

WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2008-2020

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1.0 General

1.1 Foreword

Rutland County Council's Waste Strategy reflects the need and desire locally to deal effectively and responsibly with waste. It seeks to develop accessible, cost effective and sustainable policies and campaigns to reflect the Council's ultimate aim of reducing the amount of waste being disposed to landfill, whilst increasing the volume recycled.

Social factors such as demographic trends, working patterns, household structure and technological progress all impact on consumption patterns; these in turn impact on the quantity and nature of waste arising and on attitudes towards waste.

It is important for both the Council and local residents that waste is dealt with in a sustainable manner. The way waste is managed is central to achieving sustainable development. The Council seeks to manage its resources efficiently, not least in how it undertakes its waste management duties. This is reflected in the future management of waste for the County as set out in this Strategy.

The Council could not meet its obligation by working in isolation: working in partnership with other agencies, businesses and schools is an important element of the Strategy.

Waste is produced by everyone in society and only by recognising the problem together, sharing the responsibility and working towards a common objective, can solutions be found.

1.2 Executive Summary

This Waste Management Strategy sets out the Council's aims and objectives until March 2020. It updates and replaces all previous Waste Management Strategies.

The aims of this strategy are:

- To set out where the Council is in achieving sustainable waste management.
- To set out where Rutland wants to be in terms of waste management.
- To set out the process by which Rutland intends to achieve its goals.
- To look to the future and consider the impacts of legislation, rising costs and improving technologies.

The objectives of this strategy are to show how Rutland will:

- Promote waste minimisation throughout the County.
- Improve its recycling rate.
- Meet its landfill diversion targets.
- Prepare for future requirements.

The Council intends to achieve this by:

- Encouraging the reduction of waste requiring disposal.
- Reducing the reliance on landfill sites by composting and recycling more waste.
- Encouraging the waste reduction and recycling initiatives of commercial businesses, industry, voluntary groups, schools and the community generally.
- Continuing to work with neighbouring waste disposal authorities on finding solutions for the future.

1.3 Introduction

Local Authorities have a statutory duty under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990), to collect and dispose of waste from households and businesses. This strategy sets out how the Council will meet this requirement as well as its obligations in relation to Government statutory targets on recycling, and reduction of waste being sent to landfill. The less waste produced, fewer and less costly, disposal problems arise.

This review looks at where we are, where we are going to and how we intend to achieve the necessary changes.

A key element in this Strategy is the waste hierarchy –



Whilst it is recognised that a reduction in the amount of waste produced is to be achieved where possible, waste created must be considered as a potential resource. Value can be recovered from it through re-use, recycling and composting and, possibly, waste to energy through for example, incineration.

On average 21,000 tonnes of waste is produced by households in Rutland each year, and while this quantity has remained static in recent years, it is expected to increase in the future, as the population grows.

Much of the content of this Strategy is governed by two important sets of statutory targets set by the Government for the Council. These relate to recycling levels to be achieved and the reduction of the use of landfill as a method of waste disposal. It is recognised that these may change in future years, which may trigger a review of the Strategy to ensure that it remains fit for purpose.

The Government has set recovery (recycling, e.g. pyrolysis, waste to energy) targets of 40% of household waste by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020 and the recovery of municipal waste of 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.

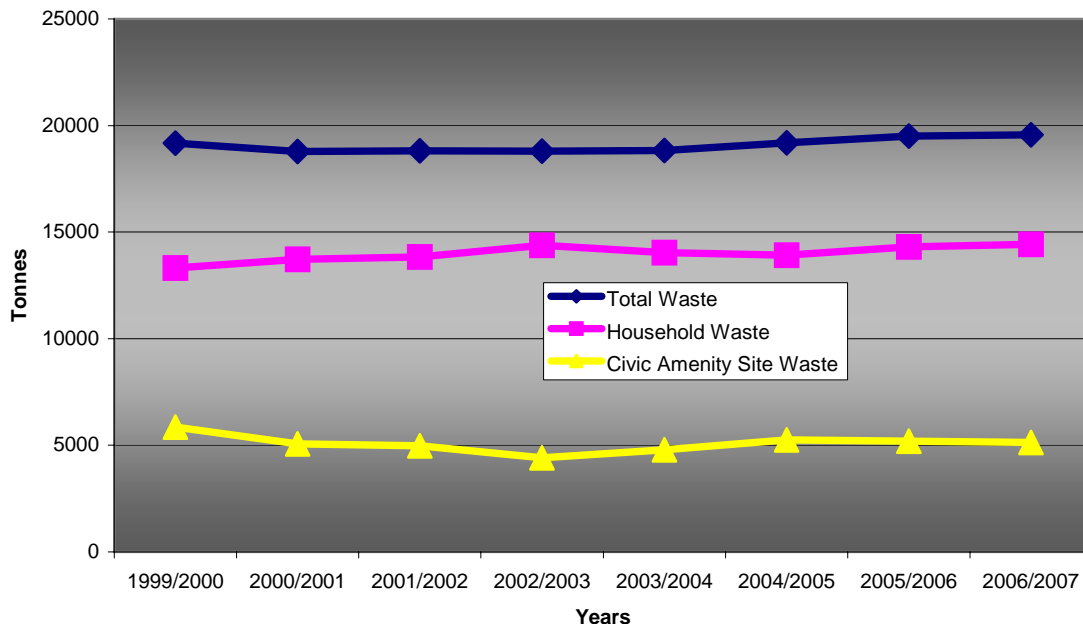
The Council must also meet the requirements set out under the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 which restricts the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill. Stringent fines will be imposed on local authorities who fail to meet these targets.

Commercial businesses and local industry in Rutland have a crucial part to play and must also be encouraged to use best environmental practice to minimise/reduce, re-use, recycle and dispose of their waste responsibly.

2.0 Household Waste

2.1 Where are we now?

Waste levels produced in Rutland 1999-2007



2.2 Total waste levels in Rutland

The graph above illustrates the fact that since 1999/2000, waste levels in the County have broadly remained static. However, levels are likely to increase in the future as the population of Rutland rises. According to the Office of National Statistics, Rutland has one of the highest percentage increases in population in England (ONS, 2007) with an 11% rise between 2001 (34,600) and 2006 (38,300). The Waste Strategy seeks to take action to minimise the impact of population increases on the volume of waste produced in the County.

During the same period the number of “bring” recycling sites in the County increased from 13 to 22 and the range of materials has been expanded to include plastic bottles and waxed paper cartons.

3.0 Recycling

3.1 Where are we now?

Overall the recycling rate and therefore volume of materials increased between 2001 and 2007.

Year	Rate (%)	Tonnes
2001/02	18.62	3,504
2006/07	24.17	4,716

The 2007 recycling rate placed the Council at 294th place in the national league table of authorities. The latest, unconfirmed position is as follows:-

Year	Rate (%)	Tonnes
2007/08	28.8%	5,561

This improved rate still leaves the Council somewhere in excess of 200th place. The best performing local authorities are now recycling in excess of 50% of all their waste.

3.2 Where do we want to be?

- To achieve a household waste recycling rate of 30% (or greater) by the end of 2008/09 financial year and to achieve at least a 45% recycling rate by 2012.
- To meet the annual landfill allowances required in the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.

These targets satisfy the statutory targets set by the Government in its 2007 Waste Strategy for England in relation to recycling and waste diversion namely:

- recycling 40% of all household waste by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.
- recovering 53% of municipal waste by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.

3.3 How will we achieve it?

In its Waste Strategy, the Council has set itself challenging targets in relation to recycling performance, and sustainable treatment of waste. In order to achieve these goals it must remain focussed on the identified priorities. This will be achieved by implementing the Action Plan attached at Appendix 1. The Action Plan sets out how the Council intends to achieve its targets. It provides details of the individual projects and

promotional activities that will take place in the short to medium term. It also sets out how the Council intends to comply with its statutory requirements in relation to landfill allowances.

4.0 Civic Amenity Sites

There are two civic amenity (CA) sites where householders are allowed to take refuse too bulky or awkward for the normal collection system, as well as additional recycling facilities including batteries and waste oil.

The Cottesmore site is located off the Burley Road, between Oakham and Cottesmore. A second facility is located on Willoughby Road, between the villages of North Luffenham and Morcott.

4.1 Where are we now?

A permit scheme was introduced in 2001. This has led to a reduction of waste accepted at Rutland's civic amenity sites by over 23% per annum. Much of the reduction has been in waste taken to landfill sites – an estimated 30% per annum. In view of this success there are no plans to change the permit system.

Regulations under the European Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive came into force on 1 July 2007. These set collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical products.

The Council approved the use of both Civic Amenity (CA) sites in Rutland as Designated Collection Facilities (DCFs) for the collection of electronic goods. This service is provided by European Recycling Platform (ERP).

4.2 Where do we want to be?

Further improvements in recycling rates are key to achieving the Council's overall objectives. Improved performance at the civic amenity sites is an important part of this strategy. The targets to achieve this are set out below.

- To improve recycling at both civic amenity sites by 1% per annum to 2012 to achieve a target of 67% of waste recycled.
- To improve the satisfaction levels with the civic amenity sites by 6% from 86% to 92% by 2012.

4.3 How will we achieve it?

There are a number of ways in which these goals will be achieved.

- Publicity campaigns to improve public awareness of the facilities and their function will be undertaken. This will be linked to the new services available as part of the WEEE Directive.
- A new contract for management of the CA sites started on 1st April 2008 for a period of 7 years. The Council will be working closely with the service provider to ensure that high standards of service are achieved, health and safety requirements are met and recycling rates are maximised.
- A review of the site facilities will take place to identify establish and identify what improvements are necessary, and to prioritise these in light of resources available.
- To continue with the successful permit scheme for householders in Rutland using the civic amenity sites.
- A waste compactor will be installed at the Cottesmore CA site in 2008 to reduce transport costs.

5.0 Waste minimisation

5.1 Where are we now?

As the waste hierarchy (page 5) highlights the ideal goal is to avoid producing any waste. Not only will this reduce the volume of waste being disposed at landfill sites, hence helping to meet the Governments targets, but it will positively impact on haulage costs.

An acknowledged significant proportion of household waste is made up of discarded packaging. Where people can be persuaded to change their shopping habits, for example, to buy reusable or refillable containers, the amount of waste presented for disposal could be reduced.

Reductions in waste generated in individual households may eventually influence manufacturers to reduce the environmental impact of their products.

The Climate Change Bill currently going through parliament (as at July 2008), includes measures to allow five local authorities to trial a waste incentive scheme, also known as a charge and rebate scheme. The models proposed are:

- Pre purchased sacks or tags
- Charging by bin size (volume)
- Charging by frequency of collection
- Charging by weight.

These proposals are likely to be very controversial with the general public and initial evaluations have identified a whole range of issues which have to be overcome. Rutland County Council has not applied to be one of the pilots.

The kerbside collection service uses one 240L bin for residual waste and one 240L bin for recycling, thus enabling households to streamline their waste. A further 240L bin is provided for green waste. The continued encouragement of re-use and recycling complements the change in service. The wheeled bins for residual waste do not have identification chips and the collection vehicles do not have bin weighing equipment installed.

5.2 Where do we want to be?

As the graph on page 6 illustrates waste volumes within the County have remained static for a number of years, however, it is likely to change in the future as the population continues to expand (ONS, 2007).

Ideally waste levels within the County would reduce, or at the very least remain static against a backdrop of increased population in the future. However, it is acknowledged that such a position is ambitious and requires considerable behavioural change at an individual level. The Council remains committed to working towards this goal in its efforts to promote sustainability within the County.

5.3 How will we achieve it?

Awareness raising and education remain key to enabling residents to make choices that impact positively on the local environment. The Council will undertake a programme of activities to encourage change, accessing grants and working with other agencies where possible.

- Undertake promotional activities and campaigns to encourage waste minimisation, re-use and recycling.
- Promote waste reduction by encouraging the use of less packaging for goods locally e.g. promoting the use of paper or re-usable rather than plastic bags.
- Encourage home composting by selling composting bins at a reduced price to householders.
- Promote the use of real nappies and encourage their use by offering discount vouchers (in partnership with Rutland Friends of the Earth).

6.0 Non-Household Municipal Waste

6.1 Dumping of Waste (Fly-tipping) and Litter

Littering is a criminal offence under section 87 in part IV of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Fixed Penalty Notices can be issued for offences relating to litter under the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.

The majority of incidents of fly-tipping, defined as an illegal deposit of controlled waste, reported to the Council are cleared by the street cleaning operatives after investigation by Council officers.

Fly-tipping incidents often go un-witnessed; however, instances are investigated to identify ownership of illegally dumped waste. Where the Council have clear evidence of responsibility cases will be prepared for prosecution. It may be possible in the future for areas of high risk to be monitored by portable surveillance cameras.

All reported incidents of fly-tipping are recorded and reported to Environment Agency using their online Flycapture database.

The table below illustrates the level of fly-tipping incidences recorded in the County over the last four years.

Year	No of incidences
2004/5	181
2005/6	189
2006/7	281
2007/8	214

6.2 Abandoned Vehicles

The Council is responsible for the removal of vehicles reported abandoned on council or highway land. Vehicles can be removed after the appropriate statutory procedure has been followed.

The Council has a vehicle amnesty scheme running until 31st December 2008. Householders in the County can have scrap vehicles taken away for disposal free of charge. The table below illustrates the number of abandoned vehicles dealt with for the last four years.

Year	No of vehicles
2004/5	25
2005/6	39
2006/7	32
2007/8	25

6.3 End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)

The European ELV Directive sets recycling targets of 85% of all ELVs by weight by January 2006 and 95% by January 2015.

Currently there are no extra costs to the Council because of the high value of recycled metals.

6.4 Car Tyres

The Landfill Directive banned the disposal of whole tyres by landfill from 2003 and shredded tyres by 2006.

Householders are able to dispose of car tyres at both civic amenity sites in the County.

6.5 Inert wastes

Soil, stones, brick rubble and other similar wastes are received at the CA sites to be recycled. The materials are taken to an inert recycling site near Greetham. This will continue and be promoted, to ensure that inert waste remains outside the domestic waste stream.

7.0 Clinical Waste

7.1 Clinical Waste Collections

The Council takes referrals from the Leicestershire and Rutland Primary Care Trust (PCT) for this service. Currently there are approximately 16 collection addresses per week. The waste is taken to a transfer station in Melton Mowbray before being moved to Birmingham for specialist disposal.

8.0 Hazardous Waste

8.1 Special Wastes

Some materials are classed as special waste; this includes cement bonded asbestos, used car oils, TVs, computer monitors, fluorescent tubes and car batteries. It is likely that future legislation will extend this list, and therefore the Council's responsibilities relating to safe disposal. Ongoing monitoring of new legislation will enable the Council to plan for any changes.

Much of the disposal of these materials takes place at the civic amenity sites. Currently car batteries are stored in special leak proof containers prior to collection for recycling. The acid is removed from the batteries for cleaning and re-use before the lead electrodes can be melted down for sale as scrap metal. The plastic cases can then be recycled into new products, leaving little waste from the process.

Cement bonded asbestos is collected at the Cottesmore civic amenity site and sent for special landfill disposal, as this is considered the only safe method for dealing with this particular waste material.

European Legislation has been extended to include recycling targets for household batteries. Targets have been set for the United Kingdom. It is likely that these targets will apply to businesses that supply and sell batteries in the future. Both civic amenity sites in Rutland now collect batteries for recycling.

8.2 Equipment which contains Low Volumes of PCBs

Holders of equipment containing more than 5 litres of Polychlorinated biphenyls or PCBs were required to have disposed of them by December 2000. However, there is still equipment in use sold before the 1986 PCB ban, which contains PCBs in volumes less than 5 litres. The majority of these items are small electrical capacitors found in, for example, old domestic appliances such as washing machines. All electrical and electronic equipment can be recycled at both CA Sites.

9.0 Packaging

9.1 Producer Responsibilities (Packaging Waste)

These regulations have no direct input into this strategy but may affect it over the time period of the strategy if they result in a reduction of packaging waste entering the domestic waste stream.

10.0 Commercial Wastes

The Council is required to provide refuse collection services to businesses when requested to do so. Services can be arranged through existing contractors, or other local contractors. The customer will pay for the service. It is acknowledged that commercial and industrial wastes are greater in quantity than household waste and should be recognised as such within the overall Waste Strategy. Where possible, the Council will assist in identifying appropriate waste recyclers for local businesses and encourage waste reduction practices. Although the Council has limited influence on the actions of businesses in relation to recycling, it will seek to provide advice and support on appropriate methods of waste disposal when requested. In addition the Council will continue to raise awareness within the business community on the importance of dealing with waste in a responsible manner.

11.0 Street Cleaning

The street cleaning service is carried out by Cory Environmental Municipal Services. It includes but is not limited to sweeping the streets, footpaths, roads, and channels, de-littering of verges and public areas and emptying of litter bins and dog waste bins.

At the end of every autumn (last two weeks in November and the first two weeks in December) a team of one refuse compactor vehicle and 5 street cleaning operatives visit most villages and both towns clearing all leaf debris. Litter is extracted and the leaf content sent for composting.

11.1 Mechanical Road Sweeping

A mechanical road-sweeping programme is currently in operation in Rutland with each town and village being targeted in a rolling programme of sweeping. The vehicle can at short notice be re-directed from its main programme to any areas requiring additional sweeping. This may be the result of the Council receiving a complaint about a particular road, or generated through normal monitoring procedures. Waste from this service is taken to landfill sites near Colsterworth, Lincolnshire or Weldon near Corby. From April 2008 a mini sweeper is being used to sweep pavements, principally in Oakham and Uppingham.

12.0 Waste Disposal and Waste Recovery

This Strategy sets out how the Council will increase the recycling of collected waste to minimise the use of landfill sites, as well as promote minimisation to reduce the overall waste produced. It does not identify plans to use energy from waste in the short term. However, consideration of these techniques may become necessary in the future in order to meet statutory targets and avoid heavy fines through the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS).

There are no proposals within this Strategy to develop new waste treatment plants within Rutland. The Council will continue to work with other local waste disposal authorities, and partners to identify appropriate solutions for the longer term. Rutland may benefit from facilities being in nearby waste disposal authority areas.

The Council is aware of plans to develop waste to energy schemes by neighbouring waste disposal authorities and has expressed an interest in those which may be of benefit to Rutland. Partnering with another waste disposal authority will inevitably mean that a waste transfer station will be required in Rutland. The environmental and financial benefits of transporting waste will require careful consideration at the appropriate time.

The existing landfill waste disposal contract expires in January 2011. The Council intends to tender this contract from this date for up to 10 year period, provided that the contractor can process refuse in ways which avoid landfill as far as possible and achieves the Council's landfill targets.

13.0 External grants/projects

The Council seeks to access external grants and resources to support its work where possible. For example in 2005 the Council secured £35,000 from the Waste and Recycling Action Programme (WRAP). WRAP was established in 2001 as part of the "UK Government's Waste Strategy 2000" to promote

sustainable waste management. WRAP focuses on creating stable and efficient markets for recycled materials and products. WRAP funding has been made available to the Council for behavioural change (with regard to waste and recycling) from 2006 to 2008.

Where possible, the Council will continue to seek additional resources to help achieve its goals.

14.0 Partners

The Council is unable to achieve its aims and objectives on its own. Much of the work needs to be carried out with the help and support of other agencies, businesses and organisations. These are many and varied and will continue to change and develop as the work undertaken progresses. The Table below details current partners and their role in the County's waste management.

Partner	Role
Cory Environmental Municipal Services Ltd	Contracted to provide refuse collection service, recycling, street cleaning and management of the Civic Amenity sites. Sponsored prizes in local recycling competitions. The Cory Environmental Trust provides grants for local environmental projects.
Oakley Waste Management Ltd	Contracted to transport waste from the civic amenity sites; service for recycling of cardboard, paper, cans and plastic from bring sites and the kerbside recycling service.
Waste Recycling Group Ltd	The Council mainly disposes of its waste at landfill sites owned by Waste Recycling Group: Colsterworth, Lincolnshire and Weldon near Corby, Northamptonshire.
Berrymans	Contracted to collect and recycle glass from the bring recycling sites
Salvation Army Trading Company	Collect and recycles the textiles from the bring recycling sites.
Seaton Salvage	Collects, de-pollutes and recycles abandoned vehicles.
European Recycling Platform (ERP)	Compliance scheme providers required under the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive
Rutland Friends of the Earth (RFOE)	RFOE "pump prime" many recycling initiatives by providing funding. Contributed to all of the Council's recycling competitions over the past few years, through sponsorship of prizes. Partnership with RFOE to provide the "Green Cup" competition for schools in Rutland promoting environmental awareness.
Iron Mountain	Contracted to provide a secure paper shredding service, recycling the shredded paper waste for the Council offices.

Environment Agency	Enforces standards for CA sites; may take action against illegal waste carriers
Tetra Pak	Provide facilities for recycling waxed cartons (free of charge)
M.C Waste	Clinical waste disposal
Melton Furniture Project	Collect and re-uses furniture
Vale Contract Services Ltd	Grounds maintenance

In addition to these partners, the Council is a member of a number of recycling and waste management groups for local authorities that enable it to keep informed of best practice and to investigate opportunities for joint working.

15.0 Transport of Waste

15.1 Current situation

Waste is currently transported in two ways. Firstly the Council's contractor, Cory Environmental Municipal Services, transfers household waste by compactor refuse vehicles, mainly to landfill sites at Stainby, Lincolnshire (12 miles from Oakham) and Weldon near Corby in Northamptonshire (20 miles from Oakham).

Secondly, Oakley Waste Management, who is the contractor for the movement of containers from the civic amenity sites, takes waste to these landfill sites.

Waste for recycling is transported by Cory Environmental directly in refuse collection vehicles, to Oakley Waste Management at Corby for sorting and recycling.

Garden waste from the CA sites and that collected by Cory Environmental from the kerbside scheme is transported directly to a composting facility at Sproxtton near Melton Mowbray about 12 miles from Oakham.

These travel distances are close to the maximum that refuse freighters could be expected to travel without seriously impacting upon collection efficiency and costs.

Alternative transportation methods such as rail and/or waterways are not currently practicable due to the low volumes of waste transported by the Council and poor network of such alternatives.

15.2 Future Situation

Whilst in the short term the arrangements outlined above are unlikely to change, increasing landfill costs, together with more challenging LATS

targets, will cause the Council to seek alternatives for waste treatment and disposal. These may require waste to be transported further than at present, at which point, there will be a requirement for a waste transfer station within Rutland.

Developing a site as a waste transfer station will not be without complications and significant capital cost and may take some time to achieve. This may be provided by the Council or written into either the waste disposal or waste transportation contracts to provide. Accordingly, decisions on future waste disposal options will need to be made with this requirement in mind.

16.0 Sustainability and Climate Change

An important function of the Waste Strategy is to contribute to the sustainability of the local area and be mindful of the Council's ambitions relating to the Climate Change agenda. The plans set out in this Strategy contribute positively to the sustainability agenda in a number of ways. These are detailed below.

- Decreased waste transportation through waste reduction, transport scheduling and compaction techniques to minimise pollution and resource usage.
- Promotion of waste minimisation.
- Promotion of the use of recycling materials (e.g. paper) used for packaging as opposed to plastic bags.
- Use of education to make the public more aware of their impact and role in sustainability issues.
- Alternate week residual waste collections together with better scheduling should lead to increased recycling rates, but not vehicle movements.

17.0 Links to other Strategies and Plans

Just as delivery of the Waste Strategy is supported by other organisations, the Strategy itself links to many other strategies and plans, some of which are Council plans, others belong to external bodies. The main strategies and plans are listed below.

- Waste Strategy for England 2007
- Regional Waste Strategy
- Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Waste Local Plan
- Rutland Local Performance Plan
- Local area Agreement (LAA)
- Local Development Framework (LDF)
- Sustainable Community Strategy
- Local Transport Plan

17.1 Links to the Council's strategic aims and objectives

Rutland County Council's strategic aims and objectives were last reviewed and approved February 2007. Some of these objectives and milestones are relevant to this plan:

Strategic Aim To sustain our environment

Objectives: Increase the recycling rate to 30% by the end of 2008/09 and 45% by 2012

Increase the overall standard of Streetscene within Rutland by 2% by 2012.

17.2 The Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) / National Indicators (NIs)

These are targets set by Government; previously they were called Best Value Performance Indicators. Those which were most relevant to this Strategy are listed below. However, in 2008/09 the BVPIs changed to targets within the new National Indicator set. Full details of the current NIs are provided at 17.3.

Previous BVPIs

BVPI 82 (a) – percentage of total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been recycled

BVPI 82 (b) - percentage of total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been composted -

BVPI 82 (d) - percentage of total tonnage of household waste arisings which has been landfilled

BVPI 84 - Number of kilograms of household waste, which has been collected per head

BVPI 86 - Cost of waste collection per household

BVPI 87 - Cost of waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste

BVPI 89 - The percentage of people satisfied with cleanliness standards

BVPI 90 - Percentage of survey respondents expressing satisfaction with:

- (a) Household Waste Collection
- (b) Recycling facilities
- (c) Civic amenity sites

The results for BVPIs 89 and 90 are obtained through a survey conducted every 3 years.

BVPI 199a The proportion of relevant land & highways (expressed as a percentage) that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level

BVPI	2005/6	2006/7
BVPI 82 (a)	12.27%	13.2%
BVPI 82 (b)	12.72%	10.97%
BVPI 82 (d)	74.99%	74.91%
BVPI 84	534.46kg	524.53kg
BVPI 86	£55.43	£57.15
BVPI 87	£39.47	£47.92
BVPI 199a	16.78%	12.5%

BVPI	Rutland result 06/07	**Top quartile
BVPI 89	75%	75%
BVPI 90(a)	81%	79.8%
BVPI 90(b)	66%	70%
BVPI 90(c)	83%	79.5%

Note **These figures relate to the results for all unitary local authorities in England as collated by the Audit Commission (www.audit-commission.gov.uk)

17.3 National Indicators

As previously stated from April 2008 the BVPIs were replaced by the new National Indicators.

National Indicator No.	Definition
NI 191	Residual Household Waste per household
NI 192	Household Waste recycled and composted
NI 193	Municipal waste land filled
NI 195	Improved street and environmental cleanliness – levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly-posting
NI 196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly-tipping

(Source: DCLG, 2007)

17.4 Sustainable Community Strategy Targets

Targets for household recycling in Rutland have been set in the Sustainable Community Strategy. They are:

40% recycling by 31st March 2010 (proposed)

42% recycling by 31st March 2011 (proposed)

17.5 Local Area Agreement Targets

These have been agreed as:

Residual Waste per Household:

2008/9	-	821kg
2009/10	-	758kg
2010/11	-	733kg

(Baseline 958kg)

18.0 Monitoring and Evaluation of Performance

As with all strategies regular monitoring is necessary to assess whether the goals set are being achieved. Where performance is not meeting expectations remedial action will then taken where possible. The Council monitors the delivery of the Waste Strategy in a number of ways.

Quarterly reporting of targets to Councillors through the Cabinet and Scrutiny Panels the takes place with the help of TEN software. This software can also be accessed by the public.

Performance is also monitored by the Environment Group, part of Rutland Together, for compliance with the Sustainable Community Strategy objectives and the targets set within the Local Area Agreement.

All records of tonnage recycled and calculations of recycling performance are subject to examination by external audit.

The Council's annual Best Value Performance Plan publishes performance of waste services, and will include the new National Indicators (previously Best Value Performance Indicators). This is a public document.

The Government requires all local authorities to produce annual Best Value Performance Indicators on waste statistics. This allows anyone to compare Rutland County Council's performance against other local authorities or year on year progression. These are published the by the Audit Commission on their web site **www.audit-commission.gov.uk**.

The Council's web site **www.rutland.gov.uk** contains performance data relating to the targets stated in this strategy.

www.recycle4rutland.org.uk provides comprehensive advice and information on recycling within the County.

The Council is also externally inspected by the Audit Commission every three years to check on overall performance; progress against targets set is checked as part of this process.