

Indicator Initiation Form

Basic Information	Details / Explanation
Indicator Name i.e. the name that you would use for the indicator when it is shown in reports	Percentage of streets with unacceptable levels of litter / detritus
Reference – if required. If not leave blank	Measure IDs – 20 and 21
Polarity – what is good performance: either a high result is good or a low result is good	Low
Data Frequency - how frequently will the result be reported, i.e. every month/3 months/6-months/annually/every 2 years	Annual
Precision – how precisely do we need to report the result; either as a whole number, or to one or two decimal places	Whole number
Reporting period - If annual or less frequent will the result be over a financial year, school year or calendar year	N/A
Reporting delay – How quickly can the result be provided after the end of the reporting period?	Within the timescales for quarterly reporting
Unit of measure - the unit the result is measured in, i.e. a %, number or £	Percentage
Result type - Whether the result will be cumulative, an average or a snapshot at a point in time	Average

Comparative information	Details / Explanation
Comparative data – what benchmark data will available for the indicator (all England /Regional /Family Group - also known as statistical neighbours / West Yorkshire)	N/A
Family Group – if benchmark data from a family group is available, what is the name of the family group (CIPFA/DfE)	N/A
Data source - what is the data source for benchmark data? (e.g. DCLG, LG Inform)	N/A

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Rationale – why are we measuring this aspect of performance, i.e. the rationale for the indicator	Measuring levels of litter and detritus provides a snapshot of cleanliness across the borough and allows the service to target resources where there is a particular need.
Long name (Optional) – a description of the indicator that is sufficient enough to understand what is being measured	N/A
Definition – goes into more detail about how the indicator will be measured and what is being measured. It also includes the precise meaning of any specific terms. It includes information that is essential to the calculation included in the definition.	This is reported as the percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level. The indicator is reported as two parts - (a) Litter, (b) Detritus. A definition of each of the elements is provided below: Litter

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	<p>There is no statutory definition of litter. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (s.87) states that litter is 'anything that is dropped, thrown, left or deposited that causes defacement, in a public place'. This accords with the popular interpretation that 'litter is waste in the wrong place'. However, local authority cleansing officers and their contractors have developed a common understanding of the term and the definition used for this indicator (and for the LEQSE) is based on this industry norm. Litter includes mainly synthetic materials, often associated with smoking, eating and drinking, that are <i>improperly</i> discarded and left by members of the public; or are spilt during waste management operations.</p> <p>Grade A is given where there is no litter or refuse; grade B is given where a transect is predominantly free of litter and refuse except for some small items; grade C is given where there is a widespread distribution of litter and refuse, with minor accumulations; and grade D where a transect is heavily littered, with significant accumulations.</p> <p>Three Intermediate Grades will also be used. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B + between Grade A and Grade B; • B - between Grade B and Grade C; and • C - between Grade C and Grade D <p>Detritus</p> <p>There is no statutory definition of detritus, however, local authority cleansing officers and their contractors have developed a common understanding of the term and the definition used for this indicator (and for the LEQSE) is based on this industry norm.</p> <p>Detritus comprises dust, mud, soil, grit, gravel, stones, rotted leaf and vegetable residues, and fragments of twigs, glass, plastic and other finely divided materials. Detritus includes leaf and blossom falls when they have substantially lost their structure and have become mushy or fragmented.</p> <p>Grade A is given where there is no detritus present on a transect; grade B is given where a transect is predominantly free of detritus except for some light scattering; grade C is given where there is a widespread distribution of detritus with minor accumulations; and grade D where a transect is extensively covered with detritus with significant accumulations.</p> <p>Three Intermediate Grades will also be used. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B + between Grade A and Grade B; • B - between Grade B and Grade C; and • C - between Grade C and Grade D
<p>Calculation –what are the component parts of the indicator and the calculation that creates the result. Provide an example if that is helpful.</p>	<p>Once all sites have been surveyed, the formula to be used for each of the elements of the indicator (litter and detritus) is:</p> $((T + (Tb/2)) / Ts) * 100$

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	<p>where: T = number of sites graded C, C –, or D for each individual element (litter and detritus); Tb = number of sites graded at B for each individual element (litter and detritus) (this grade counts as half); Ts = total number of sites surveyed for the relevant element (litter and detritus) (900 minimum with the exception of the detritus indicator which may be less than 900 where sites are not suitable for detritus grading).</p>
<p>Source of result – what are the data sources for the component parts of result (collection systems/other sources? Are the collection systems/sources internal or external to the council?</p>	<p>Internally surveyed</p>