

Street Cleanliness Report

Results of the 2021/2022 survey data sets





APSE (Association for Public Service Excellence) is a not for profit local government body working with over 300 councils throughout the UK. Promoting excellence in public services, APSE is the foremost specialist in local authority front line services, hosting a network for front line service providers in areas such as waste and refuse collection, parks and environmental services, leisure, school meals, cleaning, housing and building maintenance.



Foreword

APSE Performance Networks is the largest voluntary public sector benchmarking service across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Used by over 190 local authorities it leads the way in local government benchmarking. The size of the membership of APSE Performance Networks gives added benefits to members by being able to offer a wide variety of comparator groups across different local government services; street cleansing is no exception and the sector within local government has a strong record of using performance information to improve services to the public.

As a consequence of the loss of the National Performance Indicator set in 2010, the significance of APSE Performance Networks data has grown and many local authorities that would otherwise have struggled to develop their own performance management indicators for their services, have relied upon the robust and reliable systems deployed by APSE Performance Networks, to enhance their performance information.

As a result of discussions with member local councils, APSE enhanced the collection of data regarding local environmental quality through the development of a Land Audit Management System known as LAMS.

LAMS has increased the set of street cleansing performance indicators beyond the previous NI 195, to allow a wider view of the cleanliness of local environments. The system can be used both by front line staff and volunteers.

LAMS has allowed a new improved standard of benchmarking between comparable local English local authorities in the area of street cleansing and the wider local environment. These improvements complement the existing data sets within APSE Performance Networks, enabling trend analysis over time to be created, which is essential to effectively use data to monitor how public service performance is performing over time. In short, the data sets provide a rich source of information to all those committed to improving the quality of street scene services for local residents and businesses in their area.

Whilst the methodology of LAMS is based on the previous National Indicator 195 'improved street and environmental cleanliness (litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting)', it also benefits from the robust sample size of participation. This is based upon 42 local authorities spread across England who have carried out almost 36,000 transect inspections on street cleanliness levels during 2021/2022. The findings of which are contained within this report. This makes it the largest survey of street cleanliness levels carried out in England.

The data contained within this report is therefore an invaluable data source to local councils in England and to public administrations and Government bodies alike.

I commend this report to you.

Mo Baines, Chief Executive, APSE

Origins of the report

In developing responses to the Best Value requirements for performance information APSE was instrumental in developing APSE Performance Networks. This service facilitates benchmarking on a fair and robust basis; developing data which is then used to compare performance of key frontline services between local councils throughout the UK. Changes to the National Performance Indicator Sets in 2010 for English councils led to some gaps in consistency of approaches. This was of a particular concern to street scene services with the demise of NI 195, which most viewed as a key indicator in ensuring service quality in street cleansing services.

As a result of these changes APSE, working with its member local councils took these concerns on board. Working with local authorities across the UK, APSE responded to these issues by exploring ways in which consistency of data could be preserved as well as using other tools at its disposal to provide a robust set of comparative data to inform performance information. As a result, the following information is drawn from APSE's State of the Market Survey Data, Land Audit Management System (LAMS) data and reported data from APSE Performance Networks for Street Cleansing Services.

Origins of the survey data used

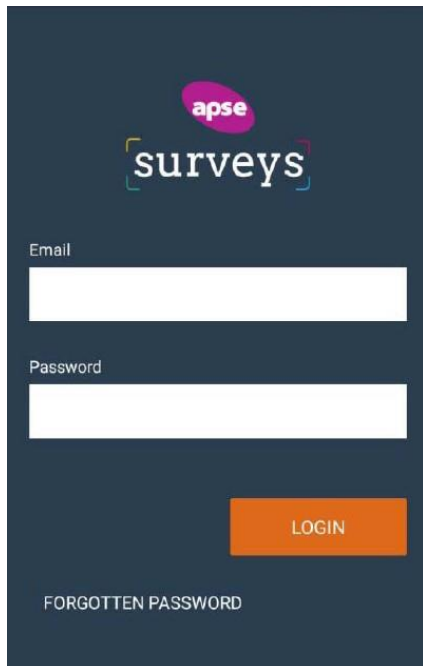
APSE is one of the few organisations which has historically collected comparable local authority service data on an annual basis, its street cleansing information dating back as far as 1998/99. This data covers areas such as service cost, customer satisfaction levels, staffing, and environmental quality performance and is comparable nationally, within family groups and individually.

APSE currently has over 190 local authorities in membership of Performance Networks. The service is recognised as a trusted and robust source of performance data within local government. The model met all criteria in an assessment of consistency, reliability and comparability of data required by the Audit Commission. The model has been described as ***“well established and trusted to deliver information”*** by an independent validation by the Institute of Local Government Studies (INLOGOV) at The University of Birmingham.

APSE was approached by its members as to the possibility of creating a cleanliness measurement system which was easy to use, robust and allowed comparison with other local authorities as a replacement to the previous **National Indicator 195** 'Improved street and environmental cleanliness (litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting)'.

After consultation with its members, APSE developed the **Land Audit Management System (LAMS)** which is a quality inspection system which measures the quality of localities, and at the same time allows councils to benchmark their results against other local authorities. The system can also be used to monitor grounds maintenance and cemeteries and crematorium services, to allow for the whole street scene to be inspected.

Initially a paper-based system, working with users this has now been enhanced via the creation of a digital app in partnership with Bbits, the organisation responsible for Love Your Streets.

A screenshot of a login interface for 'apse surveys'. The background is dark blue. At the top, the 'apse' logo is in a pink oval, and 'surveys' is in white text with brackets. Below are two white input fields for 'Email' and 'Password'. An orange 'LOGIN' button is positioned below the password field. At the bottom left, there is a link for 'FORGOTTEN PASSWORD'.

Local Environmental Quality Indicators used in the survey

To ensure that as many relevant local environmental quality indicators were used, APSE consulted with members to develop a number of key measures which were most requested. The following identifies the most up to date list of those indicators requested:

- Surface weeds
- Litter
- Detritus
- Fly tipping
- Fly posting
- Dog fouling
- Bins overflowing
- Bin structure
- Bin cleanliness
- Graffiti
- Staining/gum

Carrying out the survey

LAMS requires users to identify a number of transects across a local authority area and undertake inspections over a given monitoring period. These transects must include a number of different locations and land types (e.g. town centres, main roads and industrial/residential estates). The full list is as follows:

- Main retail
- Other retail
- Transport facility
- High obstruction housing
- Medium obstruction housing
- Low obstruction housing
- Industrial, warehousing, retail
- Main road
- Other highway
- Rural roads
- Recreation site
- Public transport area
- Waterside

Once identified, each transect to be measured is chosen randomly from the list.

Survey participants 2021/22

In order to gain as representative a sample as possible both by local authority type and geographical spread, both performance network returns and LAMS surveys were used. The findings incorporated 42 local authorities in England in total, who returned survey results which identified almost 36,000 transects as having been inspected.

Figure 1 shows the regional spread of those authorities who contributed to the 2021/22 survey.



Table 1. **Regional spread and number of transects undertaken**

| Region | Number of transects | Total % |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Central | 16,364 | 45.70% |
| Northern | 9,753 | 27.23% |
| Southern | 9,694 | 27.07% |
| Total | 35,811 | 100.00% |

The survey findings gained from each authority were then positioned into columns which reflected the percentage of acceptable levels of cleanliness found in the transects they measured, i.e. if an authority found that in all the transects they measured, on average 93% were of an acceptable standard of cleanliness, they were placed in the 90-95% column.

Table 2 shows the regional spread of authorities returning data and the percentage of acceptable levels of cleanliness they recorded during 2021/22.

Table 2. **Acceptable levels of cleanliness 2021/22**

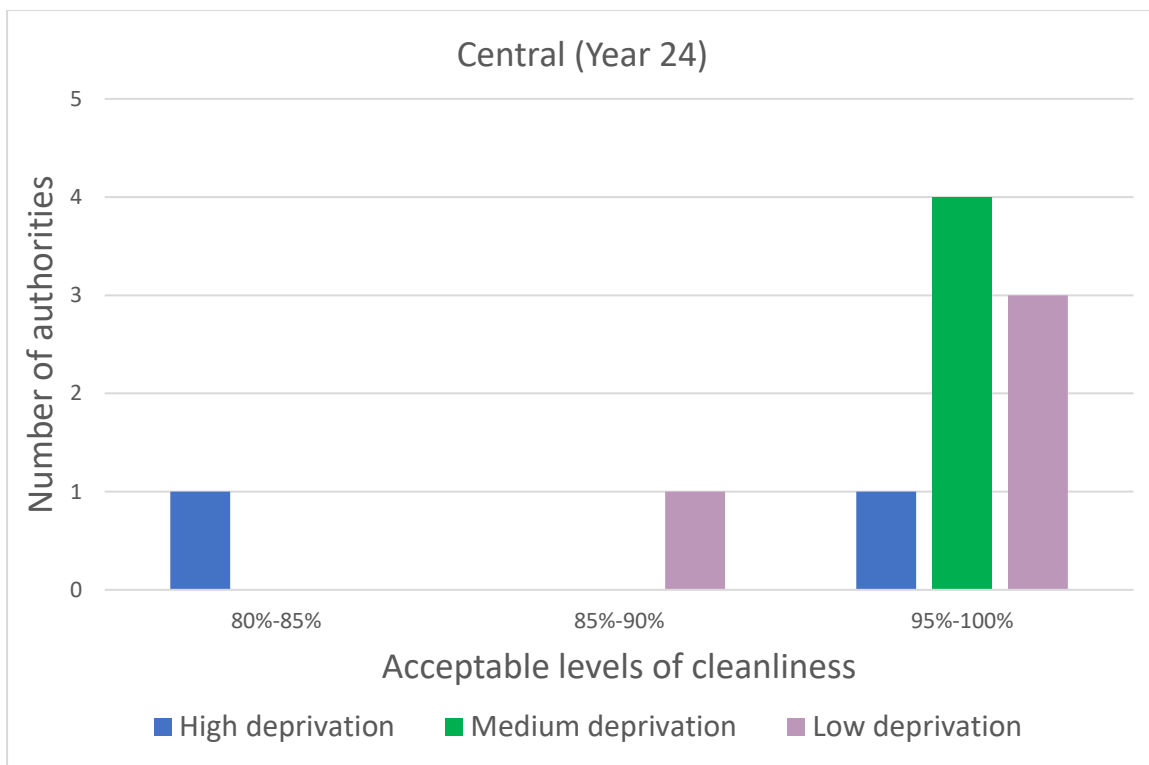
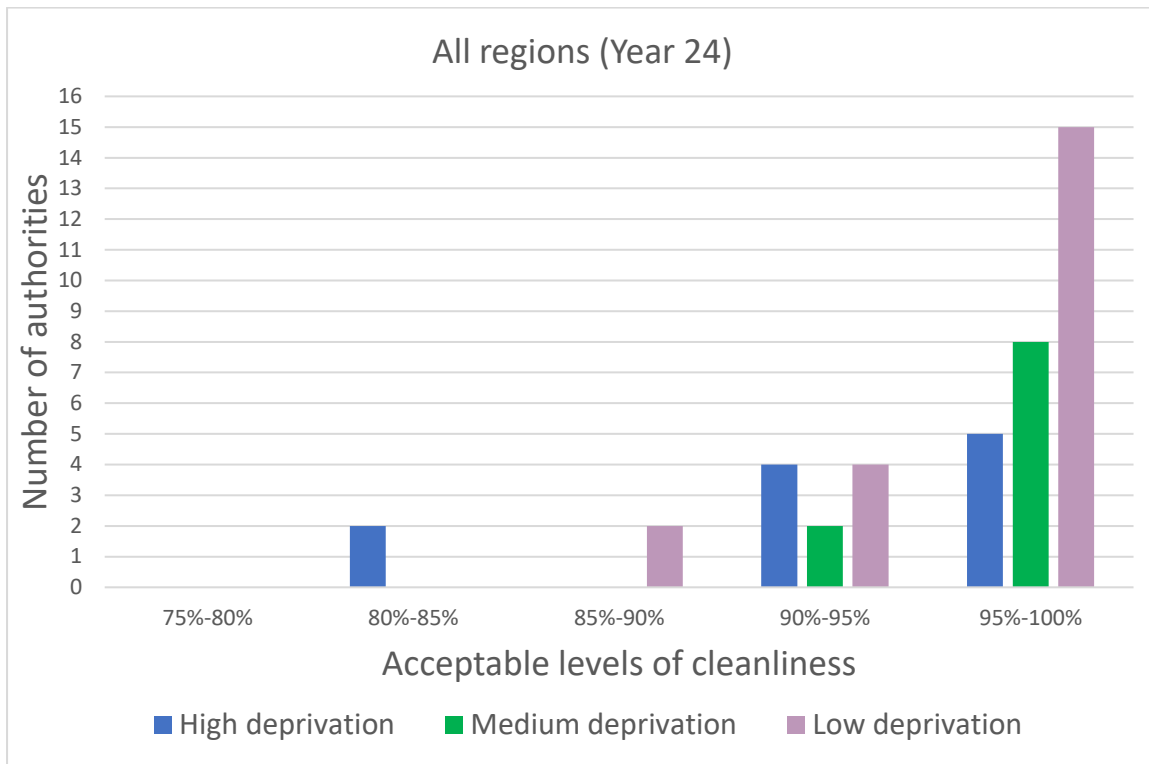
| Region | 75%-80% | 80%-85% | 85%-90% | 90%-95% | 95%-100% |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Central | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Northern | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| Southern | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Total | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 28 |

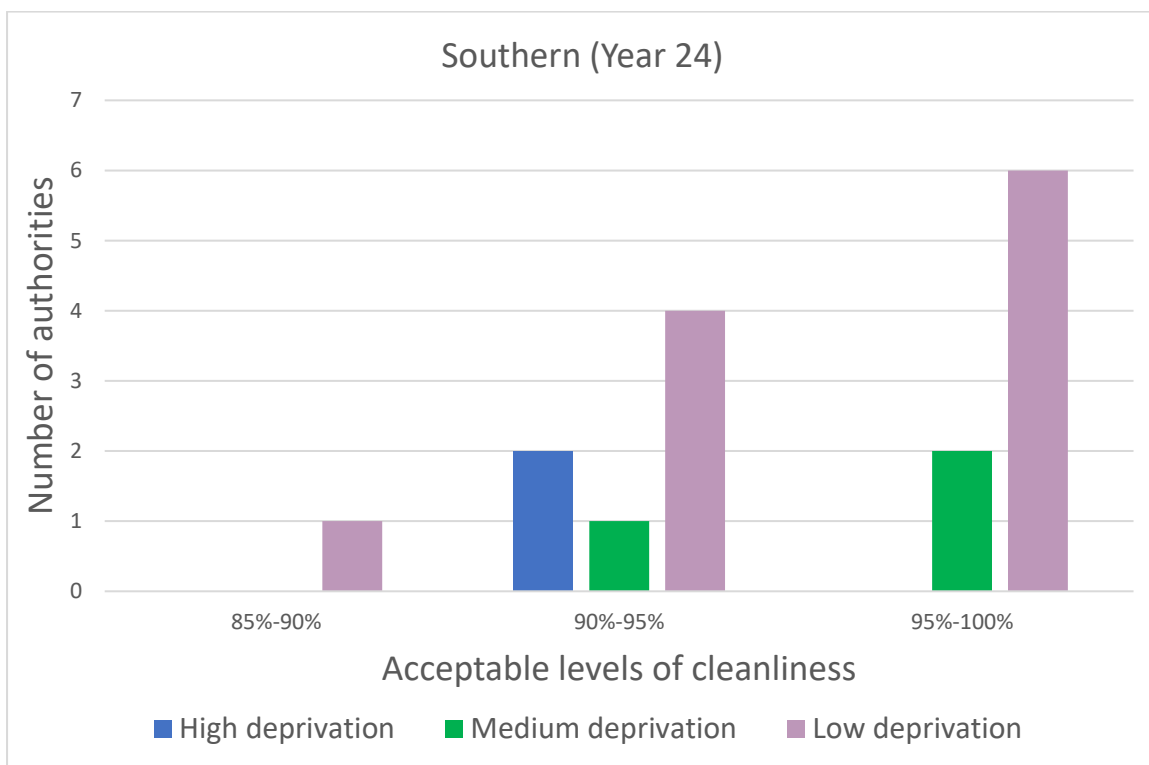
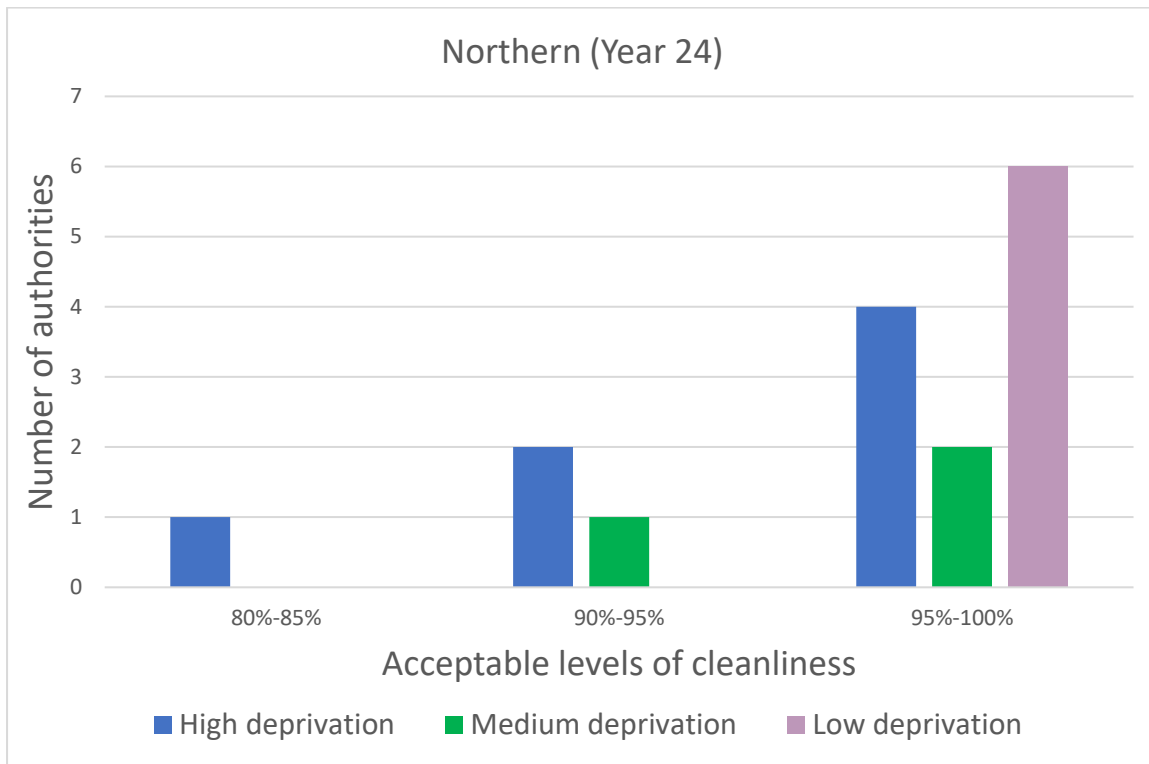
In addition to regions and levels of cleanliness, the survey also identified for each of the respondents their deprivation score (high, medium, low) to see if there was a correlation between levels of deprivation and cleanliness.

Table 3 shows a more detailed breakdown of regions and their percentage levels of cleanliness as well as the deprivation rating.

Table 3. **Acceptable level of cleanliness and deprivation level by region**

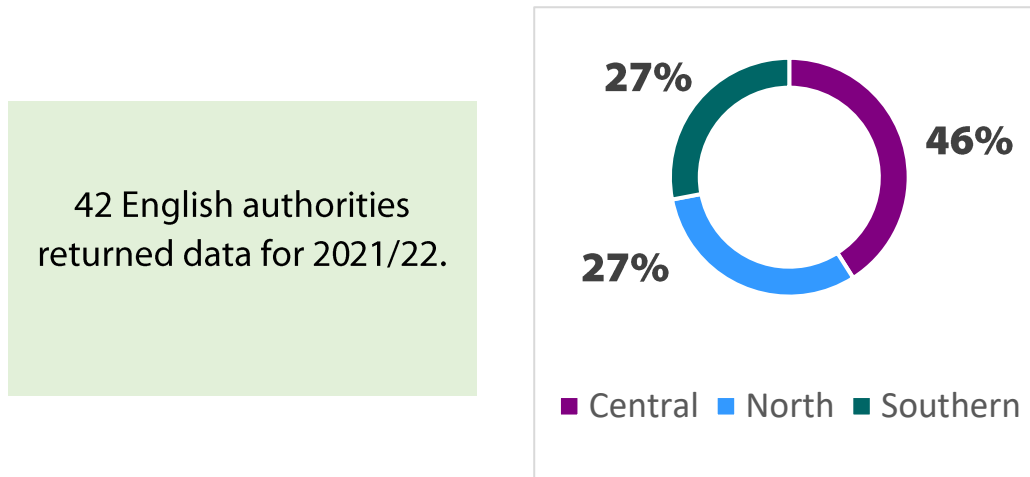
| Acceptable level of cleanliness | Deprivation level by region | | | | | | | | | Total | All regions combined | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----|----------|--------|-----|----------|--------|-----|-------|----------------------|--------|-----|
| | Central | | | Northern | | | Southern | | | | High | Medium | Low |
| | High | Medium | Low | High | Medium | Low | High | Medium | Low | | | | |
| 75%-80% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80%-85% | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 85%-90% | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 90%-95% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 95%-100% | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 8 | 15 |
| Total | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 42 | 11 | 10 | 21 |





Analysis

The results for 2021/22 have been refined to show 'litter only' scores which showed that of the 42 English authorities participating in the survey, that on average 95.46% of the sites inspected were at an acceptable level of cleanliness for litter. This figure compares to 95% for 2020/21.



The use of deprivation levels against cleanliness levels recorded may have been expected to show a correlation between high deprivation scores and poor levels of street cleanliness. However, it is noticeable that deprivation scores did not seem to impact on levels of cleanliness to any great degree across either years the report covers. This suggests that the strategies that local authorities have deployed in more targeted use of reduced street scene resources has helped to maintain service quality, albeit in difficult circumstances. How long this quality can continue to be maintained however is questionable and APSE's research in this area suggests that a long-term funding solution to neighbourhood level services will be needed.

A further incentive for local councils to maintain quality in street scene services is the structural changes to local government finance. The move away from direct government funding for English local authorities to much greater reliance on council tax and business rates has underlined the importance of clean and attractive local environments in order to retain and attract residents and businesses. Therefore, it is clear that for many local authorities, a quality local environment is essential if the future social and economic sustainability of an area is to be assured.

Local authorities are continuing to target resources at improving local environmental quality and APSE has numerous case studies of best practice and innovative service delivery. Through APSE's advisory groups and seminars, we will continue to promote networking between local authorities in order to the share their knowledge and experiences. Furthermore, APSE will offer our wide range of membership services to help local authorities deliver the best quality of services in the most economically efficient and environmentally sustainable manner for the benefits of their local residents.

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