

# VIEWPOINT REPORT

## Citizens' Panel 4: Survey 4

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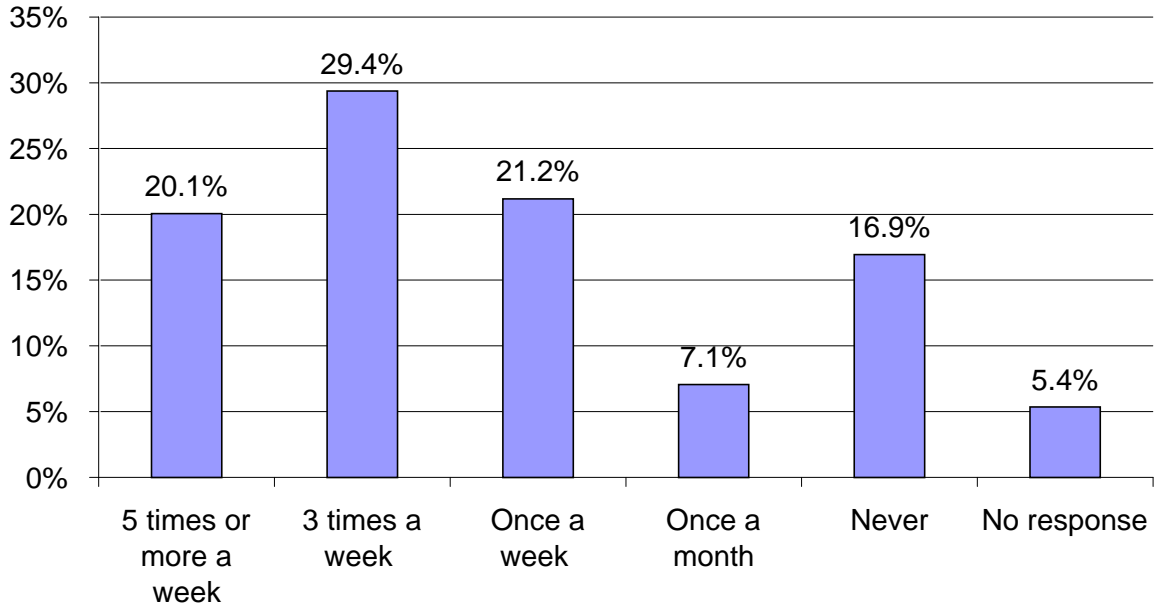
### **A. Introduction**

1. This document sets out the results of the fourth survey that was carried out with the Citizens' Panel. The survey was distributed between October and December 2008 and received responses from 354 panellists; an overall response rate of 51%.
2. The survey covers 6 main topics:
  - Exercise & Fleming Park Leisure Centre
  - Environmental Enforcement
  - The Borough News
  - Facilities for Young People (12-18 years old)
  - Eastleigh Town Centre
  - Composting

### **B. Exercise & Fleming Park Leisure Centre**

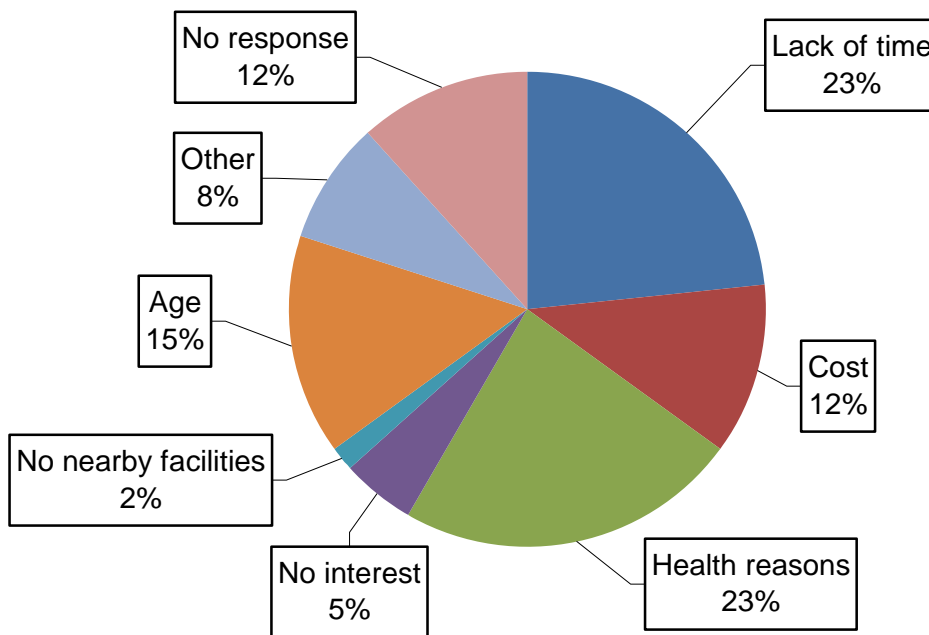
4. The following graph shows around 50% of panellists took part in physical activity (lasting a minimum of 30 minutes) at least 3 times a week. 17% said they never undertook physical exercise.

**Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least 30 Minutes Duration**



5. The reasons panellists particularly identified as preventing them from taking part in physical activity were lack of time (23%), and health reasons (23%). See following graph.

**Reasons for not Participating in Physical Activity**



6. The panel were asked for their views on the facilities provided by Fleming Park Leisure Centre and on the surrounding recreational land (including Fleming Park Golf Course). Panellists were also asked about future improvements they would like to see, allowing panellists who did not currently use the facilities to also respond.

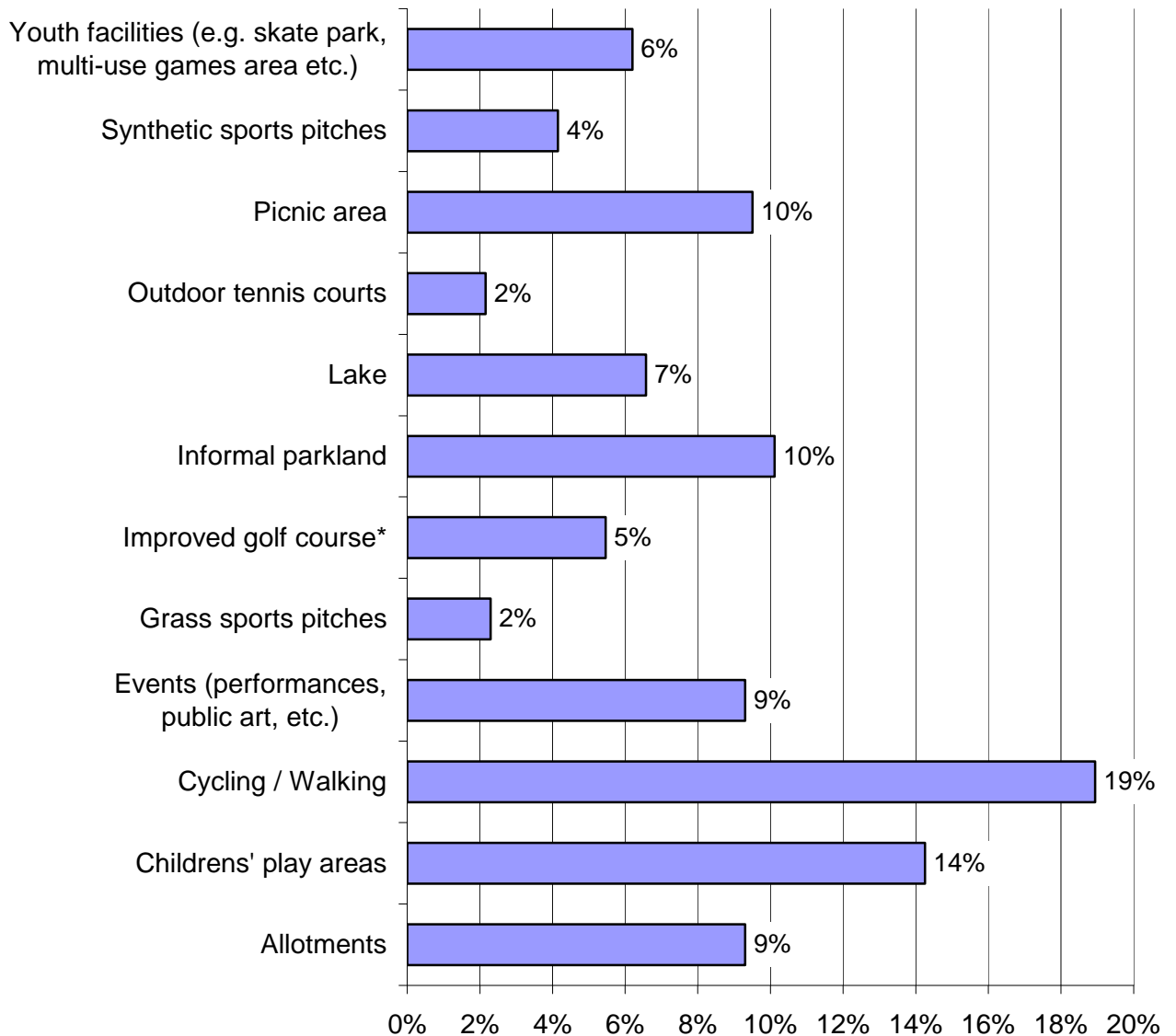
7. The activities or facilities at the Leisure Centre panellists wanted improved or extended were: (number of panellists in brackets)
- Improving the swimming esp. cleaner, more of it open more frequently (20)
  - More swimming activities/classes available for children (13)
  - Improve changing facilities (12)
  - Improve gymnasium (9)
  - More activities/classes for children (7)
8. 98 respondents (28%), said they used the facilities at Fleming Park Leisure Centre. The most popular facilities/activities used were swimming, informal recreation and fitness and exercise activities. See table below.

**Facilities Used at Fleming Park Leisure Centre. Percentages based on the 98 panellists using them**

	5+ times a week	3-4 times a week	1-2 times a week	1-2 times a month	About 6 times a year	About 3 times a year or less	Total (as % of all users)
Bowls	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	2.0%	4.1%	9.2%
Fitness suite / group exercise / health suite	2.0%	5.1%	4.1%	3.1%	4.1%	4.1%	22.4%
Golf	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	1.0%	7.1%	14.3%
Grass pitches: organised outdoor sport	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	6.1%	12.2%
Informal recreation e.g. paddling pool / play / dog walking	2.0%	3.1%	5.1%	9.2%	8.2%	10.2%	37.8%
Racquet sports e.g. tennis / badminton	0.0%	2.0%	3.1%	4.1%	3.1%	7.1%	19.4%
Sports Hall: indoor sport e.g. football / basketball	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	5.1%	8.2%
Swimming	3.1%	2.0%	16.3%	12.2%	14.3%	17.3%	65.3%

9. The following graph shows the options panellists thought would best improve the current outdoor informal recreational areas at Fleming Park. They could chose up to 5 options and were asked to grade their choices from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup>. The percentages in the following graph are based on scoring 5 for 1<sup>st</sup> preference, 4 for 2<sup>nd</sup> preference etc., giving each option a total score. This is shown as a percentage of the total scores for all options.

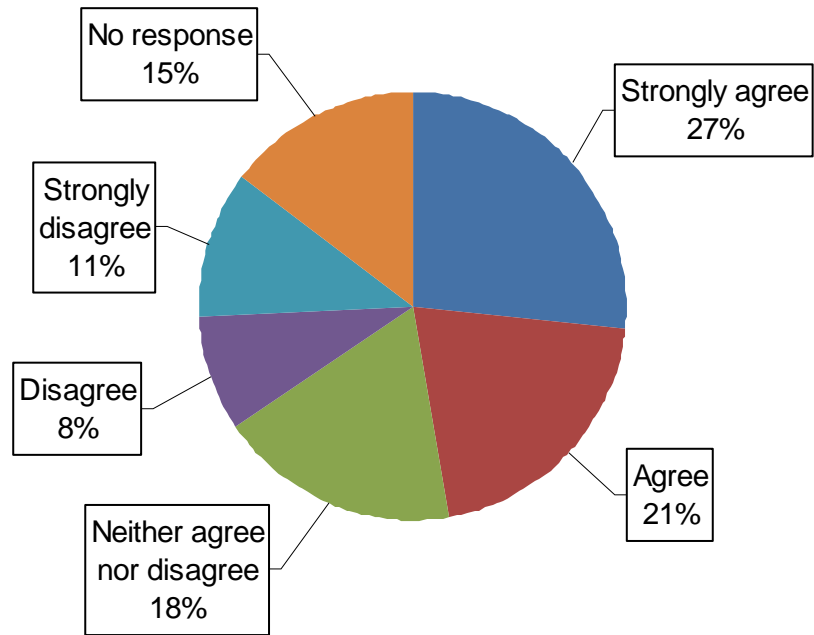
### Options for Improving Outdoor Informal Recreation Areas at Fleming Park



\* Only asked in paper survey

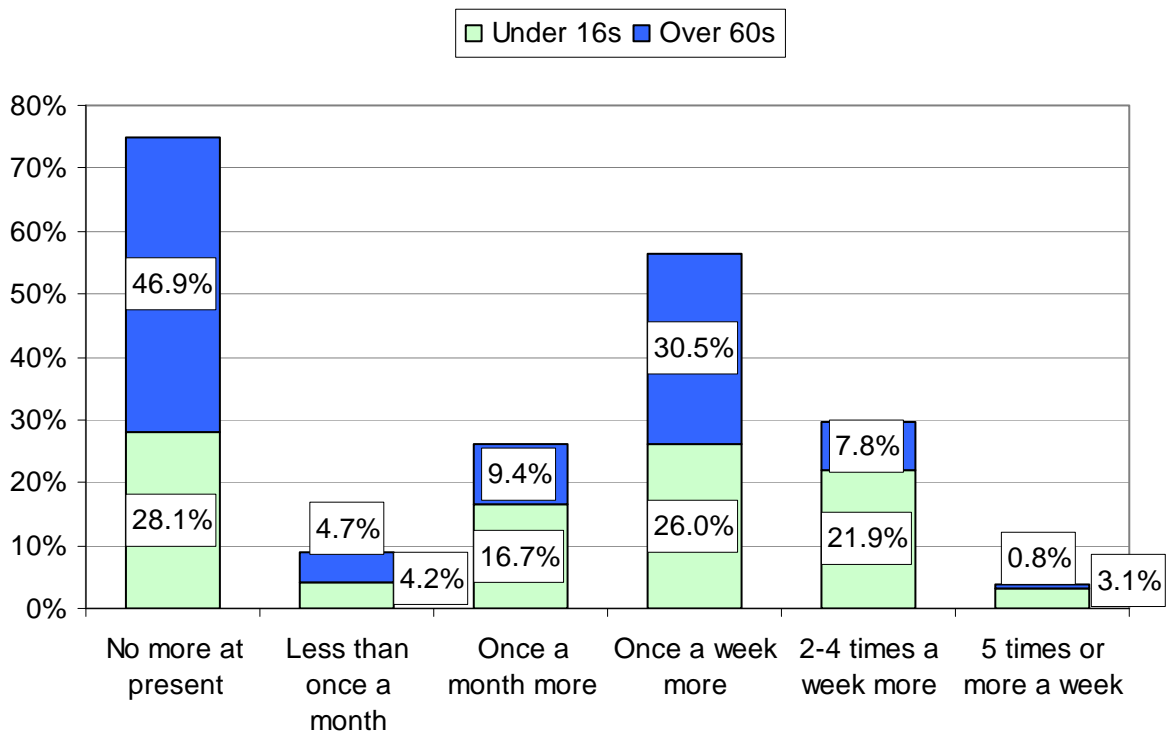
10. The following graph shows how panellists responded to the following question. `To allow more people to enjoy the wider areas of Fleming Park, one option is to change the use of the golf course to more informal recreational facilities. ....to what extent would you agree or disagree with this option?` Results are based on 224 panellists who were asked the question. They showed just under 50% were in favour of changing the golf course into more informal recreation area. About 20% of panellists disagreed with the change.

### Agreement to Change of Golf Course Use to Informal Recreation Facilities



11. Panellists were asked if the Government’s recently announced initiative for free swimming for the under 16’s and over 60’s was introduced in Eastleigh, how much more would they or their children swim. Just over 70% of panellists with children under 16 said they or their children would swim more often, with 51% saying they or their children would swim at least once a week more. Around 50% of panellists who were over 60 said they would swim more often. Just under 40% said they would swim once a week or more often. See following graph.

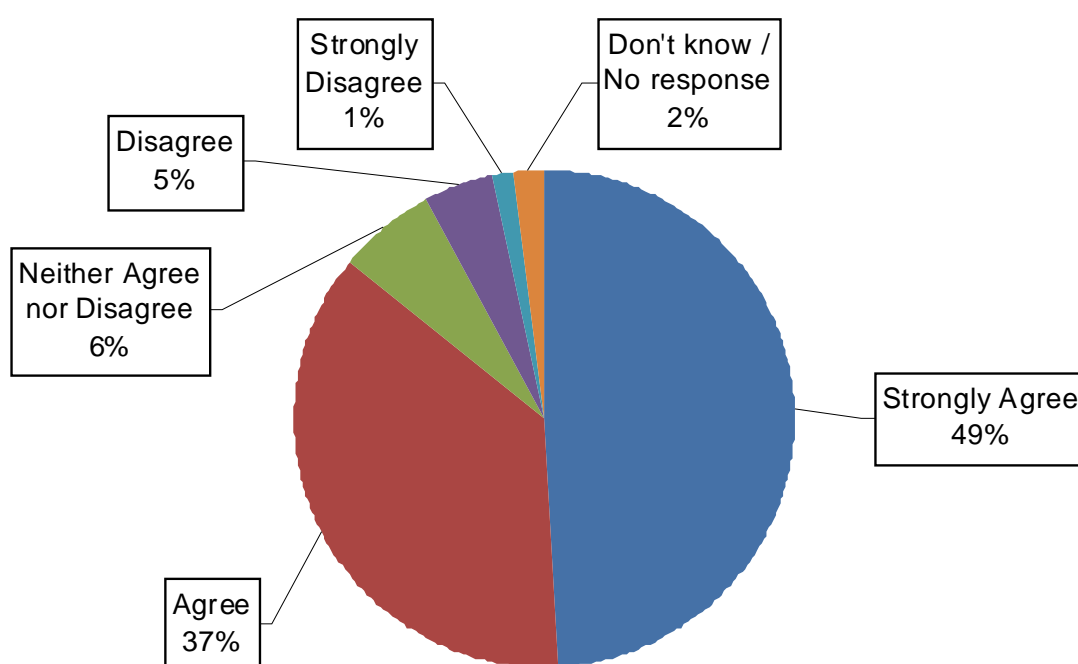
### Likely Increase in Swimming after Launch of Free Swimming Initiative



## C. Environmental Enforcement

12. Panellists were advised that dropping litter, dog fouling and fly tipping currently go largely unchallenged and were asked to what extent they would agree with the following statement. `The enforcement of Fixed Penalty Notices (on the spot fines) by authorised officers would result in a reduction in these offences within the borough`. 86% of panellists agreed that that it would reduce these types of offences in the borough. Only 6% disagreed. See following graph

### Agreement / Disagreement with Enforcement of Fixed Penalty Notices

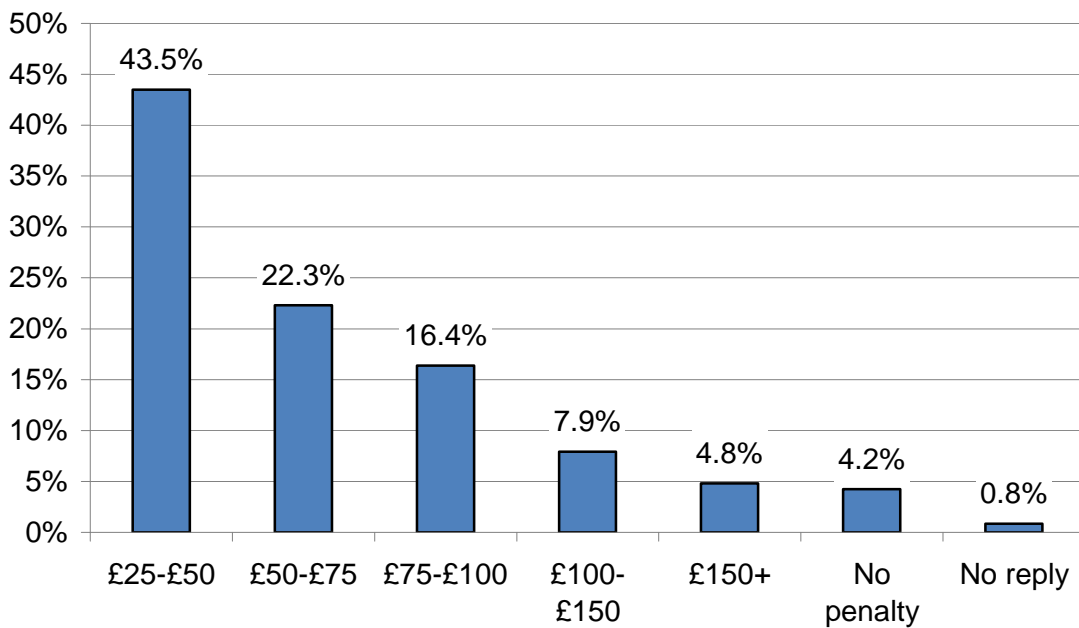


13. The table below shows to what extent panellists agreed that Fixed Penalty Notices should be issued for various offences. Over 90% of panellists agreed that notices should be issued for dog fouling, dropping litter and graffiti. Just over 80% agreed they should be administered for fly posting.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / No response
Dog fouling	74.9%	18.9%	2.5%	1.7%	0.6%	1.4%
Dropping litter	58.8%	31.6%	4.5%	1.7%	1.1%	2.3%
Graffiti	68.6%	23.2%	3.4%	0.8%	0.3%	3.7%
Fly posting	51.4%	30.5%	11.6%	1.7%	0.6%	4.3%

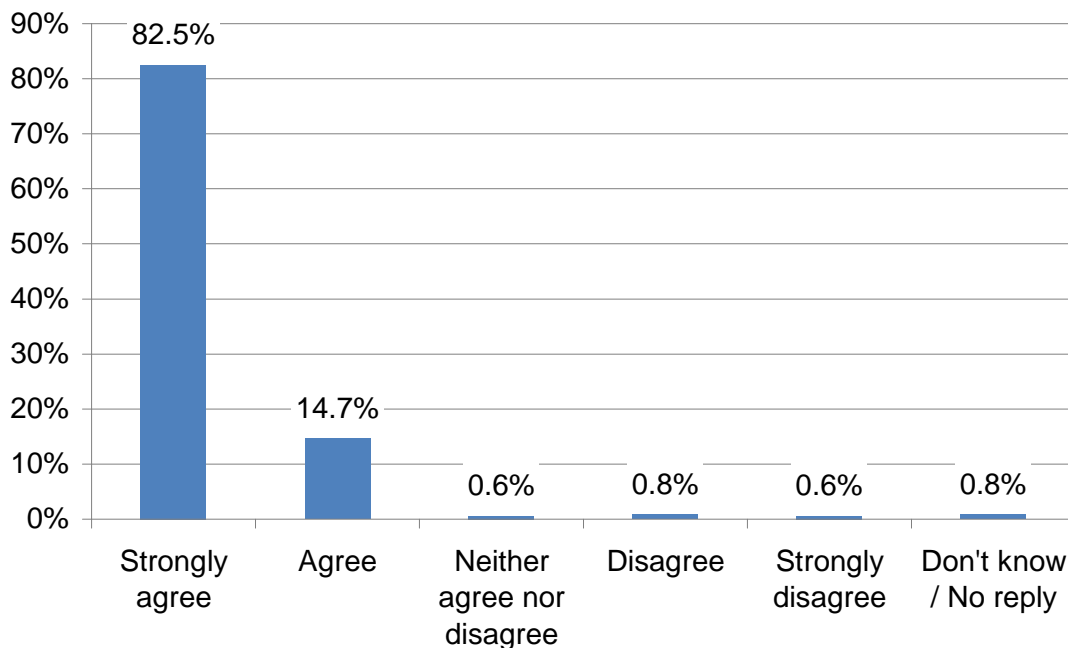
14. The amount panellists thought most appropriate for a Fixed Penalty Notice was £25-£50. See following graph.

**Appropriate Amounts for Fixed Penalty Notices**



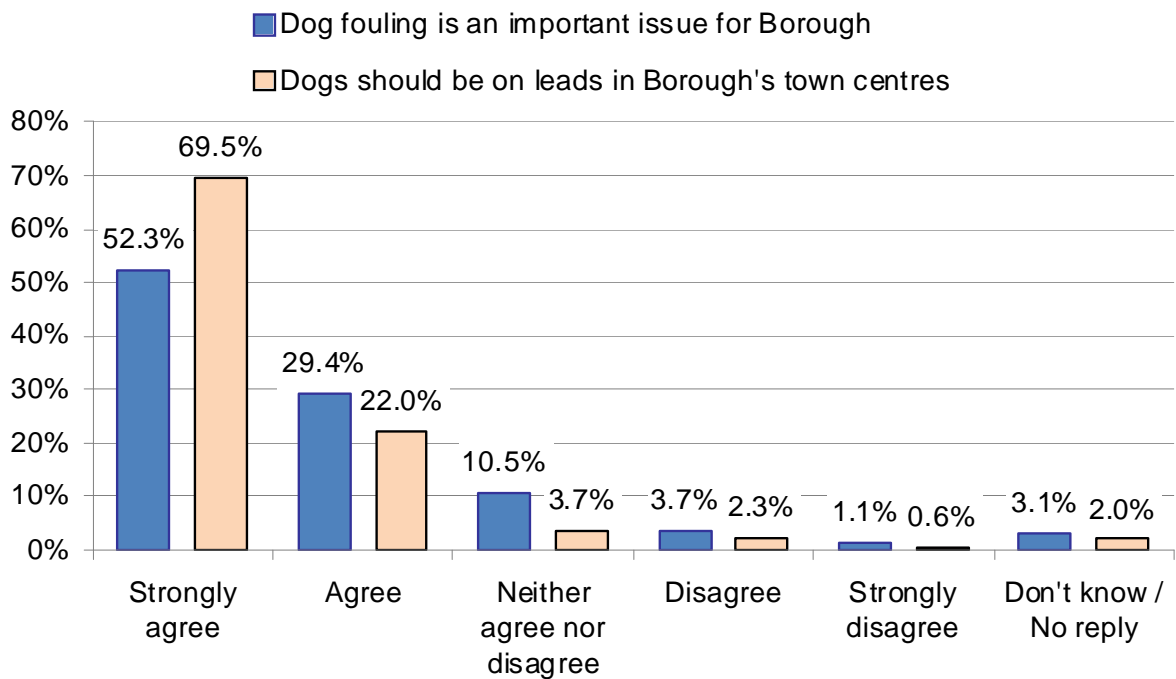
15. 97% of panellists agreed that anyone responsible for fly tipping should be prosecuted by Eastleigh Borough Council. See following graph.

**Eastleigh Borough Council should prosecute Fly-tippers**



16. Around 80% of panellists agreed that both dog fouling is an important issue in the borough and that all dogs should be kept on leads in local town centres. See following graph.

## Views on Dogs-fouling and Dogs being kept on Leads



17. Panellists were asked to rank a list of environmental pollution between 1 and 9, with 1 being the most annoying, up to 9 being the least annoying. The table below shows the results. 70% of panellists ranked dog fouling within their top 3 priorities. General litter was rated by 61% of panellists in their top 3 rankings and fly tipping by 52%.

PRIORITY →	High			Low					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
General Litter	27.7%	19.2%	14.1%	15.8%	7.9%	4.8%	2.3%	1.4%	0.6%
Dog Fouling	37.6%	20.9%	11.9%	7.9%	5.6%	5.6%	0.3%	2.5%	1.1%
Fly tipping	13.8%	18.1%	20.1%	12.4%	11.9%	9.9%	4.0%	2.5%	0.6%
Graffiti	3.1%	8.5%	16.4%	15.3%	16.7%	13.8%	10.7%	4.5%	2.5%
Chewing Gum	3.1%	11.0%	11.6%	13.3%	15.5%	17.5%	10.7%	6.8%	2.0%
Cigarette Ends	2.8%	4.8%	7.3%	13.0%	15.0%	16.7%	15.3%	10.2%	6.5%
Fly Posting	1.1%	0.8%	2.0%	4.0%	10.2%	10.5%	26.3%	25.7%	10.7%

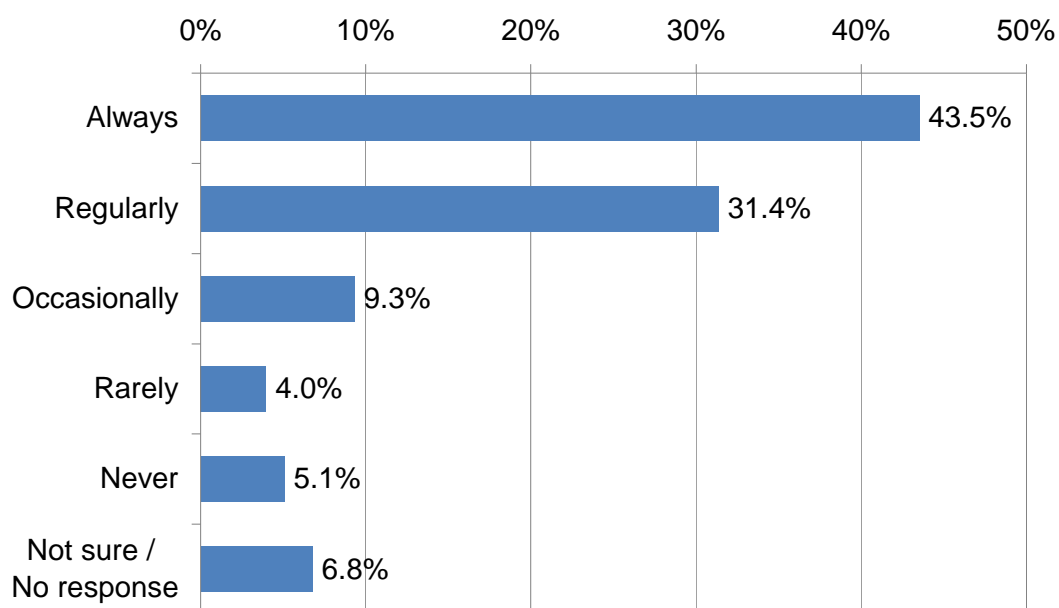
<b>Abandoned Vehicles</b>	3.4%	7.1%	6.2%	6.5%	8.5%	8.2%	13.6%	27.4%	11.6%
<b>Bins left out between waste collections</b>	3.4%	3.4%	4.0%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	6.8%	8.5%	54.5%

18. The most prevalent comments by panellists on the issues of environmental enforcement were: (number of panellists in brackets)

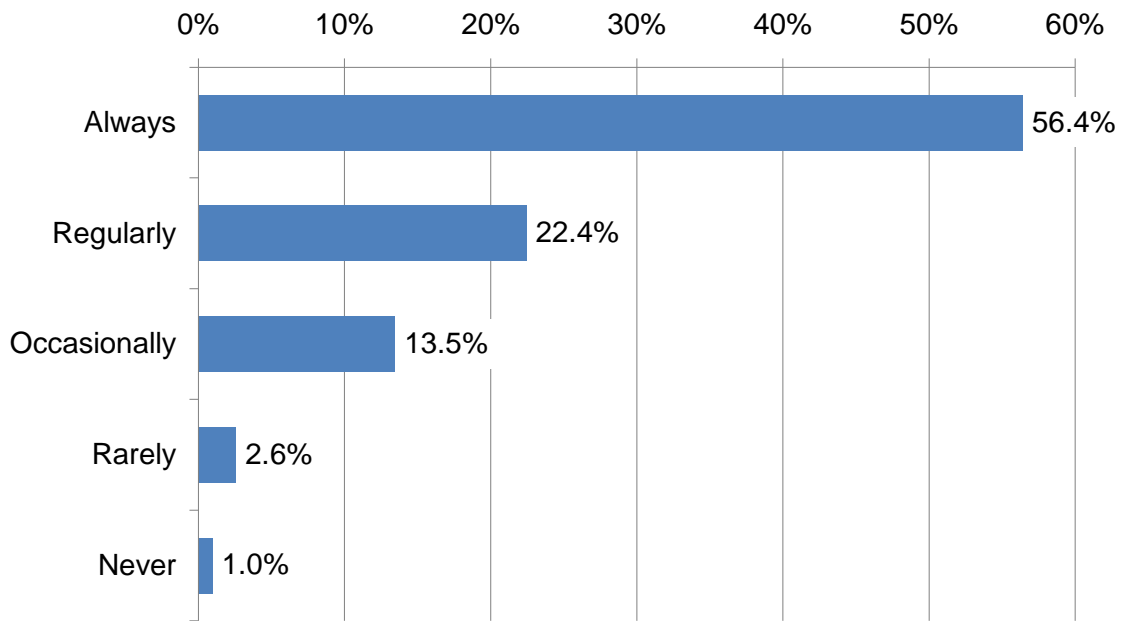
- Too much dog fouling/not enough dog bins (26)
- Too much litter (10)
- Fines need to be rigorously enforced (9)
- Not enough litter bins (6)
- Abandoned vehicles need removing (6)
- Better access to tips needed (5)

#### **D. The Borough News**

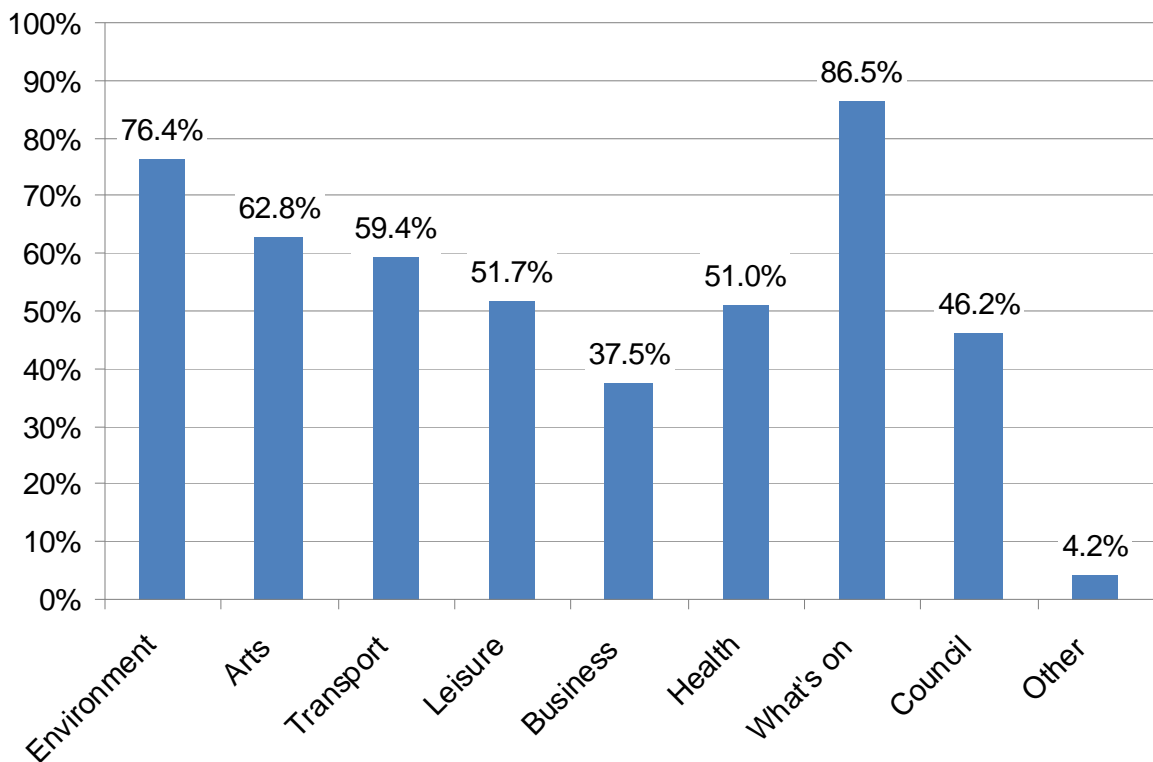
Three quarters of panellists said they always or regularly received The Borough News. 9% said they rarely or never received it. See following graph.



19. Of those that received it nearly 80% answered they always or regularly read it. See following graph.



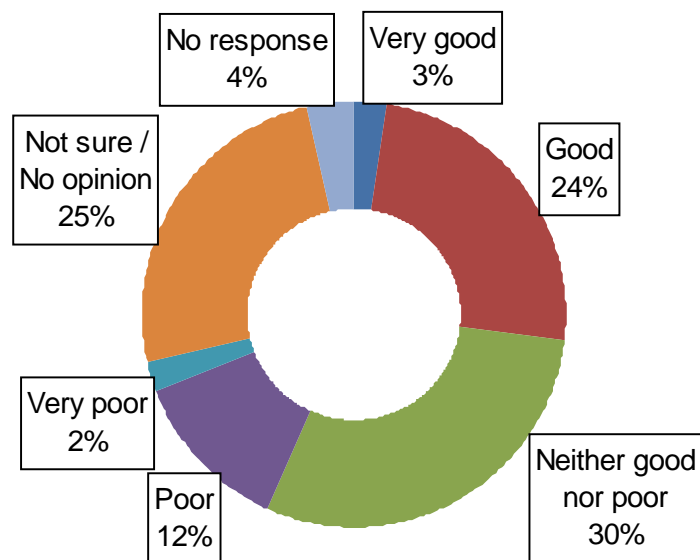
20. The subjects panellists liked reading about are shown in the following graph. Articles about what's on in the borough and The Environment were particularly appreciated.



## E. Facilities for Young People (12-18 Years Old)

21. Overall panellists gave a mixed set of results when asked to rate facilities for young people in the borough. The largest response was neither good nor poor (30%), with a similar amount rating them either very good/good (27%). They were rated very poor/poor by 4%.

### Rating of Facilities for Young People

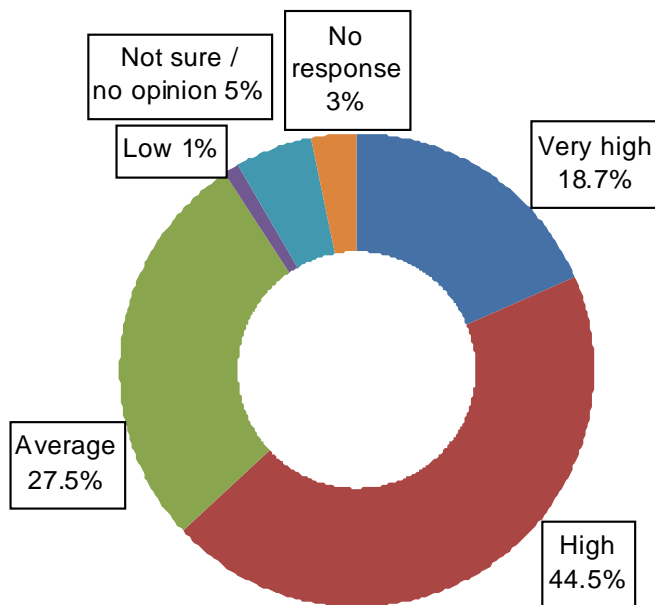


22. Panellists were asked what their opinion of facilities for young people was based on, and were supplied with a list of options to make up to 3 choices. Results showed panellists felt it was their experiences being out in the borough (particularly in the day) that influenced their opinion on the facilities. Several other options received significant support, notably stories in local newspapers, what's available in the school holidays and word of mouth. Having children living at home was a factor with 13%. See following table.

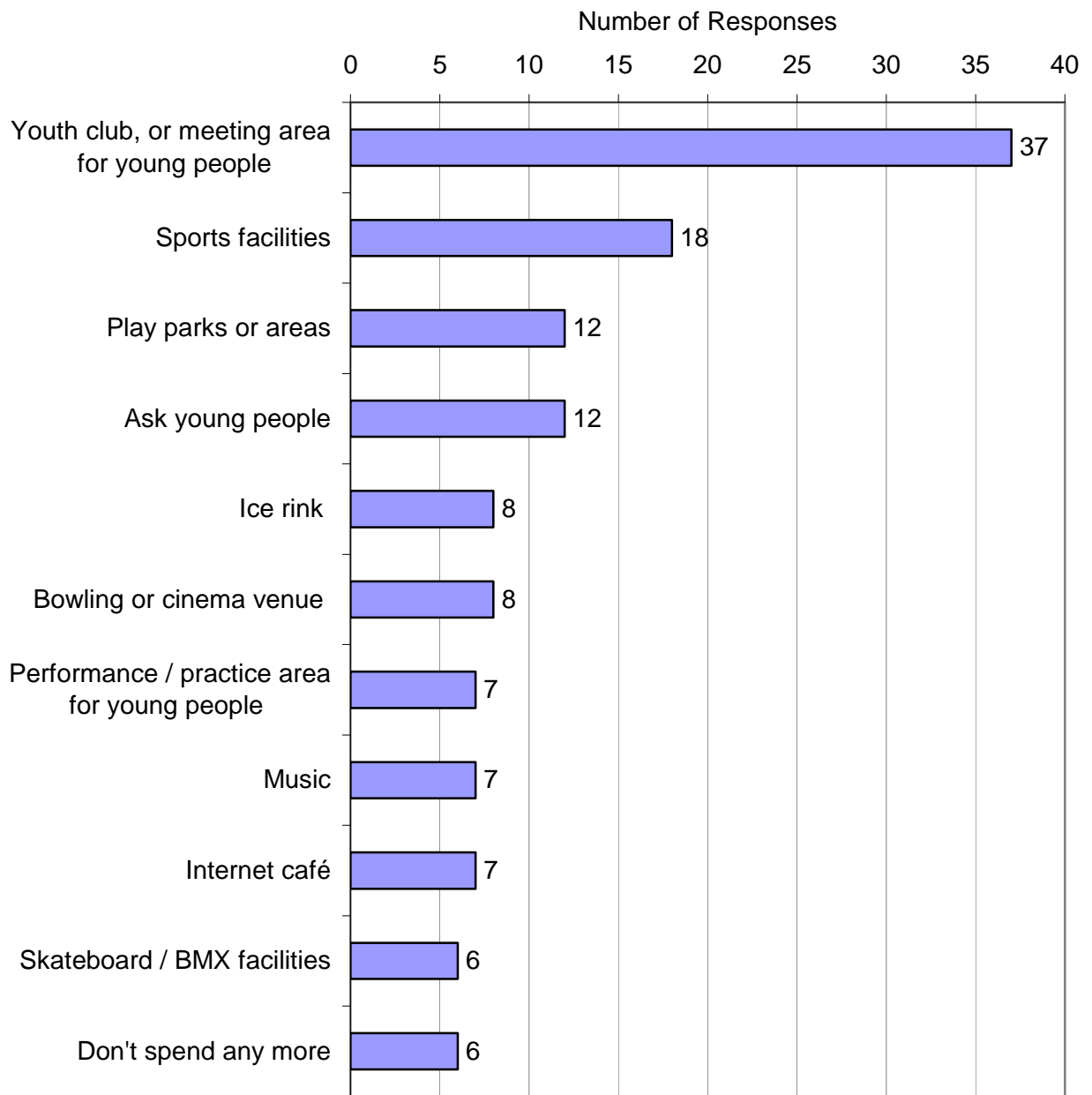
Reason for Answer	
Your experience of being out in the borough during the day	33.9%
Your experience of being out in the borough during evening / night time	28.2%
Stories in local newspapers	21.8%
Your experience of what's available during the school holidays	19.5%
Word of mouth	18.9%
The experience of your children / young people (12-18) currently living at home	13.3%
Local television stories	6.5%
None of the above	2.8%
Other	8.5%

23. Panellists were asked what priority they would you give facilities for young people in the borough, compared to all the other priorities for improvement. Nearly three quarters of respondents gave it either a very high or high priority and around a quarter gave it an average rating for improvement. Only 1% gave it a low priority for improvement. See following graph.

**Priority for Improvement of Facilities for Young People**



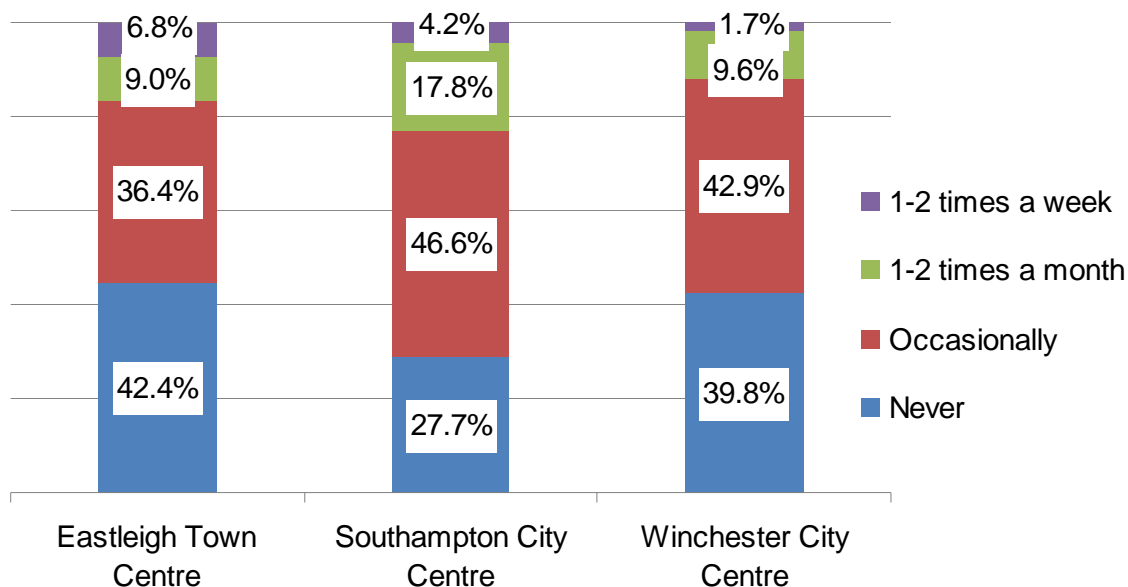
24. Panellists were asked which further indoor or outdoor facilities for young people they would you particularly like to see improved or invested in. The responses received were as shown in the following graph.



## F. Eastleigh Town Centre

25. Southampton City Centre was the most popular town centre that panellists visited in the evening or at night, for activities such as shopping, eating out, going to a bar/pub. Two thirds visited it occasionally or more often. Around 50% of panellists visited Eastleigh Town Centre and Winchester City Centre. Around 40% never visited them. See following graph

## Visits out to Town Centres in the Evening or at Night



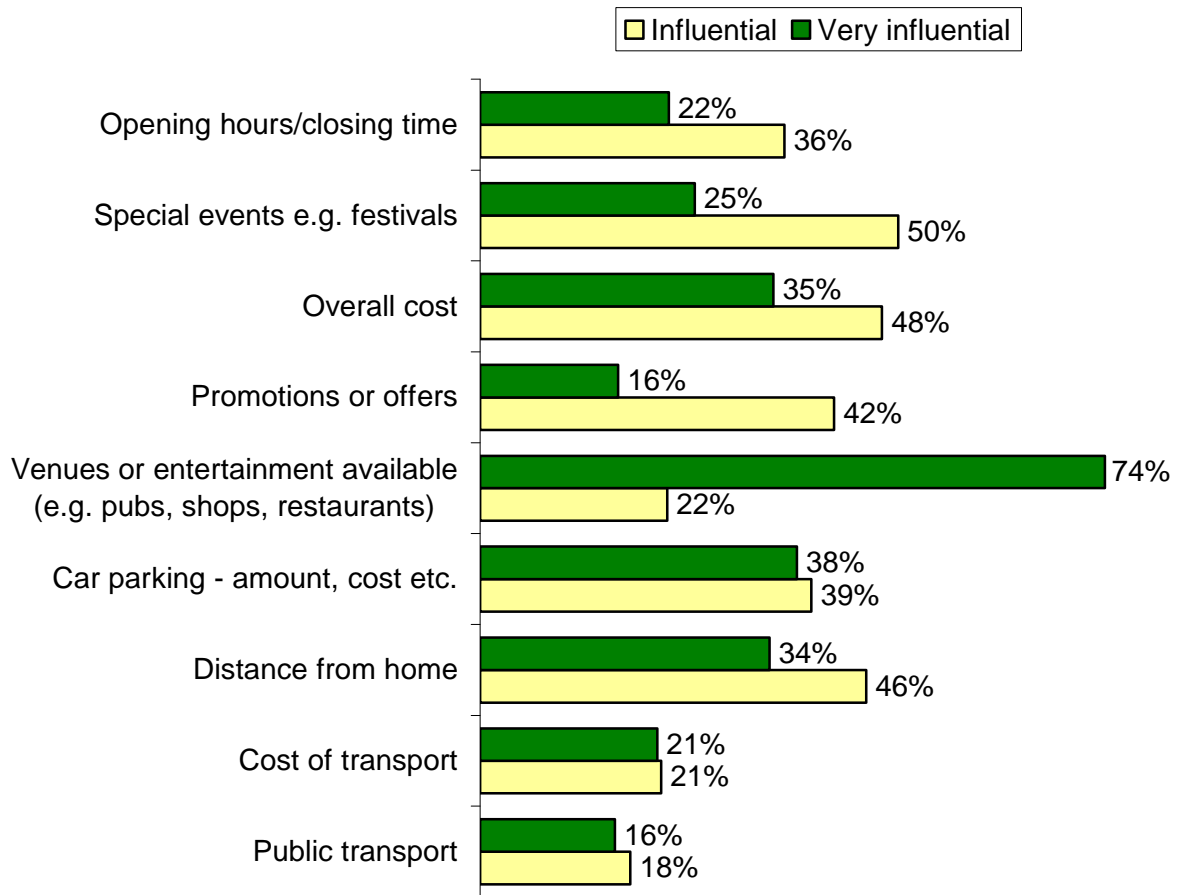
26. The most popular other centres that panellists visited during the evening or at night were Portsmouth (15), Fareham (9) and Romsey (9).
27. Just over one quarter of all panellists visited Southampton City Centre in the evening or night to go to the cinema and a similar amount said they visited to eat out. A further 13% answered they went to go shopping. The most popular reason for visiting Both Winchester City Centre and Eastleigh Town Centre was to eat out. See table below.

## Town Centres Visits and Reasons for Choice (Top 2 choices are highlighted)

	Restaurant / Eating Out	Cinema	Theatre	Pub / Bar / Club	Shopping	Other
Southampton (83.1%)	24.9%	27.1%	10.2%	5.1%	13.3%	2.5%
Winchester (32.5%)	16.4%	5.1%	2.3%	4.2%	3.1%	1.4%
Eastleigh (27.1%)	11.6%	2.8%	3.4%	3.1%	5.4%	0.8%
Portsmouth (3.4%)	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%
Bournemouth (2.5%)	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Gunwharf (2.3%)	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Romsey (3.7%)	1.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Other (14.7%)	5.6%	1.4%	0.8%	2.0%	4.2%	0.6%

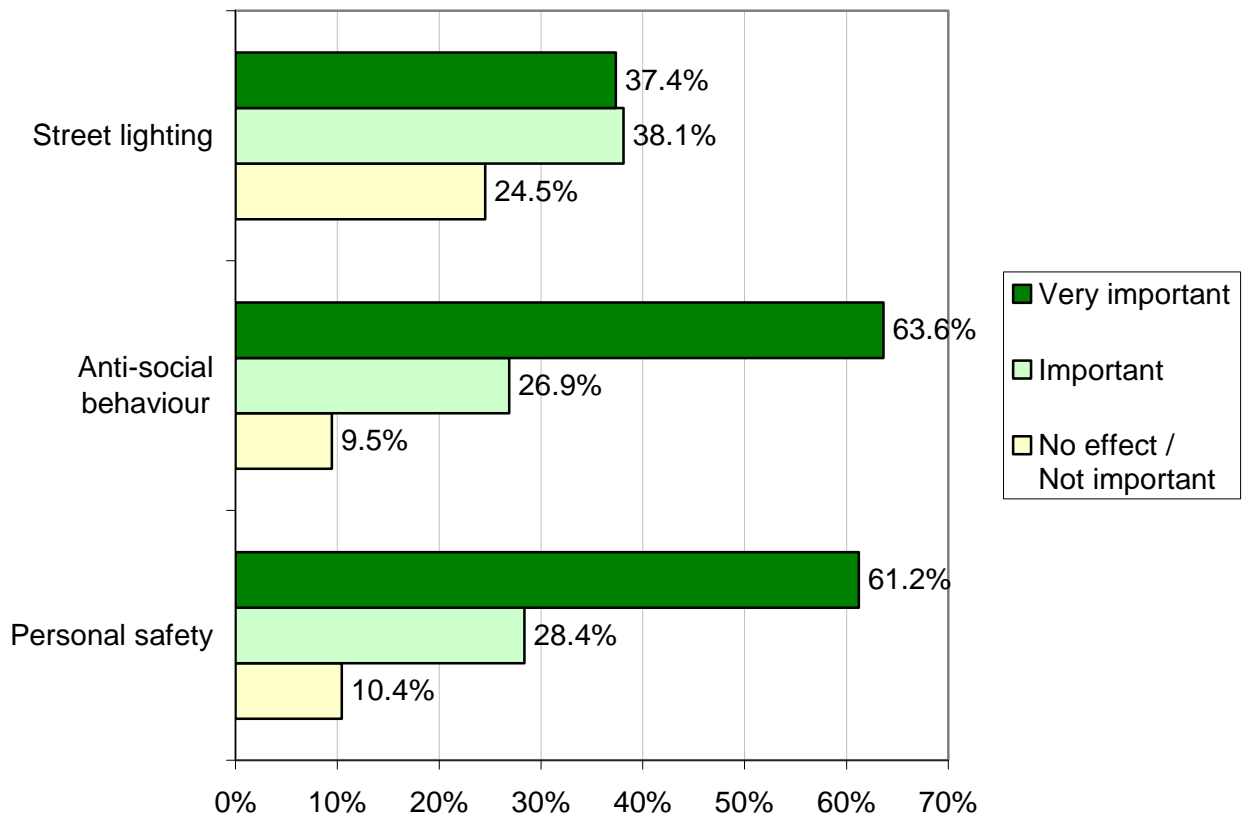
28. The following graph displays what extent a series of factors influenced panellists' choice of a particular location for an evening visit or night out. The venue/entertainment itself was the most important factor. Several further options were influential to at least three quarters of panellists; these were distance from home, overall cost, car parking and whether it was a special event. See following graph.

**Factors Influencing Choice of Location for Evening Visit or Night Out**

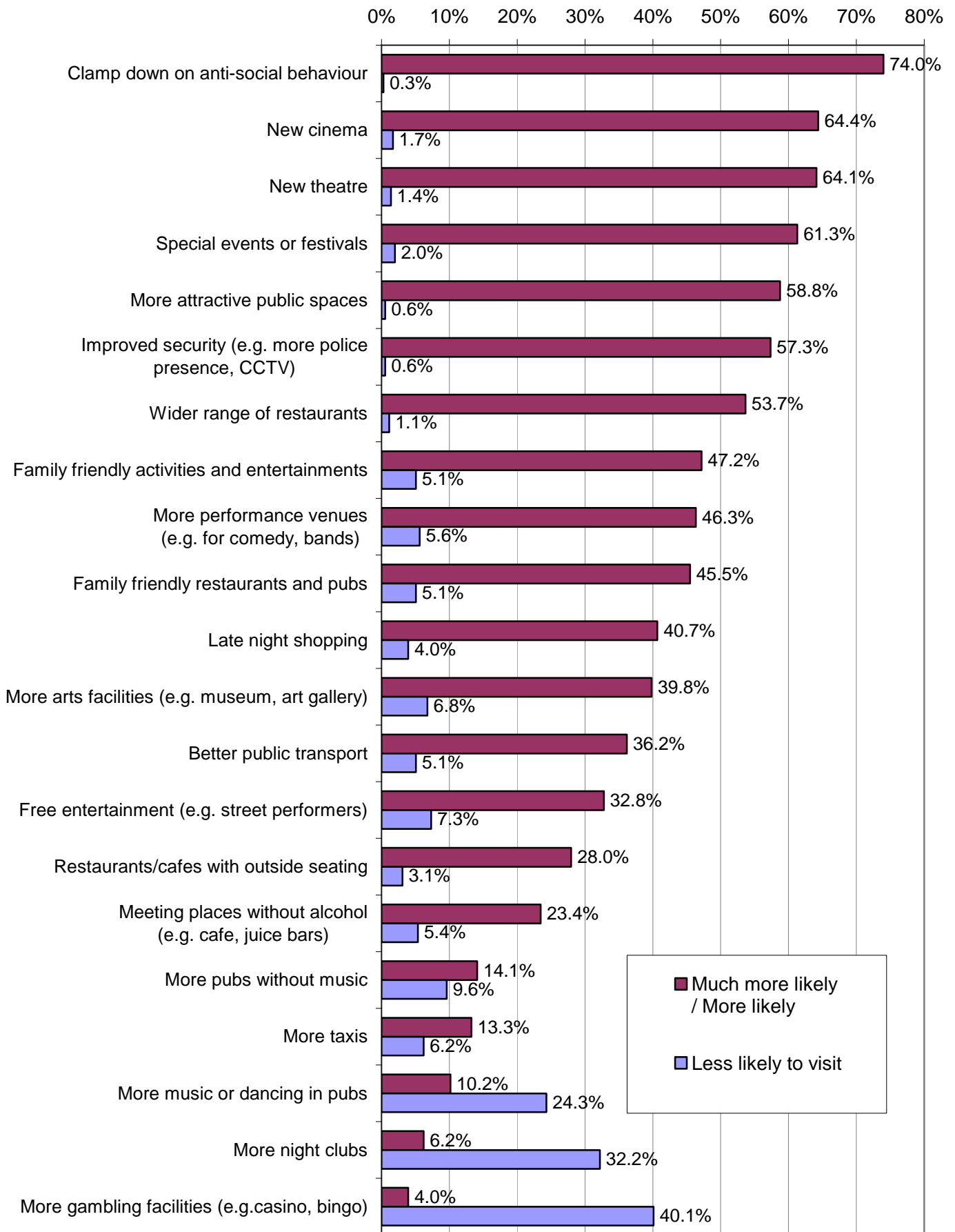


29. Of panellists who went to town centres in the evening or at night, around 90% rated both personal safety and anti-social behaviour as either very important or important factors when choosing a particular location. See following graph.

## Importance of Safety Factors in Choosing a Location for an Evening or Night Out



30. Panellists who said they didn't go to town centres in the evenings or at night were asked for the main reasons why not. They were: (number of panellists in brackets)
- Prefer to use them in the day time (32)
  - Anti-social behaviour (24)
  - Fear of crime (19)
31. The following graph shows what effect would a series of changes have on how often panellists visited Eastleigh Town Centre in the evening or at night.

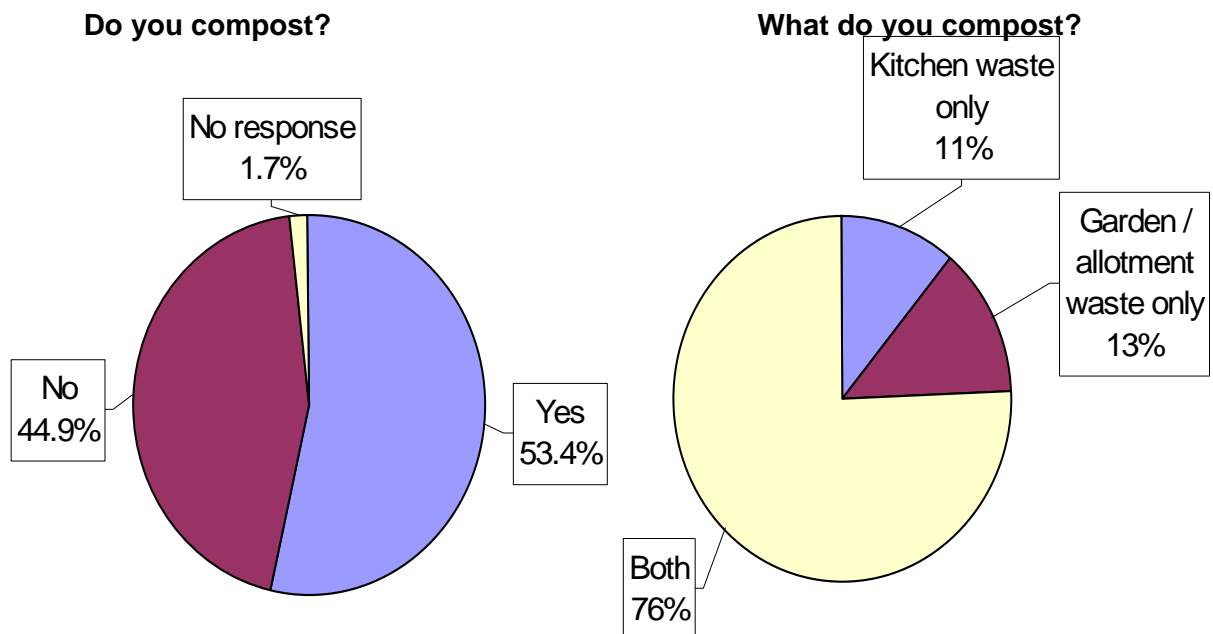


32. Panellists were also asked if there is any thing else that would encourage them to use Eastleigh Town Centre more in the evening or at night. The most popular responses were:

- Reduce ASB esp. from young people, alcohol related (14)
- Improve parking esp. make cheaper (12)
- Make it safer, more attractive (11)
- Better public transport (9)
- More police presence (8)

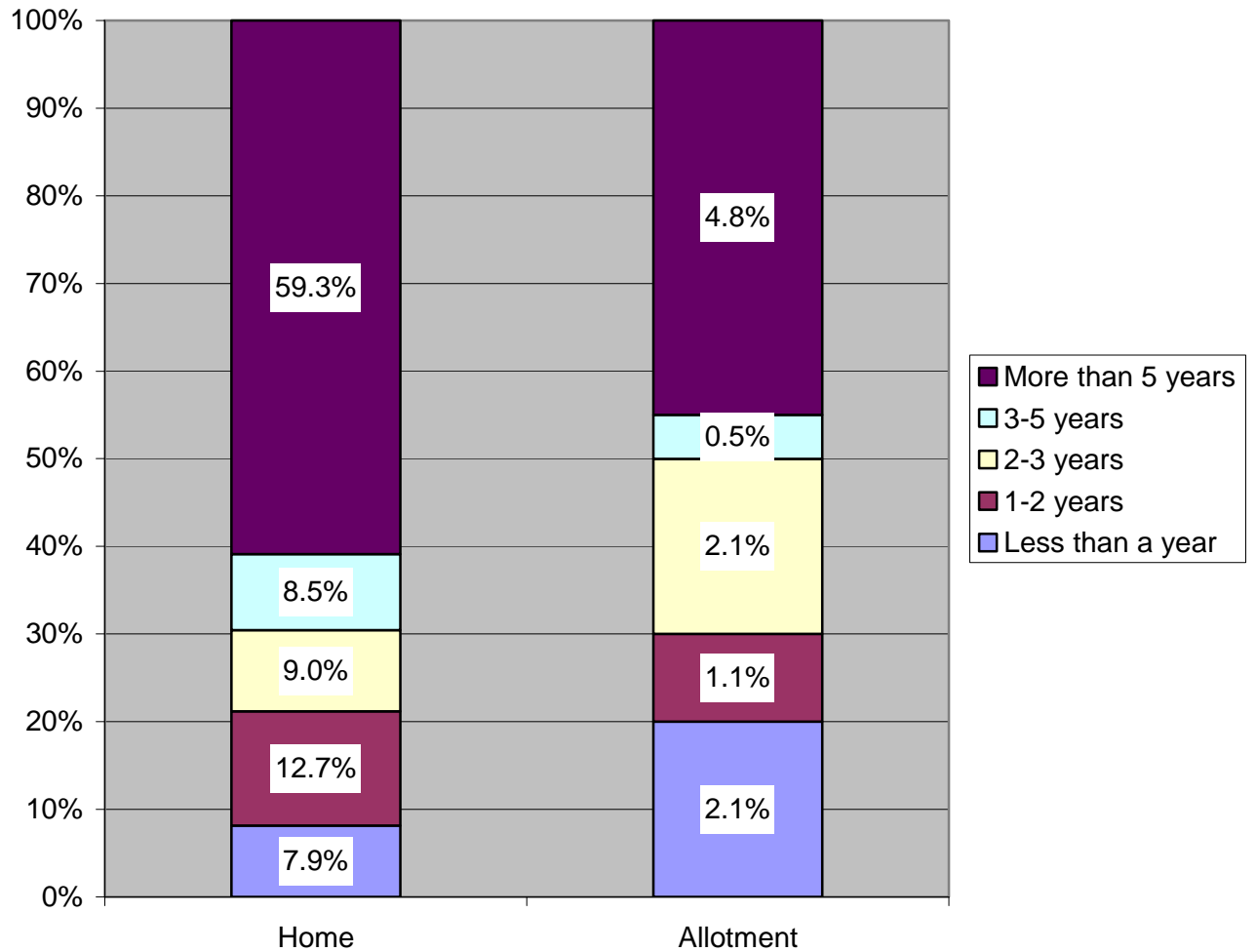
## G. Composting

33. Just over half of panellists (53%), said they or their household composted either at home (kitchen or garden waste) or on an allotment. 45% said they didn't compost. See following left graph. Of those panellists that did compost just over three quarters (76%), said they composted both kitchen waste and garden/allotment waste. See right graph



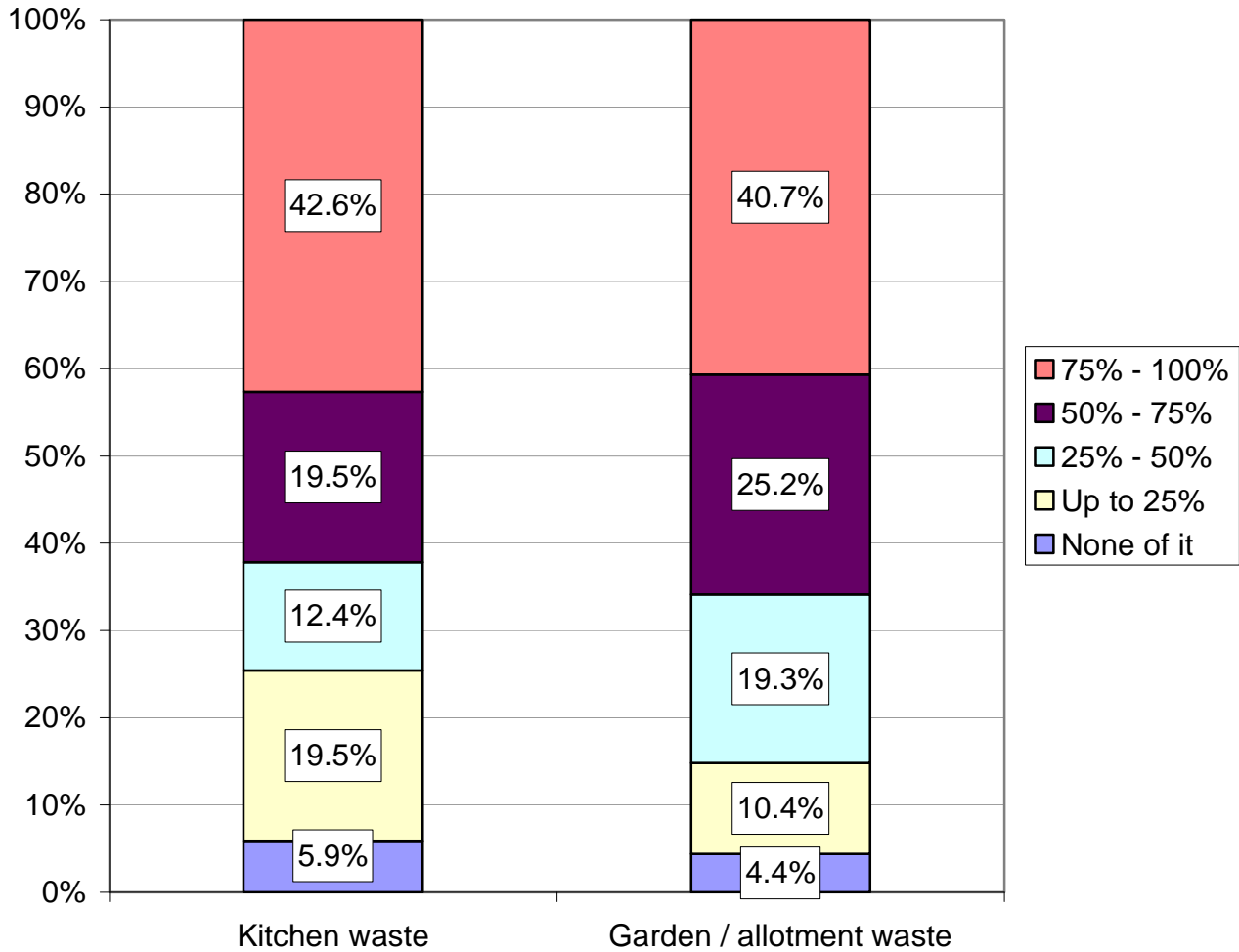
34. Of those panellists who composted at home, 59% said they had composted at home for 5 years or more. See following graph

**How long have you composted?**



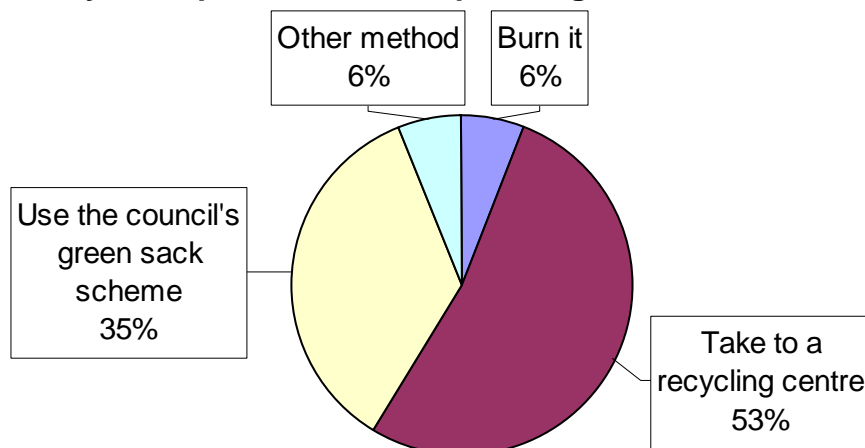
35. Of those that composted their kitchen waste, 62% said they composted half of it or more. Of those panellists who composted their garden or allotment waste two thirds (66%), said they composted 50% or more of. See following graph.

**What percentage of waste do you compost?**

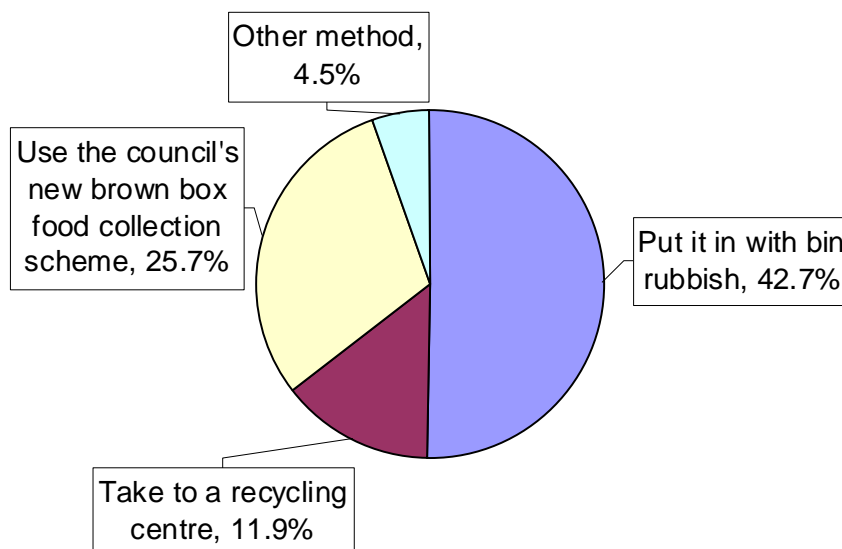


36. The following two graphs display how panellists who said they didn't compost any or all of their kitchen and garden/allotment waste, disposed of it. The most popular methods for disposing of garden/allotment waste were taking it to a recycling centre and using the council's green sack scheme. The methods of disposing kitchen waste panellists particularly used were putting it in their rubbish bin and using the council's brown box scheme.

**How do you dispose of non-composted garden / allotment waste?**



## How you dispose of non-composted kitchen waste?



37. The most frequent comments made by panellists about composting or recycling your garden or kitchen waste were: (number of panellists in brackets)
- Brown box food collection is an excellent/good initiative/ look forward to receiving it (21)
  - Have concerns about the brown box scheme esp. rats, smell, price of bags (15)
  - Disagree with having to pay for the green bag collection. Would use it if it was free (12)

## Conclusions

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38. Just under half of panellists supported the change of use of Eastleigh Golf Course into an informal recreational area, with 29% opposed. This result was comparable to the wider consultation from 2008 when 49% of residents supported the change and 32% disagreed.
39. The development of cycling and walking areas, and childrens' play areas were the improvements to Fleming Park particularly supported by the panel. These were also two of the top three options in the wider consultation.
40. There was a strong indication that the introduction of free swimming for both the under 16s and over 60s in the borough would result in a large increase in the number of people using swimming pool facilities; perhaps as high as the 70% increase in the under 16s and 50% for the over 60s indicated in these results.

41. There was very high support for the introduction of Fixed Penalty Notices for various offences. Nearly nine out of ten panellists thought they would reduce offences in the borough. Dog fouling, general litter and fly tipping were viewed as the most serious forms of environmental pollution.
42. Compared to previous panel results there was some evidence that ratings for facilities for young people had improved, with twice as many rating them good as rated them poor. Facilities for young people remains a high priority for improvement with only 1% of the panel giving it a low priority for improvement and nearly two thirds a high priority.
43. Panellists' views of the standards of facilities for young people are significantly based in what they see around the borough during the evening and at night.
44. Southampton was the most popular town centre for evening and night time entertainment – particularly for eating out and going to the cinema. Not only more panellists went there but they also visited it far more frequently than other local town centres. While around half of panellists visited Eastleigh Town Centre and Winchester City Centre, just over 40% said they never visited Eastleigh Town Centre.
45. Personal safety and Anti-social behaviour were rated as important factors when choosing where to visit in the evening or night time, and there was some indication in the results that panellists weren't visiting town centres because of concerns about Anti-social behaviour and Fear of crime.
46. Nearly half of panellists didn't compost any of their kitchen, garden or allotment waste. Of those that did compost the majority composted more than half of both their kitchen and garden waste and had been doing so for 5 years or more.
47. While most panellists who didn't compost their garden/allotment waste recycled it through other methods such as the green sack scheme, panellists disposed of their kitchen waste either through the brown box scheme or by putting it in their rubbish bin.
48. Though there was much praise for particularly the brown box and green sack schemes there were some concerns about aspects such as cost.

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<b>Publication Date:</b>	<b>24th April 2009</b>
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<b>Appendices Attached:</b>	<b>None</b>