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

• 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.

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).

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 x 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 x 100, where:

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 x 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/Yx100 = (40,000 /100,000) x 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

NI 159 - Supply of ready to develop housing sites

Planning Policy Statement 3 requires Local Planning Authorities to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable sites for housing through their Local Development Framework. To ensure there is a continuous 5 year supply, authorities should monitor the supply of deliverable sites on an annual basis, through their Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR).

This indicator supports PPS3, and links to the AMR requirement, as a means of ensuring that a 5 year supply of deliverable sites is being identified and maintained.

Authorities should already have demonstrated a 5 year supply of deliverable sites, as required by PPS3. An advice note, explaining how authorities can do this is available on the PINS website at http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/ advice_for_insp/advice_produced_by_dclg.htm

To ensure that plans maintain a continuous approach to housing delivery; as well as regular monitoring through AMRs, authorities are also required to

collect evidence of sites with potential for housing by undertaking Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments.

Deffinition

The total number of net additional dwellings that are deliverable as a percentage of the planned housing provision (in net additional dwellings) for the 5 year period.

The indicator assesses the degree to which authorities are maintaining a 5 year supply of deliverable sites as required by PPS3 (Planning Policy Statement 3 – link in 'Further Guidance')

Net additional dwellings are defined as future new build plus future gains and losses from conversions change of use and demolitions.

The indicator provides a forward look in terms of there being enough deliverable sites to meet planned housing provision over a 5 year period. So, for AMRs submitted in December 2008, the 5 year period will be April 2009 to March 2014, and so on.

The definition of dwelling (in line with the 2001 Census) is a self-contained unit of accommodation. Self-containment is where all the rooms in a household are behind a door, which only that household can use. Non-self contained household spaces at the same address should be counted together as a single dwelling. Therefore, a dwelling can consist of one self-contained household space or two or more non-self-contained spaces at the same address. Communal establishments are excluded.

Formula

(x/y) * 100

where,

X = the amount of housing that can be built on deliverable sites for the 5 year period (net additional dwellings)

Y = the planned housing provision required for the 5 year period (net additional dwellings)

Worked Example

The planned housing provision for 1st April 2009 – 31st March 2014 is 2232 net additional dwellings.

The supply of deliverable housing for the same period will provide 2046 net additional dwellings.

The indicator of the degree to which a supply of ready to develop housing sites is being maintained is:

(2046 / 2232) * 100 = 91.7%

Good performance

Good performance is where the percentage is 100% or greater

Collection interval

Annual

Data is based on the financial year, and the collection is annual, every December.

Data Source

Local Planning Authority: Annual Monitoring Report

Return Format

Percentage

Decimal Places

One

Reporting organisation

CLG (Analytical Services Directorate) based on data provided by local planning authorities in the Annual Monitoring Report.

NI 170 - Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years.

Deffinition

This indicator measures the proportion of the area of developed land that is vacant or derelict for more than 5 years.

The total area of developed land is the area recorded for the relevant local authority for 2001 in the urban land figures published in the Urban Settlements report by DCLG.

The National Land Use Database of Previously-Developed Land (NLUD-PDL) contains a typology of previously developed land covering a number of different categories including vacant and derelict land:

The information needed to make the calculation is included in the NLUD-PDL reflecting information collected annually based on site returns made by local authorities. The most recent data is for 2007.

All of the information is available to the local authority.

'Previously developed land which is now vacant is land that could be developed without treatment. Treatment includes any of the following: demolition, clearing of fixed structures or foundations and levelling. Land previously used for mineral extraction or waste disposal which has been or is being restored for agriculture, forestry, woodland or other open countryside use is excluded.

"Vacant buildings" are buildings that have been unoccupied for one year or more, that are structurally sound and in a reasonable state of repair (i.e. capable of being occupied in their present state). Includes buildings that have been declared redundant or where re-letting for their former use is not expected. Includes single residential dwellings where they could reasonably be developed or converted into 10 or more dwellings.

"Derelict land and buildings" is land so damaged by previous industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. Treatment includes any of the following: demolition, clearing of fixed structures or foundations and levelling. Includes abandoned and unoccupied buildings (including former single residential dwellings) in an advanced state of disrepair i.e. with unsound roof(s).

It excludes land damaged by development which has been or is being restored for agriculture, forestry, woodland or other open countryside use. It also excludes land damaged by a previous development where the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings), and where there is a clear reason that could outweigh the re-use of the site – such as its contribution to nature conservation – or it has subsequently been put to an amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring redevelopment.

The information needed to make the calculation is included in the NLUD-PDL reflecting information collected annually based on site returns made by local authorities. The most recent data is for 2007.

All of the information is available to the local authority.

Formula

The proportion of the area of developed land that is vacant or derelict is calculated as follows:

((a + b + c) / d)*100

where:

a =the number of hectares of previously developed land which have been vacant for more than 5 years as recorded on the NLUD database;

b = the number of hectares of buildings that have been vacant for more than 5 years as recorded on the NLUD database;

c = the number of hectares of land and buildings which have been derelict for more than 5 years as recorded on the NLUD database;

d = the area in hectares of developed land within the area of the local authority.

Worked Example

In 2006 there were 14 hectares (ha) of vacant and derelict land on NLUD-PDL for more than 5 years, 15 ha of vacant buildings on the database for more than 5 years, and 5 ha of derelict land and buildings in NLUD-PDL for more than 5 years. The total hectares of developed land within the area of the local authority is 1,158 ha.

The proportion of developed land represented by vacant and derelict land is therefore:

((14+15+5) / 1158) = 2.94%

Good performance

A low and reducing percentage, based on baseline 2008

Collection interval

Annual

Data Source

Return Format

Percentage

Decimal Places

Two

Reporting organisation

CLG, using data provided by English Partnerships

Spatial level

Single tier and district council

Further Guidance

CLG statistical release “Previously developed land that may be available for redevelopment: England 2007”

National Land Use Database of Previously-Developed Land

NI 172 - Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth

Definition

Percentage of small registered businesses showing year-on-year employment growth.

This indicator includes those businesses registered for VAT and/or PAYE with fewer than 50 employees (around 98% of all VAT registered enterprises). It measures the proportion of those businesses showing year on year employment growth, where employment is measured as the number of employees (full and part-time) plus the number of self-employed people that run the business.

Around 2.1 million of the estimated 4.7 million enterprises in the UK were registered for either VAT or PAYE. It is not possible to produce local area estimates for this wider business population.

Formula

(x/y)*100

Please Note: The dataset will only include businesses that are on the register in both calculating years and have fewer than 50 employees in the first year. If this is true the following calculation follows:

Where:

X = Total number of registered businesses that reported higher employment numbers in year 2 than in year 1

Y = Total number of registered businesses in year 2 that were also registered in year 1

Worked Example

If the total number of VAT/PAYE registered businesses in 2005 = 13,873

And 962 of those businesses reported higher employment numbers in 2006 than in 2005

Then the proportion of VAT/PAYE registered businesses showing growth = 962/13,873 = 6.9%

(hypothetical data)

Good performance

Good performance is typified by a higher percentage.

Collection interval

Financial Year

Data Source

Office for National Statistics analysis of the Inter-departmental Business Register – to be made available on the CLG Indicator Hub and the BERR website (http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/ vat/).

Return Format

Percentage

Decimal Places

1

Reporting organisation

Office for National Statistics

Spatial level

Single tier and district council

Further Guidance

This is a new indicator that will require access to the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR). Because of the complications around accessing the IDBR, this data series will be calculated by central government on behalf of all local authorities and will be made available in January 2009 on the CLG Indicator Hub website: https://www.hub.info4local.gov.uk/DIHWEB/Logon/default.aspx?SignOut=true

and BERR website: http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/vat/

More information on the IDBR: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/idbr/idbr.asp

If for example we were calculating the growth from 2005-2006 we would need to exclude from the calculation all businesses newly registered in 2006 and all businesses registered in 2005 no longer registered in 2006. The result of the calculation would then be an indicator of employment growth within existing businesses.

The numerator and denominator would include those businesses whose employment grows beyond the 50 employment band between the first and second year, but the calculation would exclude those which had employment in the first year greater than 50, that subsequently fell to fewer than 50.

Businesses with no reported employment on the IDBR will have employment figures imputed from turnover. Measures that look at percentage increases/decreases in employment or turnover will be influenced by imputed figures. As we are not looking at absolute values but at whether there has been an increase or decrease, imputation should be less of a problem. We would expect a business with no employment information to have similar imputed employment figures for both years if the reported turnover figures were similar.

NI 185 - CO2 reduction from local authority operations

Definitions

Action by local authorities is likely to be critical to the achievement of Government's climate change objectives. The public sector is in a key position to lead on CO2 emissions reduction by setting a behavioural and strategic example to the private sector and the communities they serve. The manner in which the local authority delivers its functions can achieve CO2 emissions reductions.

The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress of local authorities to reduce CO2 emissions from the relevant buildings and transport used to deliver its functions and to encourage them to demonstrate leadership on tackling climate change.

Measurement against this indicator will require each LA to calculate their CO2 emissions from analysis of the energy and fuel use in their relevant buildings and transport, including where these services have been outsourced. The Carbon Trust currently provides support to LAs to guide them through the process of calculating carbon footprints and to help them develop carbon reduction plans.

Definition

Percentage CO2 reduction from LA operations:

The indicator being assessed will be a year on year measured reduction of CO2 emissions. First year data to be reported in 2009, will be for the financial year April 2008 to March 2009.

CO2 emissions: is the total amount of direct and indirect CO2 emitted as a result of LA operations.

• Direct emissions are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the local authority e.g. emissions from the combustion in owned or controlled boilers and vehicles.

• Indirect emissions are emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the local authority, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity e.g. emissions from consumption of purchased electricity or heat, transportrelated activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the local authority and outsourced activities.

LA Operations: The delivery of the relevant functions of a Local Authority which result (either directly or indirectly) in the emissions of CO2 into the atmosphere. Functions of an authority covers all their own operations and outsourced services. Even if the services are being provided by an external body (e.g. a private company) they remain the function of the authority. This is to include schools, but exclude social housing.

Formula

The indicator is proportion of CO2 reduction measured against emissions from the previous year, calculated as follows:

((y-x)/y) * 100

where:

x = amount of CO2 emission in the current year

y = amount of CO2 emission in the previous year

Return a percentage reduction figure (to 1 decimal place) for the last reported year compared to the previous year.

Worked Example

Take April 2008 to March 2009 calculated emissions of 52 tonnes CO2. April 2009 to March 2010 emissions totalled 50 tonnes CO2. Therefore the percentage of CO2 reduction from LA operations to be reported for 2009 =

((52-50)/52)*100 = 3.8%

Good performance

Year on year % reduction

Collection interval

Financial year, from 2008/09 onwards

Data Source

Single tier, County Council and District Councils are required to report on this indicator. In two-tier authorities, the lower tiers will report to the upper tier on emissions from functions for which they are responsible. The upper tier will then add data on its emissions and submit a single consolidated report to Defra.

Return Format

Annual % CO2 reduction figure and total tonnage as calculated using agreed spreadsheet methodology

Decimal Places

One

Reporting organisation

Local authority to report direct to Defra, using the Excel spreadsheet tool. County Council to report on its emissions and on behalf of lower tiers in a single report to Defra.

NI 186 - Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area

Definitions

Percentage reduction of the per capita CO2 emissions in the Local Authority Area: The indicator being assessed will comprise of an annual amount of end user CO2 emissions across an agreed set of sectors (housing, road

transport and business) measured as a percentage reduction (or increase) of the per capita CO2 emission from the 2005 baseline year.

End user: calculations allocate emissions from fuel producers to fuel users. The end user calculation therefore allows estimates to be made of emissions for a consumer of fuel, which also include the emissions from producing the fuel the consumer has used.

Domestic Housing: All housing in the local authority area, including Arms Length Management Organisation (ALMOs), privately owned and leased housing

Business: Industry and commercial emissions, including public sector, but not those included in the EU Emissions trading scheme

Road Traffic: All road traffic, (but excluding motorways)

Formula

The indicator measures the percentage reduction in per capita CO2 emissions, as follows: Unable to represent the formula here, see the guidance for full details

where:

h = tonnes CO2 from domestic housing, calculated from BERR electricity and gas consumption data;

b = tonnes CO2 from business and industry, calculated from BERR electricity and gas consumption data and those fuel usage statistics reported by larger organisations;

r = tonnes CO2 from road transport calculated using detailed specific transport census data (annual average daily flows) published by DfT;

pop = LA population (thousands) calculated using the ONS mid year population projection (from the same year as the CO2 data).

t = baseline year (2005);

t+n = latest year of data

Worked Example

2005 emissions for Low Carbon City

Business = 90 k.t CO2

Housing = 91k.t CO2

Transport = 124 k.t CO2

LA Population = 31 (thousands)

Total emissions (tonnes) per capita = 9.8

2006 emissions for Low Carbon City

Business = 89 k.t CO2

Housing = 85 k.t CO2

Transport = 115 k.t CO2

Population = 32 (thousands)

Total emissions (tonnes) per capita = 9.0

Unable to represent the formula here, see the guidance for full detail

= 8.2% per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the Local Authority Area in 2006

Good performance

Good performance is typified by an increasing year on year percentage reduction in CO2 per capita.

(i.e. if it is compared to the same baseline, then as well as seeing a decrease, the size of the decrease should get bigger each year)

Collection interval

Statistics are produced annually by Defra

Data Source

Defra publicationof local CO2emissions everyAutumn.

http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globatmos/galocalghg.htm

Return Format

Spreadsheet produced to include total end user CO2 emission (tonnes) per Local Authority presented by sector with the overall percentage reduction of CO2 per capita compared with 2005 baseline.

Decimal Places

1 decimal place

Reporting organisation

Defra

NI 188 - Planning to Adapt to Climate Change

Definition

Local authorities should report the level of preparedness they have reached against the 5 levels of performance, graded 0 to 4. The higher the number, the better the performance.

The criteria for achievement of each of the levels is detailed below.

Level 0: **Baseline**:

The Authority has begun the process of assessing the potential threats and opportunities across its estate and services (for example, flood and coastal resilience plans, emergency planning, community risk registers/strategies etc) and has identified and agreed the next steps to build on that assessment in a systematic and coordinated way.

Examples of evidence:

• The Authority has identified a lead official to identify and provide advice to service/department heads on potential impacts of future climate change on its functions

• The Authority has undertaken an audit of existing relevant risk registers and action plans in place (eg community risk register)

• The Authority has established a process for actions it needs to take to meet higher levels

Level 1: **Public commitment and prioritised risk-based assessment:**

The Authority has made a public commitment to identify and manage climate related risk. It has undertaken a local risk-based assessment of significant vulnerabilities and opportunities to weather and climate, both now and in the future. It can demonstrate a sound understanding of those not yet addressed in existing strategies and actions (e.g. in land use planning documents, service delivery plans, flood and coastal resilience plans, emergency planning, community risk registers/strategies etc). It has communicated these potential vulnerabilities and opportunities to department/service heads and other local partners and has set out the next steps in addressing them.

Examples of evidence:

• The authority and partners have made a public commitment to manage climate risks e.g. signed up to the Nottingham Declaration or an equivalent

• A Local Climate Impacts Profile or equivalent process is ongoing

• Initial assessment produced using the UKCIP scenarios

• Department/service heads facing significant vulnerabilities and opportunities have an understanding of the issues, with evidence of actions already in place to address these

• Evidence of working in partnership and pooling of resources and expertise across sectors, areas and council tiers where applicable

Level 2: **Comprehensive risk-based assessment and prioritised action in some areas:**

The Authority has undertaken a comprehensive risk based assessment of vulnerabilities to weather and climate, both now and in the future, and has identified priority risks for its services. It has identified the most effective adaptive responses and has started incorporating these in council strategies, plans, partnerships and operations (such as planning, flood management, economic development, social care, services for children, transport etc). It has begun implementing appropriate adaptive responses in some priority areas. In its role as a community leader the council has started working with its LSP encouraging identification of major weather and climate vulnerabilities and opportunities that affect the delivery of the LSP's objectives.

Examples of evidence:

• Comprehensive risk assessment produced (for example using the UKCIP method)

• Nottingham Declaration accreditation

• Council Members and department and service heads have a detailed understanding of weather and climate risk in all vulnerable areas identified in risk assessment and actions taken in priority areas.

• Documents like Local Development Frameworks include climate change adaptation

• Local adaptation partnership established

• LSP partners are aware of actions being taken by the council, feel engaged in the process and confirm they have started to identify weather and climate risk that affect the delivery of their own objectives.

Level 3: **Comprehensive action plan and prioritised action in all priority areas:**

The Authority has embedded climate impacts and risks across council decision making. It has developed a comprehensive adaptation action plan to deliver the necessary steps to achieve the existing objectives set out in council strategies, plans, investment decisions and partnership arrangements in light of projected climate change and is implementing appropriate adaptive responses in all priority areas. This includes leadership and support for LSPs in taking a risk based approach to managing major weather and climate vulnerabilities/opportunities across the wider local authority area.

Examples of evidence

• Action plan developed and published

• Nottingham Declaration accreditation at a higher level

• Detailed understanding of risk and action taken to embed relevant adaptation response in council strategies, plans, partnerships and operations by all department/service heads where weather and climate risks have been identified.

• Initial cost analysis undertaken and potential sources of funding identified for major vulnerabilities

• LSPs feel fully engaged and action plan includes commitment from authority and LSP

• Pooling of skills, knowledge and resource across LSP

• Consulted with authorities responsible for climate change management and others who can provide advice on good practice e.g. Environment Agency, Natural England, Defra.

Level 4: **Implementation, monitoring and continuous review**: The Authority and LSP are implementing the comprehensive adaptation action plan across the local authority area, and there is a robust process for regular and continual monitoring and review to ensure progress with each measure and updating of objectives. The Authority and LSP are taking appropriate adaptive responses.

Examples of evidence:

• Clear and robust continuous monitoring and review system in place

• Outputs from the review and monitoring process are ploughed back into the action plan and other relevant council and LSP strategies

Formula

N/A

Worked Example

LA rates performance against the 5 levels of performance

Good performance

Year on year improvement

Collection interval

Annual (Apr – Mar)

Data Source

Local authority assessment against the criteria

NI 189 - Flood and coastal erosion risk management

Definition

Percentage of agreed actions to implement long term flood and coastal erosion risk management plans that are being undertaken satisfactorily

Long term flood and coastal erosion risk management plans: Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) and Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs).

Agreed actions: those activities identified in the CFMP/SMP Action Plan signed off by the Environment Agency's Regional Director that are attributed to the relevant Local Authority.

Are being undertaken satisfactorily: The Environment Agency will record progress against all actions within CFMPs and second round SMPs (or generic actions in advance of these being available) – the actions will be attributed to relevant local authorities and a report produced on an annual basis identifying those actions attributed to a particular local authority that are being undertaken satisfactorily.

Formula

(X/Y)*100 where:

X = number of actions by local authority that are being undertaken satisfactorily

Y = total number of agreed actions attributed to the local authority for the time period

Worked Example

Local authority A is satisfactorily undertaking 4 out of 5 agreed actions due within a year. Indicator value is 80%.

Good performance

Good performance will be signified by a higher percentage of actions undertaken satisfactorily

Collection interval

Progress reported each summer for progress over the previous financial year

Data Source

Data will be provided by the Environment Agency in accordance with their supervisory duty relating to flooding and/or 'strategic overview' for FCERM at the coast

Return Format

Percentage

Decimal Places

None

Reporting organisation

Environment Agency

NI 193 - Percentage of municipal waste land filled

Definition

The percentage of municipal waste which is sent to landfill.

Denominator (Y):

The scope of municipal waste is the same as the European Union Landfill Directive and Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS).

Defra's view is that the definition of municipal waste in the Landfill Directive and LATS encompasses all waste in the possession or under the control of a waste disposal authority or a waste collection authority, or agents acting on their behalf.

Numerator (X):

Municipal waste to landfill includes residual waste sent directly to landfill and that which was collected for other management routes (e.g. recycling, composting, reuse, Mechanical Biological Treatment) but subsequently sent to landfill.

Formula

Data will be acquired using local authorities WasteDataFlow returns.

The percentage rate is calculated as below:

a) For Waste Disposal Authorities (WDAs), percentage of municipal waste arisings which have been landfilled is calculated as:

X/Y x 100, where:

X = Tonnage of municipal waste collected by the WDA (or on behalf of the WDA) which is landfilled plus waste collected for recycling/composting/reuse which was rejected to landfill plus residual waste sent for other waste management

processes (e.g. MBT) that was subsequently sent to landfill.

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

b) For Unitary Authorities (UAs), percentage of municipal waste arisings which have been landfilled is calculated as:

X/Y x 100, where:

X = Tonnage of municipal waste collected by the authority (or on behalf of the authority) which is landfilled plus waste collected for recycling/composting/ reuse which was rejected to landfill plus residual waste sent for other waste

management processes (e.g. MBT) that was subsequently sent to landfill.

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

Worked Example

This example is applicable to all authorities with waste disposal responsibility

Total municipal waste = 120,000 tonnes

Sent directly to landfill = 50,000 tonnes

Collected for recycling but rejected to landfill = 500 tonnes

Landfilled after MBT treatment = 1,000 tonnes

X = (50,000 + 500 + 1,000) = 51,500 tonnes

Y=120,000 tonnes

X/Yx100 = (51,500 /120,000) x 100

NI 193 = 42.92%

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 percentage

Collection interval

Financial year

Data Source

WasteDataFlow

NI 194a - Air quality – % reduction in NOx and primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations

Definition

The aim of this indicator is to identify authorities that are proactive in minimising air pollution emissions from their estate and operations.

Local authorities have experience of managing air pollution under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 in particular areas where air quality objectives are being, or are likely to be, exceeded. However, PM10 and NOx are two of the more prevalent pollutants, and the Government needs to do more to tackle these. As with NI185, which targets CO2 emissions from local authority operations, NI194 will enable local authorities to lead by example. It will also encourage them to tackle PM10 and NOx at the point of emission in order to improve air quality across their entire area, not just in air quality hotspots (or air quality management areas). The manner in which a local authority delivers its powers and duties can achieve PM10 and NOx reductions. Co-benefits, as well as trade-offs, for both this indicator and NI185 can be realised by local authorities through the use of the associated emissions tool.

Measurement against this indicator will require each local authority to calculate their PM10 and NOx emissions from analysis of the energy and fuel use in their relevant buildings and transport, including where these services have been outsourced. The tool to be used to calculate these emissions is available at: www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/local/indicator.htm

Definition

The indicator being assessed will be a year on year measured reduction of primary PM10 and NOx emission from local authority estate and operations. First year data to be reported in 2009, will be for the financial year April 2008 to March 2009.

• 'Emission': Total amount of direct and indirect primary PM10, and total amount of direct and indirect NOx, emitted from local authority estate and operations.

• ‘Direct emissions’: Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the local authority e.g. emissions from the combustion in owned or controlled boilers and vehicles.

• ‘Indirect emissions’: Emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the local authority, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity e.g. emissions from consumption of purchased electricity or heat, transportrelated activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the local authority and outsourced activities.

• ‘Estate‘– buildings and structures used by the local authority to carry out its powers and duties and which result in direct and indirect emissions of primary PM10 and NOx into the atmosphere, including: council offices, libraries, community halls, streetlights and schools. Social housing is not included.

• ‘Operations’ – The delivery of powers and duties of a local authority which result (either directly or indirectly) in the emission of primary PM10 and NOx into the atmosphere.

• ‘NOx’ – oxides of nitrogen – the sum of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide.

• ‘PM10’ – airborne particulate matter passing through a sampling inlet with a 50% efficiency cut-off at 10 micrometers aerodynamic diameter and which transmits particles below this size.

• ‘Primary PM10’ – PM10 emitted directly into the environment.

• ‘Emission factor’ – the rate of release of pollutants from a specific activity, typically expressed as a mass of pollutant emitted per unit time.

• ‘Fuel mix’ – the combination of different types of fuel used by a source e.g. diesel, coal, gas etc.

Formula

The indicator is the (financial) year on year percentage reductions of primary PM10 and NOx, calculated as follows:

1) Emissions of NOx

• Emission factor x distance x no. of vehicles (for each vehicle type) = tonnes NOx

• Average emission factor x fuel mix x energy use = tonnes NOx

This indicator will require local authorities to calculate emissions of NOx from their estates and operations. Defra has developed an easy-to-use tool for calculating emissions of NOx for the purpose of this indicator (see web link above). The tool is a user friendly spreadsheet into which authorities will input

data to calculate emissions of NOx. Default options are available where detailed information is missing for any of the emission sources.

For vehicle emissions, additional information on distance travelled, number and type of vehicle and fuel mix will be input into the emissions tool.

2) Percentage reduction in NOx emissions:

((x-y)/x)*100

where:

x = is tonnes of NOx emitted in the local authority estate & operations in the previous year;

y = is tonnes of NOx emitted through local authority estate & operations in the current year.

3) Emissions of PM10

• Emission factor x distance x no. of vehicles (for each vehicle type) = tonnes PM10

• Average emission factor x fuel mix x energy use = tonnes PM10

This indicator will require local authorities to calculate emissions of PM10 from their estates and operations. Defra has developed an easy-to-use tool for calculating emissions of PM10 for the purpose of this indicator (see web link above). The tool is a user friendly spreadsheet into which authorities will input data to calculate emissions of PM10. Default options are available where detailed information is missing for any of the emission sources.

For vehicle emissions, additional information on distance travelled, number and type of vehicle and fuel mix will be input into the emissions tool.

4) Percentage reduction in PM10 emissions:

((x-y)/x)*100

where:

x = is tonnes of PM10 emitted in the local authority estate & operations in the previous year;

y = is tonnes of PM10 emitted through local authority estate & operations in the current year.

Worked Example

Calculation method is exactly the same for PM10 and NOx. An example is given for NOx.

NOx emissions 2008

Local authority estate = 42.5 tonnes;

Local authority vehicles = 57.5 tonnes;

Total 2008 emissions = 100.0 tonnes.

NOx emissions 2009

Local authority estate = 40.0 tonnes;

Local authority vehicles = 55.0 tonnes;

Total 2010 emissions = 95.0 % reduction for year =

((100-95)/100)*100 = 5.0%

Good performance

Year on year % reductions

Collection interval

Annual – financial year from 01 April –31 March

Data Source

Single tier, County Council and District Councils are required to report on this indicator. In two-tier authorities, the lower tiers will report to the upper tier on emissions from functions for which they are responsible. The upper tier will then add data on its emissions and submit a single consolidated report to Defra.

NI 194b - Air quality – % reduction in NOx and primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations - Emissions of PM10

Definition

The aim of this indicator is to identify authorities that are proactive in minimising air pollution emissions from their estate and operations.

Local authorities have experience of managing air pollution under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 in particular areas where air quality objectives are being, or are likely to be, exceeded. However, PM10 and NOx are two of the

more prevalent pollutants, and the Government needs to do more to tackle these. As with NI185, which targets CO2 emissions from local authority operations, NI194 will enable local authorities to lead by example. It will also encourage them to tackle PM10 and NOx at the point of emission in order to improve air quality across their entire area, not just in air quality hotspots (or air quality management areas). The manner in which a local authority delivers its powers and duties can achieve PM10 and NOx reductions. Co-benefits, as well as trade-offs, for both this indicator and NI185 can be realised by local authorities through the use of the associated emissions tool.

Measurement against this indicator will require each local authority to calculate their PM10 and NOx emissions from analysis of the energy and fuel use in their relevant buildings and transport, including where these services have been outsourced. The tool to be used to calculate these emissions is available at: www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/local/indicator.htm

Definition

The indicator being assessed will be a year on year measured reduction of primary PM10 and NOx emission from local authority estate and operations. First year data to be reported in 2009, will be for the financial year April 2008 to March 2009.

• 'Emission': Total amount of direct and indirect primary PM10, and total amount of direct and indirect NOx, emitted from local authority estate and operations.

• 'Direct emissions': Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the local authority e.g. emissions from the combustion in owned or controlled boilers and vehicles.

• 'Indirect emissions': Emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the local authority, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity e.g. emissions from consumption of purchased electricity or heat, transportrelated activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the local authority and outsourced activities.

• 'Estate'– buildings and structures used by the local authority to carry out its powers and duties and which result in direct and indirect emissions of primary PM10 and NOx into the atmosphere, including: council offices, libraries, community halls, streetlights and schools. Social housing is not included.

• 'Operations' – The delivery of powers and duties of a local authority which result (either directly or indirectly) in the emission of primary PM10 and NOx into the atmosphere.

• 'NOx' – oxides of nitrogen – the sum of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide.

• ‘PM10’ – airborne particulate matter passing through a sampling inlet with a 50% efficiency cut-off at 10 micrometers aerodynamic diameter and which transmits particles below this size.

• ‘Primary PM10’ – PM10 emitted directly into the environment.

• ‘Emission factor’ – the rate of release of pollutants from a specific activity, typically expressed as a mass of pollutant emitted per unit time.

• ‘Fuel mix’ – the combination of different types of fuel used by a source e.g. diesel, coal, gas etc.

Formula

The indicator is the (financial) year on year percentage reductions of primary PM10 and NOx, calculated as follows:

1) Emissions of NOx

• Emission factor x distance x no. of vehicles (for each vehicle type) = tonnes NOx

• Average emission factor x fuel mix x energy use = tonnes NOx

This indicator will require local authorities to calculate emissions of NOx from their estates and operations. Defra has developed an easy-to-use tool for calculating emissions of NOx for the purpose of this indicator (see web link above). The tool is a user friendly spreadsheet into which authorities will input data to calculate emissions of NOx. Default options are available where detailed information is missing for any of the emission sources.

For vehicle emissions, additional information on distance travelled, number and type of vehicle and fuel mix will be input into the emissions tool.

2) Percentage reduction in NOx emissions:

((x-y)/x)*100

where:

x = is tonnes of NOx emitted in the local authority estate & operations in the previous year;

y = is tonnes of NOx emitted through local authority estate & operations in the current year.

3) Emissions of PM10

• Emission factor x distance x no. of vehicles (for each vehicle type) = tonnes PM10

• Average emission factor x fuel mix x energy use = tonnes PM10

This indicator will require local authorities to calculate emissions of PM10 from their estates and operations. Defra has developed an easy-to-use tool for calculating emissions of PM10 for the purpose of this indicator (see web link above). The tool is a user friendly spreadsheet into which authorities will input data to calculate emissions of PM10. Default options are available where detailed information is missing for any of the emission sources.

For vehicle emissions, additional information on distance travelled, number and type of vehicle and fuel mix will be input into the emissions tool.

4) Percentage reduction in PM10 emissions:

((x-y)/x)*100

where:

x = is tonnes of PM10 emitted in the local authority estate & operations in the previous year;

y = is tonnes of PM10 emitted through local authority estate & operations in the current year.

Worked Example

Calculation method is exactly the same for PM10 and NOx. An example is given for NOx.

NOx emissions 2008

Local authority estate = 42.5 tonnes;

Local authority vehicles = 57.5 tonnes;

Total 2008 emissions = 100.0 tonnes.

NOx emissions 2009

Local authority estate = 40.0 tonnes;

Local authority vehicles = 55.0 tonnes;

Total 2010 emissions = 95.0 % reduction for year =

((100-95)/100)*100 = 5.0%

Good performance

Year on year % reductions

Collection interval

Annual – financial year from 01 April –31 March

Data Source

Single tier, County Council and District Councils are required to report on this indicator. In two-tier authorities, the lower tiers will report to the upper tier on emissions from functions for which they are responsible. The upper tier will then add data on its emissions and submit a single consolidated report to Defra.

NI 195 - Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting)

Definition

This indicator was previously collected as BVPI 199 in 2007/08 and has remained unchanged.

The indicator is reported as four parts, one for each element of environmental and street cleanliness: NI195 (a) Litter, (b) Detritus, (c) Graffiti, (d) Fly-posting.

A definition of each of the elements is provided below:

Litter

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 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

Detritus

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 the NI 195 (and for the LEQSE) is based on this industry norm.

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.

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.

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

Graffiti

Graffiti is defined as any informal or illegal marks, drawings or paintings that have been deliberately made by a person or persons on any physical element comprising the outdoor environment, with a view to communicating some message or symbol etc. to others.

Graffiti should be recorded if it is visible from relevant land and highways (in other words, from the survey transect), on the surface of any building, wall, fence or other structure or erection, where that surface is readily visible from a place on that land or highway to which the public have access.

Grade A is given when the local environment is completely free of graffiti; grade B is given when some graffiti is present, but it is minor in extent, and many people passing through the local environment would not notice it; grade C is given when graffiti is present to the extent that it would be clearly visible to people passing through the local environment, and visible at a distance from at least one end of the 50m transect; and grade D is given when graffiti is extensive over a large part of the 50m transect and is likely to be clearly

visible and obtrusive to people passing through the local environment, and visible from any point on the transect.

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.

Fly-posting

Fly-posting is defined as any printed material and associated remains informally or illegally fixed to any structure.

Fly-posting includes any size of material from small stickers up to large posters – often advertising popular music recordings, concerts and other events.

Fly-posting excludes formally managed and approved advertising hoardings and valid, legally placed signs and notices. It also excludes:

• business cards and handbills placed under vehicle windscreen wipers and vehicle door handles;

• illegal displays on movable objects such as advertising A boards, billboards on movable bases on farmland and other open land, and on ‘barrage balloons’ etc…

Fly-posting should be recorded if it is visible from relevant land and highways (in other words, from the survey transect), on the surface of any building, wall, fence or other structure or erection, where that surface is readily visible form a place on that land or highway to which the public have access.

Grade A is given when the local environment is completely free from fly-posting; grade B is given when some fly-posting is present, but it is minor in nature and it is likely that many people would not notice its presence. This can include tie-bands or other forms of fastening which remain after a notice has been removed; grade C is given when fly-posting is present on the local environment to the extent that it is likely to be clearly visible to people using the area, and visible at a distance from at least one end of a 50m transect; and grade D is given when fly-posting is extensive throughout much of the local environment and is clearly visible and obtrusive to people passing through the street scene, and visible from any point on a 50m transect.

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

Further information on each of the elements and detailed survey methodology may be found in the NI 195 guidance manual and at www.ni195.com

Formula

Once all sites have been surveyed, the formula to be used for each of the four elements of the indicator (litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting) is:

((T + (Tb/2)) / Ts) * 100

where:

T = number of sites graded C, C –, or D for each individual element (litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting);

Tb = number of sites graded at B- for each individual element (litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting) (this grade counts as half);

Ts = total number of sites surveyed for the relevant element (litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting) (900 minimum with the exception of the detritus indicator which may be less than 900 where sites are not suitable for detritus grading).

Worked example

For example, where 30 sites have been graded either C, C –, or D and 90 sites have been graded B-, the calculation would give:

((30 + (90/2)) / 900) * 100 = 8%

NB – This calculation will automatically be given using the standard spreadsheet available to download from www.ni195.com

Good performance

The lower the percentage score the better the standard of cleanliness

Collection interval

Annually (1st April – 31st March)

Based on surveys carried out over three four month periods:

April – July; August – November; December – March.

Data Source (if external)

NI 197 - Improved Local Biodiversity – proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented

Definition

To measure the performance of Local Authorities for biodiversity by assessing the implementation of positive conservation management of Local Sites. There are more than 36,000 Local Sites in England representing a significant proportion of the country's biodiversity. Local Site systems are operated by Local Sites Partnerships of which Local Authorities should be the lead partner. The implementation of positive conservation management serves as a widely accepted and cost effective proxy for assessing improvements in biodiversity. Monitoring by ecological survey would be burdensome and unlikely to identify improvements in biodiversity during the reporting period. The indicator will assess the performance of Local Authorities with regards to Local Sites and consequently their wider performance for biodiversity (in turn contributing to wider environmental quality). This indicator may also have the effect of providing secondary benefits such as by encouraging wider public access to Local Sites and promoting them for educational purposes.

Performance will be calculated as a percentage of all Local Sites in the local authority area where positive conservation management has taken place up to five years prior to the reporting date (31st March).

The indicator is assessed by Local Authorities considering whether positive conservation management has been or is being implemented on a Local Site.

Local site

A Local Site is a defined area, identified and selected locally for its substantive nature conservation value, taking into consideration the most important and the most distinctive species, habitats, geological and geomorphological features within a national, regional and local context. It may also have an important role in contributing to the public enjoyment of nature conservation. Within each Local Sites System, the criteria for the selection of sites will be derived locally with reference to the national site selection framework of criteria in the Defra Local Sites guidance www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/ewd/local-sites/index.htm.

All sites that meet the selection criteria should be selected as Local Sites.

The assessment will cover all Local Sites in the local authority area and not just those controlled by the local authority.

Information relating to the positive management of Local Sites selected by the system will be 'owned' by the Local Sites Partnership and will usually be

managed by one of the partners such as the local Wildlife Trust, the LA or the Local Record Centre. There is therefore no national dataset to assess the positive management, and assessment must be carried out a local level. The data is expected to be obtained from local records.

Positive conservation management is management that contributes to maintaining or enhancing the features of interest for which a site has been selected. To show that positive conservation management has been or is being implemented on a Local Site, there must be documented evidence of appropriate management activities. The Local Sites Partnership will verify the evidence. The nature of the management activity appropriate to interest features of a site will commonly be defined within one, or more of the following:

• site management plan

• management schemes – agri-environment or conservation management agreement or scheme

• relevant Biodiversity Action Plan (including habitat action plan, species action plan or local biodiversity action plan). Where a site is designated primarily for its geological features, the recommended management activity may be defined within a Geodiversity action plan

• management guidance and advice

A five year period is appropriate as many sites do not require annual management and the Local Sites guidance recommends monitoring on a 5-10 year rolling programme.

Formula

The indicator will be a simple percentage calculated as follows:

X/Y x 100

X is the number of sites in the Local Authority area where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented during the last five years.

Y is the total number of sites in the Local Authority area at the time of reporting.

Worked Example

Total Number of sites in the Local Authority area = 446

Number of sites under positive management = 221

221/446 x 100 = 50%%

Good performance

Good performance is indicated by an increase in the percentage of sites under positive conservation management year on year.

Collection interval

Annual.

Position reported as at 31st March each year.

Data Source

Local Sites Partnership

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) x 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 ware 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) x 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 vehiccles 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) x 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