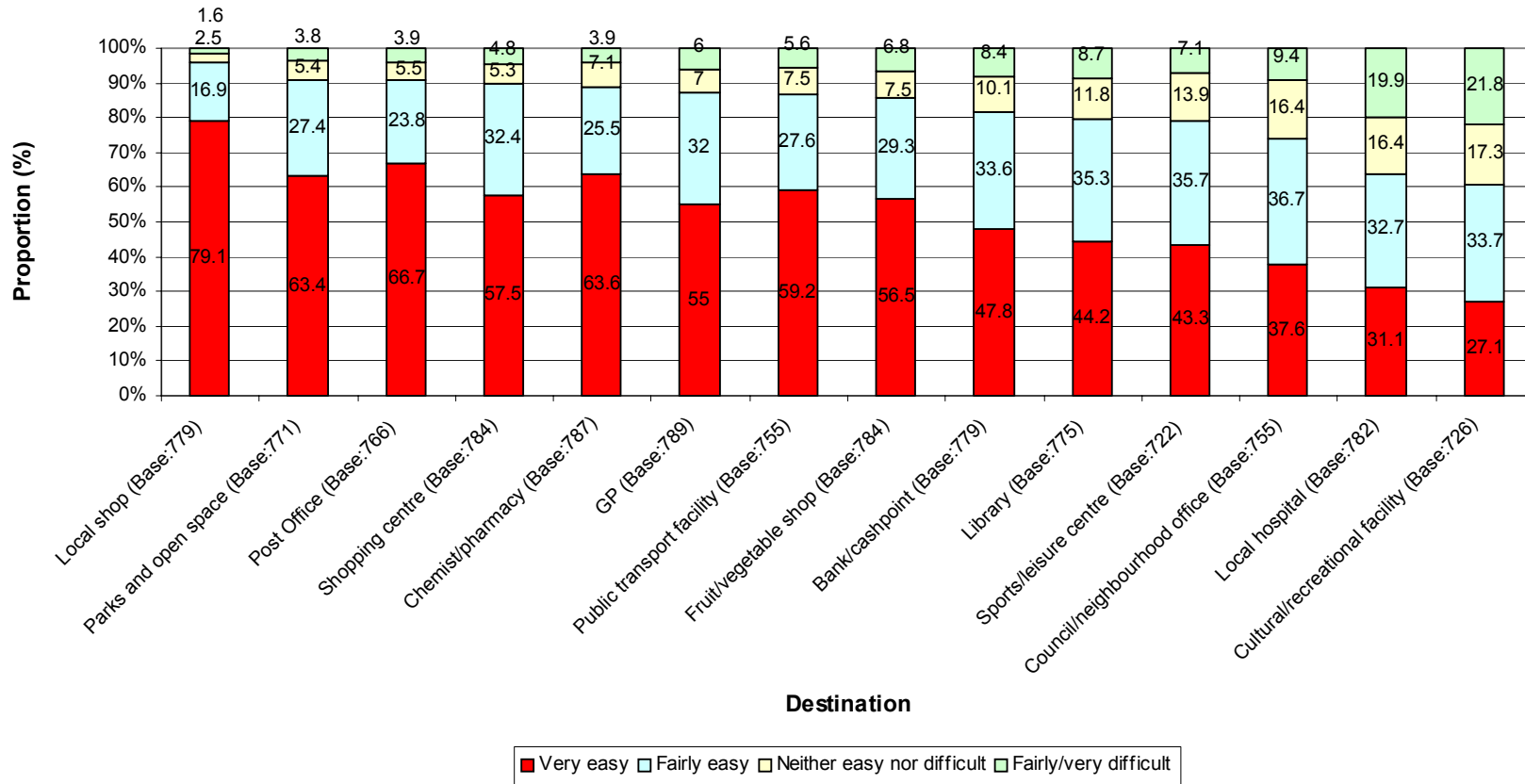
4.4.24 Other tasks that respondents listed that they have had carried out for them by someone other than a relative and unpaid are (number of respondents in brackets):

- General support of friendliness (3);
- Transported furniture (1); and
- Received Advice (1).

4.5 Ease of Access to Local Facilities

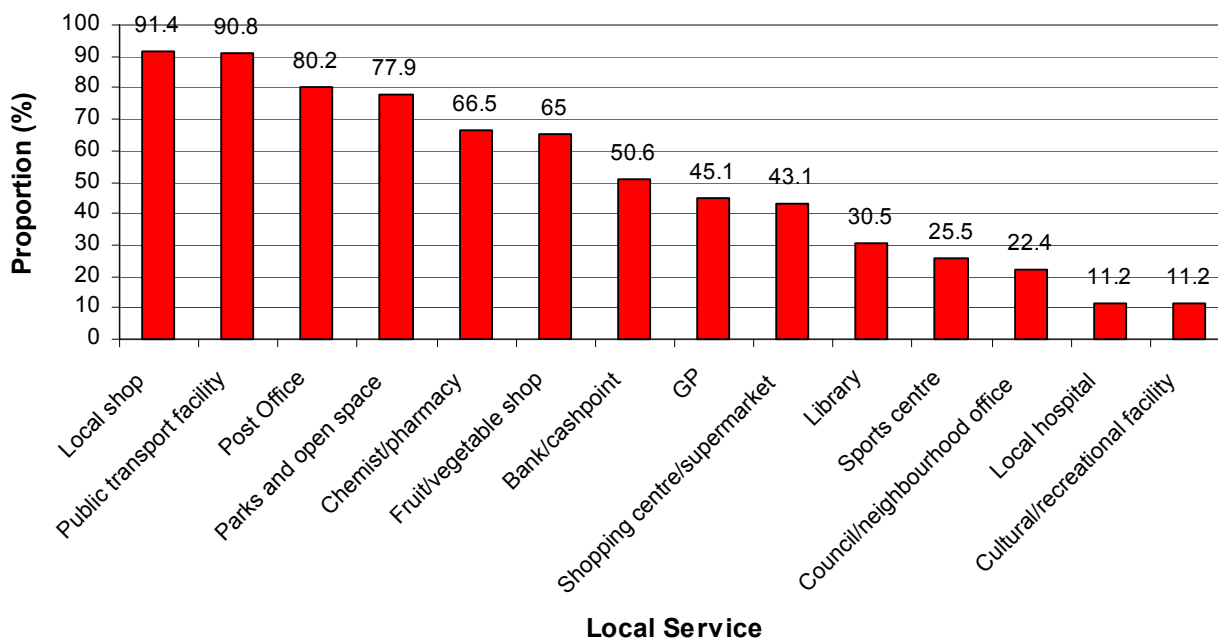
4.5.1 Respondents were presented with a list of local facilities and asked to indicate how easy/difficult they found it to reach each one, using their usual form of transport. Figure 4.4 shows the results.

Figure 4.4 Ease of Access to Local Destinations



- 4.5.2 Encouragingly, a high proportion of respondents found it very/fairly easy to reach all of the destinations listed.
- 4.5.3 Figure 4.4 shows that the destinations respondents found it easiest to reach (i.e. very easy) are:
- Local shop (79.1%);
 - Post Office (66.7%);
 - Chemist/pharmacy (63.6%); and
 - Parks and open space (63.4%).
- 4.5.4 A higher proportion of female respondents listed every destination as very easy to reach using their usual form of transport, compared to males.
- 4.5.5 The proportion of respondents who listed each destination as very easy to reach using their usual form of transport declined with age.
- 4.5.6 The four hardest to reach places were a local hospital, council / neighbourhood office, cultural / recreational facility and local library. 155 people felt that a local hospital was fairly / very difficult to reach. 32.6% (31 people) of residents in Long Eaton felt that a local hospital was difficult to reach. 70 people felt that their local council / neighbourhood office was hard to reach, with 18.8% (12 people) of those living in West Hallam believing that this office was hard to reach. 156 people felt that their local cultural / recreational facility was hard to reach, with 41.6% of those living in Sawley believing this to be the case. Finally, 68 respondents felt that their local library was hard to reach and 18.8% (15 people) of residents in Petersham felt this to be the case.
- 4.5.7 Finally, respondents were presented with a list of services and asked to highlight which ones they live within 500 metres (a 15 minute walk) of.

Figure 4.5 Local Services within 500 Metres of Respondents



(Base: 811 Respondents - more than one answer could be given)

4.5.8 Figure 4.5 shows that the services that most respondents lived within 500 metres (a 15 minute walk) of were:

- Local shop (91.4%);
- Public transport facility (90.8%);
- Post Office (80.2%); and
- Parks and open space (77.9%).

4.5.9 The proportion of respondents living within 500 metres (a 15 minute walk) of the majority of destinations, declined with age.

4.6 Conclusions

4.6.1 Local authorities are required to collect resident's views on the quality of life in their neighbourhood. The results of this survey will be used to improve facilities and services Erewash Borough Council currently offers.

4.6.2 Encouragingly 53.2% of respondents stated that they were 'fairly' satisfied' and a further 29.8% were 'very satisfied' with their neighbourhood. Over the last two years, the majority of respondents did not think that much had changed in their neighbourhood (59.4%). Over one third of respondents aged 35-59 years and 60 years and over felt that their neighbourhood had got worse over the last two years. In addition, a higher proportion of respondents in Petersham, Cotmanhay and Kirk Hallam areas felt that their neighbourhood had got worse over the last two years.

4.6.3 Respondents were asked about the level of noise in their area and whether it was a problem. Road traffic was considered to be the most serious problem (48.4%).

4.6.4 Respondents were asked if they could influence decision affecting the local neighbourhood. Over one quarter of respondents felt that they could not influence decisions made about their local environment. On the other hand the Panel members were asked to what extent they agree that:

"By working together, people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood"

4.6.5 Encouragingly 61.9% agreed with this statement.

4.6.6 48.4% of respondents agreed that their local neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together

4.6.7 54.3% of respondents reported that they had looked after property or a pet for someone who is away and 52.1% of respondents reported that they had given advice to someone other than a relative over the past 12 months. Similarly respondents were asked which unpaid tasks they had had carried out for them by someone other than a family member over the last 12 months. The majority of respondents (39.2%) had had a pet or their property looked after.

4.6.8 Over 90% of respondents stated that they live within 500 metres (a fifteen minute walk) of a local shop and a public transport facility

5 Safety Cameras

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership is a road safety partnership consisting of Derbyshire Constabulary, Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Highways Agency, Derbyshire Magistrates Service and the Crown Prosecution Service.
- 5.1.2 The Partnership is responsible for safety camera (Speed and Red Light) operation and related activity in Derbyshire. The Partnership is also responsible for a wide range of speed and casualty reduction activities.
- 5.1.3 The Partnership is one of many partnerships around the country operating under the Government National Safety Camera Initiative. This initiative allows the Partnership to claim back its operating costs from money generated by local speeding and red light violation fines. This in effect makes the partnership a self-funding organisation.
- 5.1.4 Any monies claimed by the Partnership can only be used for the purposes of casualty reduction. This includes the cost of operating the Partnership as well as many other areas including:
- Education;
 - Publicity;
 - Research;
 - Equipment;
 - Staff; and
 - Maintenance.
- 5.1.5 The Partnership started operating in October 2001, and in its first year of operating reduced the number of collisions on safety camera routes by 7% and the number of casualties on safety camera routes by 18%.

5.2 Introductory Questions

- 5.2.1 Respondents were asked if they drove a motor vehicle. More than three quarters of respondents (80.1%) stated that they drive a motor vehicle and the remaining 19.9% did not. This information is shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Respondents who drive a motor vehicle

Drive a motor vehicle?	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Yes	637	80.1
No	120	15.1
Can drive: Do not have access to a vehicle	24	3.0
Can drive: Do have access to a vehicle, but choose not to drive	15	1.9
Total	795	100.0

- 5.2.2 Respondents were asked to specify in which area they worked. Results show that these panel members mainly work in Derbyshire (37.4%) and Nottinghamshire (24.4%). Just under one third of the respondents specified that they do not work (27.3%). This information is shown in table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Location of workplace

Location	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Derbyshire	303	40.0
Leicestershire	16	2.1
Nottinghamshire	185	24.4
Staffordshire	1	0.1
Warwickshire	1	0.1
Yorkshire	1	0.1
Other Area	28	3.7
Don't Work	222	29.2
Don't Know	2	0.3
Total	759	100.0

5.3 Speeding

5.3.1 The survey asked respondents if driving was part of their job' 6 in 10 respondents stated that apart from travelling to and from work, driving was not part of their job. Table 5.3 shows the results.

Table 5.3: Involvement of driving with job

Option	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Yes - involves driving	208	39.6
No - does not involve driving	317	60.4
Total	525	100.0

5.3.2 Respondents were asked if they had ever been caught speeding. The majority of the respondents (70.5%) had not been caught. This information is shown in table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Have you ever been caught speeding?

Option	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Yes - Been caught speeding	173	23.2
No - never caught speeding	571	76.8
Total	744	100.0

5.3.3 Male respondents were more likely to have been caught speeding than female respondents (33.4% and 13.5% respectively).

5.3.4 Those respondents whose job involves driving were more likely to have been caught speeding (62.8%) than those who do not have a job which involves driving (37.2%).

5.3.5 The survey investigated whether respondents were asked if they thought that excessive speed was the largest factor in causing road collisions. 6 in every 10 respondents felt that speed was the largest factor. Table 5.5 shows the results.

Table 5.5 Is excessive speed the largest factor in causing road collisions?

Option	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Yes	492	61.3
No	250	31.1
Don't Know	62	7.7
Total	803	100.0

5.3.6 Interestingly over half (50.9%) of respondents who had been caught speeding did not think that excessive speed was the largest factor in causing road collisions.

5.3.7 Respondents who had specified that they did not think excessive speed was a major factor in causing road collisions, were asked to specify what they thought the largest factors were, these are listed below:

- Lack of concentration when driving (Mobile phone use, unrestrained children in the car, being vigilant of speed cameras and loud music playing) (143);
- Incompetent driving (Too small a stopping distance left, not altering driving to suit weather conditions, driver fatigue, poor reactions of older drivers) (117);
- Aggressive drivers/driving (21);
- Pedestrians and cyclists (20);
- Inexperienced drivers (20);
- Alcohol and drug abuse (19);
- Poorly maintained roads (10);
- Too much traffic on the road (lorries, school run) (5);
- Poor eye sight (2);
- Poorly maintained cars (2);
- Ineffective policing (1); and
- Joy rider's (1).

5.4 Safety Cameras

5.4.1 Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership operates three types of cameras Fixed, Mobile and Red light cameras. The partnership will operate 102 fixed camera locations on routes around the county by the end of 2003, it operates four mobile safety camera vehicles, from which the cameras can be operated and one red light camera in Derbyshire. Red Light cameras are designed to detect road users who drive through red lights at traffic signals.

5.4.2 The definition for the term safety camera is *"the collective name for speed cameras and red light cameras and are used to identify offending vehicles"*. Respondents were asked if this is what they understood by the term Safety Cameras. Just under three-quarters (73.2%) of respondents understood that this is what was meant by the term Safety Cameras. The majority of the respondents who did not think this definition was correct thought that safety cameras were CCTV cameras

(58.8%) and a further 35.5% thought that they were security cameras. Table 5.6 illustrates.

Table 5.6: What does the term "safety camera" mean to you?

Option	Frequency	Proportion (%)
CCTV	108	58.8
Security Camera	65	35.5
Web Camera	1	0.4
Other	10	5.3
Total	183	100.0

5.4.3 Other understandings for the term safety cameras were:

- Speed cameras only (4);
- Never heard of the term (3);
- A way of getting money from the general public (2); and
- Means of watching traffic for bottle necks (1).

5.4.4 All respondents were asked if they thought Safety Cameras should be visible or hidden. More than three quarters of respondents (84.2%) felt that cameras should be visible, with the remaining 15.8% stating that safety cameras should be hidden from view. Table 5.7 shows the results.

Table 5.7 Should Safety Cameras be visible or hidden?

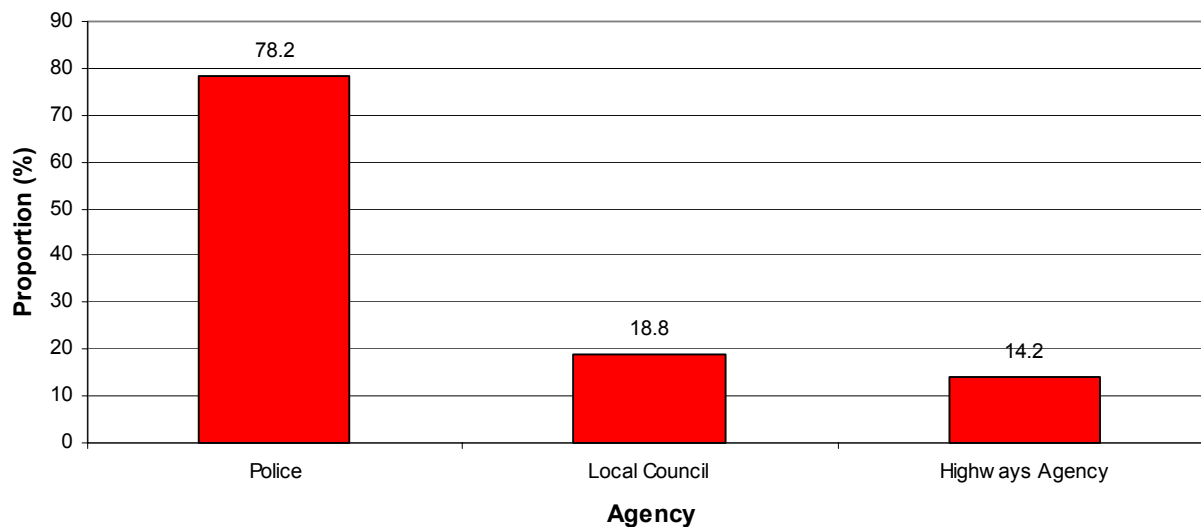
Visible/hidden	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Hidden	126	15.8
Visible	672	84.2
Total	798	100.0

5.4.5 More males felt that cameras should be visible (88.0%) compared with females (80.6%).

5.5 Responsibility for Safety Cameras

5.5.1 The way in which the Partnership is funded allows resources that the partner organisations would have normally invested into speed and casualty reduction to be invested into other areas, as these resources are now provided by the Partnership.

5.5.2 Respondents were asked which agency they thought was responsible for operating safety cameras in Derbyshire. Figure 5.1 shows that the majority (78.2%) of respondents felt that it was the responsibility of the Police.

Figure 5.1 Responsibility for operation of Safety Cameras in Derbyshire

5.5.3 Other suggestions were made as to which agency has the responsibility of safety cameras, these were:

- Don't Know (7);
- Safety Camera Partnership Agency (4);
- Collaboration of Highways Agency, Police and Local Council (2)
- Nobody (2); and
- Volunteer (1).

5.5.4 Respondents were then asked which agency they thought the revenue generated from safety camera fines funds. As you would expect from the looking at the previous results over half of the respondents (50.6%) felt that the revenue funded the Police. The results are shown in table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Agency which receives revenue created from safety camera fines

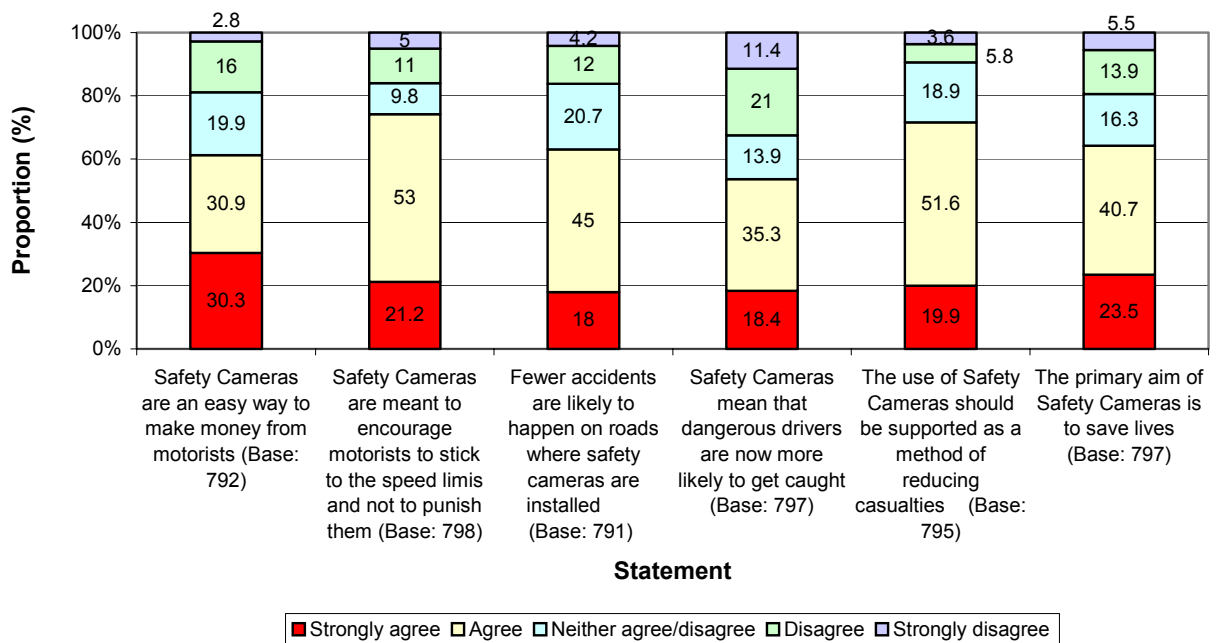
Agency	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Police	386	50.6
Central Government	123	16.1
Local Government	137	17.9
Safety Camera Partnership	107	14.0
Other	10	1.4
Total	764	100.0

5.5.5 Ten respondents gave 'other' answers, which are listed below:

- Do not know (8);
- Sports clubs (1); and
- Hospitals (1).

5.5.6 Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with certain statements regarding Safety Cameras. Figure 5.2 shows that over half of all respondents agreed or strongly agreed with all the statements. More respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed (32.4%) that Safety Cameras mean that dangerous drivers are now more likely to be caught.

Figure 5.2 Level of agreement with Safety Camera statements



5.5.7 The proportion of respondents who agree with the statements:

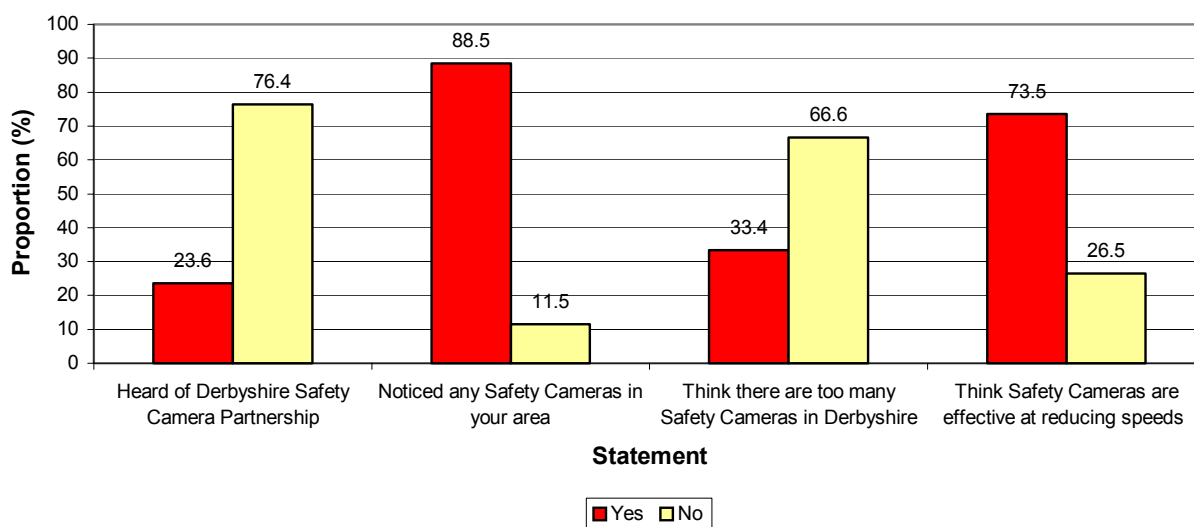
- fewer accidents are likely to happen on roads where Safety Cameras are installed
- Safety cameras mean that dangerous drivers are now more likely to get caught
- The use of Safety Cameras should be supported as a method of reducing casualties

tended to increase with age. In addition to this respondents aged 60 and over are more likely to agree that speed cameras will encourage motorists to stick to the speed limit and that dangerous drivers are more likely to be caught due to the presence of safety cameras compared to those aged 59 years and under. The proportion of respondents who thought safety Cameras are an easy way to make money declined with age.

5.6 Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership

5.6.1 Respondents were asked if they had heard of Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership and noticed any Safety Cameras in their local area. Respondents were also asked if they thought that there were too many Safety Cameras in Derbyshire and if they thought cameras were an effective way of reducing speed. Figure 5.3 shows that the majority of respondents (88.5%) had noticed safety cameras in their area and thought these were an effective way of reducing speeds (73.5%). Just under 7 in 10 respondents (66.6%) disagreed that there were too many safety cameras. Only a small percentage of respondents (23.6%) had heard of the Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership.

Figure 5.3 Knowledge of Safety Camera Partnership issues



5.6.2 Generally, more males than females had heard of Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership (30% and 17.8% respectively) and more males than females thought that there were too many safety cameras in their area (42.4%, 25.5% respectively).

5.6.3 Those people aged between 35-59 years were more likely to have heard about Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership (27.5%) and those who are aged between 16 - 34 were more likely to have noticed safety cameras in their area (93.3%). Respondents who were aged 60 and over were more likely to have agreed that safety cameras are an effective way to reduce speeding (78.6%).

5.6.4 A web site has been developed called www.slowitdown.co.uk where information about the Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership can be found. Respondents were asked if they had heard of this web site and those people who were aware of it were asked if they had visited the web site. Table 5.9 and 5.10 display the results.

Table 5.9 Heard of www.slowitdown.co.uk

Aware	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Yes	6	15.9
No	29	84.1
Total:	35	100.0

Table 5.10 Visited the web site

Visited the web site	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Yes	6	15.9
No	29	84.1
Total:	35	100.0

5.7 Conclusions

- 5.7.1 Respondents were given the definition of a safety camera as *"The collective name for speed cameras and red light cameras and are used to identify offending vehicles"*. Just less than three-quarters (73.2%) of respondents understood this definition and felt it fully explained what is meant by a 'safety camera'. The majority of those respondents, who did not think that this was the correct definition, thought that safety cameras meant CCTV cameras (58.8%).
- 5.7.2 Respondents were asked if they thought safety cameras should be visible or hidden, the majority of residents (84.2%) felt that they should be in view, and more males than females were of this opinion.
- 5.7.3 The majority (78.2%) of people involved in the survey felt that safety cameras were the responsibility of the Police and that the revenue created from fines from people caught speeding funded the Police service.
- 5.7.4 Respondents were given a list of statements about safety cameras and asked to what extent they agreed with each. Over half of all respondents agreed that:
- Safety cameras are an easy way to make money from motorists (%);
 - Safety cameras are meant to encourage motorists to stick to the speed limit and not to punish them (%);
 - Fewer accidents are likely to happen on roads where safety cameras are installed (%);
 - Safety cameras mean that dangerous drivers are now more likely to get caught (%);
 - The use of safety cameras should be supported as a method of reducing casualties (%); and
 - The primary aim of safety cameras is to save lives (%).
- 5.7.5 Only a small amount of respondents, (23.6%), had heard of Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership.
- 5.7.6 88.5% of respondents have noticed safety cameras in their local area, and 66.6% think that there are too many safety cameras in Derbyshire. However, 73.5% think that safety cameras are an effective way of reducing speed.
- 5.7.7 The Derbyshire Safety Camera Partnership have a website, but the majority (84.1%) of respondents stated that they had not heard of it, and of those who had only 15.9% had ever visited it.

6 Highways

6.1 Introductory Questions

6.1.1 Respondents were asked how many cars, vans or motorcycles are owned or available for use by one or more members of their household. This included vehicles classed as company cars. Table 6.1 shows that just over 4 in 10 respondents (42.5%) have one car available to them.

Table 6.1 Access to motor vehicle

Available motor vehicles	Frequency	Proportion (%)
None	80	10.0
One	340	42.5
Two	281	35.2
Three	65	8.1
Four or more	33	4.1
Total:	798	100.00

6.1.2 Respondents were also asked how many pedal cycles are owned or available for use by one or more members of their household (including children's cycles). The majority of households have access to at least one pedal cycle (64.3%) and 35.7% do not have access to a pedal cycle. Table 6.2 illustrates the results.

Table 6.2 Access to a pedal cycle

Available pedal cycles	Frequency	Proportion (%)
None	286	35.7
One	166	20.7
Two	160	19.9
Three	94	11.7
Four or more	96	12.0
Total:	803	100.00

6.1.3 Respondents were presented with a list of options and asked to specify which option would encourage them to cycle more. Over 4 in 10 respondents (43%) felt that nothing would encourage them to cycle more. The majority of those respondents who specified that they had access to a pedal cycle also stated that nothing would encourage them to cycle more (29.5%).

Table 6.3 Factors which would encourage respondents to cycle more

Option	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Nothing	289	44.6
More off road cycle routes	127	16.5
A countrywide network of connected cycle routes on and off street	112	17.3
More on street cycles	68	10.5
Provision of cycle stands / lockers at key destinations	28	4.3
Cycle priority at road junctions	13	2.0
Provision of information about cycle facilities/routes	9	1.3
Additional cycle training facilities/opportunities	2	0.3
Total:	648	100.00

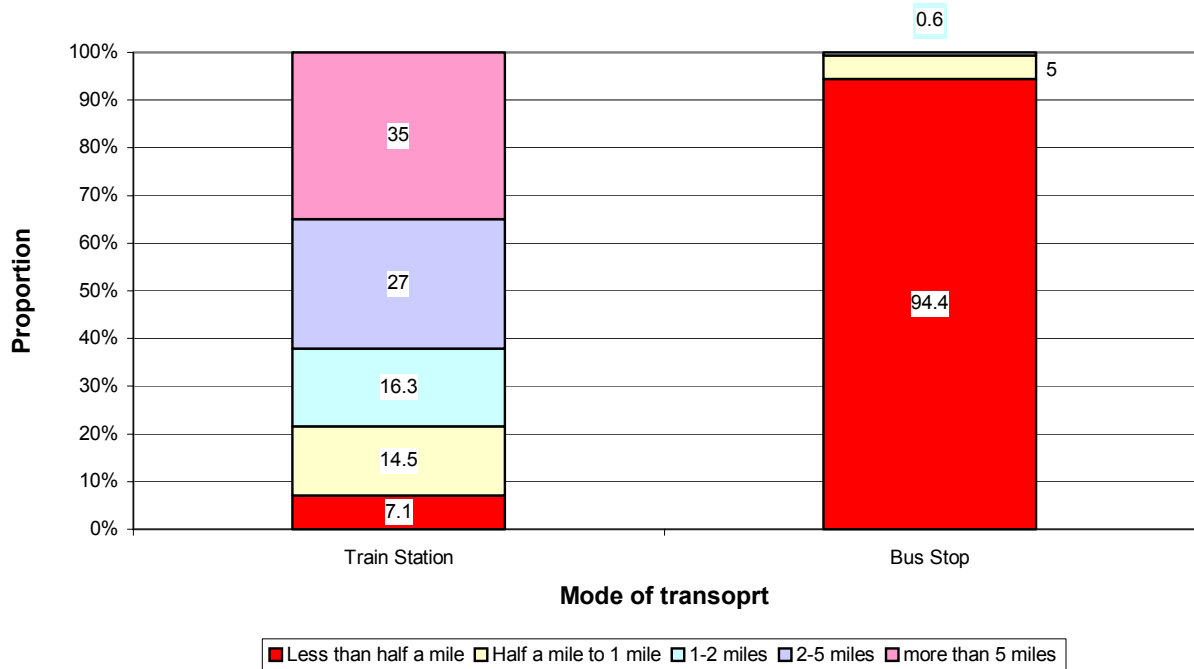
6.1.4 Respondents recorded suggestions on how they would be encouraged to cycle more, these are listed below:

- Too old (10);
- Don't have enough time (4);
- Can not ride a bike (3);
- Reduce amount of traffic on roads (2)
- Too dangerous for children (1);
- No facilities at work to change clothes (1)
- Do not have a bicycle (1);
- Less road works (1)
- Better designed cycle lanes (1);
- Do not need encouragement (1)

6.1.5 Generally, the proportion of respondents who specified that nothing would encourage them to cycle more increased with age. 65.5% of those aged 60 years and over felt that nothing would encourage them to cycle more, compared with those aged between 16-34 years and 35-59 years (34.8% and 36.1% respectively).

6.1.6 Respondents were asked to estimate how far away from their home the nearest bus stop and train station is. Figure 6.1 shows that over 9 in 10 people live with half a mile of their nearest bus stop, however the majority of respondents (35%) live more than 5 miles away from their nearest train station.

Figure 6.1 locality of Public Transport stations/stops



6.1.7 Respondents were asked to estimate how often they used various modes of transport. Figure 6.2 shows that the majority of respondents used the bus 2 to 11 times per year (29.5%) walk everyday (29.1%) and never cycle (45.3%) or catch the train (29.4%). Figure 6.2 shows this information in more detail.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 The majority of respondents have access to at least one car, with the highest proportion (42.5%) having access to one. 64.7% of respondents have access to one or more pedal cycles. The majority of people (55.4%) selected a factor that would encourage them to cycle more. The most popular answer to encourage more cycling would be to develop a countrywide network of connected cycle routes on and off street

6.2.2 Encouragingly, 9 in 10 people live within half a mile of their nearest bus station. However, for the majority of respondent's local train stations are more than 5 miles away.