



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

National Litter Strategy – how APSE data can help

**Presentation to APSE Waste Management, Refuse Collection
and Street Cleaning Advisory Group, Cambridge, 27th
September**

Litter Strategy for England

Aims for Strategy:

Achieve a substantial reduction in litter and littering

- **Our strategy is to apply best practice in education, enforcement and infrastructure to deliver a substantial reduction in litter and littering behaviour.**
- Over the course of the next generation, we want to create a culture where it is totally unacceptable to drop litter.



Changing behaviour

The common aim of all the actions set out in this Strategy is to change the behaviour of those who currently feel that it is acceptable to drop litter.



Litter Strategy: some key areas

- **Data and monitoring**
- **Education and awareness**
- **Improving enforcement**
- **Better cleansing and litter infrastructure**
- **Aquatic and marine**
- **Fly tipping**



Timetable

- Publication (subject to clearance): Autumn 2016
- Implementation of Strategy 2016-2020 and beyond



Measuring litter

We need data to:

- measure success
- monitor our progress and
- identify where further action is required

Key priorities for the data & monitoring working group are to develop:

- a baseline and
- an **affordable, impartial, statistically robust** and **proportionate** methodology for assessing and monitoring the extent of litter in England.

Key data sources ongoing:

Establishing the baseline for litter:

1. APPs, (eg Love Clean Streets) Results expressed as number of litter records and per capita.
2. Marine Conservation Society: Beach monitoring (particularly the 'Great British Beach Clean' Results expressed as litter items per 1km of beach.
3. APSE (Association for Public Service Excellence): Performance Networks Data Eg % of sites that fall beneath grade B for cleanliness.
4. Crime Survey of England: contains data on experiences of littering as anti social behaviour, and perceptions of litter in the local area.
5. Defra (WasteDataFlow) – data on residual waste collected under 'street cleansing', 'grounds' and 'highways', plus data on litter collected in dedicated bins for recycling. Results in tonnes and per capita
6. Possibly data on enforcement.
 - *Other possibilities?*
 - *The key challenge of using all these to establish a baseline.*

Pros

- Data collected regularly.
- Wide range of data potentially available, E.g. percentage of sites falling below certain grade for cleanliness, costs of street cleaning, number of penalty notices issued per 1,000 head of population, percentage of street cleansing budget allocated to education and publicity of initiatives.
- Robust established model with consistently good participation rates.

Cons

- Maybe no breakdown of litter by source or type?.
- Data not openly available to the public.

APSE PN data: how more data could help-

'National' level PN data averaged across participating LA's is very helpful, eg 'summary' results in 'Street Cleansing' booklet.

BENEFITS OF MORE LOCALISED DATA:

- Possible to overlay with other data sets, eg Lower Super Output Areas and hence useful variables, particularly Indices of Multiple Deprivation, .
- Having the results by (anonymised?) LA for example would be very helpful as would enable us to see how the data varies across LA's, eg
 - Sites falling below certain grade B for cleanliness,
 - Fixed Penalty Notices for litter, dog fouling,
 - Litter fines, litter clearing notices, litter control notices,
 - Litter picks
 - Percentage of street cleansing budget allocated to education and
 - publicity of initiatives

HOW CAN APSE HELP EVEN MORE?

Thank you

Discussion

