APPENDIX 2 - DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WALES PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (NAWPI)

BV code	Indicator	Definition
NAWPI 5.1	waste arisings – i) percentage recycled or reused ii) percentage of incinerator residues, beach cleansing wastes, rubble	Municipal Waste includes all waste under the control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf. It includes all household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and garden wastes, council offices waste, civil amenity site waste, and commercial waste from shops and trading estates where local authority waste collection agreements are in place. Further, municipal waste includes wastes collected by third parties for which recycling payments are
	b)percentage composted c) percentage used to recover heat, power and other energy sources d) percentage landfilled.	made or wastes collected by third parties for which there are other formal arrangements with the local authority. It also includes wastes collected by local authorities, where they are acting as
		For the avoidance of doubt, municipal waste collected by authorities shall include waste arising from: • waste collection rounds (including separate rounds for collection for recyclables) • street cleansing and litter collection • beach cleansing • bulky waste collections • hazardous household waste collections • household clinical waste collections • garden waste collections • drop-off/bring systems • weekend skip services • any other household waste collected by the authority • rubble • abandoned vehicles • clearance of fly-tipped waste

- residues from the incineration of municipal waste
- a) i) "Recycled" means municipal waste materials which have been collected and separated from municipal waste with subsequent processing to produce marketable products. Recycling differs from product re-use because of the need to process the recovered material. Reused means items removed from the waste stream (eg. Collection of furniture from the household) for purposes of re-use without significant processing.

For the calculation of the percentage of waste recycled, beach cleansing waste, incinerator residues, rubble and abandoned vehicles should be excluded from the total of waste collected. For local authorities in Wales recycling should be calculated as:

((X-W) / (Y-Z)) x 100, where:

W = Tonnage of beach cleansing waste, incinerator residues, rubble and abandoned vehicles recycled by the authority (including private/voluntary collections of waste for recycling) X = Tonnage of waste recycled by the authority (including private/voluntary collections of waste for

recycling)
Y= Total tonnage waste collected by the authority

including CA sites (and including private/voluntary collections of waste for recycling)

Z= Total tonnage of beach cleaning wastes, incinerator residues, rubble and abandoned vehicles.

a) ii) 'Recycling' is defined for incinerator residues, beach cleansing wastes and rubble as material which is used for a beneficial purpose or which is processed into a form in which it has potential for such use.

Note: Only incinerator bottom ash may be recycled to appropriate uses. Incinerator fly ash is hazardous waste and should be disposed of to an appropriate landfill site.

To be calculated: (W/Z) X 100

b) "Composted" means the composting of source segregated biodegradable municipal wastes to

produce a stable product, fit for use as a soil conditioner and which are diverted from landfill. Please see the full definition in a) for total municipal waste arisings.

For the calculation of the percentage of waste recycled, beach cleansing waste, incinerator residues, rubble and abandoned vehicles should be excluded from the total of waste collected. For local authorities in Wales recycling should be calculated as:

 $(U / (Y - Z)) \times 100$, where:

U = Tonnage of waste composted by the authority (including private/voluntary collections of waste for composting)

Y= Total tonnage waste collected by the authority including CA sites (and including private/voluntary collections of waste for recycling)

Z= Total tonnage of beach cleaning wastes, incinerator residues, rubble and abandoned vehicles.

- c) "Used to recover heat, power and other energy sources" means:
- the controlled combustion of waste in specialised plant specifically to generate power and/or heat from the waste feedstock
- the controlled combustion of refuse derived fuel (RDF) in specialised plant specifically to generate power and/or heat from the waste feedstock
- the production of gaseous fuels by reacting hot carbonaceous waste with air, steam or oxygen (gasification)
- the thermal decomposition of waste by pyrolysis to produce gaseous, liquid or solid fuels used to generate power and/or heat.
- the biological degradation of organic wastes by anaerobic digestion to produce gaseous fuels used to generate power and/or heat.

The following shall not be included:

- · ash residues subsequently landfilled or recycled
- · methane recovery from landfill
- material recovered for recycling following incineration of waste.

Please see the full definition in a) for total municipal waste arisings - percentage recycled.

d) "Landfilled" means: waste deposited on, or on a structure set into, the surface of the land; or under the surface of the land (land includes land covered by water which is above the low water mark or ordinary spring tides).

Please see the full definition in a) for total municipal waste arisings.

In setting targets, local authorities should have regard to the National Waste Strategy for Wales. It is important to note that the percentage values of a) to d) will not total 100%, since:

- a) and b) exclude certain components of the municipal waste stream, and
- other treatment technologies (e.g. mechanical/biological treatment) are not included in this indicator.

NAWPI 5.5

The percentage highways standard acceptable cleanliness.

of High or acceptable standard of cleanliness': relevant defined as achieving Grades A or B of the Code of land inspected of a high or Practice on Litter and Refuse (1999).

> of 'Relevant land': as defined by section 86 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

'Inspected' means inspected using the methodology specified below. Street cleaning inspections:

- Inspections must be carried out or arranged by the street-cleansing client.
- Survey should cover streets in zones 1, 2 and 3 (from the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse).
- At least 2% of streets should be inspected every two months. This sample may cover the same streets in different months (i.e. the samples can overlap), or may even involve two inspections at different points on the same street within the same month, where this is thought to be appropriate for longer or busier streets. But the number of inspections should be equivalent to 2% of the total number of streets in the authority.
- The sample programme must be representative of the whole authority in terms of the location of the streets and the balance of streets in each zone. Inspections should be carried out at random times - this excludes monitoring carried out after cleansing solely for the purpose of monitoring a street-cleansing contract. However, random monitoring of an output-based contract would be acceptable.

'An inspection' is a visual examination of a length of street against the photographic standards in the Code of Practice for Litter and Refuse.

Where authorities target their inspections on known 'dirty' areas, they should adjust their results so they reflect the overall balance of streets in their area (for example, if they do five times as many inspections in 'dirty' areas as they do in other areas, they should calculate the overall result for the authority by 'de-weighting' results from those areas).

Monitoring using the Tidy Britain Group's 'People and Places' programme would fulfil these minimum requirements.

NAWPI 5.6	Number missed	of per		"Missed collection" means:
0.0	collections waste.	of	household	 any collection reported by a resident where the resident was not informed in writing of a change in the arrangements.
				 any collection which is known by the authority not to have taken place on the prescribed day due to a failure of the authority or its contractor including those missed due to weather conditions or industrial action. any collection which did not take place on the prescribed day where residents were not informed in writing of the
				changed arrangements. "Prescribed day" means the day of the week on
				which collections would normally take place.
				"Informed in writing" means by printed refuse
				sacks, leaflets, newspapers or any other written communication provided to all relevant
				households/businesses by the authority or its contractors.
				Calculate as [X/ (Y x Z)] x 100,000 , where: X = number of missed collections (including separate collections of recyclables)
				Y = the number of properties as listed in the
				Valuation Office's Schedule of Alterations, page entitled 'Statement of Numbers and Bands of All
				Properties Shown in the Valuation List for the
				Billing authority Area', 'Grand Total Line'. Use the
				last statement received before 1 April.
				Z = the number of scheduled times bins are
NAWPI	Doroontog	- of	nonulation	collected in the period.
5.7			kerbside	"Population" means population in the authority
J.,	collection of	,		aroa.