

NI 191 - Residual household waste per household - This indicator is the number of kilograms of residual household waste collected per household.

The Numerator (X) for this indicator is total kilograms of household waste less any household waste arisings sent for reuse, sent for recycling, sent for composting, or sent for anaerobic digestion.

The Denominator (Y) is the number of households as given by the dwelling stock figures from the Council Taxbase. The number of dwellings in each band at the end of the financial year (March figures) to which the indicator pertains, as provided by the Valuation Office, will be used. These are available from Local Government Finance Statistics Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates, Dwelling numbers on Valuation List at <http://www.local.odpm.gov.uk/finance/stats/ctax.htm>

Residual waste is any collected household waste that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting.

‘Household waste’ means those types of waste which are to be treated as household waste for the purposes of Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 by reason of the provisions of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992. The amounts deemed to be collected shall include:

- All waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) under Section 45(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, plus
- All waste arisings from Civic Amenity (CA) Sites established under Section 51(1)(b) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, and
- Waste collected by third parties for which collection or disposal reuse or recycling credits are paid under Section 52 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

For the avoidance of doubt ‘Household waste’ includes waste from the following sources:

- Waste collection rounds (including separate rounds for collection of recyclates)
- All waste listed under schedules 1 and 2 of the Controlled Waste Regulations.

This includes:

– Litter and refuse collected under section 89(1)(f) and waste arising from the discharge by a WCA/WDA of its duty under section 89(2) – this typically comprises street cleaning waste, park litter and gully sweepings

– Bulky waste collections, where “bulky waste” is defined as

- any article of waste which exceeds 25 kilograms in weight
- Any article of waste which does not fit, or cannot be fitted into:

(a) a receptacle for household waste provided in accordance with section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; or

(b) where no such receptacle is provided, a cylindrical container 750 millimetres in diameter and 1 metre in length.

- Garden waste collections;
- Household clinical waste collections
- Hazardous household waste collections;
- Re-used waste material from household sources as defined below;
- Clearance of any waste put out in contravention to section 46 of the EPA 1990 (e.g. ‘side waste’)
- Any other household waste collected by the authority

Household waste does not include:

- Beach cleansing wastes (i.e. produced by the specific activity of cleaning up a beach);
- Rubble (including soil associated with the rubble) ;
- Clearance of waste deposited in contravention to Section 33 of the EPA 1990 (fly-tipped waste)
- Vehicles (whether abandoned or not);
- Grass cuttings, leaves etc in parks.
- Gully emptyings collected by the authority under the Highways Act
- Incinerator residues (even if the residues are not landfilled)
- Home composted waste;
- Trade waste

Tyres should only be counted if they are ‘household waste’, i.e. they are collected from a house or Civic Amenity Sites or taken directly from the vehicle. If in doubt, they should not be included.

‘*Civic Amenity Site*’ means places provided by the WDA at which persons resident in the area may deposit their ‘household waste’ (services provided under Section 51(1)(b) of the Environmental Protection Act or under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act). Please note that materials collected at Civic Amenity Sites are only to be counted by disposal authorities except in the case of those London Boroughs and

Metropolitan Districts which are not disposal authorities but which provide civic amenity sites under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act.

There an authority does not separate waste they collect into household and commercial, figures must be based on a documented survey/study to ascertain the proportionate content of the waste. It is advisable to agree the sampling methodology with an external auditor in advance to ensure agreement on the adequacy of sampling.

The numerator will not include any household waste arisings sent for reuse, sent for recycling, sent for composting as defined below.

'Recycling' means the reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials for the original purpose, or for other purposes, but excluding energy recovery.

This includes material collected for recycling by waste collection authorities (e.g. from kerbside collection, bring sites or street recycling bins), waste disposal authorities (e.g. from civic amenity sites), and by third party private/voluntary collections sent for recycling on behalf of the WCA/WDA.

It excludes material collected for recycling which is subsequently rejected to disposal whilst under the possession or control of the WCA/WDA. Rejects may occur at collection, during sorting (e.g. at a Material Recycling Facility) or at the gate of the reprocessor. All recycling rejects should be excluded from the numerator.

Contamination Rates at MRFs: Where a MRF is used by a number of authorities to calculate the amount of waste sent for recycling, authorities may use the plant's overall contamination rate if there is no more accurate information on the individual authority's waste stream.

Recycling can include material within the residual waste stream that is subsequently separated out and sent for recycling. For example, recyclate taken from residual waste sorted at transfer stations or Material Recycling Facilities (MRFs), recycling outputs from Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT).

In order to be included in the numerator the waste must be delivered to, and accepted by, a company, individual or organisation which will reprocess waste that is an acceptable form for inclusion in a recycling process. This includes waste that is exported for recycling (compliant with rules on the transfrontier shipment of waste).

Composting' means the controlled biological decomposition and stabilisation of organic substrates, under conditions that are permanently aerobic and that allow the development of thermophilic temperatures as a result of biologically produced heat. It results in a final product that has been sanitised and stabilised, is high in humic substances and can be used as a soil improver, as an ingredient in growing media, or blended to produce a top soil that will meet British Standard BS 3882, incorporating amendment No 1. In the case of vermicomposting these thermophilic temperatures can be foregone at the point the worms are introduced. Output from a Mechanical Biological Treatment facility which is sent for composting, as defined above, can also be included in the numerator.

'Anaerobic Digestion' means, the biological decomposition and stabilisation of organic substrates in the absence of oxygen and under controlled conditions in order to produce biogas and a digestate. It results, either directly or after subsequent aerobic treatment, in a final product that has been sanitised and can be used as a soil improver, as an ingredient in growing media or blended to produce a top soil that will meet British Standard BS 3882, incorporating amendment No 1. If it meets the standards referred to above, then it should be included in this indicator. Output from a Mechanical Biological Treatment facility which is sent for composting, is excluded from the numerator.

Only waste delivered to, and accepted by an individual or organisation (including central or community composting or anaerobic digestion facilities) that is an acceptable form for inclusion in a composting or anaerobic digestion process can be included in the numerator. If the material delivered to these facilities needs to be sorted then it is only the material sent into the composting process that is to be reported against this indicator. Where the treatment involves anaerobic digestion followed by composting (or vice versa) the tonnage is based on the quantity entering the first biological process. Home composting is not to be included.

Reused items

Reused means items removed from the municipal waste stream and specifically the household waste element for its original or a different purpose without processing or treatment in a waste recovery operation (other than for repairing or refurbishing).

Items for reuse would come from material which has been discarded as household waste and is in the possession of a WCA/WDA, before being sent for reuse. It may also include items for reuse that are separated from the household waste stream by third parties on behalf of the WCA/WDA and/or for which reuse credits are paid. Reused items may come from:

- items from WCA/WDA bulky waste collections, kerbside collections;
- Items disposed of at civic amenity sites;
- items received and passed on by the WCA/WDA itself
- Items received and passed on by third parties working on behalf of the WCA/ WDA.

Any reuse that is not done on behalf of the WCA/WDA should be excluded.

Where weighted tonnages of reused items are not available, the Furniture Reuse Network's set of average weights should be used (see link below):

Where relevant waste is collected in one year and recycled/composted in the next because there is a delay due to the need for further processing, e.g. refrigerators and freezers, count the collection and recycling/composting when they occur, even if they are different years.

Any household waste (regardless of the process it has been subject to) that is used for daily landfill cover or roads on landfill sites does not count as recycling/ reuse or composting.

Formula

Data will be acquired using local authorities WasteDataFlow returns.

a) For Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs), number of kilograms of household waste collected per household is calculated as:

$((X/Y) * 1,000)$, where

X = Total tonnage of household waste collected by the WCA (or by third parties on behalf of the WCA)

minus the tonnage of household waste collected by the WCA (or by third parties on behalf of the WCA) sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion

Y = Number of households (as given by the dwelling stock figures from the Council Taxbase. The figures relating to the end of the financial year to which the indicator pertains, as provided by the Valuation Office, will be used)

b) For Waste Disposal Authorities (WDAs), number of kilograms of household waste collected per head is calculated as:

$((X/Y) * 1,000)$, where:

X = Total tonnage of household waste collected at Civic Amenity Sites by the WDA (or by third parties on behalf of the WDA) plus total tonnage of household waste collected by constituent WCAs (or by third parties on behalf of the WCA) as given by the denominator of NI192 for WDAs

minus the tonnage of household waste collected by the WDA (or by third

parties on behalf of the WDA) which is sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion plus tonnage of household waste which is sent for recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion by the constituent WCAs (or by third parties on behalf of the WCAs).

Y = Number of households (as given by the dwelling stock figures from the Council Taxbase. The figures relating to the end of the financial year to which the indicator pertains, as provided by the Valuation Office, will be used).

c) For Unitary Authorities, number of kilograms of household waste collected is calculated as:

$((X/Y) * 1,000)$, where:

X = Total tonnage of household waste arisings collected by the authority, as given by the denominator of NI 192.

minus the tonnage of household waste collected by the authority which is sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion, as given by the numerator of NI 192.

Y = Number of households (as given by the dwelling stock figures from the Council Taxbase. The figures relating to the end of the financial year to which the indicator pertains, as provided by the Valuation Office, will be used).

Worked Example

(This example is applicable to all reporting organisations)

Total household waste = 100,000 tonnes

Total household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting = 40,000 tonnes

Number of households = 90,100

X= 100,000 tonnes -40,000 tonnes

Y=90,100 households

X/Y = (60,000 tonnes/90,100 households) Multiply by 1,000 NI 191 = 666 kg/household

The methodology employed by WasteDataFlow to calculate the PIs can be downloaded from the WasteDataFlow website (see link below).

Good performance

Good performance is typified by a lower figure per household

NI 192 - Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting - The percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion.

This was previously collected as BVPI 82a and 82b in 2007/08.

The numerator is the total tonnage of household waste collected which is sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion.

The denominator is the total tonnage of household waste collected.

'Household waste' means those types of waste which are to be treated as household waste for the purposes of Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 by reason

of the provisions of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992. The amounts deemed to be collected shall include:

- All waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) under Section 45(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, plus
- All waste arisings from Civic Amenity (CA) Sites established under Section 51(1)(b) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, and
- Waste collected by third parties for which collection or disposal reuse or recycling credits are paid under Section 52 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

For the avoidance of doubt '*Household waste*' includes waste from the following sources:

- Waste collection rounds (including separate rounds for collection of recyclates)
- All waste listed under schedules 1 and 2 of the Controlled Waste Regulations. This includes:
 - Litter and refuse collected under section 89(1)(f) and waste arising from the discharge by a WCA/WDA of its duty under section 89(2) – this typically comprises street cleaning waste, park litter and gully sweepings
 - Bulky waste collections, where “bulky waste” is defined as
 - any article of waste which exceeds 25 kilograms in weight
 - Any article of waste which does not fit, or cannot be fitted into:
 - (a) a receptacle for household waste provided in accordance with section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; or
 - (b) where no such receptacle is provided, a cylindrical container 750 millimetres in diameter and 1 metre in length.
 - Garden waste collections;
 - Household clinical waste collections.
- Hazardous household waste collections;
- Re-used waste material from household sources as defined below;
- Clearance of any waste put out in contravention to section 46 of the EPA 1990 (e.g. ‘side waste’)
- Any other household waste collected by the authority

Household waste does **not** include:

- Beach cleansing wastes (i.e. produced by the specific activity of cleaning up a beach)
- Rubble (including soil associated with the rubble)
- Clearance of waste deposited in contravention to Section 33 of the EPA 1990 (fly-tipped waste)
- Vehicles (whether abandoned or not)
- Grass cuttings, leaves etc in parks
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- Incinerator residues (even if the residues are not landfilled)
- Home composted waste
- Trade waste

Tyres should only be counted if they are 'household waste', i.e. they are collected from a house or Civic Amenity Sites or taken directly from the vehicle. If in doubt, they should not be included.

'*Civic Amenity Site*' means places provided by the WDA at which persons resident in the area may deposit their 'household waste' (services provided under Section 51(1)(b) of the Environmental Protection Act or under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act). Please note that materials collected at Civic Amenity Sites are only to be counted by disposal authorities except in the case of those London Boroughs and Metropolitan Districts which are not disposal authorities but which provide civic amenity sites under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act.

here an authority does not separate waste they collect into household and

commercial, figures must be based on a documented survey/study to ascertain the proportionate content of the waste. It is advisable to agree the sampling methodology with an external auditor in advance to ensure agreement on the adequacy of sampling.

'*Recycling*' means the reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials for the original purpose, or for other purposes, but excluding energy recovery.

This includes material collected for recycling by waste collection authorities (e.g. from kerbside collection, bring sites or street recycling bins), waste disposal authorities (e.g. from civic amenity sites), and by third party private/voluntary collections sent for recycling on behalf of the WCA/WDA.

It excludes material collected for recycling which is subsequently rejected to disposal whilst under the possession or control of the WCA/WDA. Rejects may occur at collection, during sorting (e.g. at a Material Recycling Facility) or at the gate of the reprocessor. All recycling rejects should be excluded from the numerator.

Contamination Rates at MRFs: Where a MRF is used by a number of authorities to calculate the amount of waste sent for recycling, authorities may use the plant's overall contamination rate if there is no more accurate information on the individual authority's waste stream.

Recycling can include material within the residual waste stream that is subsequently separated out and sent for recycling. For example, recyclate taken from residual waste sorted at transfer stations or Material Recycling Facilities (MRFs), recycling outputs from Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT).

In order to be included in the numerator the waste must be delivered to, and accepted by, a company, individual or organisation which will reprocess waste that is in an acceptable form for inclusion in a recycling process. This includes waste that is exported for recycling (compliant with rules on the transfrontier shipment of waste).

'Composting' means the controlled biological decomposition and stabilisation of organic substrates, under conditions that are permanently aerobic and that allow the development of thermophilic temperatures as a result of biologically produced heat. It results in a final product that has been sanitised and stabilised, is high in humic substances and can be used as a soil improver, as an ingredient in growing media, or blended to produce a top soil that will meet British Standard BS 3882, incorporating amendment No 1. In the case of vermicomposting these thermophilic temperatures can be foregone at the point the worms are introduced. Output from a Mechanical Biological Treatment facility which is sent for composting, as defined above, can also be included in the numerator.

'Anaerobic Digestion' means, the biological decomposition and stabilisation of organic substrates in the absence of oxygen and under controlled conditions in order to produce biogas and a digestate. It results, either directly or after subsequent aerobic treatment, in a final product that has been sanitised and can be used as a soil improver, as an ingredient in growing media or blended to produce a top soil that will meet British Standard BS 3882, incorporating amendment No 1. If it meets the standards referred to above, then it should be included in this indicator. Output from a Mechanical Biological Treatment facility which is sent for composting, is excluded from the numerator.

Only waste delivered to, and accepted by an individual or organisation (including central or community composting or anaerobic digestion facilities) that is in an acceptable form for inclusion in a composting or anaerobic digestion process can be included in the numerator. If the material delivered to these facilities needs to be sorted then it is only the material sent into the composting process that is to be reported against this indicator. Where the treatment involves anaerobic digestion followed by composting (or vice versa) the tonnage is based on the quantity entering the first biological process. Home composting is not to be included.

'Reused items' means items removed from the municipal waste stream and specifically the household waste element for its original or a different purpose without processing or treatment in a waste recovery operation (other than for repairing or refurbishing).

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Items for reuse would come from material which has been discarded as household waste and is in the possession of a WCA/WDA, before being sent for reuse. It may also include items for reuse that are separated from the household waste stream by third parties on behalf of the WCA/WDA and/or for which reuse credits are paid. Reused items may come from:

- items from WCA/WDA bulky waste collections, kerbside collections;
- Items disposed of at civic amenity sites;
- items received and passed on by the WCA/WDA itself
- Items received and passed on by third parties working on behalf of the WCA/WDA.

Any reuse that is not done on behalf of the WCA/WDA should be excluded.

Where weighted tonnages of reused items are not available, the Furniture Reuse Network's set of average weights should be used (see link below):

Where relevant waste is collected in one year and recycled/composted in the next because there is a delay due to the need for further processing, e.g. refrigerators and freezers, count the collection and recycling/composting when they occur, even if they are different years.

Any household waste (regardless of the process it has been subject to) that is used for daily landfill cover or roads on landfill sites does not count as recycling/ reuse or composting.

Formula

Data will be acquired using authority's WasteDataFlow returns.

The percentage rate is calculated as below:

a) For Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs), percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion is calculated as:

$X/Y \times 100$, where:

X = Tonnage of household waste collected by the WCA (or on behalf of the WCA) which is sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion.

Y = Total tonnage of household waste collected by the WCA (or on behalf of the WCA).

b) For Waste Disposal Authorities (WDAs), percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion is calculated as:

$X/Y \times 100$, where:

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X = Tonnage of household waste collected by the WDA (or on behalf of the WDA) which is sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion plus tonnage of household waste which is sent for recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion by the constituent WCAs (or on behalf of the WCAs).

Y = Total tonnage of household waste collected at Civic Amenity Sites by the WDA (or on behalf of the WDA) plus total tonnage of household waste collected by constituent WCAs (or on behalf of the WCA).

c) For Unitary Authorities (UAs), percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion is calculated as:

$X/Y \times 100$, where:

X = Tonnage of household waste collected by the authority (or on behalf of the authority) which is sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion.

Y = Total tonnage of household waste collected by the authority (or on behalf of the authority)

Worked Example

(This example is applicable to all reporting organisations)

Household waste collected directly for recycling = 30,000 tonnes

Household waste rejected for recycling = 500 tonnes

Household waste sent for reuse = 300 tonnes

Household waste sent for composting = 8,000 tonnes

Recyclate sorted from residual waste MRF = 2,200 tonnes

Total household waste = 100,000 tonnes

$X = (30,000 - 500 + 300 + 8,000 + 2,200) = 40,000$ tonnes

Y = 100,000 tonnes

$X/Y \times 100 = (40,000 / 100,000) \times 100$

NI 192 = 40.00%

The methodology employed by WasteDataFlow to calculate the PIs can be downloaded from the WasteDataFlow website (see link below).

Good performance

Good performance is typified by a higher percentage

EHPI 204 – Planning appeals allowed - The number of planning appeal decisions allowed against the authority's decision to refuse on planning applications, as a percentage of the total number of planning appeals against refusals of planning applications.

Purpose/aim There has been a recent increase in the number of planning applications going to appeal. There is some evidence to suggest that this may in part be as a result of Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) refusing more applications in order to meet development control performance targets as specified in BV 109. ODPM therefore proposed a new indicator to measure the percentage appeals allowed against the authority's decision to refuse.

Definition This indicator is concerned only with planning applications where the local planning authority has refused planning permission. It does not include planning appeals against conditions or non-determinations.

The calculation also excludes all other applications types of appeal e.g. Advertisement Appeals, Enforcement Appeals, and Lawful Development Certificate appeals

The indicator should include decisions where the date of decision falls within the year in question. This indicator is based on data that is already available from the Planning Inspectorate (PINS). As with that data a partially allowed appeal must be counted as an allowed appeal.

The denominator should include all planning appeals where the authority refused planning permission. Appeals should only be counted if the date of the Planning Inspector or Secretary of State's decision was within the year in question, regardless of when the appeal was lodged. The numerator should consist of those appeal decisions where the appeal against refusal was allowed.

Audit Commission Clarifications

Withdrawn appeals are not included in the calculation of this performance indicator.

Formula/ Worked Eg.

$$N = (a / b) \times 100$$

Where:

a = Number of planning appeals allowed against the authority's decision to refuse a planning application

b = All planning appeals against refusal of planning permission

Return Format %

Decimal Places 1

EHPI 218a – Abandoned vehicles - % investigated within 24 hrs - Percentage of new reports of abandoned vehicles investigated within 24 hrs of notification.

Purpose/aim To encourage quick investigation of reports of abandoned vehicles. Abandoned vehicles add to fear of crime as well as being a hazard in themselves.

The returns from the BVPI will be used to establish a baseline figure to inform us how many abandoned vehicle reports were being investigated within this time period.

Definition **'Notification'** means either:

- a) the point from which a Local Authority receives a report of a suspected abandoned vehicle from a member of the public, or other authority; or
- b) a member of staff suspects an vehicle is abandoned.

'Investigation' means that the Local Authority authorised officer will make enquiries into the status of the vehicle to confirm whether in their opinion it is abandoned.

The 24hr target is met at the point when the authority has determined whether, in their opinion, the vehicle is abandoned, and is in a position to remove it or put a notice on it.

The 24-hour period in the title of this BVPI excludes weekends and bank holidays, but does include other hours outside of the normal working day.

Formula/ Worked Eg.

$$N = (a / b) \times 100$$

Where:

a = number of reports of abandoned vehicles investigated within 24 hours

b = total number of abandoned vehicles reported

Measurement Period Present Financial Year

Return Format %

Decimal Places 2

EHPI 218b – Abandoned Vehicles - % removed within 24 hours of required time - Percentage of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours from the point at which the Authority is legally entitled to remove the vehicle

Purpose/aim To encourage quick removal of abandoned vehicles from the public realm. Abandoned vehicles add to fear of crime as well as being a hazard in themselves.

the returns from the BVPI will be used to establish a baseline figure to inform us how many abandoned vehicles are being removed within this time period.

Definition

As per the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 the term **'vehicle'** is any motor

vehicle or trailer, or anything which forms part of a motor vehicle or trailer, including any item contained within it.

An '**abandoned vehicle**' is one which:

- appears to a local authority to have been abandoned without lawful authority, and
- the authorised officer at the local authority decides that it is abandoned.

'Legally entitled to remove the vehicle' is defined as the point at which the authority can remove the vehicle, which will vary according to the vehicle and where it is abandoned. Once the report of an abandoned vehicle has been investigated by the authorised office and a decision made to the status of the vehicle, under current legislation the notification period is;

Vehicle on public highway and only fit for destruction

Notice period: 24 hours , Section 10 of RDV Regulations 1986;

Period before removal from confirmation the vehicle is abandoned: 48 hrs

Vehicle on public highway and not only fit for destruction

Notice period: None, Section 3 of RDA Act 1978;

Period before removal form confirmation the vehicle is abandoned: 24 hrs

Vehicle not on public highway

Notice period: 15 days for removal, Section 8 of RDV Regulations 1986

Period before removal from point at which confirmation the vehicle is abandoned: 16 days

Whether the vehicle is fit for destruction is down to the discretion of the local authority officer involved.

The 24-hour period in the title of this BVPI excludes weekends and bank holidays, but should includes other hours outside of the normal working day.

Formula/ Worked Eg.

$$N = (a / b) \times 100$$

where:

a = Number of vehicles which are in the opinion of the local authority officer to be abandoned which are removed within 24 hours

b = Total number of abandoned vehicles removed

Return Format %

Decimal Places 2