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| **Borough name** | **Percentage of land assessed as having unacceptable levels of litter (NI 195a)** | **Link to authorities website for further information – if provided** |
| Barnet | 1 |  |
| Brent | 7 |  |
| City of London | 2 |  |
| Ealing | 7 |  |
| Enfield | 2 |  |
| Royal Greenwich | 5 |  |
| Hackney | 1 |  |
| Hammersmith & Fulham | 4 |  |
| Haringey | 11 |  |
| Hounslow | 9 |  |
| Kingston upon Thames | 4 |  |
| Lambeth | 11 |  |
| Merton | 17 |  |
| Newham | 2 |  |
| Richmond upon Thames | 3 |  |
| Tower Hamlets | 2 |  |
| Wandsworth | 3 |  |

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| **Meta data:** | |
| **Date period provided**: | Most recent survey at 31 March 2018 |
| **What does this indicator measure?** | The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter that fall below an acceptable level. |
| **Purpose/aim** | Reducing unacceptable levels of litter |
| **Definition** | 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’.  Local authority cleansing officers and their contractors developed a common understanding of the term and the definition used for NI 195 (and for the LEQSE) is based on this industry norm.  Litter includes mainly synthetic materials, often associated with smoking, eating and drinking, that are *improperly* discarded and left by members of the public; or are spilt during waste management operations.  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.  Three Intermediate Grades will also be used. These are:  B +, between Grade A and Grade B;  B – , between Grade B and Grade C; and  C –, between Grade C and Grade D  The lower the percentage score the better the standard of cleanliness |
| **How calculated** | For example, where 900 sites were surveyed and 30 sites have been graded either C, C –, or D and 90 sites have been graded B-, the calculation would give: |
| **Data source** | This data is voluntarily submitted by the boroughs themselves. |
| **Data quality** | London Councils and the Self Improvement Board do not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the data. As a local collection it is requested that the calculations and definitions conform to the details above. However authorities may use local definitions that are not as stated above, but are provided as a similar figure for benchmarking purposes.  No external quality assurance has been conducted on the data.  Where data is missing no assumptions can be made about the reason, the authority may no longer collect the data, or local definitions may be too different to include for comparison.  Performance should not be league tabled for the reasons above and are collected as indicative indicators or good practice. |