

The state of England's local environment

A survey by Keep
Britain Tidy
2009/10



About Keep Britain Tidy

Keep Britain Tidy is an environmental charity working to achieve cleaner, greener places for everyone. We campaign in England against litter and neglect, providing advice and leading others by inspiring practical action and better policy. With our origins in the 1950s anti-litter campaigns, we now focus on the range of issues affecting where people live including fly-tipping, fly-posting, graffiti, antisocial behaviour and abandoned vehicles. We run programmes such as Eco-Schools, Blue Flag and Quality Coast Awards for beaches, and the Green Flag for parks to demonstrate practical action. We are part funded through Government and other income is secured through training, consultancy and sponsorship. For more information on how you can make a change visit www.keepbritaintidy.org.

Produced on behalf of

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

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Ministerial Foreword

I am pleased to introduce the ninth Local Environmental Quality Survey England (LEQSE) report for 2009/10 in my capacity as the responsible Minister. This report, independently undertaken by Keep Britain Tidy, provides invaluable information on the cleanliness of our streets and the quality of our local environment for Government and for you.

I am grateful to Keep Britain Tidy for their continued commitment to tackling unacceptable environmental quality at the national and local level, through working with Government, local authorities, other organisations and communities.

Keep Britain Tidy provides important leadership and expertise in helping us work together in addressing problems such as litter and graffiti and in taking forward the Coalition Government's development of the Big Society. It is encouraging that, for instance, Keep Britain Tidy's 'Big Tidy Up' has involved over 21,000 local groups in taking direct action to clean up their streets and green places. It shows that people do care and are prepared to take responsibility for their neighbourhoods and to work with others in improving their environment.

We are all only too aware of the pressing need to reduce the budget deficit and get the public finances back on track. The Government knows that up and down the country, local authorities are looking at ways to reduce spend whilst continuing to deliver the excellent services that people deserve. The improvement of the local environment is an area where all sectors of society have a role to play.

Since the Coalition Government took office, we have made encouraging progress in securing greater engagement across all sectors to reduce litter on our streets and in our public places. Litter is an abiding problem: it is clear from this current report that considerably more remains to be done and that there is strong pressure from the general public to further address this highly visible issue. It is never acceptable to drop litter but I am also adamant that effective action to tackle the problem is a shared responsibility. Communities, central and local government, other land managers and, crucially, businesses who produce products or packaging which can be subsequently discarded all have a key role to play.

Litter trends charted over the past few years through the LEQSE report illustrate a rise in the prevalence of smokers' materials, fast food litter, drinks' cans and bottles and sweet wrappers. This is a concern for all of us. To help engender a more responsible attitude, change habits and support joint private, public and community organisations working together, Defra held the first ever National Litter Convention in December this year.

This event attracted support at senior level from household names such as Coca Cola, McDonald's and Greggs, as well as Keep Britain Tidy, the Local Government Association and the Council for the Protection of Rural England. The engagement of key private, public and voluntary sector organisations in the discussion and development of shared goals is essential in our drive to making a long term difference on litter and to encourage partnership action and responsible behaviour to reduce littering. The Convention included the launch of a common anti-litter message to encourage partnership action and responsible behaviour to reduce littering.

The Convention is the start and, as such, is the first event bringing together all relevant sectors, businesses, land managers (including social housing providers, owners and managers of transport infrastructure, and local authorities). It's an opportunity to build on what has already been achieved and provides opportunities to reach agreement on a broad front of actions to further reduce litter. This signals a real concerted push led by Government to tackle the issue head on, directly addressing our commitment to work to reduce littering.

I hope you use this report as a support for your own management plans and that it gives you a good insight into current trends and helps to encourage positive partnership working. We are all part of the Big Society and have a real interest in ensuring our communities and individuals are supported, engaged and supported in helping us make a difference to our local environmental quality.



**Lord Henley,
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State**

Introduction by Keep Britain Tidy's Chief Executive

Litter blights England's towns, cities and countryside. It is a problem that costs the country hundreds of millions of pounds each year and it is disappointing to see a deterioration in some key categories last year. At a time when finances are stretched like never before, that is a bill we cannot keep paying.

Litter is everyone's problem – and it is up to everyone – individuals, communities, businesses and government – to become part of the solution, to create a local environment we can all be proud of and in which people can feel safe and secure.

At Keep Britain Tidy, we know that good environmental quality, with streets litter-free, clean and attractive, is important to people. Our research reveals again and again that people care as much about their locality as much as they do about crucial global issues.

Localism is key to improving environmental quality. Engaging communities in transforming the places in which they live is a central part of Keep Britain Tidy's work and the success of the Big Tidy Up, with more than 21,000 groups engaged and more than 93,000 bags of litter collected in the two years since it launched, is testament to the success of this approach.

At the same time, challenging the minority of people whose behaviour leads to areas looking run down through litter, graffiti and fly-tipping must be central to our efforts going forward.

Behaviour change is, ultimately, the only way to cut the cost and clean up our home for good and Keep Britain Tidy will continue to campaign in new and innovative ways to bring about the changes we would all wish to see.

I am pleased to support this report from Defra. The high standard of its content and results is a tribute to our teams of trained surveyors who travel the length and breadth of England, in all weathers, to gather the data on which this report is based.

Introduction

The Local Environmental Quality Survey of England (LEQSE) is an ongoing research tool, designed by Keep Britain Tidy to provide reliable and *repeatable* national and regional Local Environmental Quality (LEQ) benchmarks about topical LEQ issues and trends. The surveys measure and grade the condition of our streets, looking at issues that affect the public from day to day, such as litter, grime and graffiti (aligned to the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse, November 2006). It also records conditions that may impact on cleansing professionals' and landowners' ability to cleanse to a good standard. In essence, the survey describes the 'State of the Nation' in terms of cleanliness.

This annual study is a valuable gauge of current conditions and direction of travel that can be used to understand priority issues, inform policy where appropriate, and enable authorities to support local needs.

LEQSE also has the potential to provide an indication of the impacts of social, environmental, legislative, and economic factors e.g. the impact of the smoking ban and the impact of severe weather conditions on LEQ issues. It similarly can be used to highlight the cross-cutting nature of LEQ issues in the Quality of Life arena.

This survey was carried out by Keep Britain Tidy on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (Defra) between April 2009 and March 2010. This is the ninth year of the survey, which is the biggest survey of its kind in England to provide data on both a regional and national scale.

In 2009/10 the survey covered a total of 10,645 sites in 54 local authorities, across the nine regions of England. A full range of local authorities are sampled to ensure a balance between cities, metropolitan boroughs, and rural districts, incorporating a representative mix of less and more deprived local authority ward areas, as identified through the Indices of Deprivation (IOD¹), to ensure there is no bias in the sample. The full methodology used to create the sample is available in Appendix 1.

¹ Office of National Statistics (ONS), an overview of the IOD methodology is available online at <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?page=analysisandguidance/analysisarticles/indices-of-deprivation.htm#Overview>

Executive Summary

Local environmental quality standards overall are being maintained in England, which is promising in a field that has undoubtedly seen some cuts and efficiency savings already over the past year. There is evidence of some standards dropping in a few instances, and it will be interesting to investigate correlations in these areas against issues highlighted by the public as less important, to see if cleansing or spending decisions are being affected noticeably by local prioritisation in coming years.

- This is the ninth Local Environmental Quality Survey conducted by Keep Britain Tidy, and was carried out between April 2009 and March 2010.
- Overall Standards remain the same as last year, with no change in the Cleansing Index score, which is 76, out of a possible 100.
- 63% of standards for all LEQ indicators were either Good or Satisfactory.
- Litter remains at a satisfactory standard, and litter bin condition has moved into the satisfactory band from unsatisfactory. Staining standards have worsened.
- The South East joins the South West as top performing region overall, for the first time this year.
- Although the difference in Cleansing Index scores between regions is only 6%, in 2009/10 the divide between the top and bottom performing regions continued to increase by a further 1%, and is the widest we have recorded in the last three years.
- There is evidence of some standards dropping in a few instances, e.g. Other Highways scores for graffiti, detritus levels on main and rural roads, and cigarette related litter.
- The prevalence of smoking-related litter on our streets has increased by 5%, with 81% of sites surveyed being recorded as having this litter type. Retail areas suffer worst from cigarette littering, with it being present on 99% of Main Retail sites we surveyed.
- Alcohol-related litter has reduced by 3%.
- Year on year data illustrates a trend for worsening dog fouling in the winter months.
- Standards for Graffiti in Main Retail areas dropped again this year, to give the worst recorded score.
- Gum staining continues an upward trend nationally, rising by a further 4%.

- In London, the incidence of Travel-related litter has dropped by 13% since 2003. The decline is expected following the introduction of the Oyster Card in 2004.
- Supermarket bag litter continues to fall in line with supermarkets' voluntary agreements to reduce issue of single-use plastic bags and data on numbers of bags issued.
- Recreational Areas are the top performing land use, and the only land use category to improve this year.

The wide-ranging value of the data has not always been fully utilised by partners outside of the traditional cleansing family. This year we hope that we have been able to illustrate a wider value to the Quality of Life and Localism agenda and how LEQ data can perhaps contribute to findings, research, and indeed policy in wider areas.

The National Picture – An Overview

How clean is England?

The key questions that this study aims to answer are:

What are the standards of cleanliness in England? How have cleanliness standards changed this year in comparison to previous years?

Keep Britain Tidy's methodology for measuring the standards of cleanliness is the Government-approved standard, and formed the basis for the National Performance Indicator 195 (NI 195).

Grades A – D are awarded for a variety of cleansing elements including litter, detritus, graffiti, staining, and cleansing obstructions, which are collected alongside other variables e.g. data on the location of issues, types of litter and graffiti, and the make-up of detritus, which allow us to look at individual elements in some detail. The sampling methodology also recognises that the infrastructure and common usage of different land use types can have an impact on standards, and therefore ensures that there is an even distribution of assessments made between 10 different land use² types including recreational, residential, retail, and industrial areas. Full details of the land uses assessed are outlined in Appendix 2.

As well as A – D Grades for the different elements that constitute LEQ there is also a need to give an overall assessment of standards as a numeric value, so that we can comment broadly on the 'State of the Nation'. This National Cleansing Index rates the country and different land uses with a score to see how well they are managing street cleanliness. This year we have simplified the index, giving a composite rating for a range of LEQ issues (litter, detritus, fly-posting, graffiti, leaf fall, weed growth, and staining) based on the available Grades A – D. Grade A sites score 3 through to Grade D sites which score 0. Totals are then calculated. 100 is the best possible score (all assessments at a Grade A standard) and 0 is the worst possible score (all assessments at a Grade D standard). Therefore, the higher the score, the cleaner the area is considered to be. This year the level remains the same at 76.

² This year's survey used 10 land use categories rather than 12 recorded in 2008/09, to align with the National Performance Indicator for street cleanliness (NI 195). 'Transport' has been removed and 'public open spaces' and 'watersides' have been amalgamated as 'recreational areas'. Overall the numbers of recorded sites this year has reduced by 1,895 to 10,645.

We have back-calculated the scores for previous years using the new methodology, so enabling us to compare conditions year on year (for a more detailed explanation of the changes, and figures using the old methodology, please see Appendix 3: National Cleansing Index).

Figure 1: The national benchmark

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| National Benchmark | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
| | 77 | 76 | 76 |

Overall the results do not show a change in the summary ratings from last year. At a regional level, however, there is some movement, with the difference between the worst and best performers continuing to expand this year.

Land use benchmarks

The same index methodology can be used to give cleanliness scores for the different land use types.

Figure 2: Land use benchmarks

| | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Recreation Areas | 83 | 82 | 83 |
| Low Obstruction Housing | N/A | 79 | 79 |
| Main Retail and Commercial | 78 | 77 | 76 |
| Medium Obstruction Housing | N/A | 77 | 76 |
| High Obstruction Housing | 76 | 76 | 75 |
| Industry and Warehousing | 77 | 75 | 75 |
| Main Roads | 78 | 75 | 75 |
| Rural Roads | 78 | 76 | 75 |
| Other Retail and Commercial | 75 | 74 | 73 |
| Other Highways | 73 | 72 | 72 |

There is little variation in land use in 2009/10 in comparison to the previous year. The only land use to see a minimal rise in standards is recreation areas, improving by 1 point to 83; this remains the highest scoring land use. All other areas remain static or see a small reduction. The only land use to alter position in comparison to other land uses is rural roads, which has dropped a single Cleansing Index point, predominantly due to a reduction in detritus scores.

Illustrating LEQ standards

The survey we conduct looks at a wide variety of elements, including litter, detritus, fly-posting, and graffiti etc. but also includes issues that can negatively impact on cleansing, such as litter bin fill and highway obstructions, to give a full picture of the street environment and user experience. To give all LEQ indicators a numerical value that can easily be represented visually to ease interpretation and comparison, grades are aggregated and converted into a quality measure ranging on a scale from -8 to +8, where -8 is poor and +8 is good.

Figure 3: Illustration of the quality scale

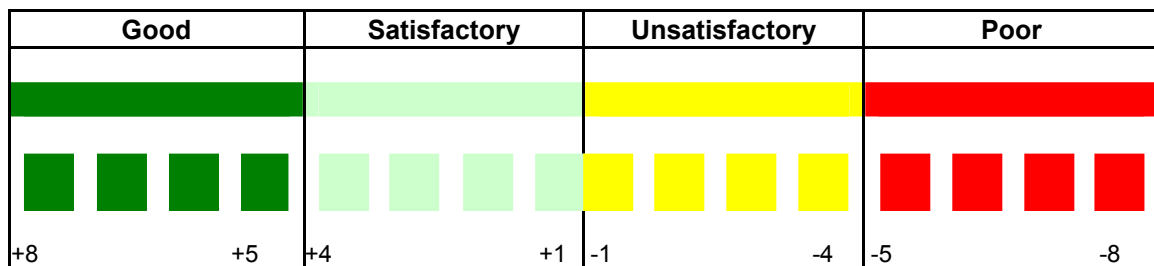
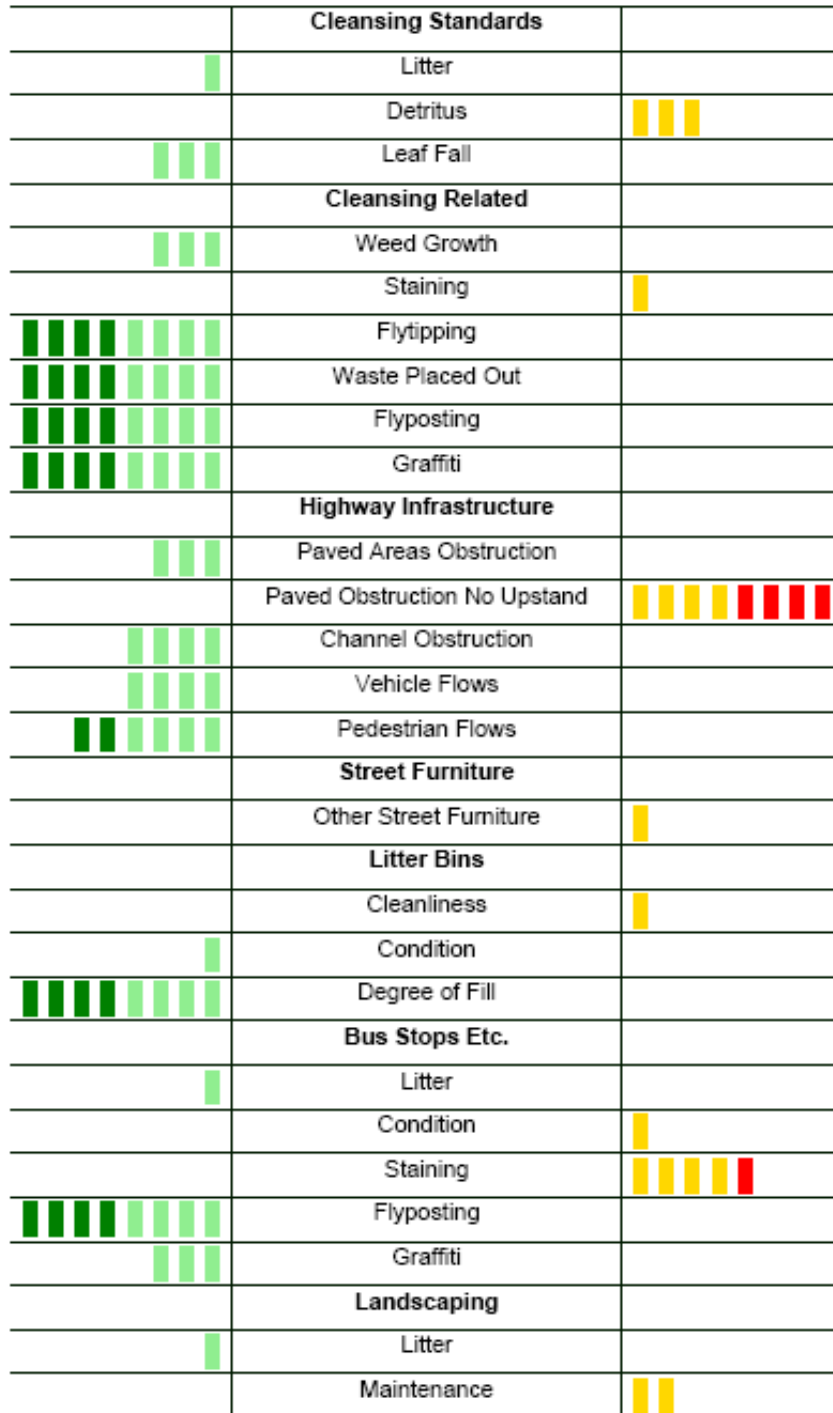


Figure 4: Gauge chart for all surveyed areas 2009/10

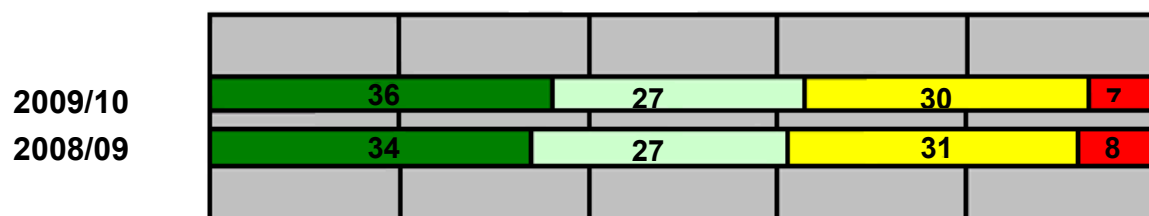
Gauge Chart of Environmental Indices for All Areas



Compared to last year, most indicators have remained static, although leaf fall, waste placed out, and obstructions on paved areas have declined by one unit and litter bin condition has improved by one unit.

The chart below looks at the % spread of standards across the four bands of Good to Poor, comparing the last two years to give an indication of direction of travel.

Figure 5: National distribution of standards



There is not a great change on last year's figures, although an increase in higher scores is certainly positive, meaning that 63% of analysed standards are ranked as Good or Satisfactory.

Trends in key environmental elements

Litter

General litter is defined as items that are improperly discarded by members of the public as they go about their day-to-day business.

The survey measures the incidence of different types of litter being present in the public domain, and also the proportions of different litter sources. This not only gives us a picture of standards but also perhaps an insight into the background story: what is being dropped, what are the changes over time, and what can that tell us about social and political triggers?

When examining the results for litter there is no change in the standard this year, sustaining the score at +1 and therefore satisfactory.

Figure 6: General litter

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|
| | Cleansing Standards | |
| + | Litter | |
| +1 | | |

However, if you look at the incidences of the top three types of litter – smoking-related, confectionery, and non-alcoholic drinks – all these have increased. The largest rise is in smoking-related litter incidences, which have increased by 5% to 81% of sites having this type of litter occurring as a top litter type compared to last year at 76%.

Figure 7: Incidences of litter

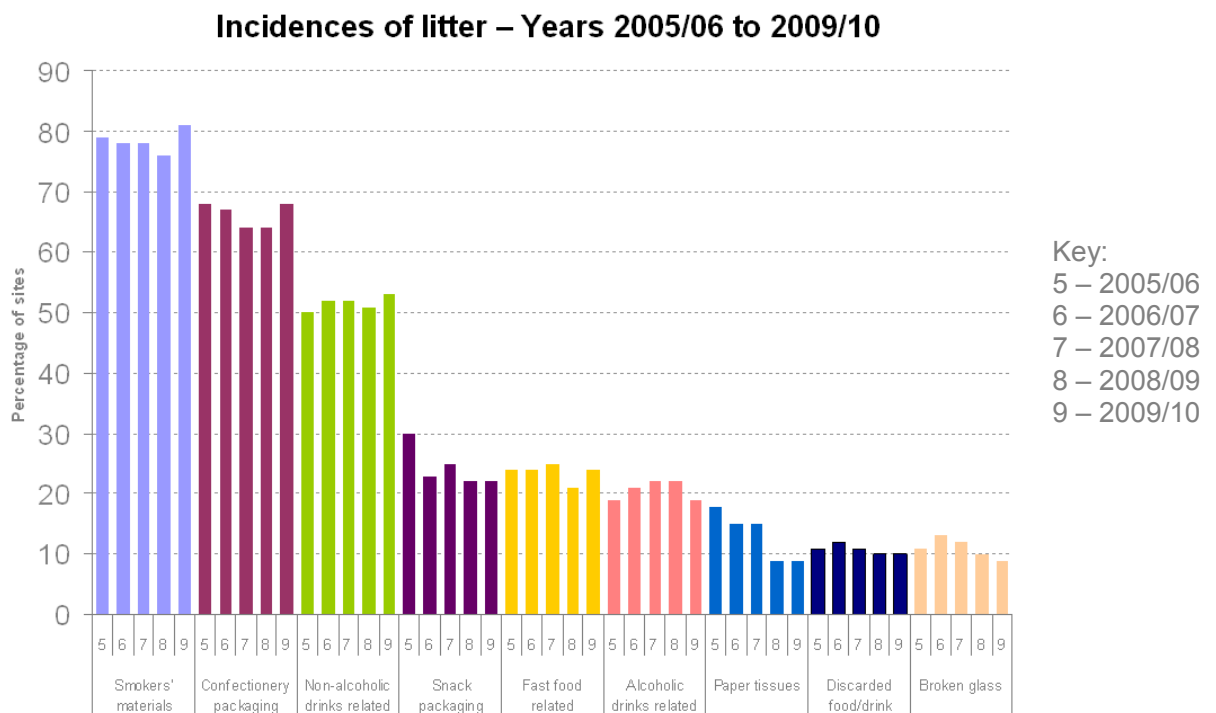


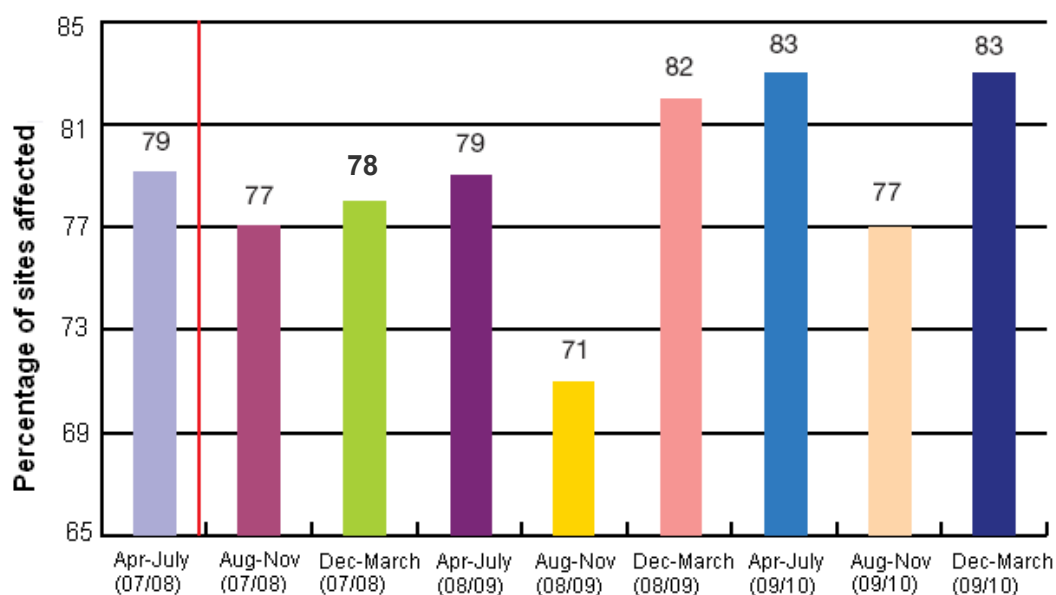
Figure 8: The incidence of litter 2009/10 in comparison to 2008/09

| | 2009/10 | 2008/09 | Difference |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|------------|
| | % | % | % |
| Smokers materials | 81 | 76 | +5 |
| Confectionary packaging | 68 | 64 | +4 |
| Non-alcoholic drink related | 53 | 51 | +2 |
| Fast food related | 24 | 21 | +3 |
| Snack packaging | 22 | 22 | 0 |
| Alcoholic drinks related | 19 | 22 | -3 |
| Discarded food/drink | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Till receipts | 10 | 9 | +1 |
| Broken glass | 9 | 10 | -1 |
| Paper tissue | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Plain plastic carrier bags | 8 | 10 | -2 |
| Vehicle parts | 8 | 7 | +1 |
| Newspaper | 7 | 8 | -1 |
| Solid gum | 4 | 5 | -1 |
| Supermarket carrier bags | 4 | 5 | -1 |
| Travel related | 4 | 7 | -3 |

Smoking-related litter trends

The chart below shows some distinct trends in the data since 2007 when the smoking ban was introduced (indicated by the red line).

Figure 9: Cigarette litter



The main change affecting smokers' behaviour in recent years was the introduction of the smoking ban. The chart above shows how the proportion of sites containing cigarettes has changed since this legislation came into force. Surprisingly the annual figures for smoking-related litter suggest a drop in the year following the smoking ban in England in 2007.

This is perhaps explained by greater efforts put in place to mitigate an anticipated litter problem; for example with greater care around designated smoking zones by landlords, increased enforcement or fear of enforcement action, or new bins in place. The worsening scores since then could suggest these efforts or fear of action may have lapsed. Scores in 2009/10 show the incidence of cigarette litter is up 5% to a presence on 81% of sites. The data also reveals some notable seasonal drops between August and November.

Retail areas suffer worst from cigarette littering, with it being present on 99% of Main Retail Sites that were surveyed. Main and Rural Roads, however, show the highest recorded levels since 2004 up to 89% and 68% respectively.³

Fast food related litter

The incidence is recorded by noting that this particular litter item appears at least once on a particular site. A general rise in confectionery, non-alcoholic, and fast food litter therefore does not indicate worsening litter levels overall but could point to a slight worsening in behaviour for consumers of these products, in this case primarily associated with younger age groups.

³ See Litter Type Trends tables in the Appendix 7.

Figure 10: Fast food litter



Alcohol-related litter

There are also improvements to be highlighted in the incidence of other litter types, notably alcohol-related litter, which improves by 3%, with perhaps an associated improvement of 1% for broken glass. Further research would be beneficial on a regional or local level to understand if local antisocial behaviour (ASB) interventions had an impact on these scores.

Paper tissues

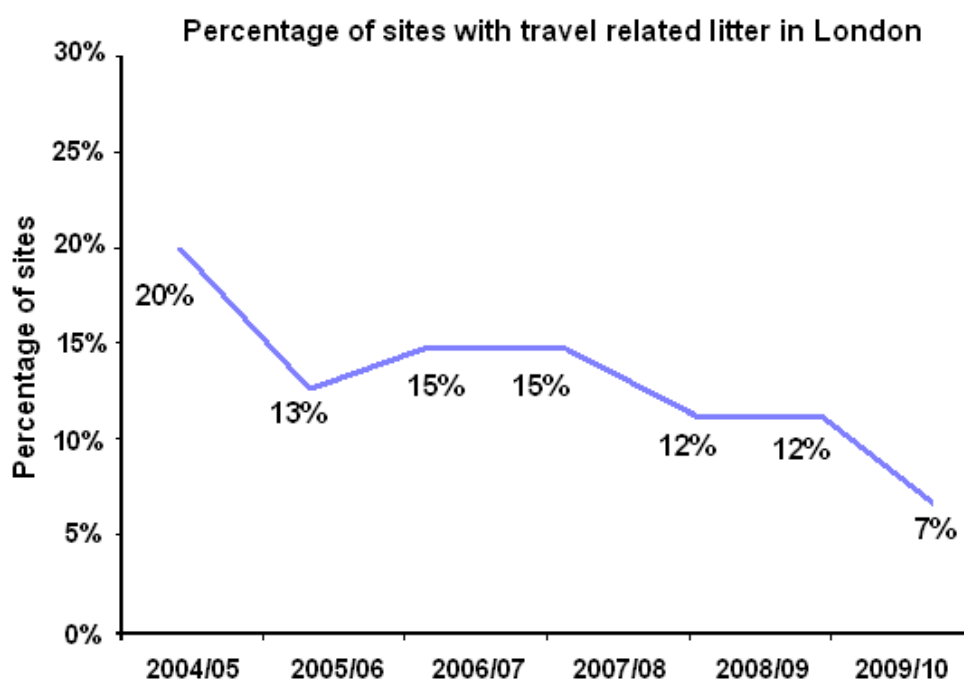
The decrease in prevalence of paper tissues is perhaps a notable area of interest. This appears to coincide with the Government's 'Catch it, Bin it, Kill it' campaign designed to reduce the spread of flu, particularly Swine Flu, which saw the launch of a poster campaign as a second-phase communication in November 2008, with a subsequent national poster campaign in 2009/10⁴. The campaign was designed to stop the spread of infection, by encouraging the use and proper disposal of paper tissues. The data we have could suggest a positive effect, although the causal relationship cannot be proven.

⁴ http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_080839

Travel-related litter

Travel-related litter also dropped by 3%. Whilst a drop this year can be partly explained by the removal of the Transport land use, there is still evidence of an overall downward trend. Further investigation is required to understand any definitive causes of this national trend, but in London this can perhaps be explained by the introduction of smart, reusable ticket technology, the Oyster card. This is now used for approximately 80% of London tube and bus journeys⁵ and has been hailed by Friends of the Earth as an environmental asset (TFL, January 2005). Looking at London data we can confirm a significant drop in this type of litter following the introduction of the card for season tickets in 2003 and for wider pay-as-you-go usage in 2004. Including travel on overground trains in January 2010 may further help with this trend.

Figure 11: Travel related litter



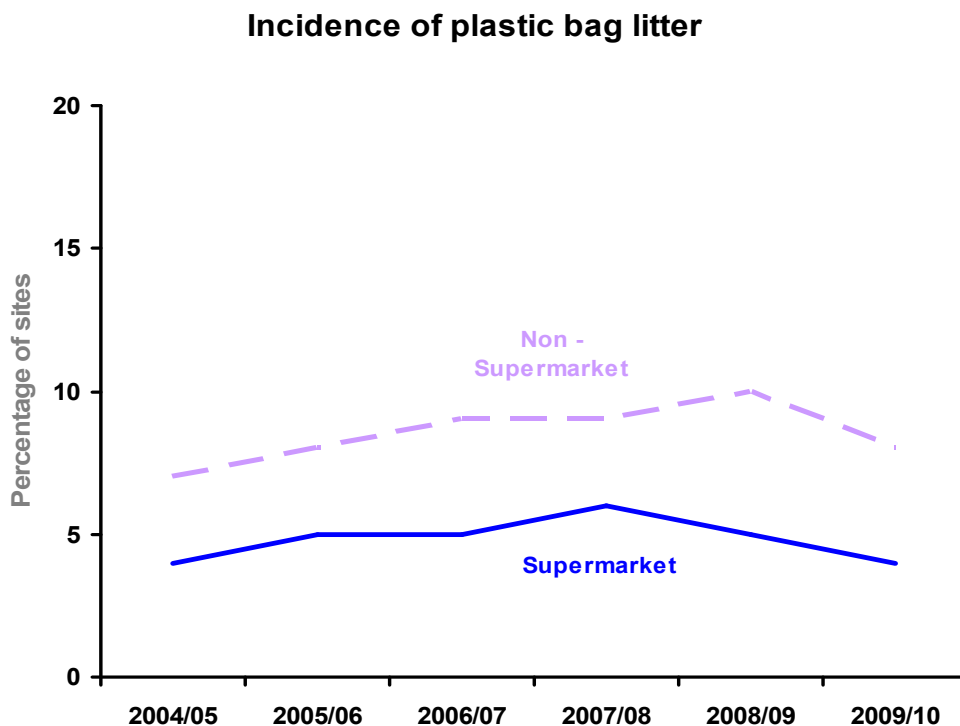
⁵ www.tfl.gov.uk/corporate/media/newscentre

Plastic bags

The downward trend of incidences of the Supermarket Bag also continues, dropping by a further 1% this year to 4%. While plain plastic carrier bags continue to be found on more sites (8%), there was a 2% drop compared with last year, as shown in the chart below.

In 2008 the UK Government, the British Retail Consortium (BRC), and leading supermarkets agreed to voluntarily cut the number of single-use plastic bags given to customers by 50% by spring 2009⁶. Information collected by WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) demonstrates a substantial reduction in the issue of waste bags over this period, and our data could therefore suggest one impact of this decline.

Figure 12: Plastic bags



⁶ WRAP press release Aug 2010, Total Carrier Bag Use Continues to Fall.
http://www.wrap.org.uk/media_centre/press_releases/total_carrier_bag.html

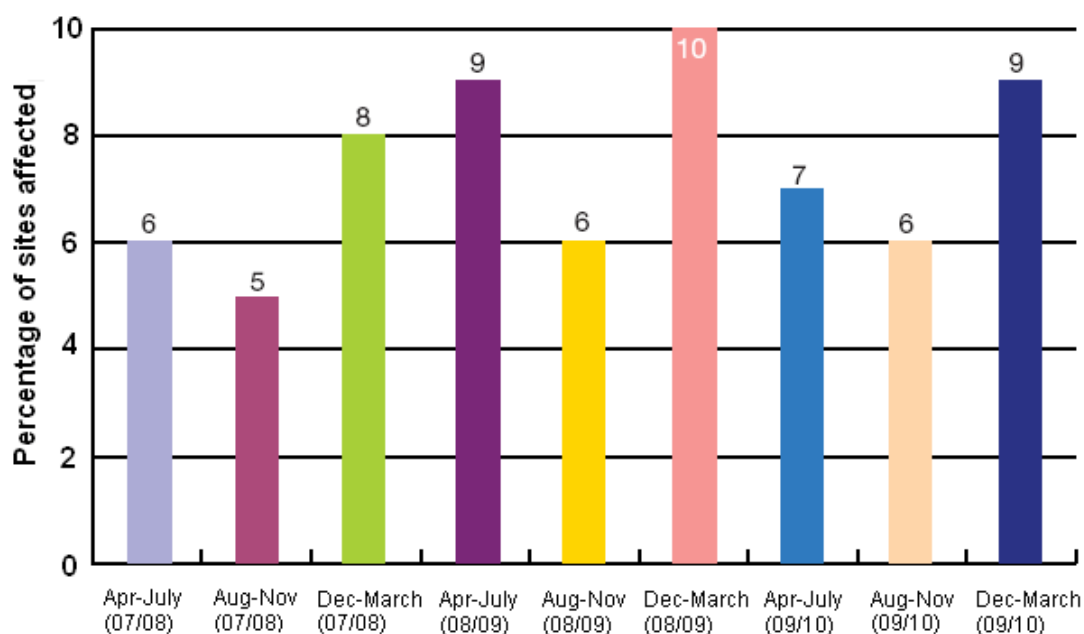
Litter bins

Previous research by Keep Britain Tidy (then ENCAMS)⁷ suggested that poor bin cleanliness can have a negative impact on usage, with the younger teenage population. Bin condition by association will have a perhaps lesser but similar effect, as poor quality containers are unattractive, leak waste, and stain pavements with residue. A rise in overall condition of bins from -1 SQI to +1 SQI is therefore welcomed.

Dog fouling

Over the past five years, standards of dog mess have fluctuated, though they have improved by 1% since last year with 7% of sites surveyed affected. A seasonal trend has been observed this year, with incidences of dog mess rising in the winter months. This is shown in the chart below.

Figure 13: Dog fouling



⁷ Teenage Dirtbag, Keep Britain Tidy/Environmental Campaigns 2004
http://www.keepbritaintidy.org/ImgLibrary/litter_teenagedirtbag_656.pdf page 9

We do not have any evidence to categorically understand the behaviour behind these trends, but other research undertaken by Keep Britain Tidy has shown that behaviours do change when people feel that they can't be observed being antisocial⁸, so the longer hours of darkness therefore may perhaps give us a reason for this pattern, alongside colder weather, which may mean dogs are let out quickly to do their business and less 'supervised'. In the summer there is also the potential for greater challenge of antisocial behaviour from non-dog owners.

Dog fouling was most commonly found on 'other highways' (such as alleyways, underpasses, bridleways and cycleways) and 'recreated areas', re-enforcing the suggestion that it is in less visible areas where the problem of dog fouling isn't effectively dealt with.

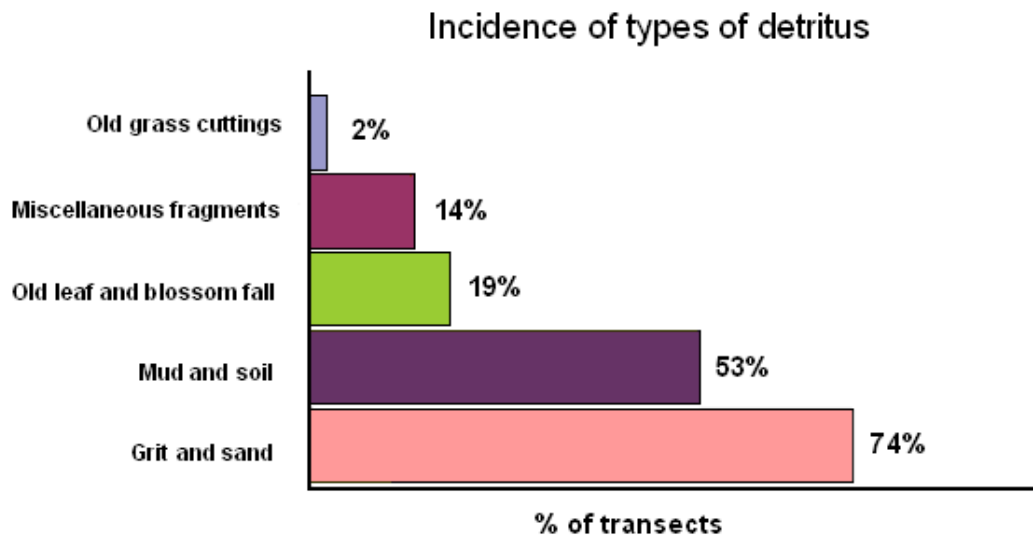
Detritus

Overall detritus scores remained the same as last year at -3 quality points, which, considering the severe weather conditions, the wettest July on record since 1914⁹ and the cold winter temperatures, is perhaps surprising. The additional water eroding soft landscaping and increased incidence of potholes did not impact in a national context, but did perhaps play a part at a regional level where in some areas scores are worse than previous years (see Regional Section).

⁸ People who Litter, ENCAMS, 2007

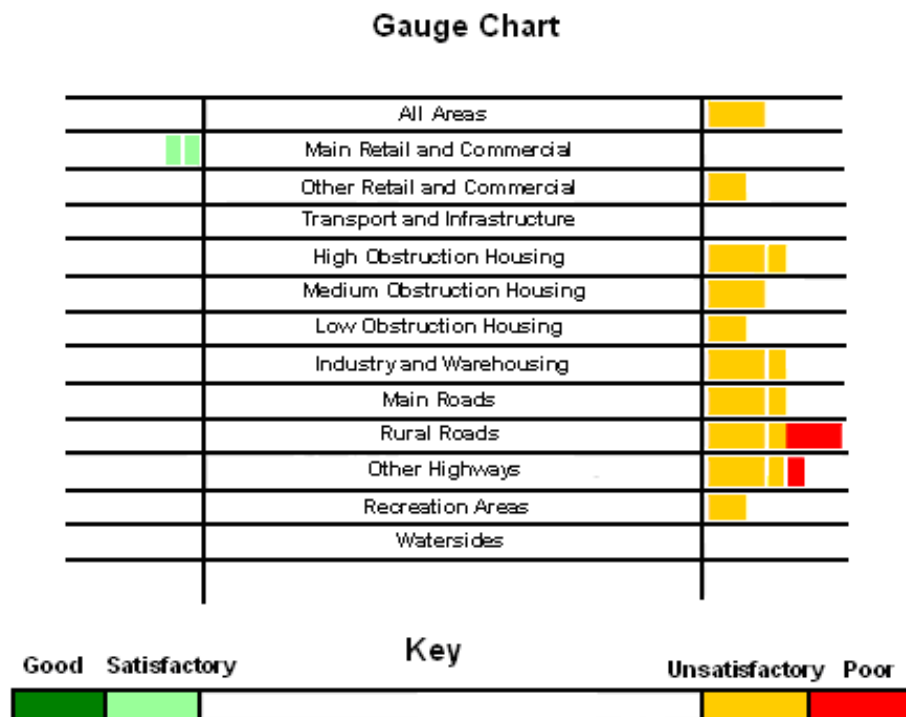
⁹ The Meteorological Office, UK climate summaries. <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/>

Figure 14: Detritus



There were no notable differences in the incidence of different types of detritus this year compared to 2008/09. Grit and sand, which you would have expected to be higher with the winter weather conditions, for example was in fact 1% lower this year at 74%.

Figure 15: Detritus standards chart by land use category



The only land use to show improvement was the main retail land use, (which would suggest a concerted effort by land managers to tackle issues). Rural Roads and Main Roads both dropped a quality point to -7 and -4 respectively, both their worst recorded scores¹⁰. Time will tell if this is a blip caused by adverse weather conditions or a pattern of decline, possibly caused by limited budgets being targeted at areas of most pedestrian footfall and therefore visibility. Perhaps the most disappointing result is in High Obstruction Housing, where no improvements have been observed since 2008/09.

Graffiti

Overall the SQI result for graffiti has remained good at +8. Graffiti by its nature is especially localised and occurs in hotspots and therefore a high standard is to be expected in a sampled area, as the odds of coming across it are reduced. However, a reduction in scores for Main Retail areas by 1 to +5 is therefore significant, particularly as there is a demonstrable decline over time.

Figure 16: Primary Retail (Main Retail) areas

| Primary Retail (Main Retail) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
| Graffiti score | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 |

The land use that captures data for areas such as lay-bys, back roads, and alleys, called Other Highways, has historically been affected by graffiti, but this year sees a further drop to +3, which is the poorest recorded score for this LEQ element.

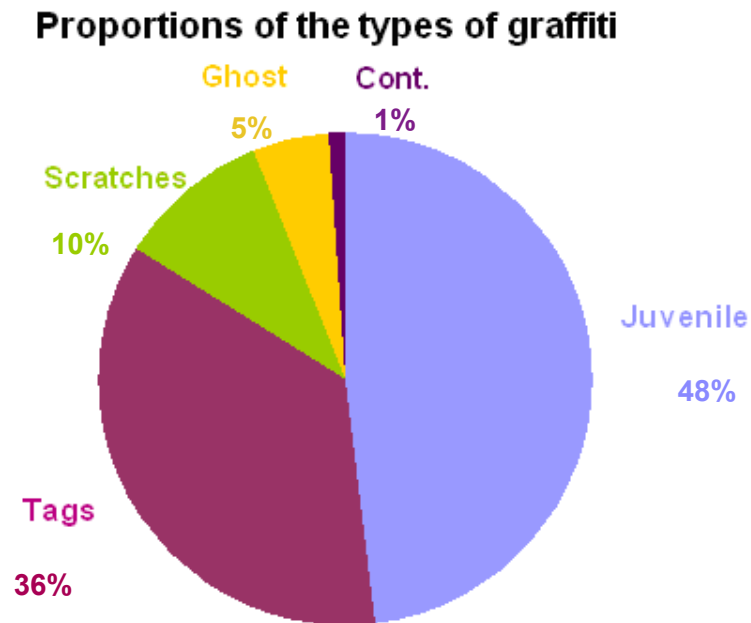
Figure 17: Other Highway areas

| Other Highway | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
| Graffiti score | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

¹⁰ Both are the joint lowest detritus score recorded for those land-uses. The last time Main Roads were at -4 for detritus was in 2001/02 and the last time Rural Roads were at -7 was in 2005/06.

Juvenile-type graffiti (generally in the form of felt pen) remains the most prevalent type, but this has increased bucking its downward trend, by rising from 43% to 48% in 2009/10. Tags have been making a slow but steady single percentage increase year on year for the last three years.

Figures 18: Proportions of the types of graffiti



Figures 19: Proportions of the types of graffiti by year

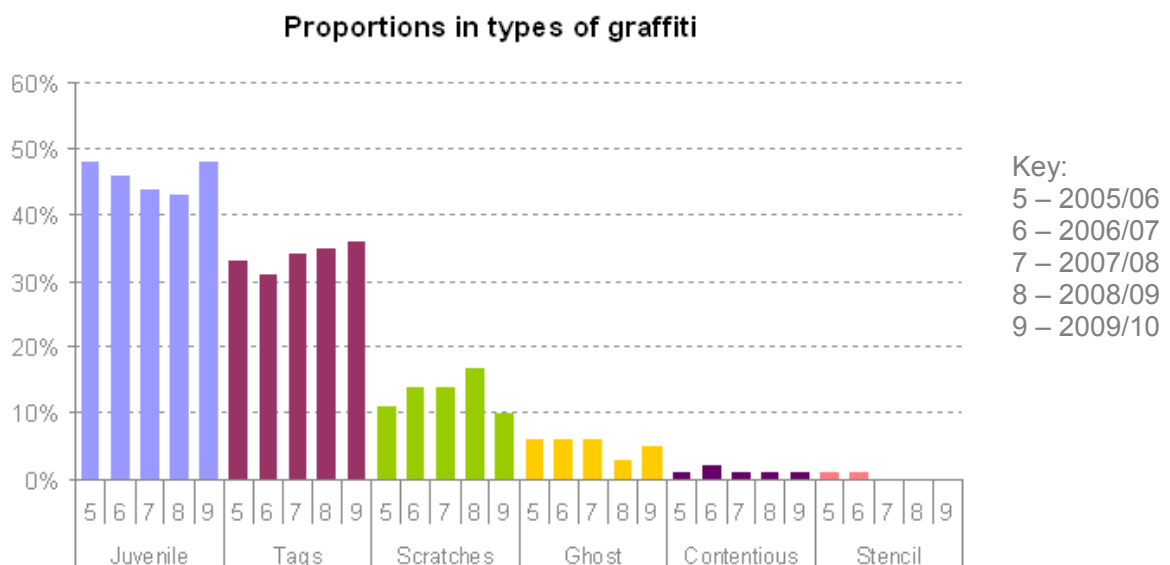
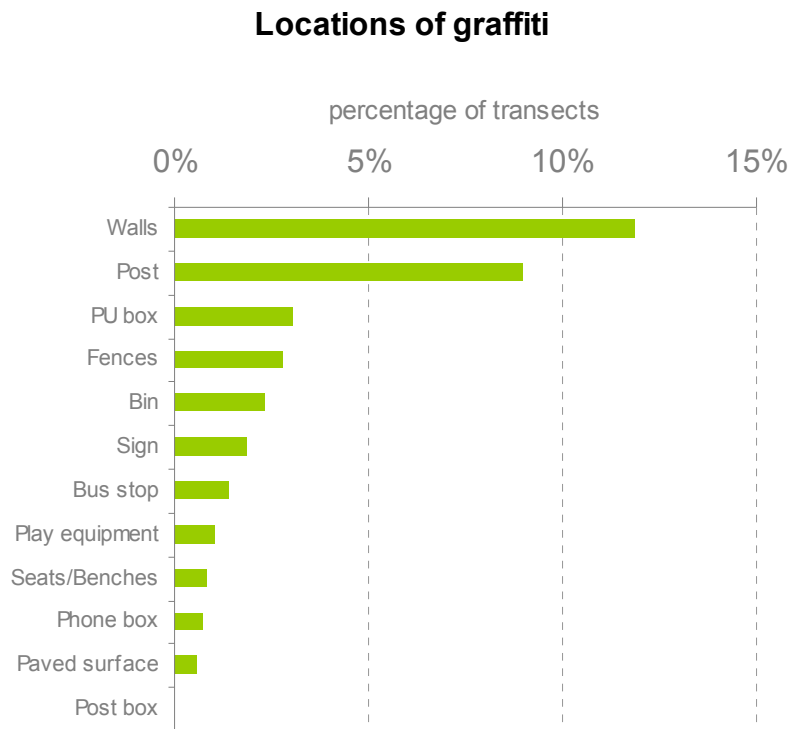


Figure 20: Locations of graffiti



Fly-posting

The vast majority of recorded fly-posting is on posts and poles (18% of transects) and comes in the form of stickers and tied notices.

Figure 21: Proportions of the types of fly-posting

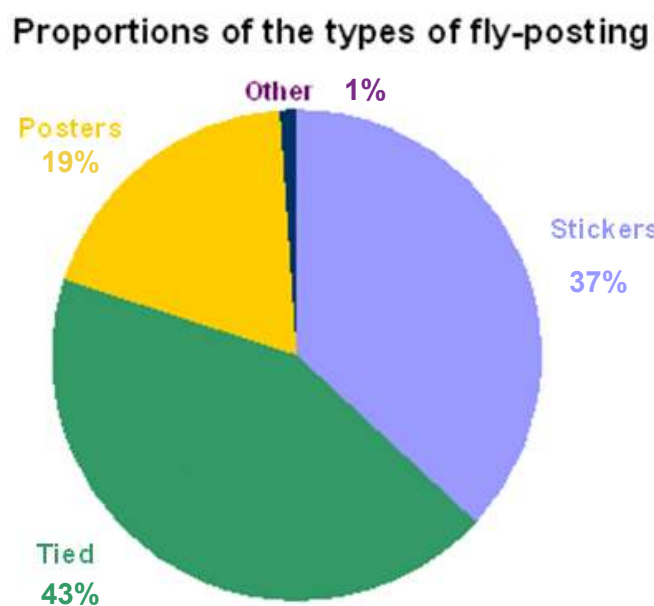
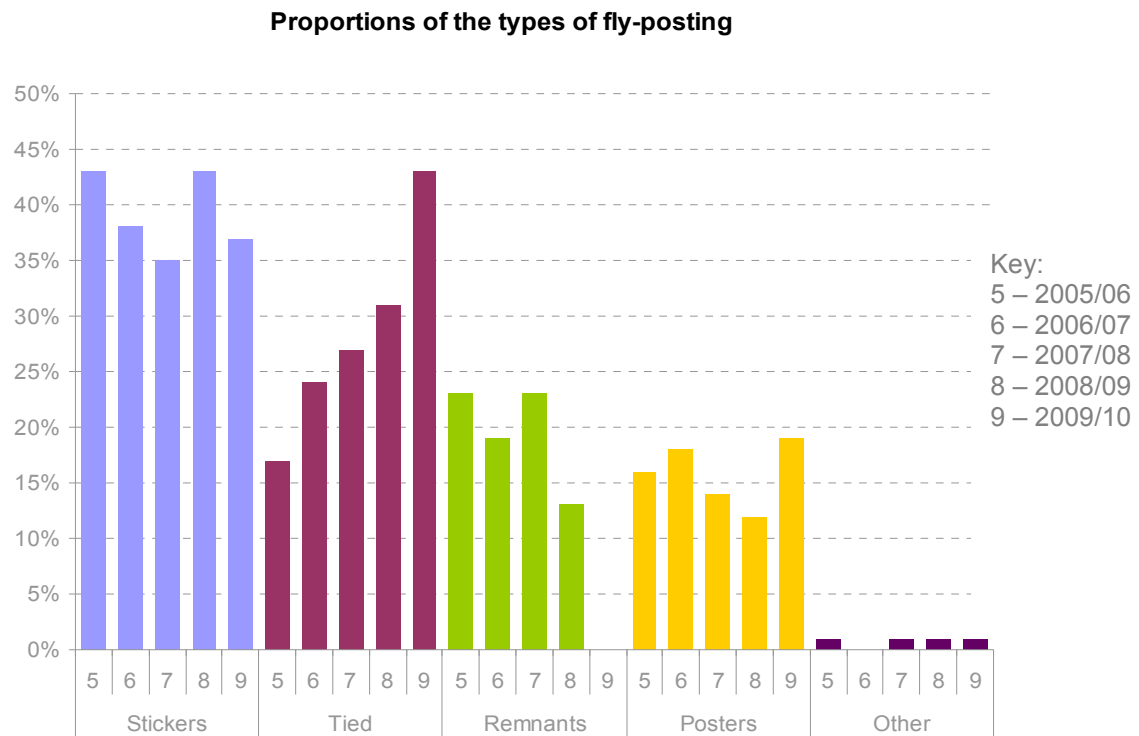
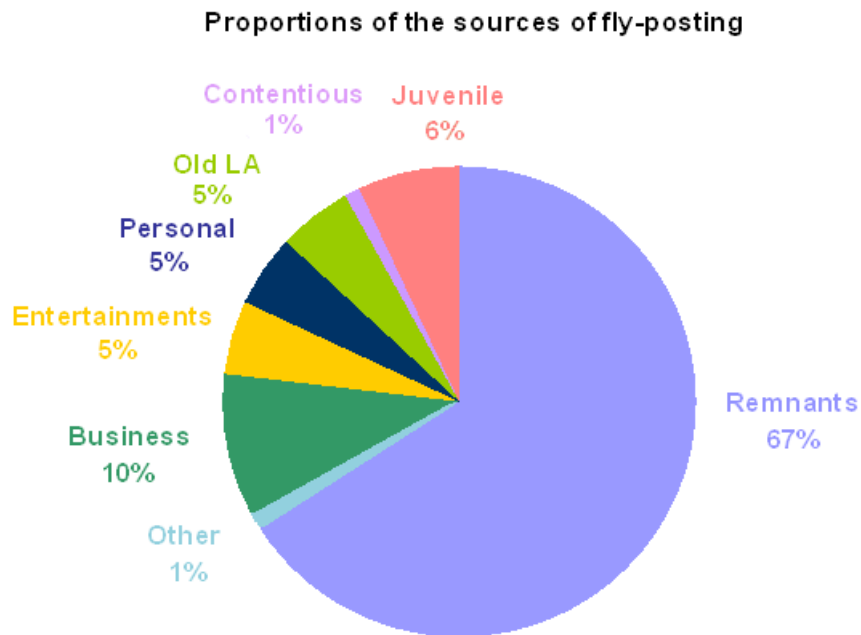


Figure 22: Proportions of the types of fly-posting



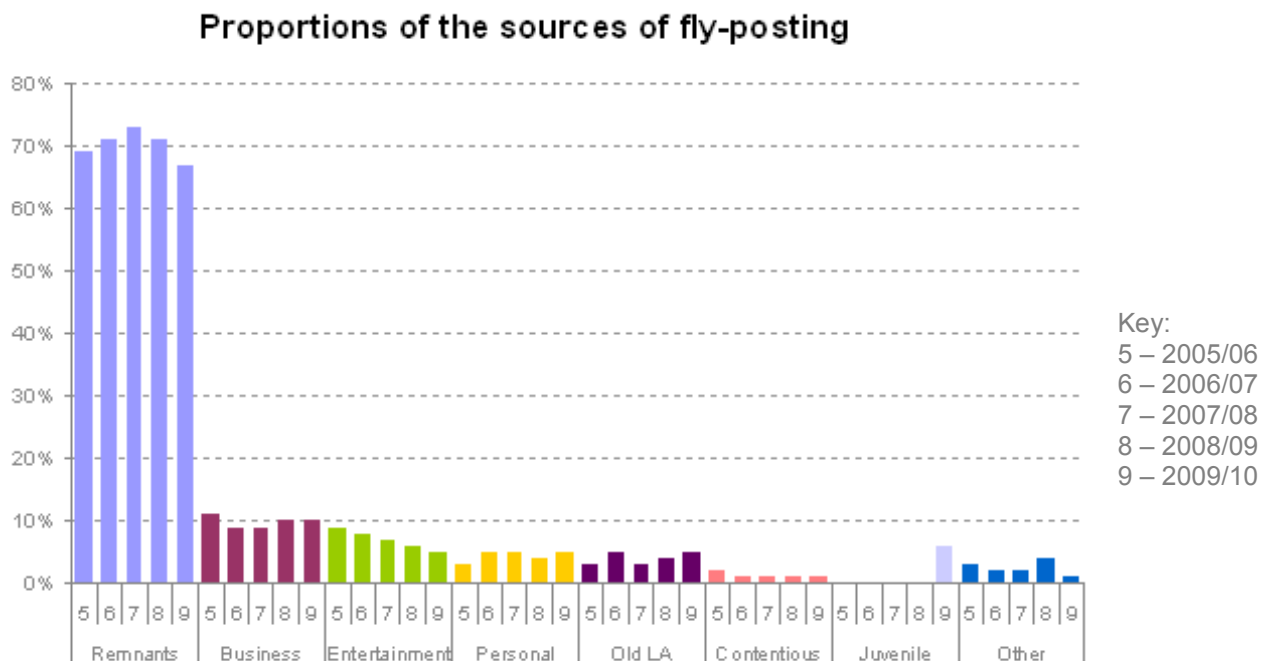
The Tied form of fly-posting appears to have spiked but this is possibly due to a change in the way data has been recorded from this year rather than a sudden upturn in figures. 'Remnants' has been removed from Fly-Posting Types categories this year, and now only appears as a source of fly-posting to avoid duplication. This will result in an upturn of the Tied result, because a large proportion of the former remnants would have been tied remnants.

Figure 23: Proportions of the sources of fly-posting



The changes of proportions of sources of fly-posting year on year are minimal, although Entertainment still continues a downward trend, possibly as other electronic media are increasingly utilised.

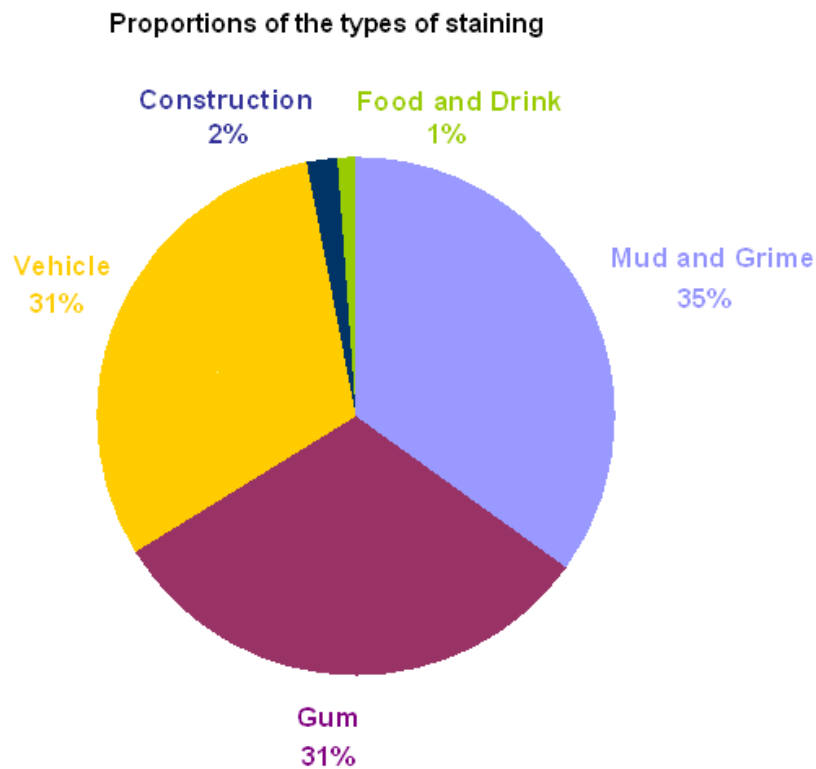
Figure 24: Proportions of the sources of fly-posting



Staining

Variations in the proportions of different types of staining have only altered by a few percentage points this year. Gum staining, however, continues on an upward trend. This survey found gum staining present on 69% of sites surveyed. Considering potential cuts to cleansing budgets and the cost of cleansing gum from the pavement, it is likely that this trend could continue.

Figure 25: Proportions of the types of staining



The Regional Picture – An Overview

The same cleansing framework used to calculate the National score of 76 can be used to give regional benchmarks to allow direct comparison between regions.

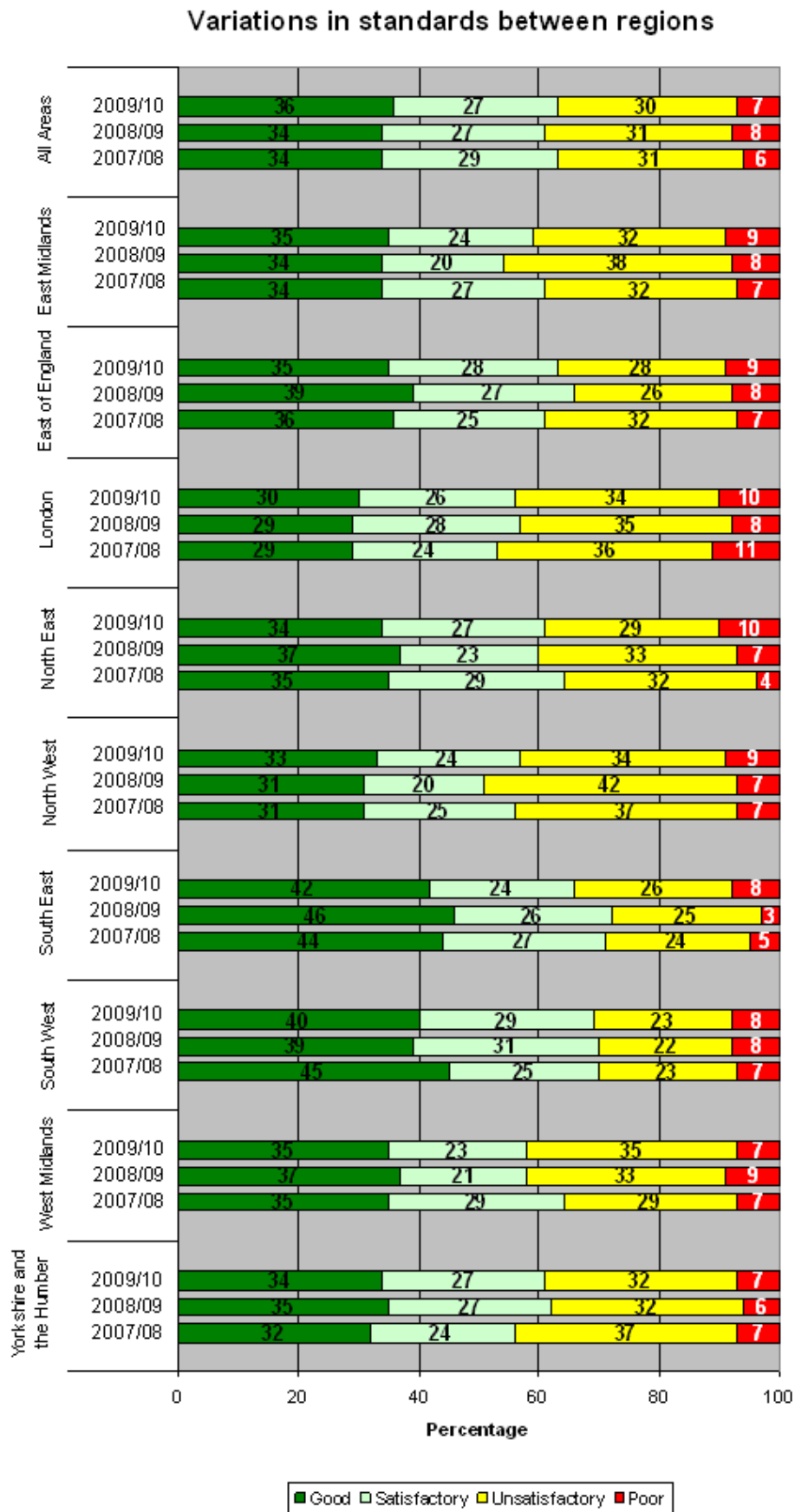
Figure 26: Regional Benchmarks

| | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| All Areas | 77 | 76 | 76 |
| South East | 79 | 77 | 79 |
| South West | 80 | 78 | 79 |
| East of England | 78 | 78 | 76 |
| North East | 79 | 76 | 76 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 76 | 77 | 76 |
| London | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| West Midlands | 77 | 77 | 75 |
| East Midlands | 76 | 75 | 74 |
| North West | 76 | 73 | 73 |

As noted above, the range between regions is 6%. However, the gap between the highest scoring and lowest scoring has increased since 2008/09, making the divide greater. The top regions are the South West and South East, with the North West remaining the lowest performer. This is explored further in the regional analysis section. The main movers are the East of England and the West Midlands, which have both dropped by two Cleansing Index points this year, while the South East has risen by two, making it the top performer alongside the South West for the first time since the survey began in 2001/02.

The proportional variations between poor, unsatisfactory, satisfactory, and good standards are illustrated below, shown to enable comparison between the regions. Interestingly there is not a great deal of difference in the range of poor scores; these are fairly consistent between regions.

Figure 27: Variations in standards between regions



Regional summaries

South East

The South East now joins the South West as one of the cleanest regions, with a two-point increase on last year's figure. Interestingly, however, when you examine the proportion of good to poor assessments, there has been an increase this year in the number of assessments receiving the poorest grades. In terms of detritus levels, the region saw its poorest result in the past five years, though the severe weather conditions experienced in the region (e.g. particularly high snowfall and associated impact on cleansing regimes and gritting) are likely contributory factors.

South West

The South West has maintained its position as the cleanest region, though it has now been joined by the South East. The region has the lowest proportions of confectionery and alcoholic drinks related litter in the country. In terms of staining, there were fairly equal proportions of gum staining, vehicle staining, and mud/grime. Tags were the most prevalent form of graffiti in the region, which along with London and the East of England bucks the national trend (where juvenile graffiti was generally most prevalent).

East of England

The National Cleansing Index identified a two-point decrease for the East of England this year, compared with last year. Detritus was at its worst recorded level in the last five years. However, the cleanliness and condition of bins has improved this year, which could help to encourage greater usage. Also, staining has improved this year and is now at a satisfactory standard. In comparison to other regions, bus stops in the East of England have the highest cleansing standards. Tags were found to be the most prevalent type of graffiti, which bucks the overall national trend (where juvenile graffiti is the most common form).

North East

The North East has maintained the same score as last year. The region features in the top three regions for the highest levels of alcohol-related litter, which was found on 22% of sites. In comparison to other regions, the North East saw detritus scores worsen, though this could be explained by the severe weather conditions last year and its impact on cleansing operations; the region was particularly affected by snowfall and received double the average amount of rainfall in November. However, the region saw the biggest improvement in staining scores.

Yorkshire and the Humber

The National Cleansing Index revealed a one-point decrease for Yorkshire and the Humber, compared with last year. The scores for detritus, leaf fall, and weed growth worsened this year. Fast food litter is more than double that of other regions and is found on 68% of sites. Scores for alcohol-related litter and gum staining show that this is more prevalent than in other regions. However, both bin condition and the degree of fill improved significantly this year and are now in line with national averages. The other key indicators remained static but all except leaf fall now match the national averages.

London

Cleanliness in London has remained at a consistent level over the last two years. However, London was the only region to improve its detritus score this year, which is now in line with the national average. Tags are the most prevalent type of graffiti in the region, which bucks the overall national trend (where juvenile is the most common form). London has the highest proportion of remnants from fly-posting on its streets. Stickers and tied notice remnants account for around two thirds (67%) of the region's fly-posting. Travel-related litter has seen a dramatic decrease in London since the advent of the Oyster card, dropping from 20% in 2003 to 7% of sites this year.

West Midlands

Although it experienced a two-point decrease on the National Cleansing Index, the region saw an improvement in its standards for waste placed out and staining. However, there was a decrease in the standards achieved for litter, detritus, and leaf fall. For the first time in five years, the scores for litter and detritus in the West Midlands have fallen below the national average. Litter bin cleanliness also fell below the national average, despite an improvement in the standards of bin condition.

East Midlands

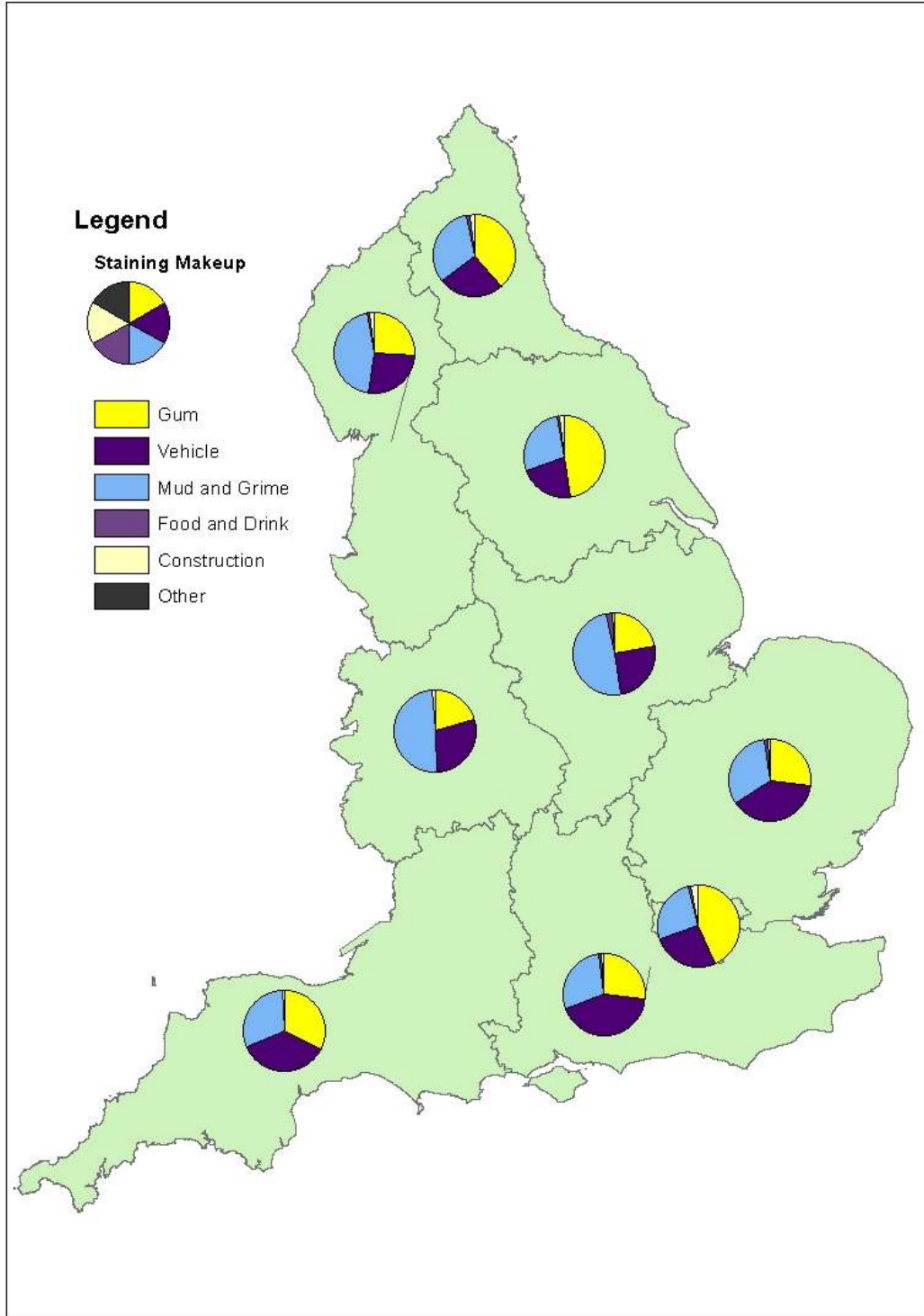
There was a one-point decrease on the National Cleansing Index for the region in comparison with last year. Although there was little change for the majority of indicators in the East Midlands when compared with last year, there was a drop in standards of waste placed out and graffiti, both of which now fall below the national average. However, the condition of bus stops and staining at bus stops improved to above the national average.

North West

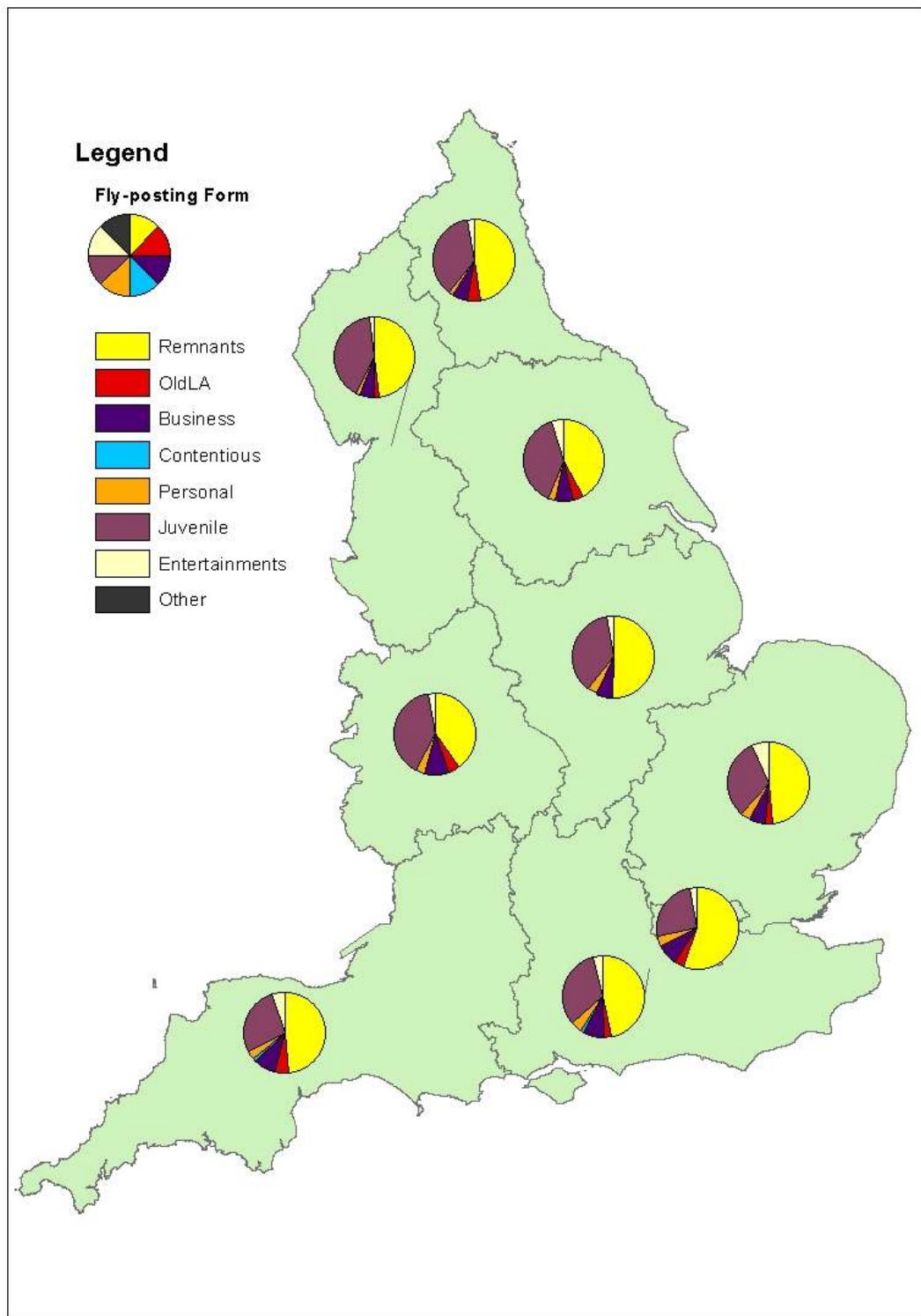
Although it maintains its position as the least clean region, the North West has seen improvements in the proportion of sites achieving top grades for both litter and cigarette litter, though it still has the poorest scores for both issues, with 90% of sites affected by cigarette litter – the highest level in the country. However, alcohol-related litter is lower than in other regions and improvements in scores for confectionery litter are higher than in other regions. The North West also has the lowest incidence of poster-related fly-posting in the country.

Regional comparisons for key indicators

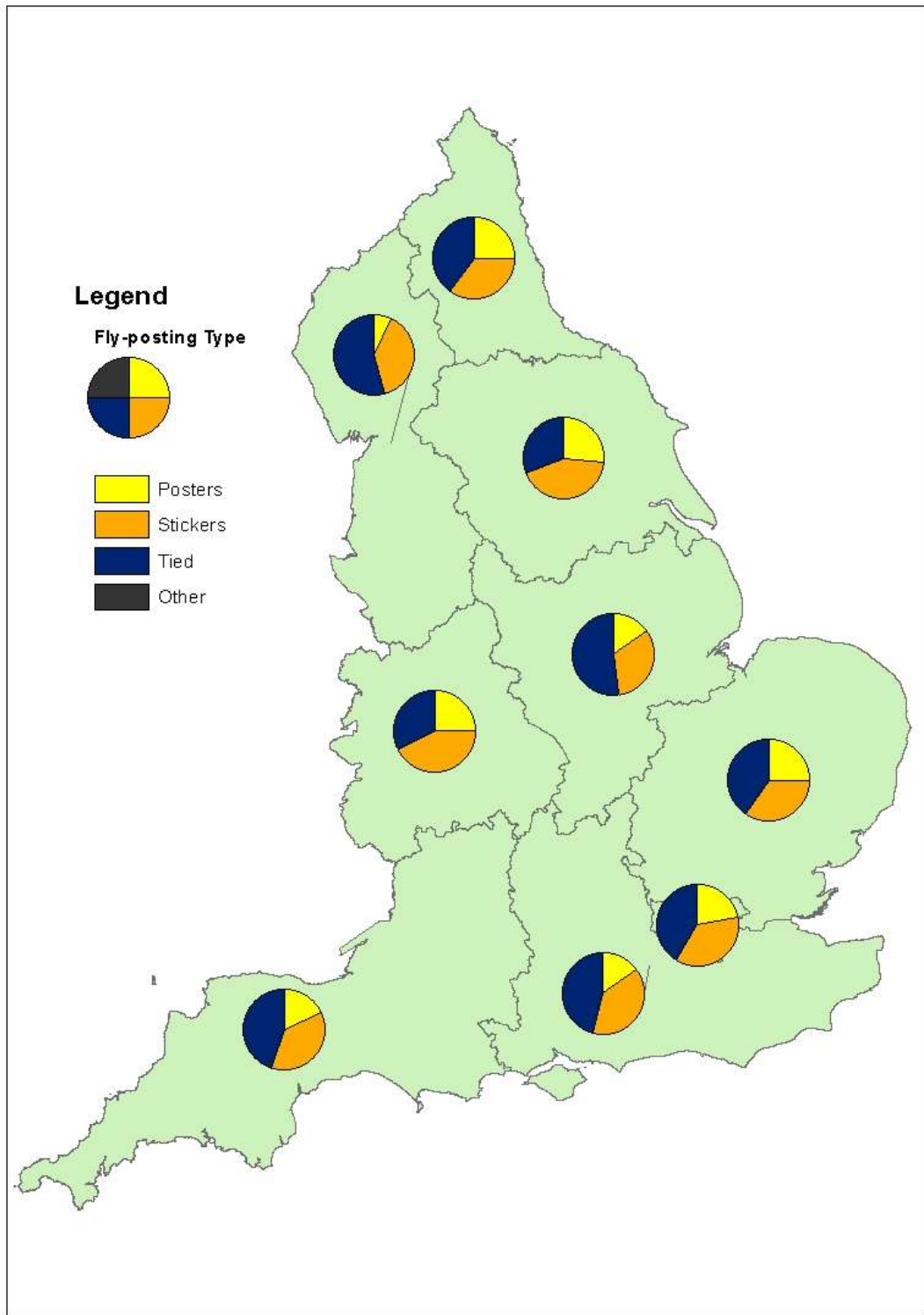
Map to show regional variations in proportions of recorded Staining



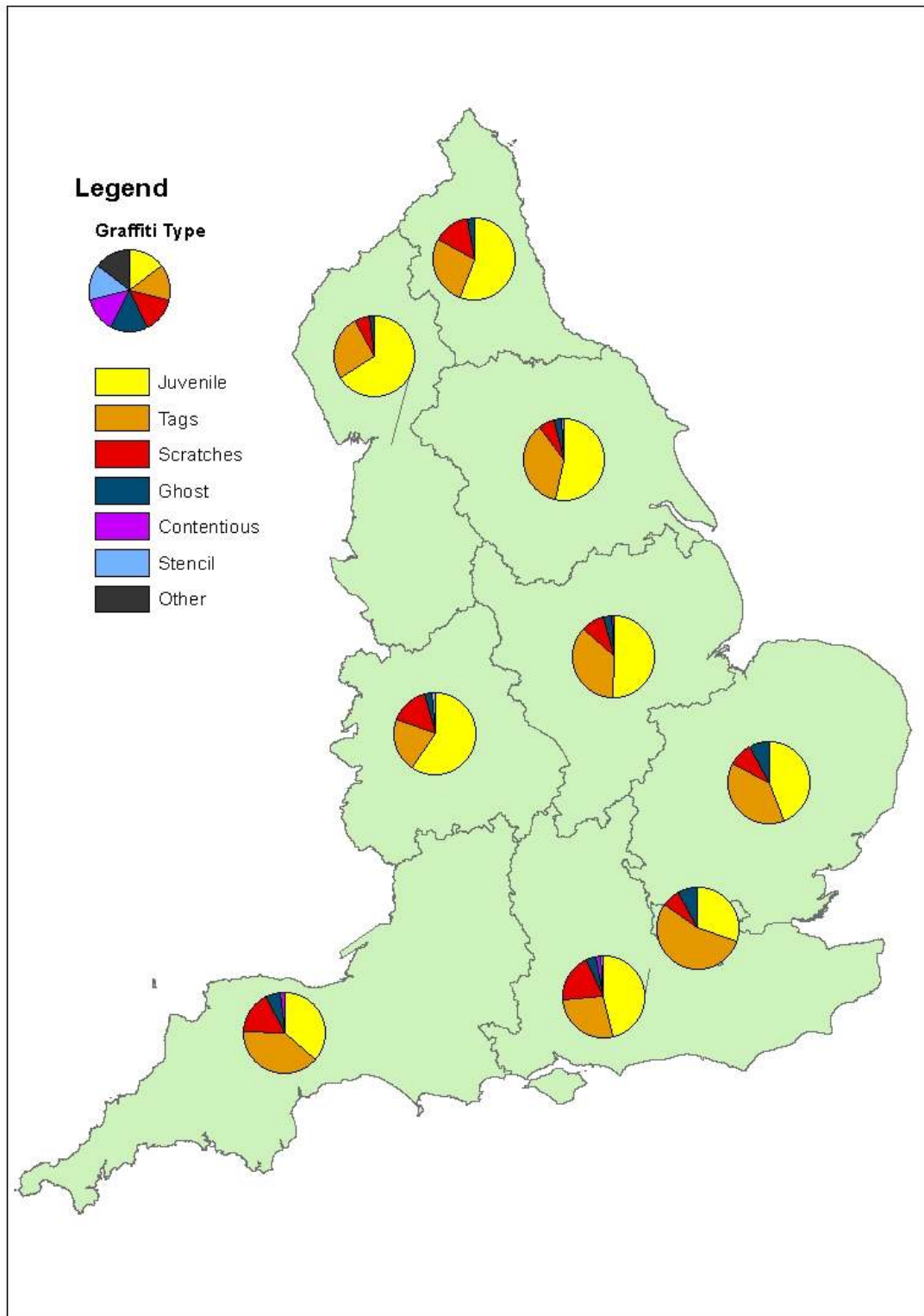
Map to show regional variations in proportions of different forms of Fly-posting



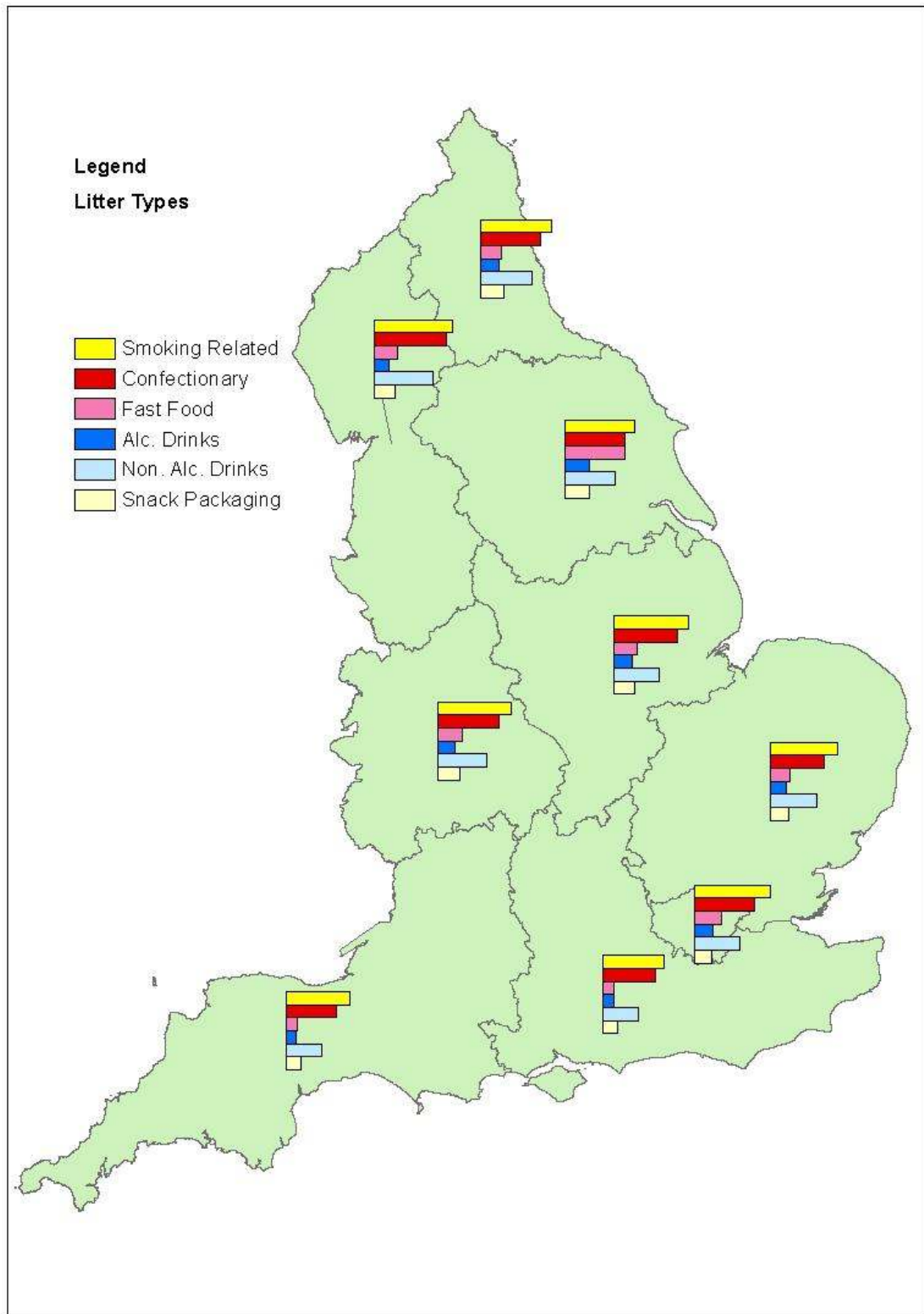
Map to show regional variations in proportions of recorded Fly-posting types



Map to show regional variations in proportions of recorded Graffiti types



Map to show regional variations in proportions of different litter types



Appendix 1: Scope, Methods and Terms Used for the Survey

Survey content

The environmental aspects which contribute to local environmental quality, covered in the survey, are as follows:

a. **Cleanliness**

Litter, detritus, and recent leaf and blossom fall

b. **Cleansing-Related Issues**

Weed growth and staining

c. **Environmental Crime**

Fly-posting and graffiti

d. **Highway Infrastructure**

Obstructions to cleansing operations in paved areas and in road channels. Physical condition of paved areas, road channels, carriageways, steps, and ramps.

e. **Traffic Flows**

Pedestrian and vehicle

f. **Street Furniture**

Highway posts and lamp posts

Public signs

Other street furniture (seats, benches, railings, bollards, public utility boxes etc.)

Visual appearance of adjoining buildings and boundary structures

g. **Litter Bins**

Cleanliness, condition, and degree to which bins are filled

h. **Wastes Placed Out**

Domestic refuse and commercial wastes

i. **Landscaping**

Litter and standard of maintenance of soft and hard landscaping

j. **Bus/Tram Shelters and Bus Stops**

Litter, condition, staining/grime, fly-posting, and graffiti

In addition to the environmental elements that comprise an area, a detailed examination of Keep Britain Tidy's existing survey databases suggests that local environmental quality is also determined by the land uses that predominate in an area. Ten land uses are identified for inclusion in the 2009/10 survey:

a. Main Retail and Commercial Areas

b. Other Retail and Commercial Areas

c. High Obstruction Housing Areas

d. Medium Obstruction Housing Areas

e. Low Obstruction Housing Areas

f. Industrial and Warehousing Areas, and Retail Sheds

g. Main Roads

h. Rural Roads

i. Other Highways

j. Recreation Areas

In addition to accounting for differing development patterns in housing areas, the survey is also carefully structured to reflect the social and economic ranges that are present. The definitions of each land use in the survey are set out in Appendix 2 of this report. Two major land uses have been excluded from the survey because of resource constraints and for practical reasons of access and safety:

- a. Motorways and Trunk Roads (including slip roads and interchanges)
- b. Railway line sides

Consequently, some locations that can play a significant role in forming people's opinion of an area are excluded from the current survey. However, the scope and definitions of land uses will be reassessed periodically in the light of experience, changing development patterns, and available resources.

Survey methodology

Each aspect of the local environment included in this study has been assessed as either 'none', 'light', 'significant', or 'heavy' overall. The criteria on which these judgements have been based are set out below:

- a. **'None'** – of an exceptionally high standard that is unlikely to be maintained in all places at all times, but should be aimed to be achieved after an area has been serviced or a physical element has been replaced or refurbished.
- b. **'Light'** – the site being surveyed will not be free of the environmental issue that is being reported on. For example, there may be some litter or graffiti present. However, the extent to which it is present is unlikely to be noticed by most people walking or travelling through the survey site, or be regarded as having a significant adverse effect on the quality of the local environment. The aim of management should be that no element in the environment should fall below the lower end of the 'light' scale before the next service intervention takes place.
- c. **'Significant'** – the environmental element in question is present to such a degree that many people will notice it, and some may regard it as worthy of criticism.

However, many 'significant' situations are capable of remedy and improvement to a 'light' or better standard within current policy and resource frameworks through focused management action.

- d. **'Heavy'** – the environmental element in question is present to such a degree that few people would fail to notice it, and most people would regard it as a matter for criticism. A 'heavy' assessment is normally a reflection of one or more of the following: a significant mismatch between maintenance requirements and policy and strategic frameworks; the impacts of external factors (for example, very high levels of physical obstruction, or of pedestrian traffic); a lack of coordination between responsible agencies; a fundamental breakdown in service management.

For each environmental element, these four broad category assessments are then analysed and converted into Standard Quality Intervals, which are categorised as Good, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory, and Poor.

The aim is to show detailed variations in overall environmental quality in an easy to understand format, and how close the standard of each element is to rising (or falling) to the next category.

Further data is captured for some indicators in order to provide quality information surrounding the grading assessment of the indicator. Such information can be used to reshape operational policies and strategies for that particular indicator e.g. What, Where, and How.

Survey design

The Local Environmental Quality Survey of England has been developed with advice from the Audit Commission, the Best Value Inspection Service, the Local Government Association, the Improvement and Development Agency, Office for National Statistics, the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Defra, and the Department for Communities and Local Government. From the outset, the survey has been based on a sample of 54 local authority districts, with one third replaced each year. Samples provide for an average of six districts per region (the nine regions of England are defined by Regional Development Agency boundaries).

In 2008/09, the Local Environmental Quality Survey of England reverted to its original methodology as used in the first five years of the survey, making 20 observations in each of 12 land uses, making a total of up to 240 observations per district, taken in a single visit.

For this year, the Local Environmental Quality Survey of England follows the same basic premise as last year, but with 10 land uses rather than 12 (please see Appendix 2 for detailed information), to fall in line with National Indicator 195 (NI 195). Within each district, survey sites are taken from target wards selected at intervals across the range of deprivation present using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation produced by the Office for National Statistics. Survey sites are concentrated, as far as possible, within target wards to maximise surveying efficiency. Surveyors may go outside a target ward if there are insufficient sites for any land use(s) within the target ward. This methodology will be instantly recognisable to anyone involved with NI 195 or its predecessor BV 199. Surveyors employed by Keep Britain Tidy are carefully selected and trained, and subjected to continuous quality assurance procedures.

Definition of terms used in the report

Quality Unit or Standard Quality Interval (SQI) – an interval (measured in terms of quality, rather than time) over which an observant person can reliably detect that a difference in the standard of an aspect of the visible environment has occurred. The scale ranges from +8 SQI (the highest score possible) to -8 SQI (the lowest score possible). At the midpoint, the scale passes directly from +1 to -1; there is no zero point. Each SQI represents a qualitative shift of around 3%.

Transect/Survey Site – a 50 metre length of highway, or a site of similar dimensions within a car park, or within a recreation area, to which the public has access.

Litter – this comprises mainly synthetic materials (such as those related to smoking, consuming food, confectionery or beverages) that are improperly discarded by members of the public whilst sitting, walking, or travelling through an area. However, it also includes discrete escapes of material from domestic and commercial waste systems, and some organic materials, of which animal faeces was the most important element as far as this study was concerned (see also paragraph 'e' below).

Detritus – comprises sand, dust, grit, decayed leaf and vegetable residues, fragments of plastic, glass and other synthetic materials that have been broken down in a variety of ways, having thereby lost their structure and identities.

Fly-posting – any printed material and associated remains informally or illegally fixed to any structure. It excludes approved and managed advertising hoardings and fly-posting sites, and other valid, legally placed signs and notices. It includes any size of material from small stickers up to large posters – often advertising popular music recordings, concerts, and other events.

Graffiti – any informal or illegal marks, drawings, or paintings that have been deliberately made by a person or persons on any physical element comprising the outdoor environment, usually with a view to communicating some message or symbol to others. Authorised ‘graffiti walls’ are not included in this category.

Litter Bin – bins (normally 25–150 litre capacity) designed to contain litter deposited in them by the general public.

Overflowing Litter Bins – litter bins that are either completely filled to the lip with litter or other solid wastes, or are overfilled, causing materials to escape from the bin.

Sources of Solid Wastes

The types of solid wastes (including litter) encountered during the survey have been characterised and analysed according to eight standard sources. The sources are defined as follows:

- a. **General Litter** – the most common type of litter, mainly deposited by people walking or travelling through public spaces. The materials involved are frequently those that are associated with eating, drinking, and smoking.
- b. **Domestic Refuse** – items normally found in domestic waste containers.
- c. **Commercial Wastes** – materials discarded as waste by all types of businesses, such as retail, catering, commercial, industrial, and transport enterprises. Some premises, such as restaurants and hotels, can discard wastes that are similar in type to domestic refuse but are treated differently because of their source and the larger quantities that are normally involved.

- d. **Construction Wastes** – materials associated with building and civil engineering projects, and works commissioned by utilities companies.
- e. **Animal and Other Faeces** – this includes all faecal deposits in public areas, with the exception of human faeces and occurrences of animal faeces that appeared to be associated with veterinary sources.
- f. **Clinical Wastes** – a broad, precautionary definition of clinical waste is applied, covering human faeces and all materials that have or that could have come into contact with human or animal body fluids; are associated with medical, dental, pharmaceutical or veterinary activities; materials of similar kinds which may have emanated from domestic or other residential properties. It includes paper tissues, cotton buds, discarded nappies and other sanitary products, condoms, and needles and other materials used by drug/solvent abusers.
- g. **Putrescible Materials** – includes larger animal and bird carcasses and all food wastes found deposited in significant quantities. Small deposits of foodstuffs are included in the ‘discarded food and drink’ category, and small dead birds and rodents are recorded under ‘Other Wastes Occurring as Litter’.
- h. **Other Wastes Occurring as Litter** – any other materials that are either peculiar to the location or which could not be allocated accurately to the preceding categories.

Appendix 2: Land Use Definitions

There can be wide variations in characteristics between local authorities – from Inner London, to rural areas. In order to provide benchmarks that all authorities can use for comparison, the Local Environmental Quality Survey of England uses a series of standard land uses. These standard land uses are related to the category zones set out in the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (COPL&R), but with some amendments that are based on Keep Britain Tidy's experience gained from its applied research work for a wide range of local authorities.

In April 2008 there was a major reorganisation of land uses to coincide with the introduction of National Indicator NI 195, the successor to Best Value Performance indicator BV 199. Three of the existing land uses were given new names, although the definitions remained unchanged. Two of the former housing area land uses ceased to exist, and two new land uses came into existence as replacements.

For this year's survey, the land uses have had another small reorganisation to fall further in line with NI 195. 'Transport Facilities' has been removed from the survey, and 'Public Open Space' and 'Watersides' have been combined to create a new 'Recreation Areas' land use.

The following definitions are now used to determine the 10 standard land use categories used in the Local Environmental Quality Survey of England.

Main Retail and Commercial Areas cover town and city centres. Urban tourist 'hotspots' – for example, Durham Cathedral Close – are also included in this category, which normally contains a choice of outlets in many retail and commercial sectors (including national and international brand names) and in terms of the range of public facilities including libraries, museums, law courts, and places of worship.

Other Retail and Commercial Areas cover areas outside town centres, but exclude 'retail shed' developments. Other Retail and Commercial Areas have a minimum frontage of 50 metres, and include a range of retail and commercial facilities that meet people's routine needs provided mainly by individual businesses, regional chains, and occasional national brand names.

High Obstruction Housing Areas include varying types, for example:

- a. terraced housing in inner areas of towns and cities
- b. terraced housing in industrial and post-industrial villages
- c. short terraces, flats, and maisonettes with only limited off-street parking

Such housing areas sometimes include small, individual retail, office, manufacturing, workshop, and industry premises. There may be some areas of housing where there is a mixture of on-street and off-street parking. Individual transects are assigned to this category if the proportion of dwellings with off-street parking facilities in terraced areas is 50% or less. Otherwise, they are assigned to one of the two housing categories, as appropriate. 'Off-street parking' may include specially formed parking bays, or areas of hardstanding on grassed areas, or within some curtilages.

Medium Obstruction Housing Areas include housing areas where more than 50% of dwellings have purpose-made off-street parking/garaging facilities for one or two family cars. Space for parking can include garage spaces, drives, and other accessible standing areas such as front gardens that have been converted to provide hardstandings. It can also include:

- garage courts serving blocks of flats/maisonettes, that are not gated or fully contained within a property curtilage
- parking bays created adjacent to the carriageway, but not including areas simply defined on the carriageway with paint markings

Low Obstruction Housing Areas include all types of housing where more than 50% of properties have purpose-made off-road garaging/parking within the property boundary for three or more current-day family cars. In these areas, there is generally a low risk of mechanical channel-sweeping operations being obstructed.

Parking should be capable of accommodating all the parking requirements of residents (including, where applicable, boats and caravans etc.) and most of the demand from visitors to the premises.

Industry/Warehousing/Retail Sheds include:

- a. industrial/warehousing developments
- b. both out-of-town non-food retailing and food retailing (superstores)
- c. science parks containing offices, laboratories, and manufacturing processes, to which free public access is permitted

Main Roads include stretches of 'A' road in both urban and rural areas, except where the roads run through larger settlements in rural areas, and where they run through primary and secondary retail and commercial areas and high density housing locations within urban areas. The exceptions are high density housing areas where selective demolition has taken place in order to create a wider, often landscaped, main road corridor, and all 'Red Routes' in London and Birmingham.

Rural Roads comprise highways located outside built-up areas, but excluding 'A' roads. Survey sites are selected in safe locations where there are footways or wide, easily walked verges.

Other Highways include:

- a. formal and informal lay-bys
- b. narrow roads and back alleys (with no rear access to properties) within housing areas
- c. redundant highway infrastructure still accessible to the public, and stub roads
- d. the first 50 metres of bridleways leading from metalled public highways
- e. dedicated cycleways that are separated from other land uses and highways trafficked by vehicles

Recreation Areas includes a wide range of open spaces that are freely accessible to the public and which are maintained by a local authority. Sites include parks, picnic sites, canals, lakes, riversides, and municipal cemeteries. Also included are officially named and signed cycle routes and footpaths, including official long-distance trails and local networks.

Appendix 3: National Cleansing Index

The National Cleansing Index has not been included in the main body of the report, as consultation has suggested that a simpler index would be beneficial to share the report results with a wider audience, who are less familiar with the use of Standard Quality Intervals (SQIs). For details of the new 'national benchmark', please see pages 7 and 8 of the main report). For professionals who would like data using the old methodology, the scores are outlined below.

Figure 1: Standard Quality Intervals (SQIs)

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| All Areas | 67% | Recreation Areas | 74% |
| North West | 58% | Low Obs. Housing | 70% |
| East Midlands | 61% | Main Retail & Commercial | 68% |
| West Midlands | 64% | Medium Obs. Housing | 65% |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 65% | Main Roads | 64% |
| North East | 65% | High Obs. Housing | 62% |
| London | 65% | Industry & Warehousing | 62% |
| East of England | 66% | Other Retail & Commercial | 61% |
| South East | 69% | Rural Roads | 60% |
| South West | 70% | Other Highways | 54% |

The methodology behind the Cleansing Index was updated this year and introduced to provide a more accurate score based on the individual grades surveyed for the seven indicators that are included within the Cleansing Index. The seven indicators that calculate the Cleansing Index are Litter, Detritus, Leaf Fall, Weed Growth, Staining, Fly-posting, and Graffiti.

The former Cleansing Index was calculated using the SQI (Standard Quality Interval) –scores above. These were used to give a score out of 15 to each indicator; these then calculated the percentage based on a score of 105.

The updated version of the Cleansing Index is instead based on every single grade A – D, from seven of the Cleansing Indicators that we assess within the LEQSE survey.

Any N/A grades are removed before any calculation. These are then converted into a numerical value and calculated into the total value of transects surveyed.

The highest value grade is then multiplied by the total number of transects graded for the relevant indicators, excluding any N/As; this is the maximum score that can be achieved. The value of the actual grades is then divided by this total in order to calculate the percentage score.

This year the survey is based on 10 land uses, unlike in the past when it was based upon 12 land uses. In order to create the Cleansing Index scores for the years prior to 2009/10, we have based the calculations on the same 10 land uses in order to make the results more comparable over the last three years to show trends.

Please note that Medium and Low Obstruction Housing do not have a score for 2007/08. This is as a result of a change to the land use categories changing from 2007/08 to 2008/09.

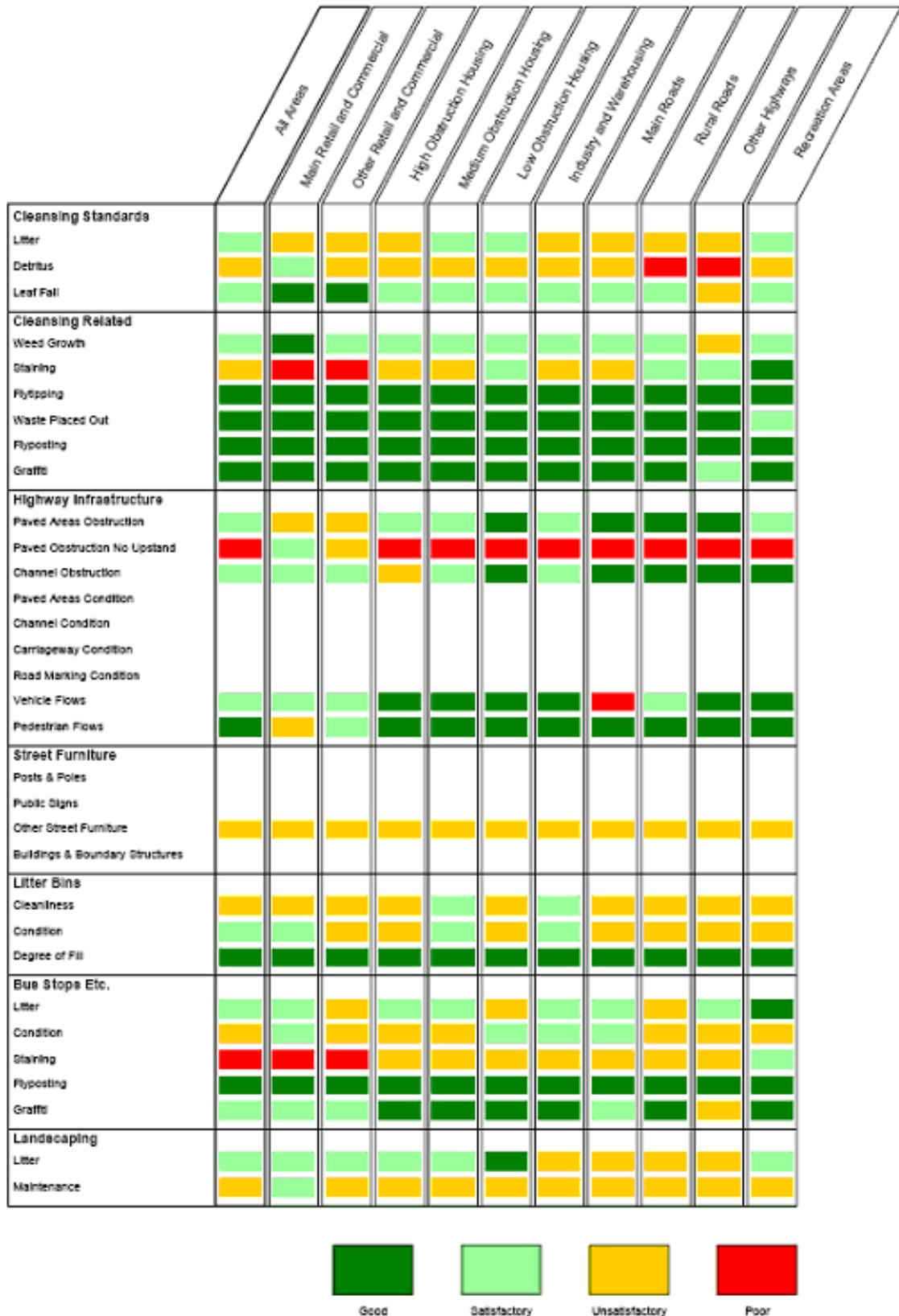
Appendix 4: NI 195 Scores

The grading data can also be represented as NI 195 data for Litter, Detritus, Graffiti, and Fly-posting. To give year on year comparisons for interested parties the following are the scores since April 2008 when the change from BV 199 to NI 195 took place.

Figure 2: NI 195 scores

| | Litter | Detritus | Graffiti | Fly-posting |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Main Retail and Commercial | 6% | 2% | 8% | 4% |
| Other Retail and Commercial | 13% | 13% | 9% | 3% |
| High Obstruction Housing | 9% | 27% | 2% | 0% |
| Medium Obstruction Housing | 5% | 22% | 2% | 0% |
| Low Obstruction Housing | 1% | 16% | 1% | 0% |
| Industry and Warehousing | 15% | 33% | 4% | 2% |
| Main Roads | 11% | 30% | 3% | 1% |
| Rural Roads | 12% | 50% | 1% | 0% |
| Other Highways | 17% | 41% | 20% | 1% |
| Recreation Areas | 4% | 19% | 8% | 0% |
| All Areas | 9% | 25% | 6% | 1% |

Figure 4: Matrix chart – All areas



Appendix 6: Gauge Charts

Figure 5: Gauge chart of environmental indices for all areas

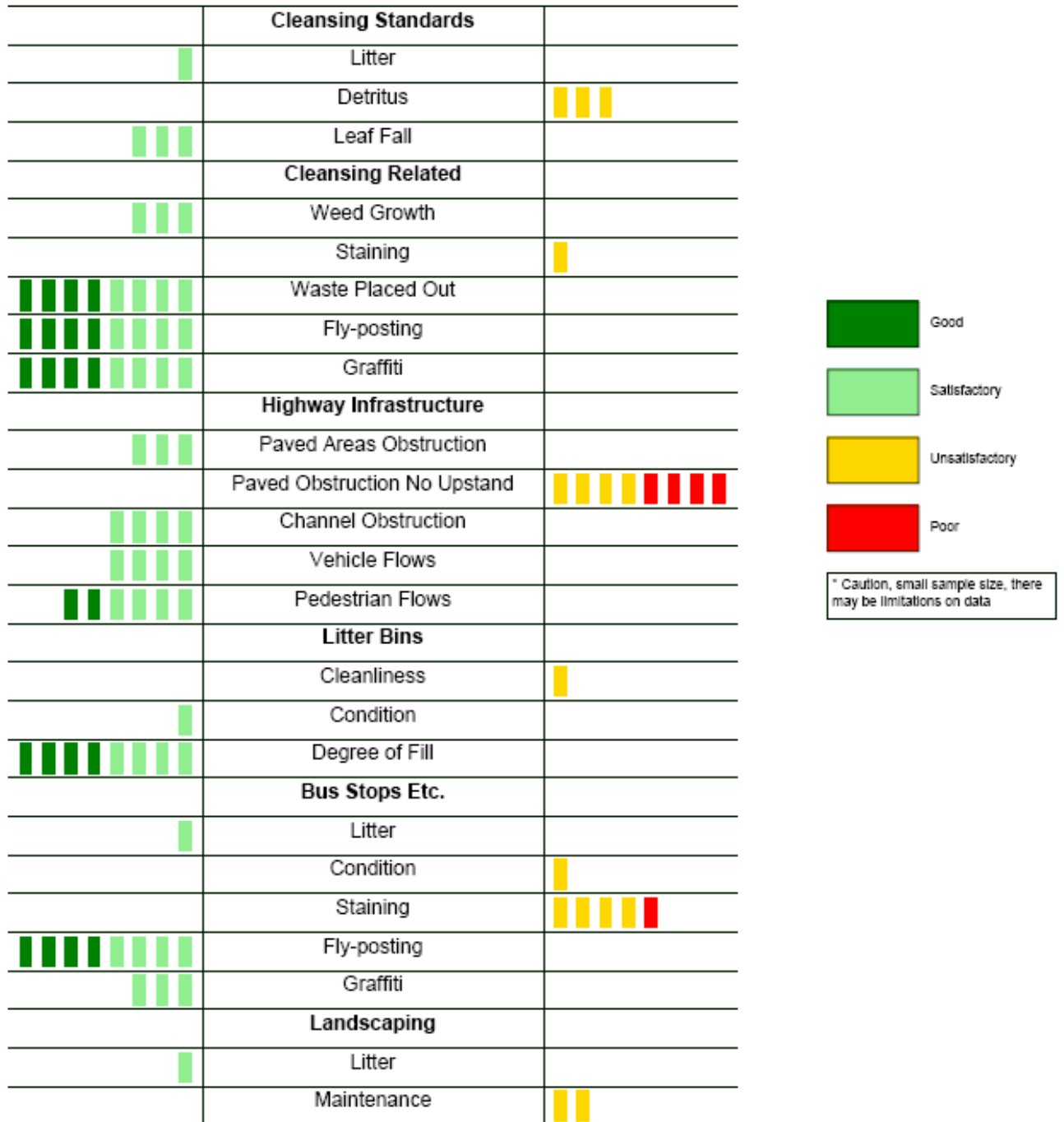


Figure 6: Gauge chart of environmental indices for the East Midlands region



Figure 7: Gauge chart of environmental indices for the East of England region

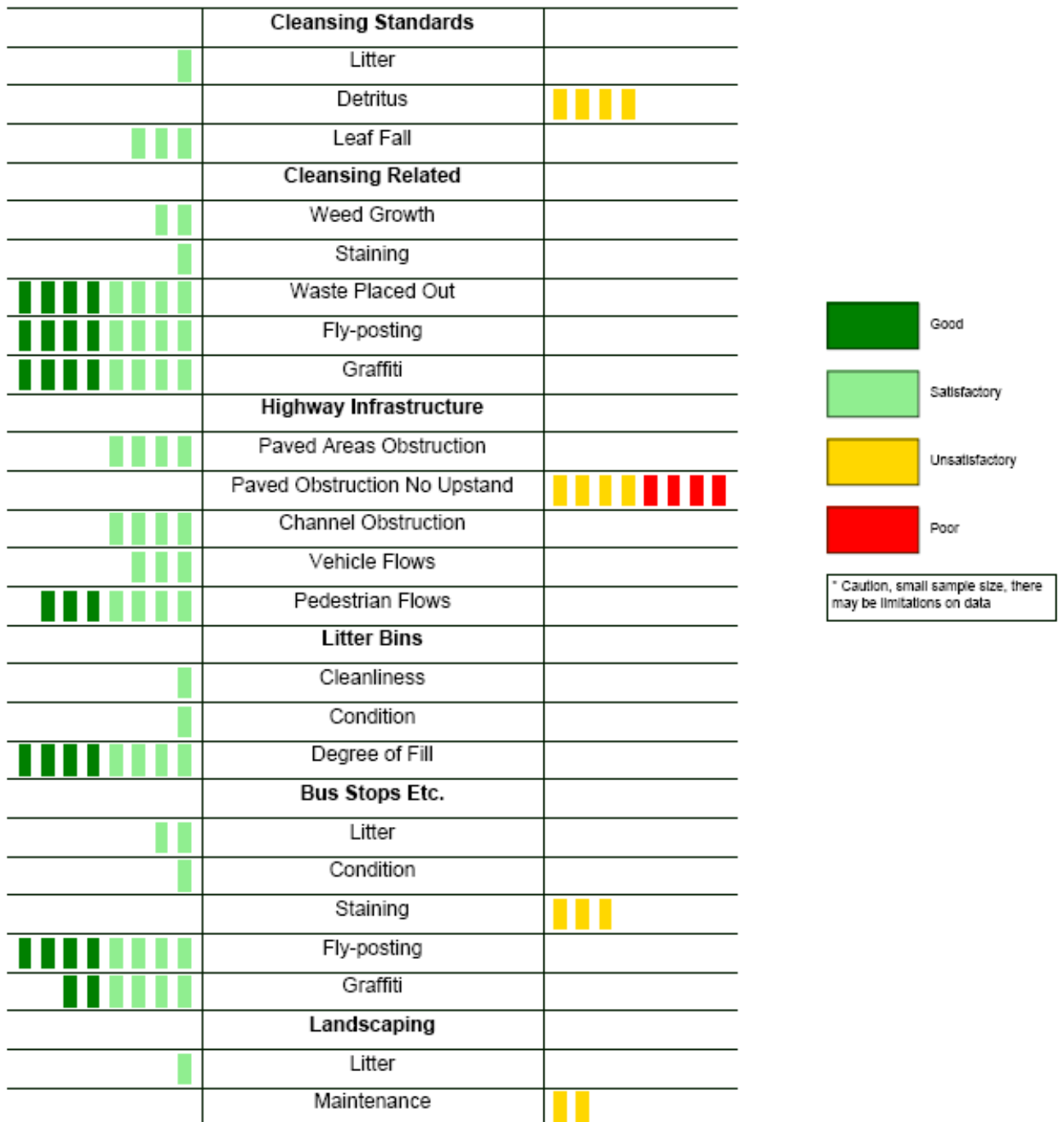


Figure 8: Gauge chart of environmental indices for the London region

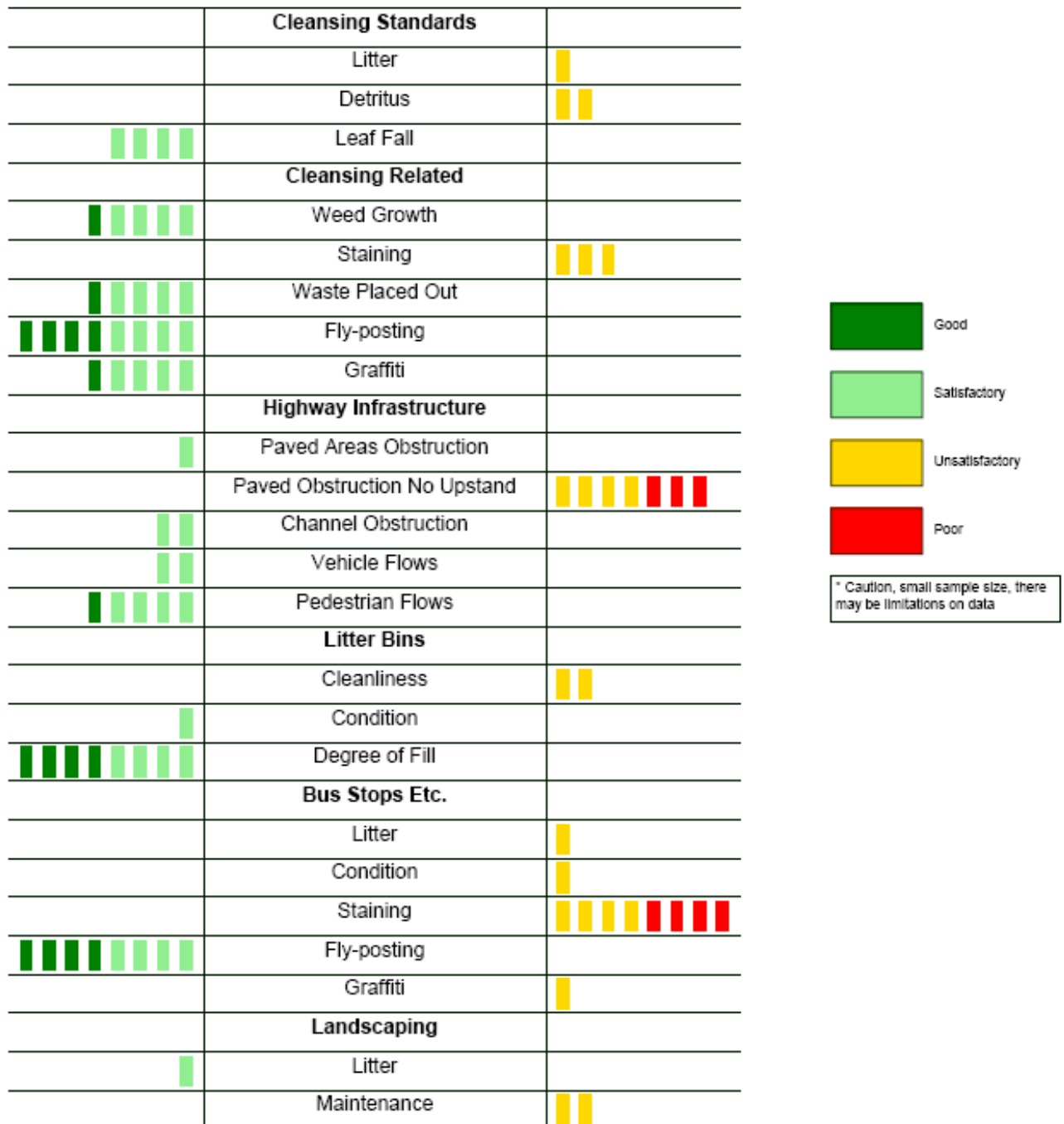


Figure 9: Gauge chart of environmental indices for the North East region

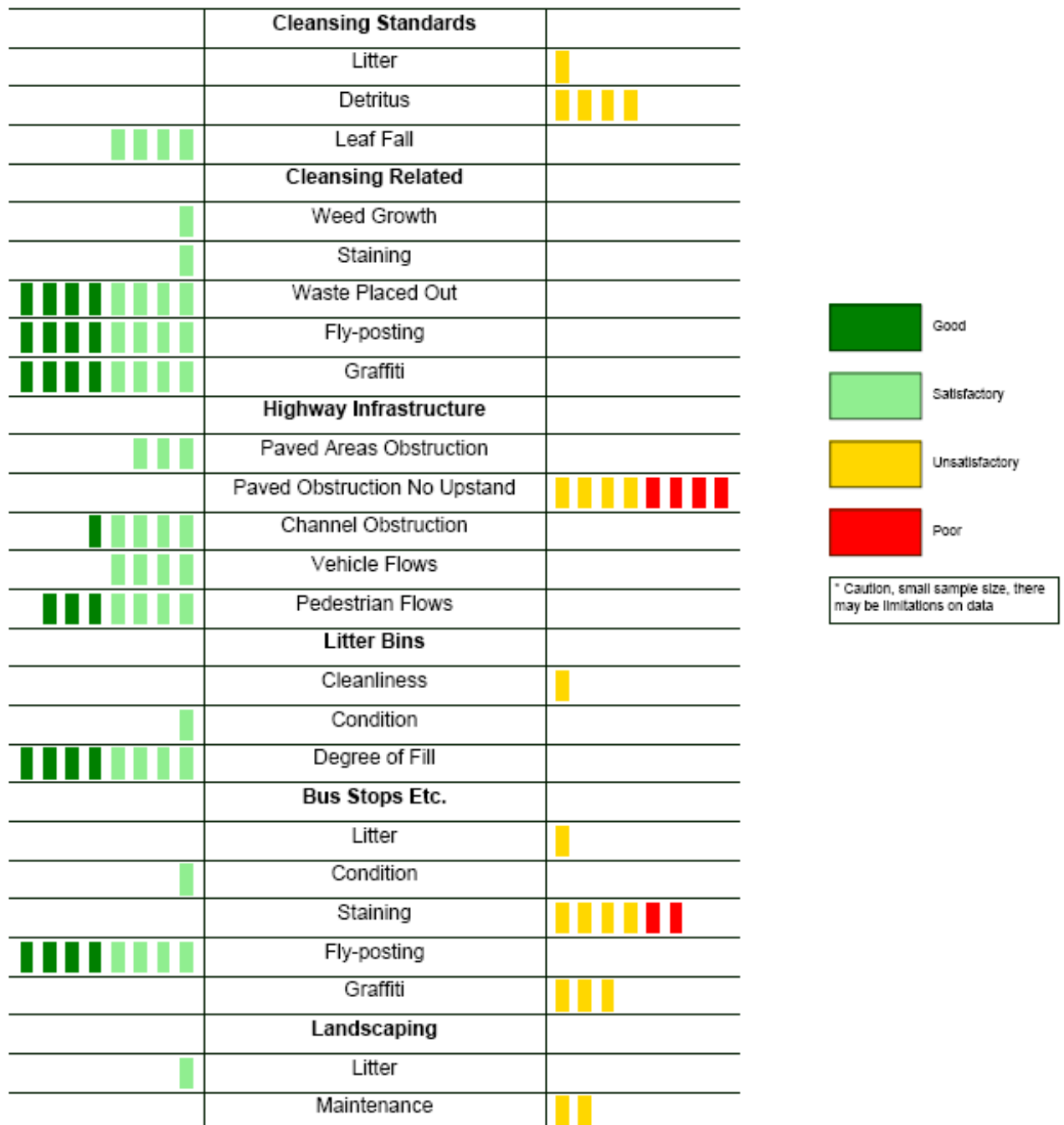


Figure 10: Gauge chart of environmental indices for the North West region



Figure 11: Gauge chart of environmental indices for the South East region

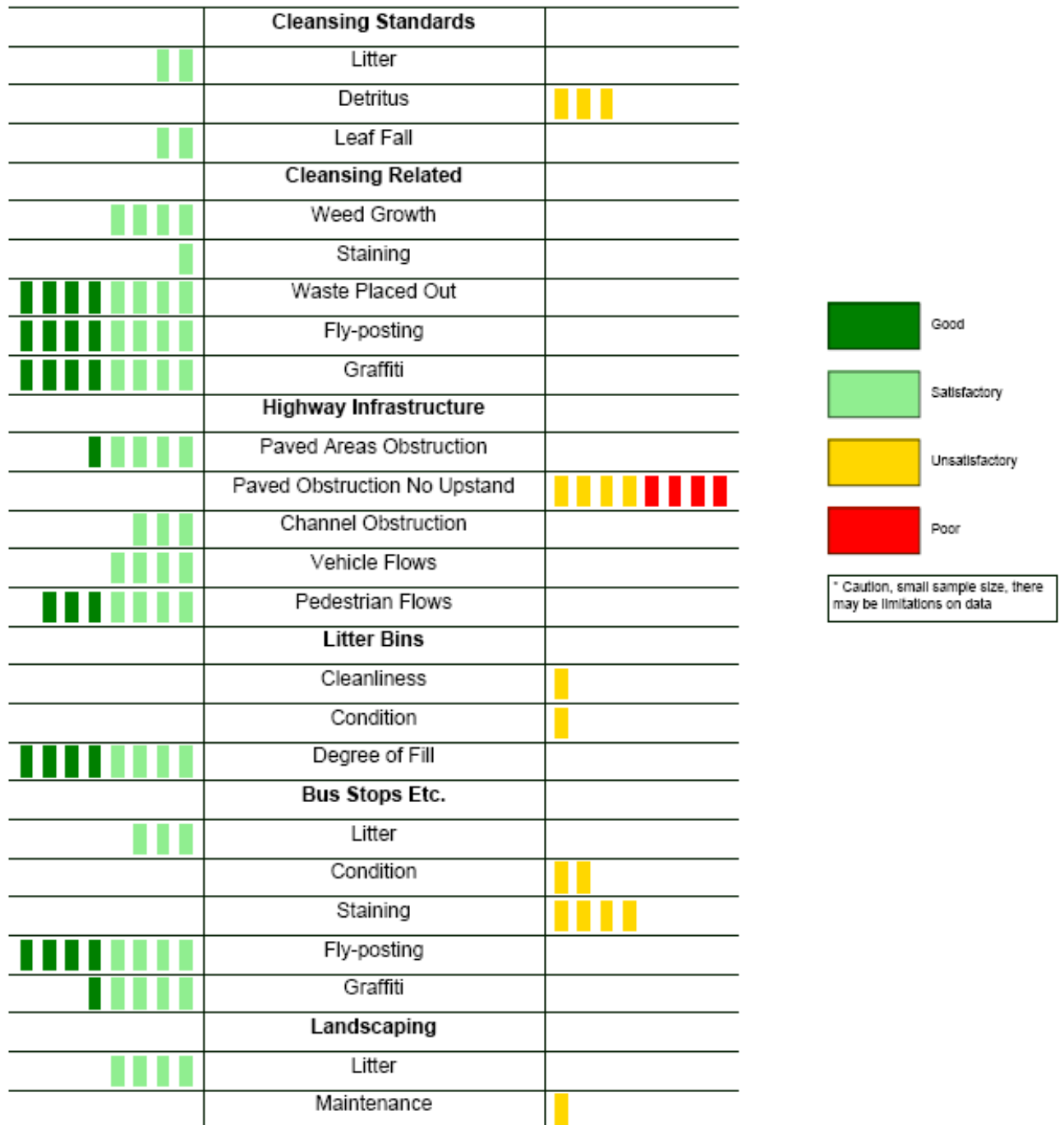


Figure 13: Gauge chart of environmental indices for the Yorkshire and Humber region



Figure 14: Gauge chart of environmental indices for Main, Retail and Commercial

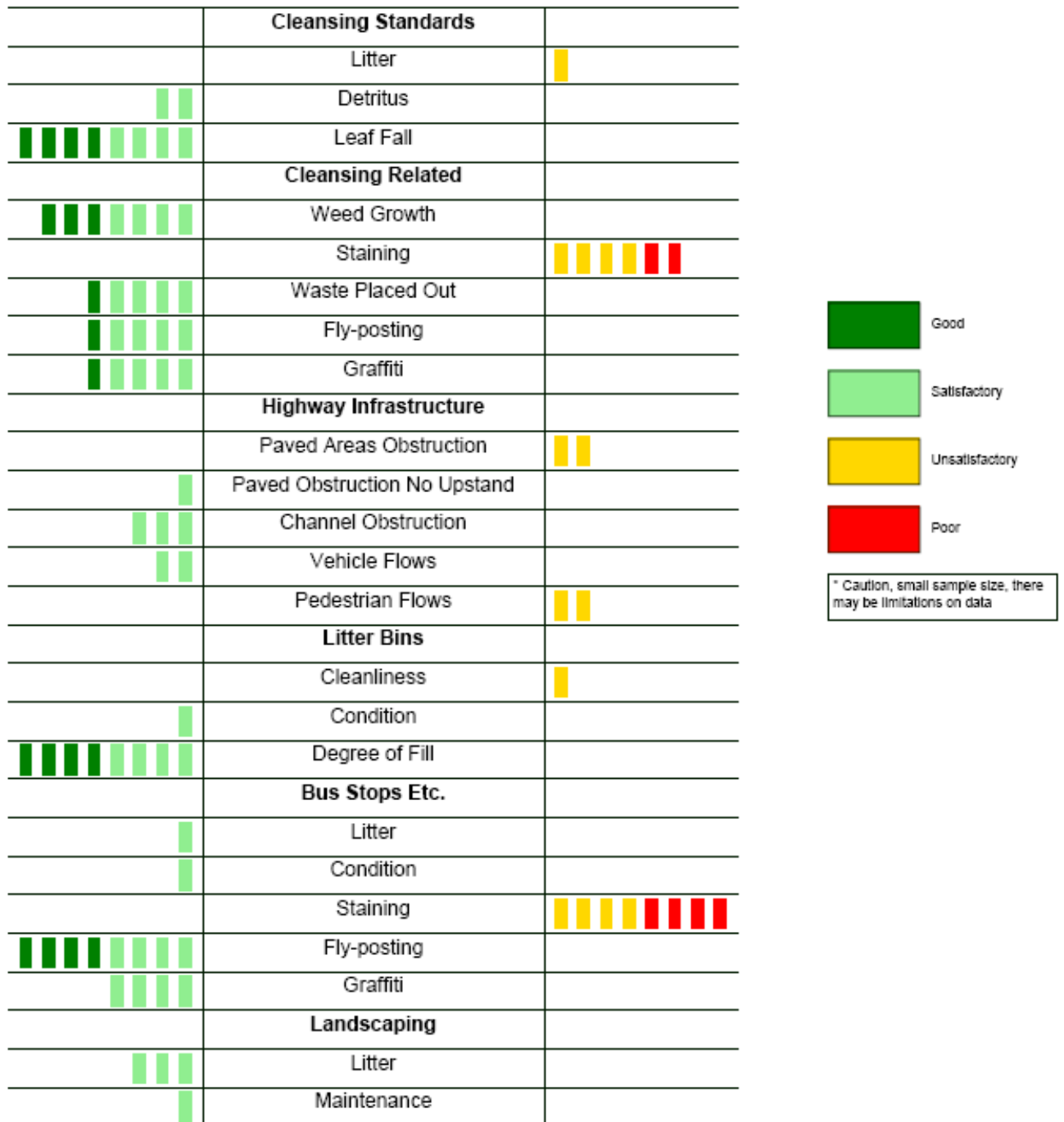


Figure 15: Gauge chart of environmental indices for Other Retail and Commercial



Figure 16: Gauge chart of environmental indices for High Obstruction Housing

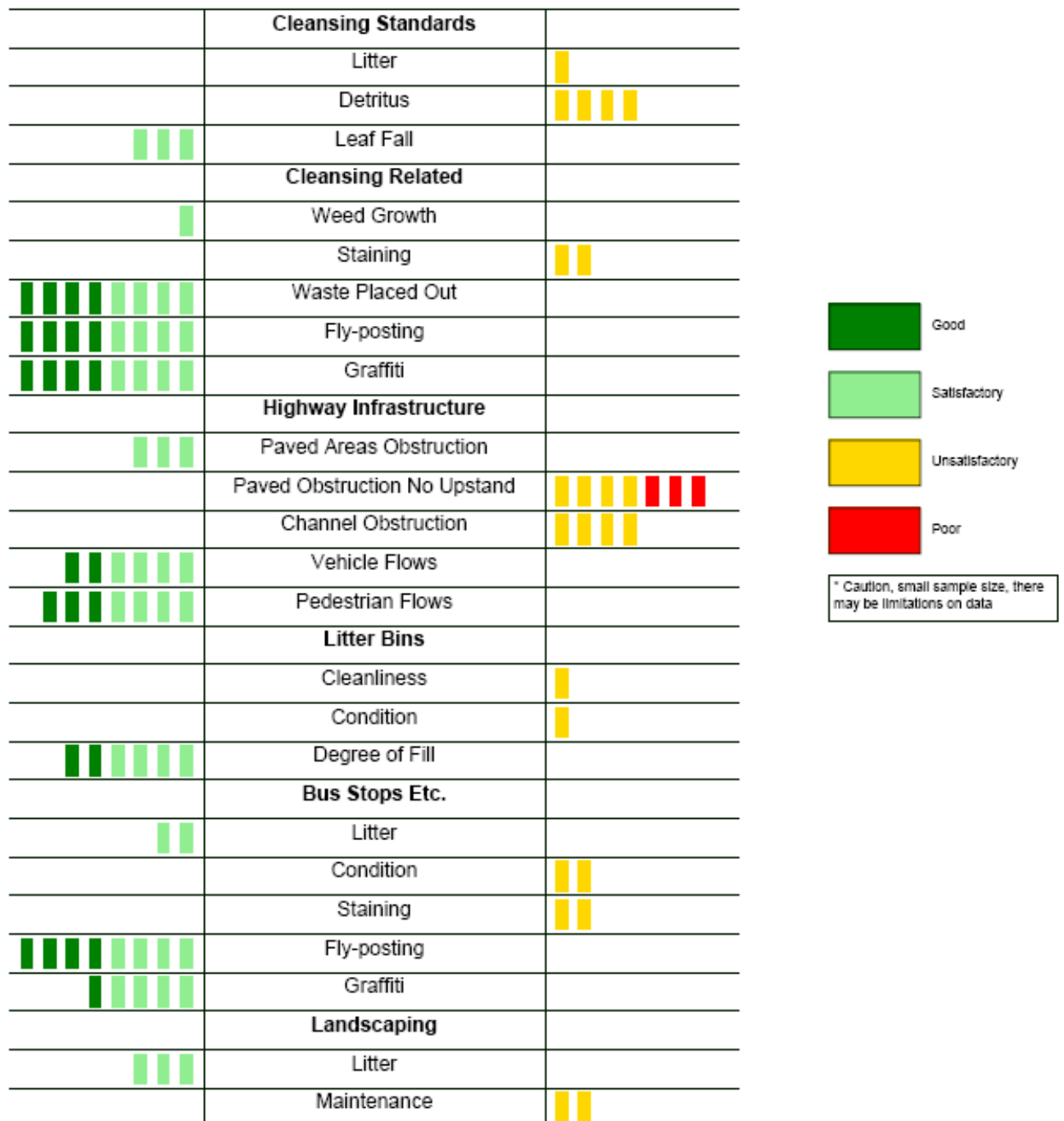


Figure 17: Gauge chart of environmental indices for Medium Obstruction Housing

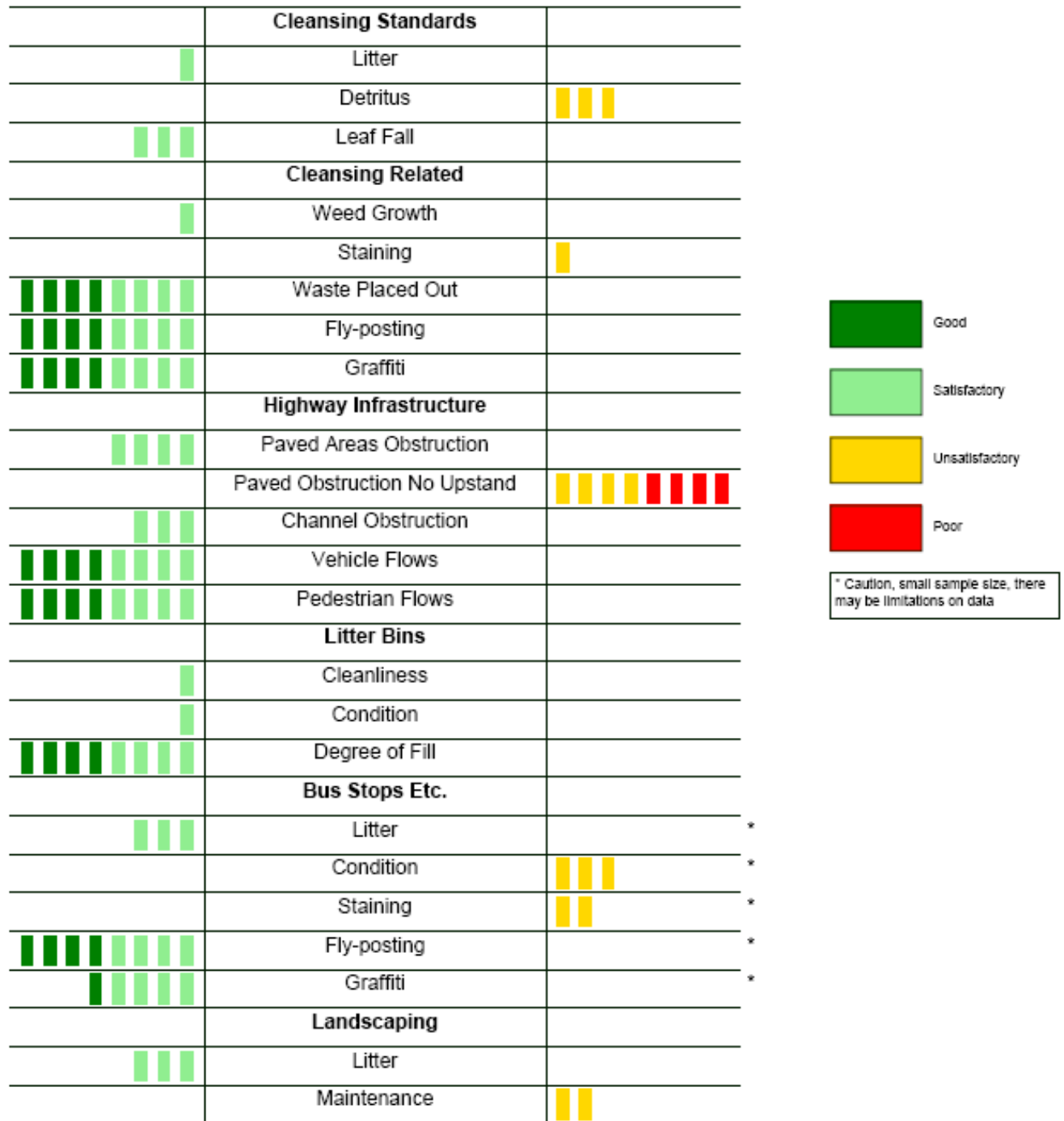


Figure 18: Gauge chart of environmental indices for Low Obstruction Housing

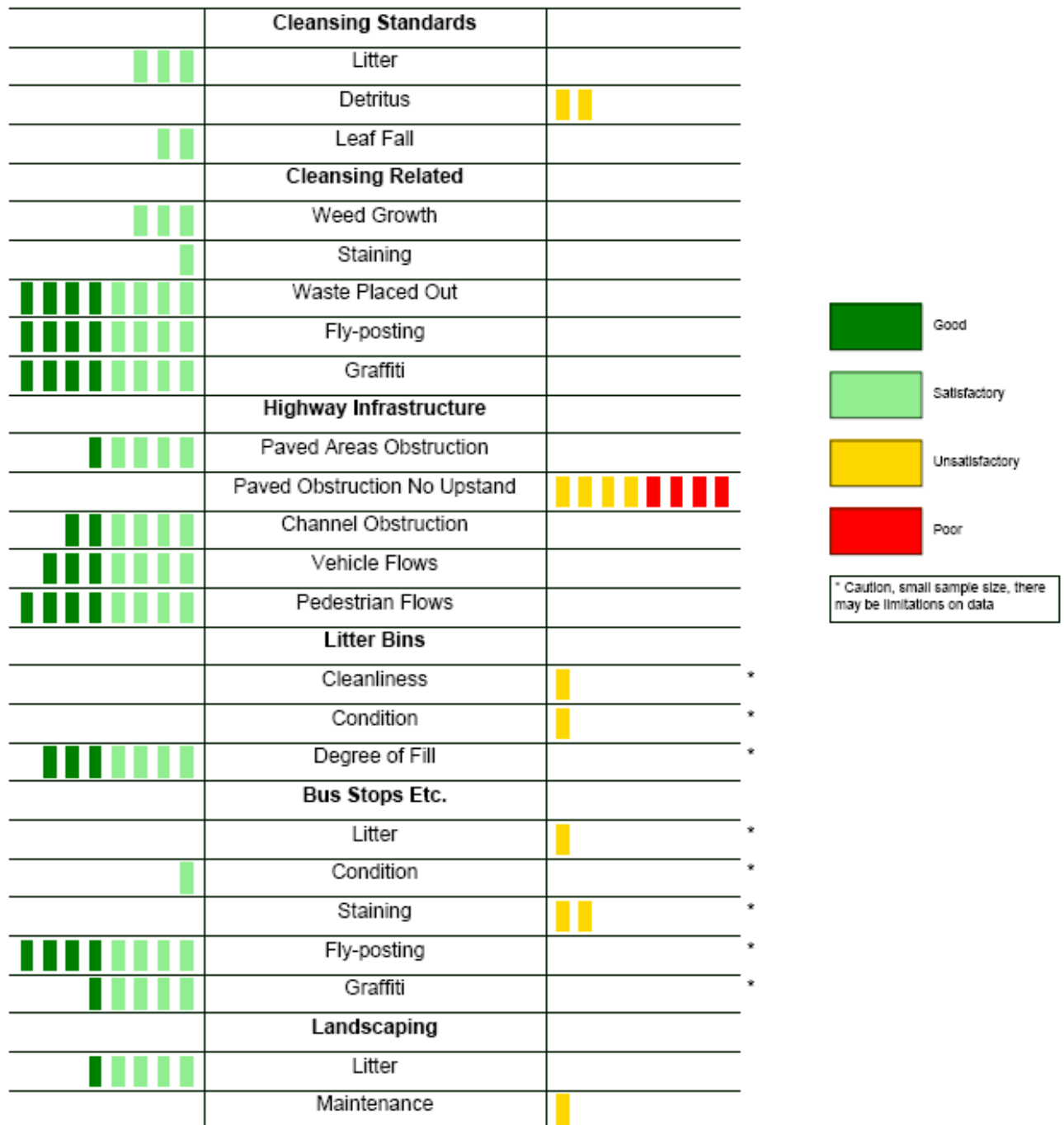


Figure 19: Gauge chart of environmental indices for Industry and Warehousing

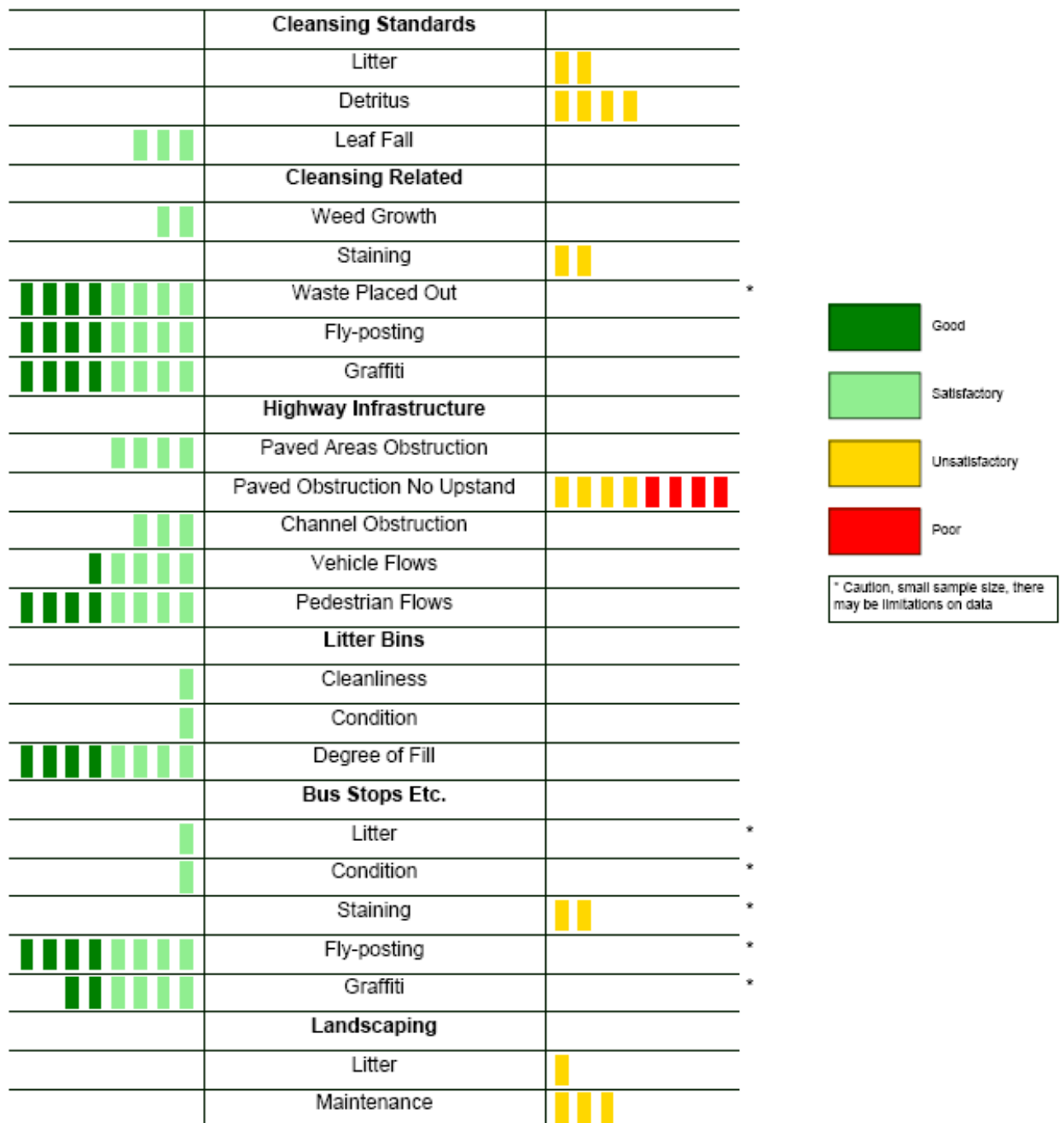


Figure 20: Gauge chart of environmental indices for Main Roads

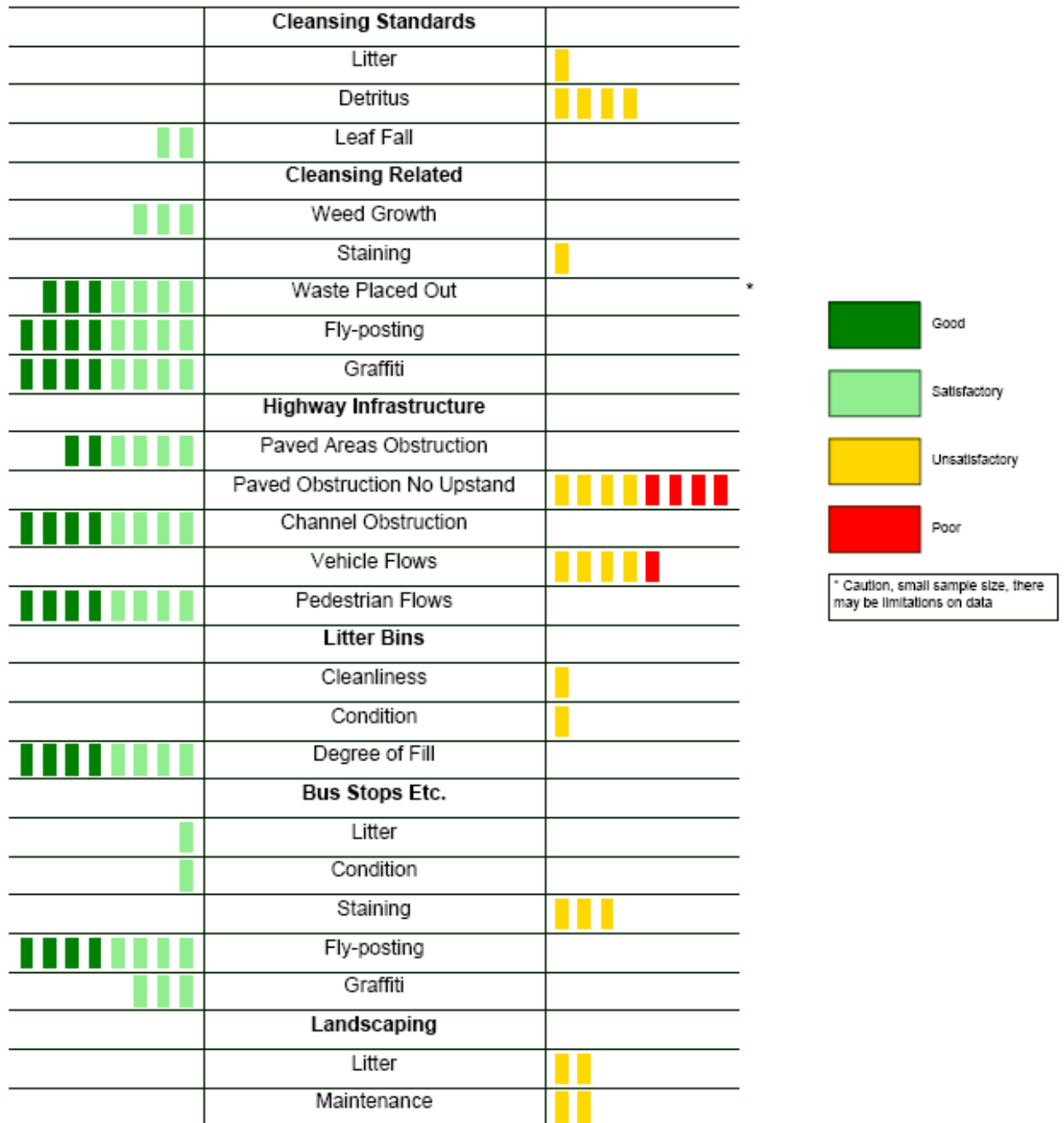


Figure 21: Gauge chart of environmental indices for Rural Roads

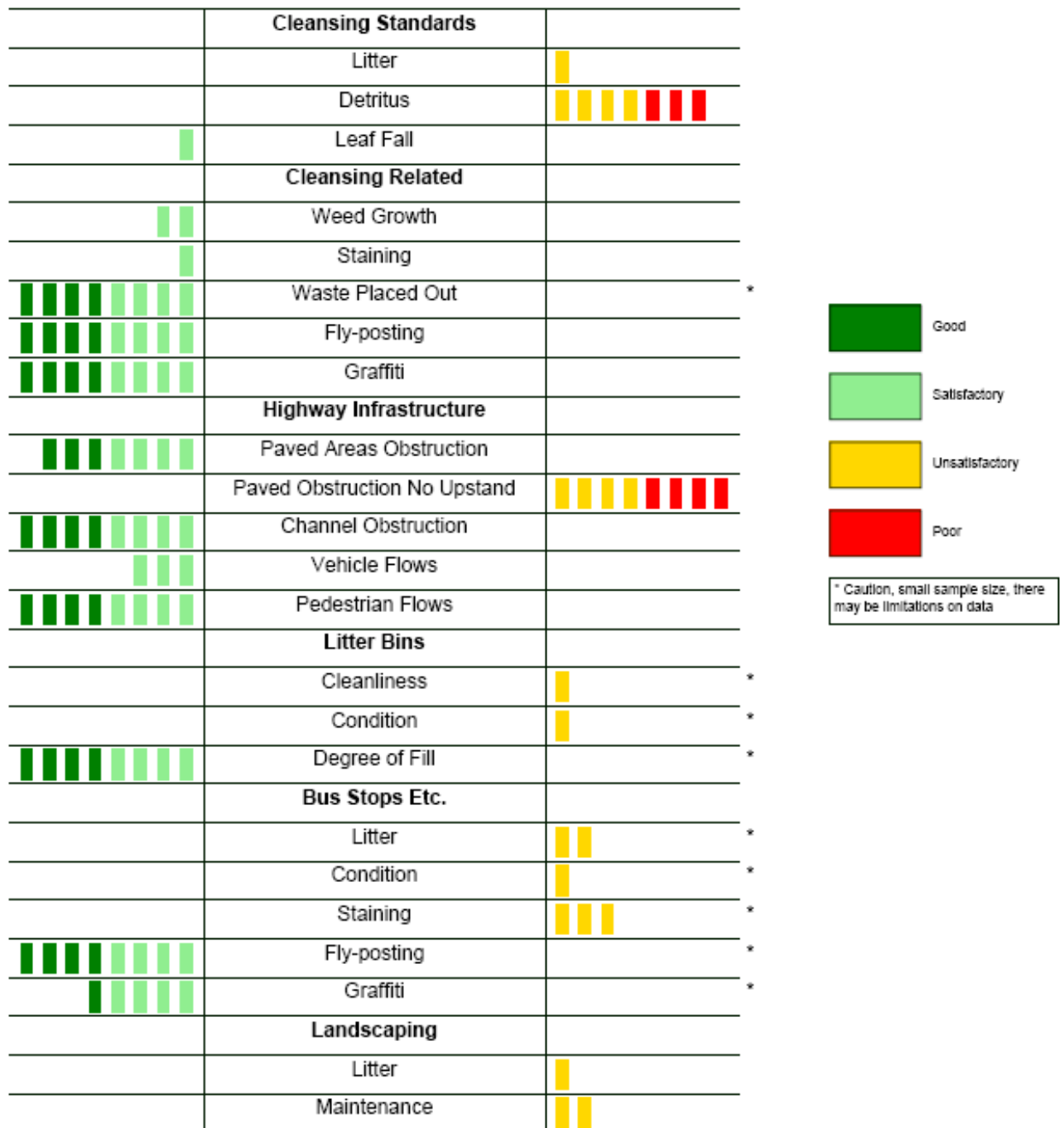


Figure 22: Gauge chart of environmental indices for Other Highways

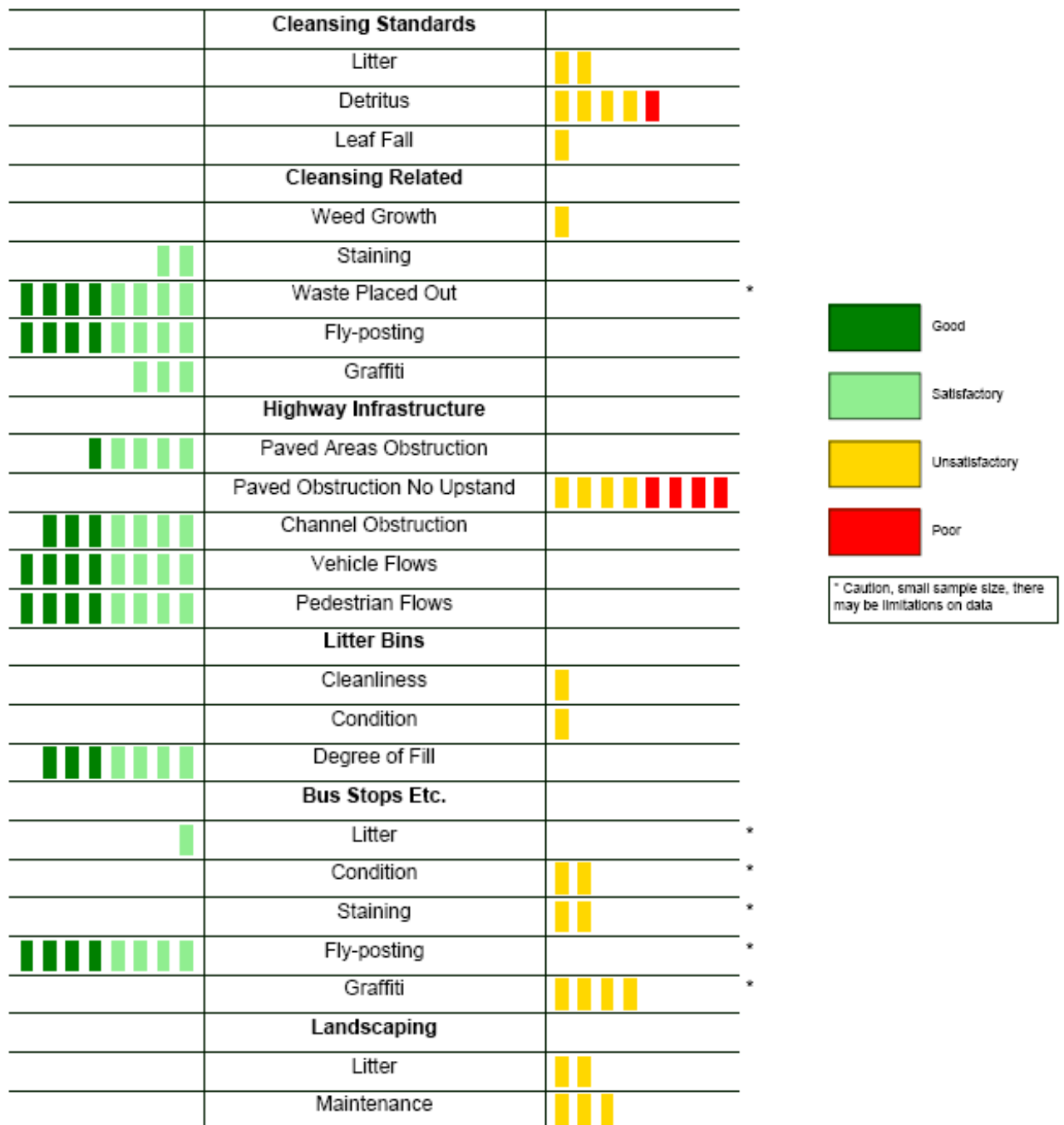


Figure 23: Gauge chart of environmental indices for Recreation Areas



Appendix 7: Trends in Incidence of Different Litter Type by Land Use

These tables outline the percentage of sites in which the most common types of litter were observed for each land use. Green figures represent a reduction in the incidence of a particular litter type over the previous year, and those in red show an increased incidence of that type of litter over the previous year.

Main Retail and Commercial

| General Litter | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Smokers Materials | 91 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Confectionery Packs | 72 | 71 | 67 | 66 | 73 | 72 |
| Snack Packs | 21 | 21 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Fast Food Related | 29 | 26 | 27 | 31 | 24 | 26 |
| Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 8 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| Non-Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 36 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 40 |
| Discarded Food/Drink | 12 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 19 | 23 |
| Solid Gum | 5 | 17 | 21 | 20 | 17 | 16 |
| Paper Tissues | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Newspaper | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Travel Related | 9 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 8 |
| Vehicle Parts | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| ATM Slips | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| Till Receipts | 19 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 |
| Supermarket Bags | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Plastic Carrier Bags | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Other Retail and Commercial

| General Litter | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Smokers Materials | 86 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Confectionery Packs | 72 | 82 | 79 | 77 | 79 | 76 |
| Snack Packs | 24 | 28 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| Fast Food Related | 22 | 27 | 26 | 29 | 23 | 28 |
| Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 17 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 21 |
| Non-Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 54 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 57 |
| Discarded Food/Drink | 19 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 16 |
| Solid Gum | 7 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| Paper Tissues | 14 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 11 |
| Newspaper | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Travel Related | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Vehicle Parts | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| ATM Slips | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Till Receipts | 12 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 20 |
| Supermarket Bags | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Plastic Carrier Bags | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |

High Obstruction Housing

| General Litter | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Smokers Materials | 86 | 91 | 87 | 89 | 91 | 89 |
| Confectionery Packs | 74 | 77 | 74 | 71 | 70 | 74 |
| Snack Packs | 26 | 30 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 17 |
| Fast Food Related | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 22 |
| Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Non-Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 52 | 53 | 55 | 52 | 55 |
| Discarded Food/Drink | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| Solid Gum | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Paper Tissues | 16 | 19 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 12 |
| Newspaper | 12 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Travel Related | 7 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| Vehicle Parts | 7 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| ATM Slips | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Till Receipts | 6 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Supermarket Bags | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Plastic Carrier Bags | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 |

Medium Obstruction Housing

| General Litter | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Smokers Materials | 84 | 84 |
| Confectionery Packs | 64 | 64 |
| Snack Packs | 15 | 14 |
| Fast Food Related | 13 | 16 |
| Alcoholic Drinks Related | 17 | 14 |
| Non-Alcoholic Drinks Related | 46 | 47 |
| Discarded Food/Drink | 8 | 8 |
| Solid Gum | 3 | 3 |
| Paper Tissues | 9 | 10 |
| Newspaper | 6 | 5 |
| Travel Related | 5 | 3 |
| Vehicle Parts | 6 | 7 |
| ATM Slips | 0 | 0 |
| Till Receipts | 5 | 5 |
| Supermarket Bags | 3 | 2 |
| Plastic Carrier Bags | 4 | 3 |

Industry and Warehousing

| General Litter | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Smokers Materials | 83 | 93 | 90 | 90 | 92 | 93 |
| Confectionery Packs | 62 | 65 | 64 | 60 | 62 | 64 |
| Snack Packs | 29 | 37 | 30 | 34 | 31 | 28 |
| Fast Food Related | 25 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 31 | 29 |
| Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 22 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 19 |
| Non-Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 64 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 65 |
| Discarded Food/Drink | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| Solid Gum | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Paper Tissues | 14 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 11 |
| Newspaper | 14 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 9 |
| Travel Related | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Vehicle Parts | 9 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 12 |
| ATM Slips | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Till Receipts | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Supermarket Bags | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Plastic Carrier Bags | 9 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 10 |

Low Obstruction Housing

| General Litter | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Smokers Materials | 74 | 71 |
| Confectionery Packs | 50 | 50 |
| Snack Packs | 9 | 11 |
| Fast Food Related | 9 | 9 |
| Alcoholic Drinks Related | 9 | 8 |
| Non-Alcoholic Drinks Related | 32 | 33 |
| Discarded Food/Drink | 4 | 5 |
| Solid Gum | 3 | 2 |
| Paper Tissues | 8 | 8 |
| Newspaper | 4 | 3 |
| Travel Related | 3 | 2 |
| Vehicle Parts | 5 | 5 |
| ATM Slips | 0 | 0 |
| Till Receipts | 6 | 4 |
| Supermarket Bags | 1 | 1 |
| Plastic Carrier Bags | 3 | 3 |

Main Roads

| General Litter | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Smokers Materials | 82 | 87 | 84 | 86 | 87 | 89 |
| Confectionery Packs | 69 | 72 | 74 | 71 | 73 | 71 |
| Snack Packs | 32 | 46 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 31 |
| Fast Food Related | 27 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 32 |
| Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 24 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 23 |
| Non-Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 63 | 68 | 65 | 69 | 67 |
| Discarded Food/Drink | 13 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| Solid Gum | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Paper Tissues | 13 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 8 |
| Newspaper | 12 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| Travel Related | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Vehicle Parts | 14 | 22 | 27 | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| ATM Slips | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Till Receipts | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Supermarket Bags | 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| Plastic Carrier Bags | 7 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 9 |

Rural Roads

| General Litter | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Smokers Materials | 65 | 59 | 60 | 66 | 63 | 68 |
| Confectionery Packs | 60 | 60 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 67 |
| Snack Packs | 31 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 41 | 40 |
| Fast Food Related | 22 | 29 | 35 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 27 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 31 |
| Non-Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 57 | 67 | 66 | 72 | 69 |
| Discarded Food/Drink | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Solid Gum | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Paper Tissues | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 |
| Newspaper | 11 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| Travel Related | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Vehicle Parts | 10 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| ATM Slips | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Till Receipts | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Supermarket Bags | 5 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 7 |
| Plastic Carrier Bags | 11 | 13 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 15 |

Other Highways

| General Litter | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Smokers Materials | 78 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 74 |
| Confectionery Packs | 68 | 77 | 76 | 73 | 75 | 78 |
| Snack Packs | 33 | 47 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 34 |
| Fast Food Related | 25 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 27 |
| Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 32 | 30 | 36 | 34 | 28 |
| Non-Alcoholic Drinks Related | N/A | 61 | 56 | 58 | 57 | 57 |
| Discarded Food/Drink | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| Solid Gum | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Paper Tissues | 16 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| Newspaper | 14 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Travel Related | 6 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Vehicle Parts | 7 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ATM Slips | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Till Receipts | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Supermarket Bags | 5 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| Plastic Carrier Bags | 10 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 15 |

Recreation Areas

| General Litter | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Smokers Materials | 44 |
| Confectionery Packs | 63 |
| Snack Packs | 16 |
| Fast Food Related | 12 |
| Alcoholic Drinks Related | 15 |
| Non-Alcoholic Drinks Related | 40 |
| Discarded Food/Drink | 5 |
| Solid Gum | 1 |
| Paper Tissues | 6 |
| Newspaper | 3 |
| Travel Related | 1 |
| Vehicle Parts | 2 |
| ATM Slips | 0 |
| Till Receipts | 3 |
| Supermarket Bags | 4 |
| Plastic Carrier Bags | 8 |

Appendix 8: Trends Over Time (All Areas by Region and Land Use)

Main Retail

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Litter | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Detritus | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Leaf Fall | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Staining | -3 | -4 | -5 | -5 | -6 | -6 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Fly-posting | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -4 | -3 | -3 | -2 | -1 | -2 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Channel Obstruction | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Vehicle Flows | 2 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 1 | -3 | -3 | -3 | -2 | -2 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -1 |
| Condition | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 |
| Degree of Fill | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | 2 | -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 |
| Condition | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1 |
| Staining | -4 | -4 | -7 | -6 | -8 | -8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Maintenance | -2 | 1 | -1 | 1 | -2 | 1 |

Secondary Retail

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Litter | -1 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 |
| Detritus | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -2 | -2 |
| Leaf Fall | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Staining | -3 | -4 | -5 | -5 | -5 | -5 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Graffiti | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -4 | -2 | -2 | -1 | 1 | -1 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | 2 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -2 |
| Channel Obstruction | 2 | 1 | -2 | -1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vehicle Flows | 2 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -2 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 8 | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Staining | -6 | -6 | -5 | -6 | -7 | -6 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | 1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -1 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -2 |

High Obstruction Housing

| Cleansing Standards | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Litter | -1 | -1 |
| Detritus | -4 | -4 |
| Leaf Fall | 4 | 3 |
| Cleansing Related | | |
| Weed Growth | 1 | 1 |
| Staining | -2 | -2 |
| Waste Placed Out | 8 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | 4 | 3 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | -5 | -7 |
| Channel Obstruction | -5 | -4 |
| Vehicle Flows | 6 | 6 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 7 | 7 |
| Street Furniture | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | |
| Cleanliness | -1 | -1 |
| Condition | -1 | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 7 | 6 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | |
| Litter | 2 | 2 |
| Condition | -2 | -2 |
| Staining | -2 | -2 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 4 | 5 |
| Landscaping | | |
| Litter | 3 | 3 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -2 |

Medium Obstruction Housing

| Cleansing Standards | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Litter | 1 | 1 |
| Detritus | -3 | -3 |
| Leaf Fall | 4 | 3 |
| Cleansing Related | | |
| Weed Growth | 1 | 1 |
| Staining | -1 | -1 |
| Waste Placed Out | 8 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | 4 | 4 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 3 | 3 |
| Vehicle Flows | 8 | 8 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 8 |
| Street Furniture | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | |
| Cleanliness | -1 | 1 |
| Condition | -2 | 1 |
| Degree of Fill | 6 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | |
| Litter | 4 | 3 |
| Condition | -1 | -3 |
| Staining | 1 | -2 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 7 | 5 |
| Landscaping | | |
| Litter | 3 | 3 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -2 |

Low Obstruction Housing

| Cleansing Standards | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Litter | 3 | 3 |
| Detritus | -2 | -2 |
| Leaf Fall | 3 | 2 |
| Cleansing Related | | |
| Weed Growth | 2 | 3 |
| Staining | 1 | 1 |
| Waste Placed Out | 8 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | 5 | 5 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 6 | 6 |
| Vehicle Flows | 7 | 7 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 8 |
| Street Furniture | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | |
| Cleanliness | 1 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 6 | 7 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | |
| Litter | 2 | -1 |
| Condition | -1 | 1 |
| Staining | -3 | -2 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 5 | 5 |
| Landscaping | | |
| Litter | 5 | 5 |
| Maintenance | -1 | -1 |

Industry and Warehousing

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Litter | -1 | -2 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -2 |
| Detritus | -3 | -4 | -4 | -3 | -4 | -4 |
| Leaf Fall | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Staining | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -2 | -2 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Vehicle Flows | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 |
| Condition | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 |
| Degree of Fill | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | n/a | n/a | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Condition | n/a | n/a | -1 | -1 | -2 | 1 |
| Staining | n/a | n/a | 1 | -1 | -1 | -2 |
| Fly-posting | n/a | n/a | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | n/a | n/a | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | -1 | -3 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -2 | -3 | -2 | 3 | -3 |

Main Roads

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Detritus | -3 | -3 | -3 | -2 | -3 | -4 |
| Leaf Fall | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Staining | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 8 | 8 | n/a | 7 | 7 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Vehicle Flows | -1 | -4 | -5 | -6 | -5 | -5 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -2 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | -2 | -1 | 1 | -1 | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Condition | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 |
| Staining | -4 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -3 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | -2 | -3 | -1 | -2 | -2 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 |

Rural Roads

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Detritus | -3 | -5 | -5 | -4 | -6 | -7 |
| Leaf Fall | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Staining | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 8 | n/a | n/a | 8 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Vehicle Flows | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -2 | n/a | -2 | -1 | -2 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -1 | n/a | n/a | -3 | 1 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | n/a | n/a | -1 | 1 | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 6 | n/a | n/a | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 1 | -2 |
| Condition | n/a | n/a | n/a | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Staining | n/a | n/a | n/a | -2 | -2 | -3 |
| Fly-posting | n/a | n/a | n/a | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | n/a | n/a | n/a | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -1 | -2 |

Other Highways

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | -1 | -2 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -2 |
| Detritus | -3 | -5 | -4 | -4 | -5 | -5 |
| Leaf Fall | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | -1 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 2 | -1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | -1 |
| Staining | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | 2 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 8 | n/a | n/a | 5 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| Vehicle Flows | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -2 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Condition | -1 | -3 | -2 | -1 | 1 | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | -1 | 1 |
| Condition | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | -1 | -2 |
| Staining | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | -8 | -2 |
| Fly-posting | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | -7 | -4 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | -2 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -2 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -3 | -3 | -3 | -3 | -3 |

Recreation Areas

| Cleansing Standards | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Litter | 3 |
| Detritus | -2 |
| Leaf Fall | 2 |
| Cleansing Related | |
| Weed Growth | 3 |
| Staining | 7 |
| Waste Placed Out | 4 |
| Fly-posting | 8 |
| Graffiti | 7 |
| Highway Infrastructure | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | 4 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 6 |
| Vehicle Flows | 8 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 |
| Street Furniture | |
| Other Street Furniture | -1 |
| Litter Bins | |
| Cleanliness | -1 |
| Condition | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | |
| Litter | 8 |
| Condition | -4 |
| Staining | 3 |
| Fly-posting | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 |
| Landscaping | |
| Litter | 3 |
| Maintenance | -1 |

Watersides

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/9 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Litter | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Detritus | -2 | -3 | -2 | -1 | -3 |
| Leaf Fall | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 2 | -1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Staining | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 8 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 4 | n/a | n/a | 4 | 5 |
| Vehicle Flows | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -2 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -2 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | |
| Litter | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 5 |
| Condition | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | -1 |
| Staining | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | -7 |
| Fly-posting | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 8 |
| Graffiti | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | -7 |
| Landscaping | | | | | |
| Litter | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Maintenance | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |

East Midlands

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Detritus | -2 | -2 | -4 | -2 | -4 | -4 |
| Leaf Fall | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Staining | -1 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Vehicle Flows | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | -1 |
| Condition | -1 | -1 | -3 | -1 | -2 | -1 |
| Staining | -3 | -3 | -4 | -4 | -5 | -4 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | 1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | 1 | -1 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -1 | -2 | -3 | -2 | -2 |

East of England

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | 1 | 1 | -2 | -1 | 1 | 1 |
| Detritus | -2 | -2 | -3 | -2 | -3 | -4 |
| Leaf Fall | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Staining | -1 | 1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | 1 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Vehicle Flows | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -1 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -1 | 5 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | 1 |
| Condition | 1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | 1 |
| Degree of Fill | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | 3 | -2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Condition | -1 | -2 | -3 | -1 | -2 | 1 |
| Staining | -3 | -2 | -3 | -3 | -2 | -3 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Maintenance | -1 | -2 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -2 |

London

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | -2 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Detritus | -3 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -3 | -2 |
| Leaf Fall | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Staining | -3 | -3 | -3 | -3 | -3 | -3 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -4 | -3 | -6 | -5 | -7 |
| Channel Obstruction | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Vehicle Flows | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -2 | -2 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -2 |
| Condition | -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Degree of Fill | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | -2 | -2 | 1 | -1 | 1 | -1 |
| Condition | -1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Staining | -7 | -6 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | -1 | -3 | -4 | -4 | -2 | -1 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | -2 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -2 |

North East

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | -1 |
| Detritus | -2 | -2 | -3 | -1 | -2 | -4 |
| Leaf Fall | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Staining | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -2 | 1 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 8 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Vehicle Flows | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -2 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 |
| Degree of Fill | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | -1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1 |
| Staining | -3 | -6 | -3 | -3 | -5 | -6 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | -3 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -2 |

North West

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | 1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -2 | -2 |
| Detritus | -2 | -2 | -3 | -3 | -3 | -4 |
| Leaf Fall | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Staining | -1 | -2 | -3 | -2 | -3 | -2 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -6 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -7 |
| Channel Obstruction | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Vehicle Flows | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -2 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -2 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 |
| Degree of Fill | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 |
| Condition | -1 | -3 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Staining | -3 | -4 | -5 | -4 | -6 | -5 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | 1 | 1 | -2 | 1 | -2 | -1 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -2 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -2 |

South East

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Detritus | -1 | -2 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -3 |
| Leaf Fall | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Staining | -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -7 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Vehicle Flows | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 |
| Condition | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Condition | -1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 |
| Staining | -2 | -2 | 1 | 2 | -1 | -4 |
| Fly-posting | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Maintenance | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |

South West

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Detritus | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -3 | -3 |
| Leaf Fall | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Staining | -1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | -4 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -5 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Vehicle Flows | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -1 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -1 | -1 |
| Condition | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 |
| Degree of Fill | 8 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Condition | -2 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Staining | 2 | -1 | -3 | -2 | -3 | -3 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 |

West Midlands

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | -1 |
| Detritus | -1 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -3 | -4 |
| Leaf Fall | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Staining | 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Vehicle Flows | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -2 |
| Condition | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -1 |
| Degree of Fill | 8 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | -1 |
| Condition | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Staining | 1 | -3 | -4 | -3 | 6 | -5 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Graffiti | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maintenance | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 |

Yorkshire & the Humber

| Cleansing Standards | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Litter | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Detritus | -4 | -2 | -3 | -3 | -2 | -3 |
| Leaf Fall | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Cleansing Related | | | | | | |
| Weed Growth | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Staining | -2 | -1 | -2 | -3 | -1 | -1 |
| Waste Placed Out | n/a | 6 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Highway Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Paved Areas Obstruction | -5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Paved Areas No Upstand | n/a | -6 | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| Channel Obstruction | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Vehicle Flows | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Pedestrian Flows | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Street Furniture | | | | | | |
| Other Street Furniture | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Litter Bins | | | | | | |
| Cleanliness | -4 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -1 | -1 |
| Condition | -3 | -2 | -1 | -2 | -1 | 1 |
| Degree of Fill | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Bus Stops Etc. | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | 1 | 1 | -2 | 1 | -2 |
| Condition | -2 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Staining | -3 | -1 | -4 | -4 | -4 | -4 |
| Fly-posting | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Graffiti | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Landscaping | | | | | | |
| Litter | -1 | 2 | -1 | -1 | 2 | -1 |
| Maintenance | -3 | -1 | -2 | -2 | -1 | -2 |

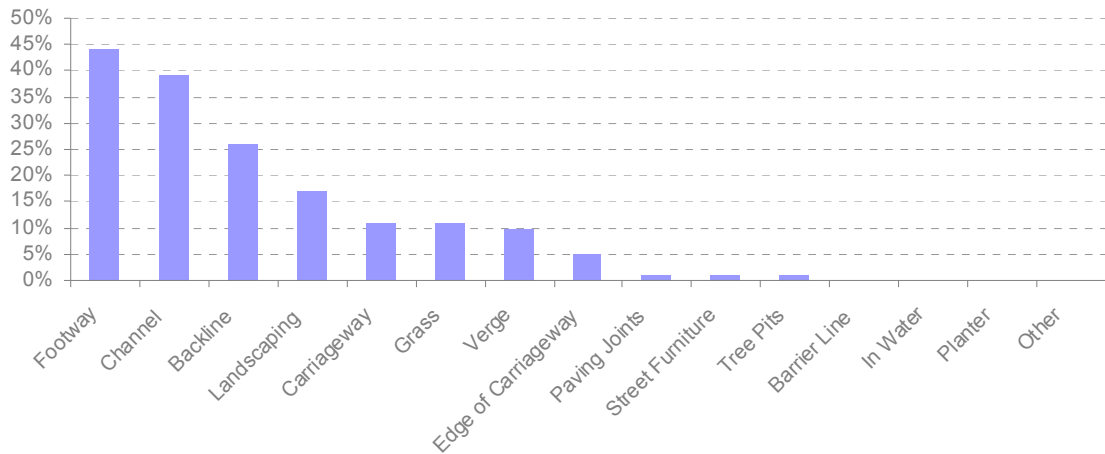
Litter types by region

| Region | Smokers' Materials | Fast Food | Alcoholic Drinks | Non-Alcoholic Drinks | Confectionary | Snack Packs |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| East of England | 78 | 23 | 19 | 54 | 63 | 22 |
| East Midlands | 86 | 27 | 22 | 53 | 73 | 24 |
| London | 88 | 31 | 21 | 52 | 69 | 20 |
| North West | 90 | 27 | 17 | 67 | 82 | 24 |
| West Midlands | 84 | 28 | 20 | 57 | 71 | 26 |
| Yorkshire & the Humber | 80 | 68 | 28 | 58 | 68 | 28 |
| South East | 70 | 12 | 12 | 40 | 60 | 16 |
| North East | 82 | 25 | 22 | 59 | 70 | 27 |
| South West | 73 | 13 | 12 | 41 | 58 | 18 |

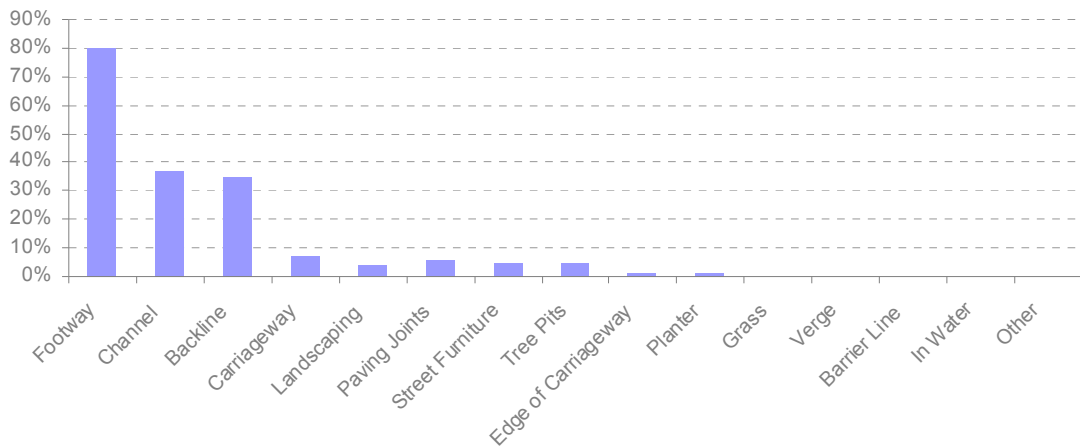
*Percentage of sites where item was found

Appendix 9: Locations of General Litter 2009/10

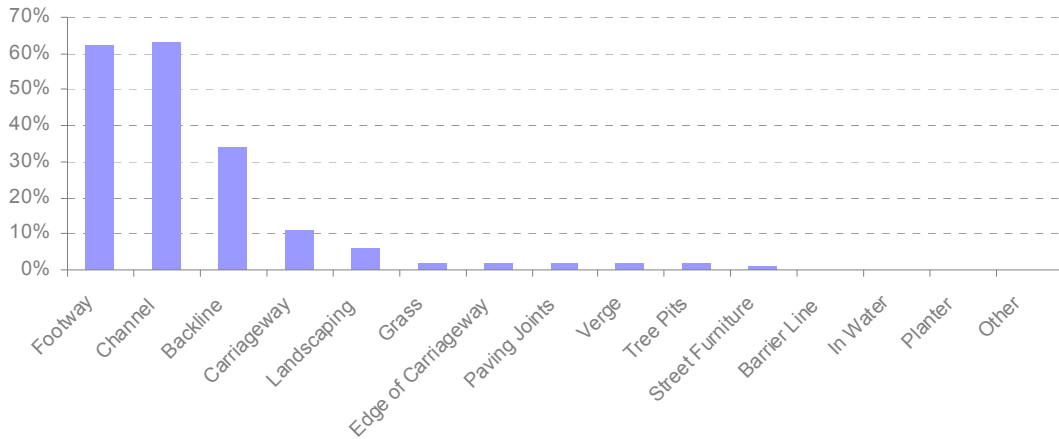
Locations of litter - All Areas



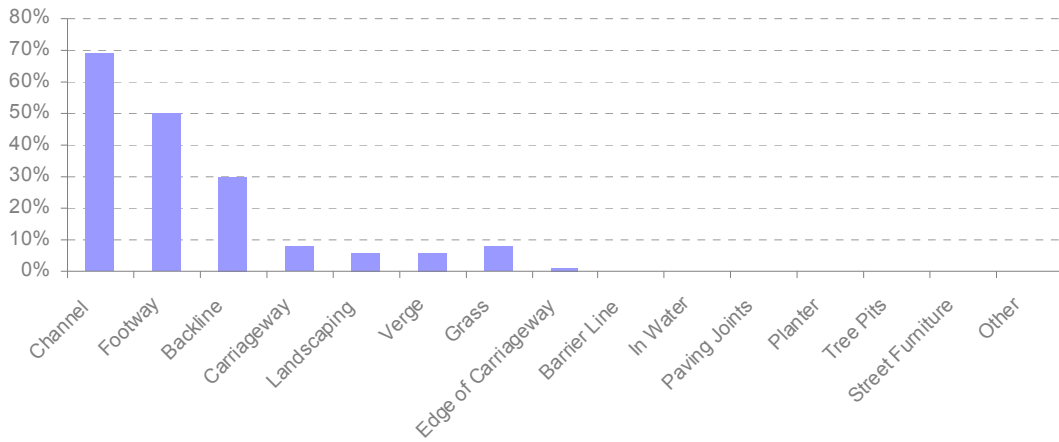
Locations of litter - Main Retail and Commercial



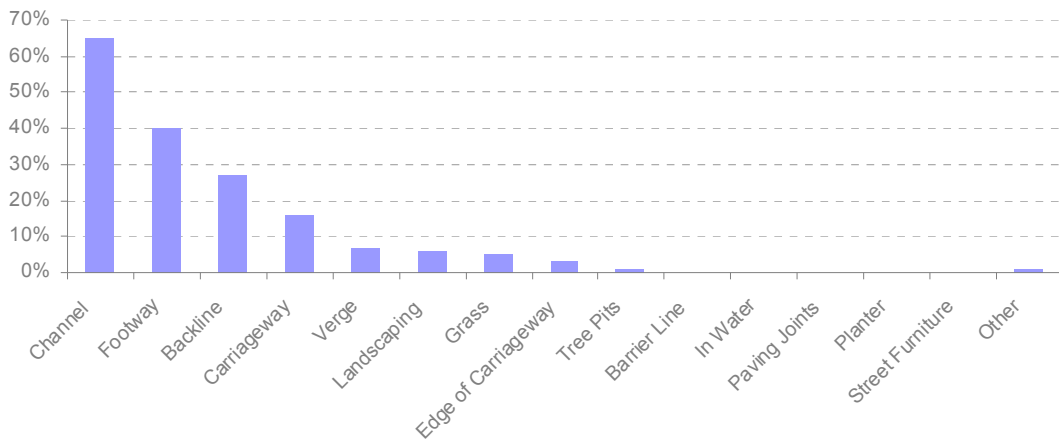
Locations of litter - Other Retail and Commercial



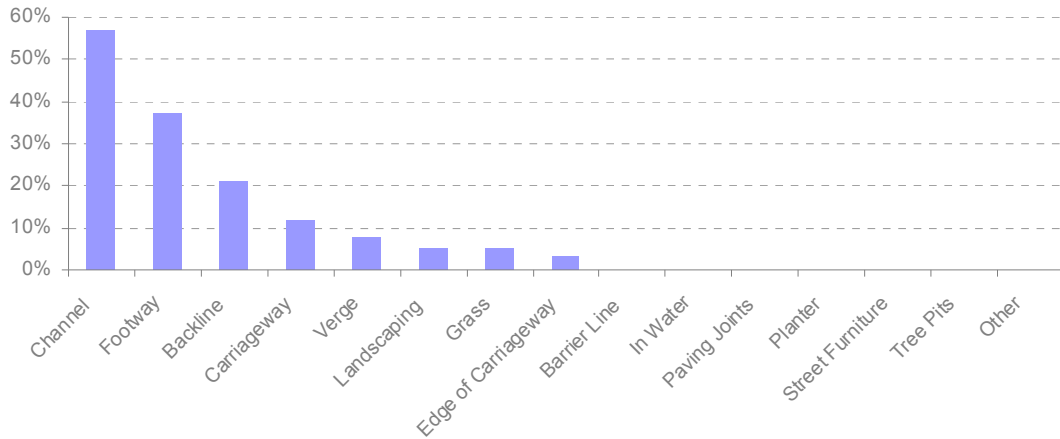
Locations of litter - High Obstruction Housing



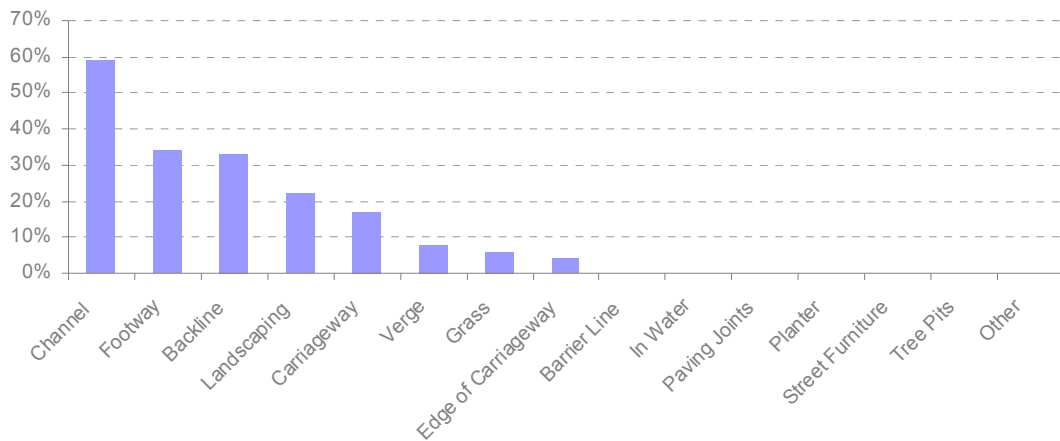
Locations of litter - Medium Obstruction Housing



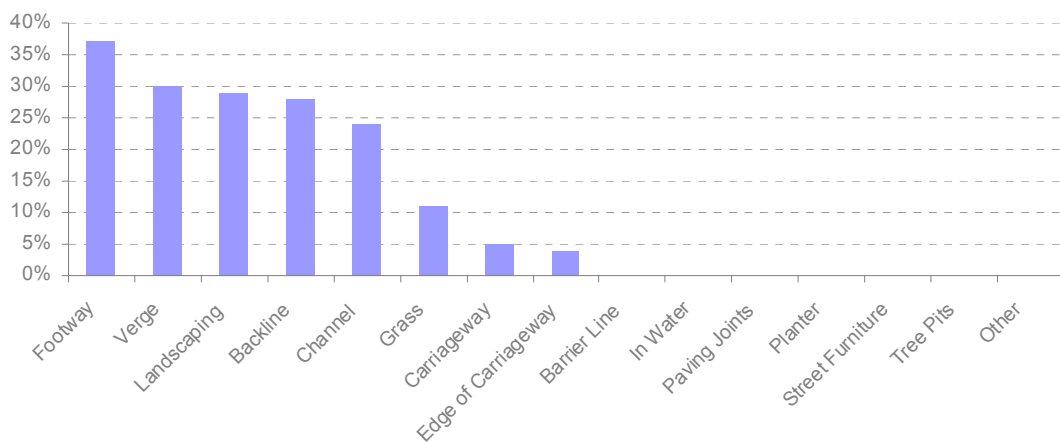
Locations of litter - Low Obstruction Housing



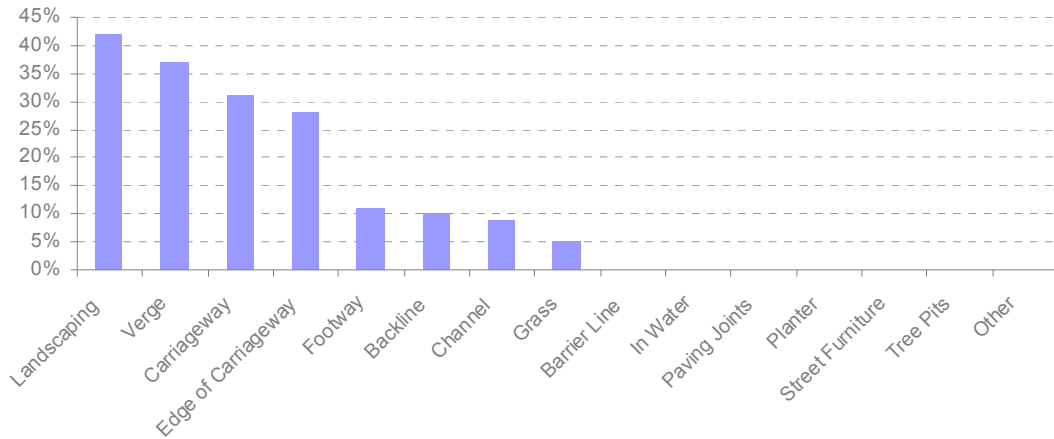
Locations of litter - Industry and Warehousing



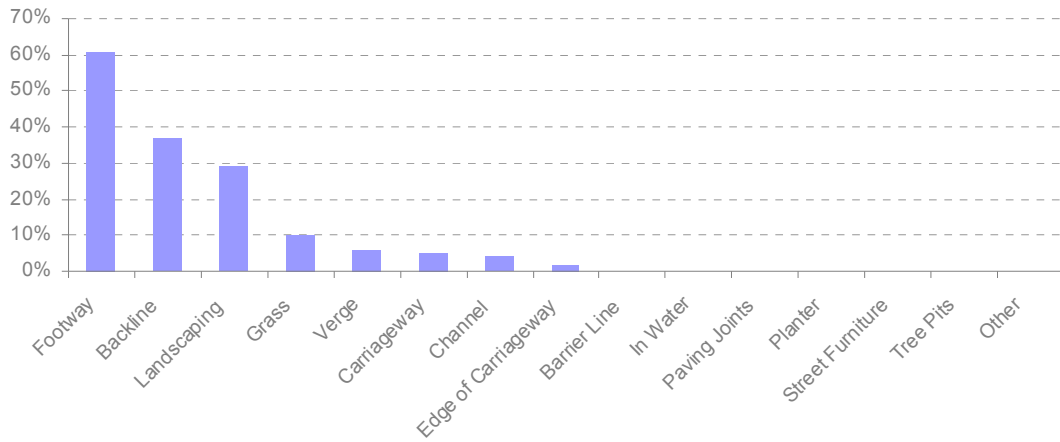
Locations of litter - Main Roads



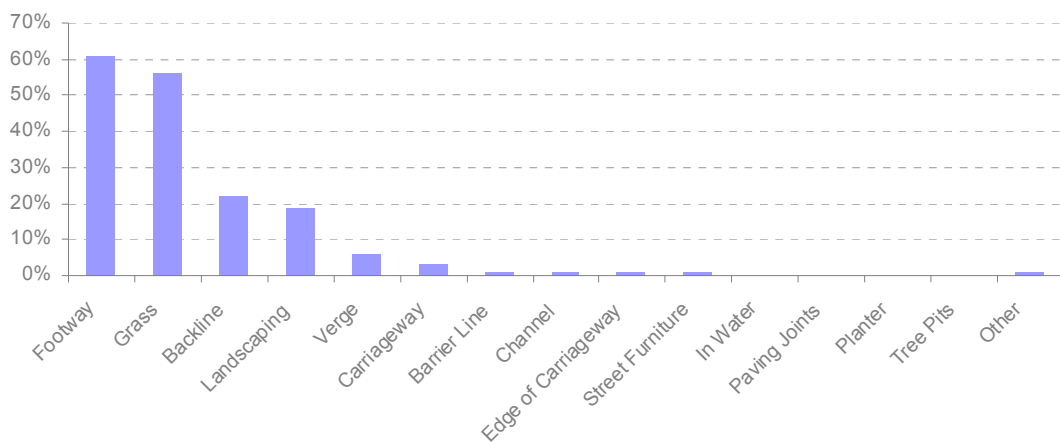
Locations of litter - Rural Roads



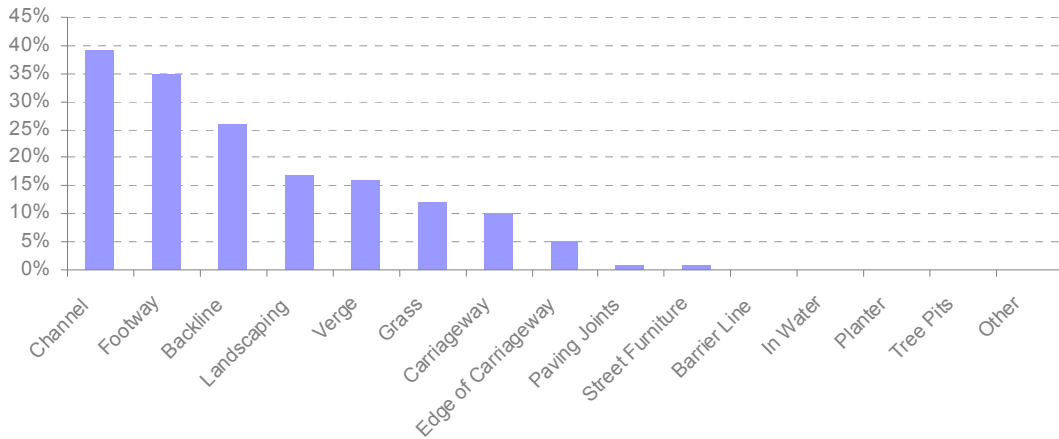
Locations of litter - Other Highways



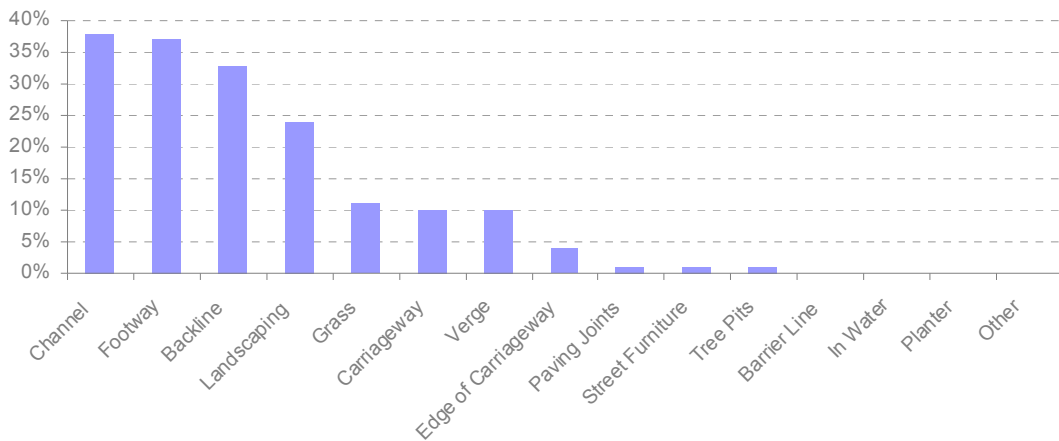
Locations of litter - Recreation Areas



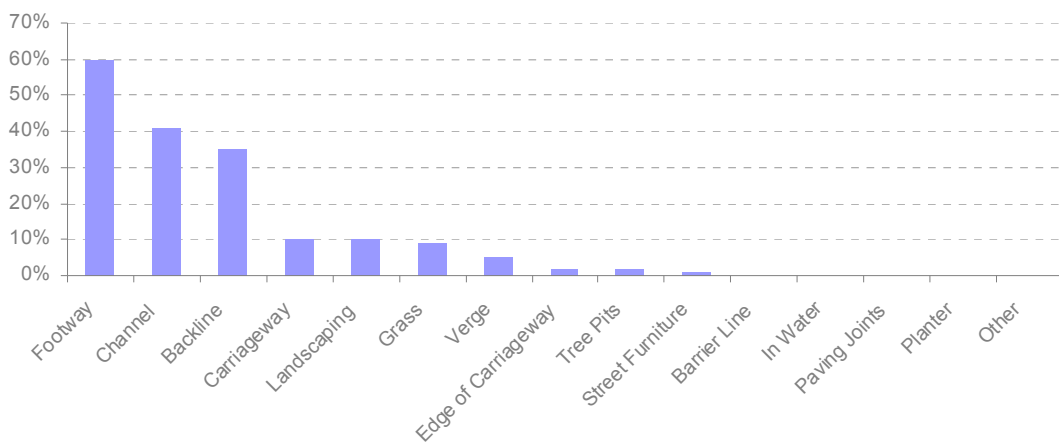
Locations of litter - East of England



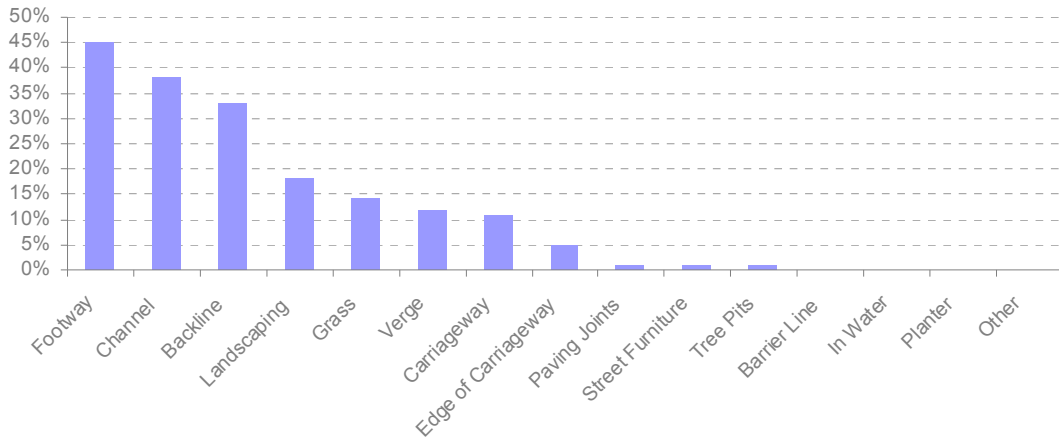
Locations of litter - East Midlands



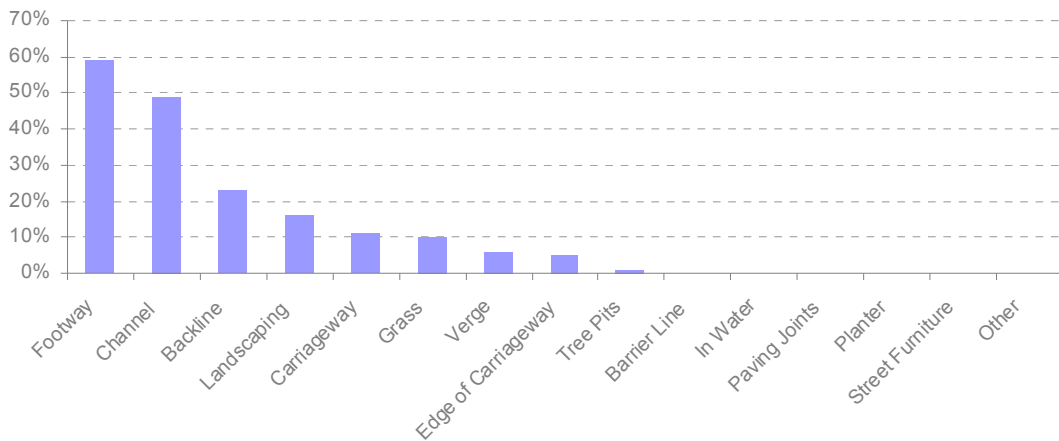
Locations of litter - London



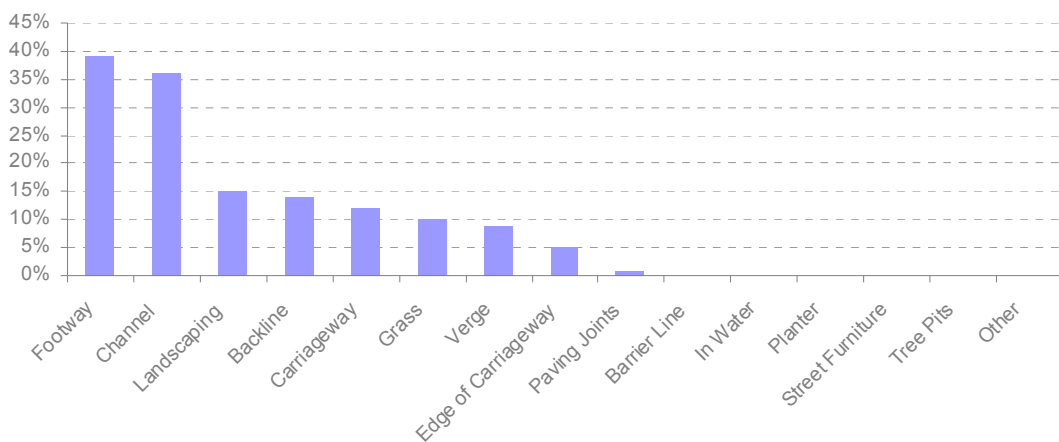
Locations of litter - North East



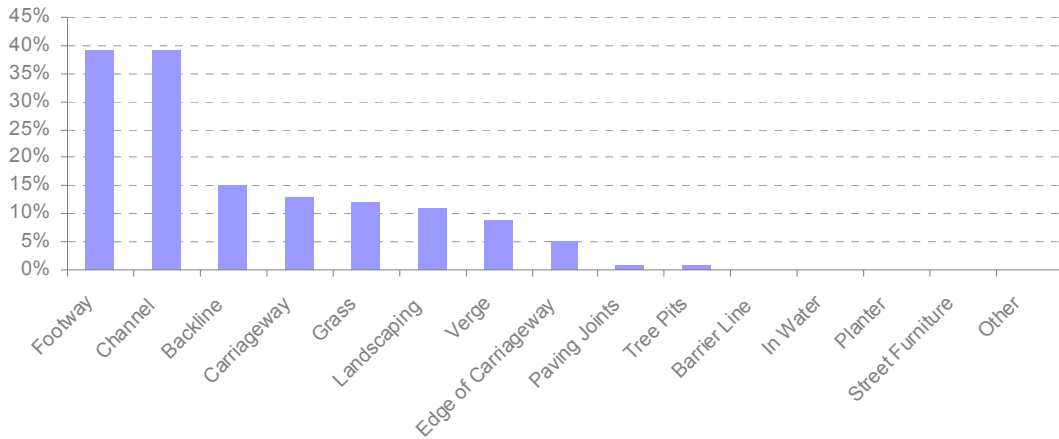
Locations of litter - North West



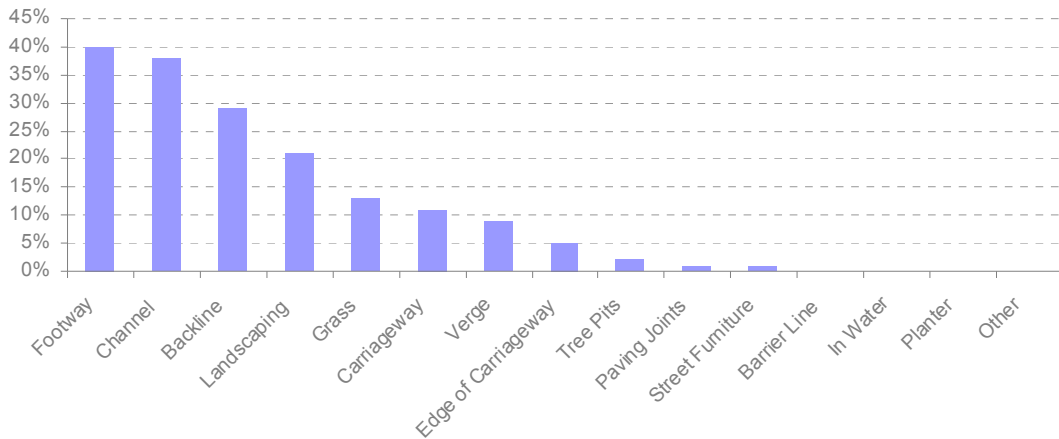
Locations of litter - South East



Locations of litter - South West



Locations of litter - West Midlands



Locations of litter - Yorkshire and the Humber

