

Guide to re-use credits

Briefing paper for Local Authorities and Furniture Re-use Organisations



Material change for
a better environment

Introduction

This document is intended as a practical complement to the existing Defra Guidance on re-use credits, giving details of how to set up a scheme for the payment of re-use credits according to current good practice and guidance (see below). Although the Guidance applies only to English authorities, the same principles could apply to all authorities in the UK.

In April 2006, the Government published new guidance on the Recycling Credits Scheme, which states that “*Re-use is treated in the same way as recycling for the purposes of the scheme. Credit values should be the same for re-use as they are for recycling*” (6.2¹). The Environmental Protection (Waste Recycling Payments) (England) Regulations 2006 sets out the method for calculating credit value for recycling and re-use.

This is in line with the waste hierarchy that recognises that as re-use is higher up the hierarchy than recycling it should be incentivised in at least the same way. (10.3²)

The revised Guidance brings re-use in line with recycling and states that WDAs have the power to pay disposal credits for re-use and WCAs have the power to pay collection credits for re-use to third parties (NB this is not a duty but a discretionary power)

- Under sections 52(3) and (4) of the EPA 1990 respectively.
- Thus reducing the amount of waste WDAs have to dispose of.
- Thus reducing the amount of waste WCAs have to deal with (3.5¹).

Accompanying this document are template documents for that can be used in setting up a re-use credits payment scheme.

(Guidance on the Recycling Credits Scheme, Defra, April 2006 can be found at:
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/part_work.htm)

Why might a local authority choose to pay re-use credits?

From a local authority perspective, the reasons behind paying re-use credits and setting up a re-use credits scheme are predominantly:

- Bulky waste is one of the fastest growing waste streams: “*Bulky waste and e-waste are the fastest growing waste streams...*” John Burns, Director Waste Implementation Programme, Defra. *The Loop* autumn 2005. Therefore any initiative to reduce the amount of this waste going for disposal should be encouraged.
- Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS). A proportion of furniture is biodegradable and can contribute towards the tonnage of biodegradable municipal waste diverted from landfill, thereby counting towards the meeting of LATS targets.
- Diversion from landfill. Although re-use tonnage cannot be included in recycling tonnages in England, it can be included in the diversion from landfill part of the calculation.
- Recycling rate. Any tonnage diverted from disposal for re-use will increase the overall recycling rate, by reducing the bottom line in the recycling rate calculation.
- Re-use predominantly is a non-council activity. Furniture re-use organisations (FROs) provide a service that local authorities are unlikely to provide – re-using, testing and refurbishing furniture and electrical appliances has historically been something local authorities have not been active in undertaking.
- Investing in the community sector today can reap benefits tomorrow. Local re-use organisations increasingly need to find sources of sustainable income to ensure their operations continue to divert materials from disposal. By supporting these organisations, local authorities can ensure that they continue to operate and contribute to the achievement of the local waste strategy and the principles of the Waste Hierarchy, while providing a range of wider benefits to the local community.
- The benefits to society. Payments made under these schemes are very valuable to charitable organisations which are able to provide a beneficial service supplying families in need with furniture, appliances and other household items, as well as preventing these items going to disposal. They also provide employment, training and volunteering opportunities, often for socially excluded people.

These issues need to be considered in relation to the Guidance which states that “*local authorities should be predisposed to the payment of credits to third parties*” (4.1¹), but also that they “*have a duty to maximise the potential of their budgets and ensure that their householders and their area get good value for money.*” (5.1¹).

Issues to consider

Re-use claims are based on actual tonnages re-used or recycled, not tonnage collected

Re-use credits should be paid on the tonnage of items redistributed to householders, as some items collected might subsequently prove to be unsuitable for re-use, or sent on for recycling. In the case of some FROs this will be recorded as sales, in others simply as items passed on at no cost.

What happens if a community group collects from more than one WDA area?

Some FROs do collect across WDA boundaries. In these cases:

- The FRO could operate a full tracking system so that it can then claim credits only on the items collected within each of the WDA areas, or
- The FRO could estimate, based on the a sample of incoming items, say over a month, the proportion that is collected outside the WDA area and reduce its claim for credits on this basis, or
- If the WDA considers the amount that the FRO could be collecting in another area to be too small to warrant such systems, compared to the benefits of supporting a local community organisation, it agrees to pay for all items re-used or recycled.

As the re-use credit is a payment from public funds the WDA/WCA will have to satisfy their internal auditors of the procedures to be used. The FRO and WDA/WCA should liaise to ensure that the FRO can operate a system, that is not a burden, that will also satisfy the audit requirements of the local authority.

Which type of items to include in your scheme?

The Guidance states that “Credits should only be paid for waste, which is recycled or reused” (3.15¹). The Guidance goes onto state that “second-hand books or clothes, and the use of returnable or refillable bottles or containers will therefore not be eligible for credit payments. For example goods donated to charity shops are not classified as waste at the point of donation, therefore charity shops would not be eligible to receive recycling credits on goods donated to their shops. With regard to waste discarded from charity shops, as this is treated as household waste, charity shops would be eligible for recycling credits for items that cannot be sold and are then discarded as waste and recycled rather than being disposed of” (3.15¹).

How to claim re-use credits

Firstly, Defra suggests that local authorities need to be satisfied:

- With a correct method of assessing tonnages
- That the address/origin of the waste is within their local authority area
- That the waste is household waste
- That the items are re-used, recycled or otherwise diverted from landfill
- That the scheme fits with the municipal waste management strategy of the local authority.

How the credits payment scheme works

- Re-use credit payments are equivalent to the full cost of disposal, set at the average rate across a WDA area on 31 March 2006 and rising by the rate of inflation each year thereafter.
- Re-use credit payments are made on a discretionary basis for household waste only.
- Organisations claiming must be not-for-profit or charitable organisations.
- Payments in respect of re-use schemes will be based on the weight of items re-used, not items collected.
- The FRN's average weights list for furniture and household items could be used for re-use credit claims where actual weight data is not available. This needs to be verified with the WDA/WCA.
- An appropriate audit trail should be established covering the collection and onward transfer/sale of household items to ensure the validity of claims. This audit trail must meet with the approval of the local authority before any claims are made (see *Tracking items* below).
- Claimants must follow the procedure as set in the guidance notes and pre-register with the local authority.

Tracking items

The Guidance states that *"As regards the risk of fraud, given that adequate audit trails are a prerequisite for any payment under the recycling credit scheme, local authorities would not be expected to conclude any agreement to pay re-use credits unless they were fully satisfied with audit arrangements."* (10.3²).

Local authority audit requirements may expect a rigorous system; tracking individual items from source to destination in order to prove the weight of those that re-use credits are paid on. Larger FROs (running on a full-time basis or collecting over 100 tonnes per annum) may already have such a system set up, often by means of a unique identification number or bar code. However, for smaller FROs this may not be feasible as it could place an overly complicated administrative burden on these projects, which actually incur more costs than are recouped through the payment of the re-use credits. Therefore when dealing with smaller FROs local authorities should consider other methods for recording which items are re-used, perhaps at point of final destination – i.e. sales/re-use or onward transfer of goods for recycling – in order to claim re-use credits. It is good practice for these smaller FROs to also retain records of incoming goods, to demonstrate that all (or which proportion of) items they collect originate from the local authority area, and to be able to tally quantities (but not necessarily individual items) in case of a spot check or audit.

Accompanying documentation

The following sample forms are examples of good practice of the documentation that would be expected to be used as part of a re-use credits system:

- Generic Re-use Credit Registration Form
- Generic Re-use Credit Claim Form
- Generic Requirements for Claiming Re-use Credits
- FRN's average weights list for furniture, appliances and other household items

Any submission for the payment of re-use credits will need to be accompanied by the appropriate supporting paperwork for it to be successful.

How much to pay

How the re-use credit rate is set

The re-use credit levels are set out within the Guidance which states that the “*most expensive form of disposal in each WCA*” (6.4¹) is the cost which is used to calculate the level of the credit. It is based on the disposal costs for an authority because if the item were not re-used then it is assumed the WDA would have ended up disposing of it instead and so picking up that cost. If a figure cannot be determined, then representative savings are published by DEFRA and these are used by a WDA. The current levels are shown below (a WDA’s actual costs could be lower or higher than those shown).

REPRESENTATIVE SAVINGS IN WASTE DISPOSAL COSTS³

Type of waste disposal authority	Net saving per tonne of waste
A London Waste Disposal Authority for an area which includes an inner London borough	£66.15
Inner London borough	£66.15
City of London	£66.15
A London Waste Disposal Authority which comprises outer London boroughs	£58.92
Outer London borough	£58.92
Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority	£50.28
Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority	£50.28
Metropolitan District Council	£50.28
Any other waste disposal authority	£41.62 where the authority incurs any transport costs in disposing of similar wastes, and £31.53 in other cases

If a WDA has lower actual costs than those in the table then it is entitled to pay a re-use credit based on that lower cost.

It is advised that “*disposal credits for third parties should be calculated on the same basis as credits for WCAs*” (6.3¹). This generally consists of:

1. The cost saving per tonne for the operation of reception/processing facilities
2. The gate fee payable for the disposal of each tonne
3. The Landfill Tax per tonne
4. All other associated direct savings, these can include:
 - a. “*The market value at the relevant time of any of its assets (including land) used in connection with disposal of that waste;*”
 - b. “*Any expenditure incurred by the authority in operating any site or transfer station used in connection with the disposal of that waste;*”
 - c. “*Any transport costs incurred by the authority in relation to that waste;*”
 - d. “*Any expenditure which will be incurred in closing, restoring and subsequently maintaining any site belonging to the authority which is used for the disposal of that waste; and*”
 - e. “*Any other expenditure incurred by the authority in relation to that waste.*” (6.6¹).

How much to pay, *continued*

Added value

Authorities have the power to offer higher payments than simply the disposal savings, e.g. *“to incentivise activities that fit well with the municipal waste management strategy, create extra social and economic benefits for the community alongside the environmental gains or divert biodegradable municipal waste from landfill”* (3.12¹). This will be at the discretion of each individual WDA.

They may also want to work jointly with other departments e.g. education, social and community policy, and offer a joint support package to FROs outside of the standard credits framework.

What about subsequent years?

The credit value is capped in the regulations at the 2005/06 level, with future increases to cover inflation only and from 1st April 2007 this will be calculated by:

1. Taking the average cost per tonne of waste disposal for similar waste in 2005/06 using the authority's most expensive form of disposal in each WCA area as of 31st March 2006.
2. Calculating the average of these values across a WDA area, to create a single credit value across a WDA area, and
3. Increasing the value by 3% on 1st April 2007 with subsequent increases by 3% of the compounded figure on 1st April each year. (Note: This is open to review by Government if there were circumstances where inflation were to rise substantially over 3%) (outlined in 6.4¹).

Who pays a re-use credit?

Disposal credits should come from a WDA who is either a County Council or a Unitary/Metropolitan Council. Collection credits come from a WCA which is usually a District or Borough Council and also a Unitary/Metropolitan Council.

“Sections 52(1) and 52(3) of the EPA 1990 place the responsibility for payment of disposal credits on the WDA and section 52(4) places the responsibility for payment of collection credits on the WCA, even though either may use the other as an agent in making the payment ... all disposal costs should therefore be included in the WDA's budget and all collection credits in the budgets of the WCAs” (4.14¹).

Local Authority Assessment for re-use credits

Local authorities should be amenable to paying credits to third parties

The Government states that it “*expects waste authorities to be pre-disposed to the payment of credits to third parties...*” (4.1¹). This is in line with the Government’s “*vision for the future of local government is clear about the valued role the community and voluntary sector can play, working in partnership with local authorities, to deliver local priorities.*” (4.1¹).

Local authorities should have a system for assessing credits

As stated in the Guidance: “*No waste authority should have a policy of refusing to pay third party credits without assessing applications*” (4.1¹). Authorities are also expected to expend effort assessing applications “*commensurate with the robustness and quality of the application, the value of credits requested and the environmental, economic and social benefits, which could be accrued to the local area through support for the third party operations*” (4.2¹). Most WDA’s will already have a system in place for assessing recycling credits but if not full consideration should be given to an application for re-use credits.

The example of a community sector furniture re-use operation is given in the Guidance, which “*may be able to provide employment for hard-to-employ groups and low cost furniture for families on low incomes – creating obvious economic and social benefits for an area alongside the expected environmental ones.*” (4.2¹).

Local authorities should provide reasonable reasons for a refusal

It is considered good practice to “*provide reasons to the third party for refusing their application for credits*” (4.1¹).

It is considered reasonable “*for a waste authority not to pay credits to third parties if arrangements already existed for recycling the waste in the area in which the third party would operate and / or the proposed operations were not in compliance with the areas municipal waste management strategy. However, it would be considered unreasonable for an authority to avoid paying credits to third parties in respect of activity that made a measurable contribution to increasing reuse, recycling or diversion from landfill and supported delivery of the area’s municipal waste management strategy.*” (3.20¹).

According to Defra the following are not seen as appropriate reasons for refusal:

- a. Re-use activity simply delays the need for disposal, and carries a high risk of fraud (e.g. a refurbished table might pass through the system a number of times over a short period) – “*Government agrees that re-use activity simply delays disposal, but so does recycling activity. It is important that we recognise the contribution re-use activity makes to securing more sustainable production and consumption.*” (10.4²).
- b. Making payments for re-use would impose an administrative burden on local authorities disproportionate to the sums to be paid out.
- c. It would be difficult to measure re-use activity.

Case Study: North Yorkshire County Council's re-use credits scheme

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The scheme was first set up in April 2005. Helen Mellor, Community Waste Management Officer with North Yorkshire County Council explains why they set it up: *"We wanted to start counting reuse ahead of any government decision to introduce a re-use indicator and to provide an incentive and support to the main re-users in the county, that is, the furniture re-use groups for furniture and household electrical items and charity shops for textiles."*

The rate for 2005/06 and 2006/07 was **£36.22 per tonne** – which reflects the cost of landfill (and tax) averaged across the county. The rate was initially set at £18.11 in April 2005 but was increased to £36.22 in October to take account of the government guidance that *"Disposal credits for third parties should be calculated on the same basis as credits for WCAs"* (6.3¹). and *"Credit values should be the same for re-use as they are for recycling"* (6.2¹).

In 2005/06 NYCC paid re-use credits for a total of 935 tonnes which includes payment for merchant collected textiles from charity shops. This amounted to £29,173 in re-use credit payments (half year at £18.11 and half year at £36.22).

Of this furniture and white goods re-use schemes received credits for 312 tonnes of furniture and electrical items, amounting to £9,138 (half year at £18.11 and half year at £36.22).

Organisations register with NYCC's Third Party Re-use Credit Scheme and make quarterly claims using the scheme claim form and the FRN's average weights list.

Further Sources of Information

Contacts in some other Councils that pay re-use credits:

Cheshire County Council

Ruth Evans Ruth.Evans@cheshire.gov.uk Tel: 01244 603856

Lancashire County Council

Clare Atkinson clare.atkinson@env.lancscc.gov.uk Tel: 01772 533829

Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council (UA)

Stuart Hammond stuart.hammond@blackburn.gov.uk Tel: 01254 585863

Devon County Council

Zac Sibthorpe zac.sibthorpe@devon.gov.uk Tel: 01392 328675

Norfolk County Council

Marion Barwick marion.barwick@norfolk.gov.uk Tel: 01603 223130

Gloucestershire County Council

John Jackson/Tony Childs john.jackson@gloucestershire.gov.uk Tel: 01452 426895

Bradford (UA)

Ian Bairstow ian.bairstow@bradford.gov.uk

References

¹ Guidance on the Recycling Credits Scheme, Defra, April 2006 –
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/part_work.htm

² Analysis of and government response to consultation on changes to the recycling credits scheme –
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/recycling-credits05/index.htm>

³ The Environmental Protection (Waste Recycling Payments) Regulations 2006 –
<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/20060743.htm>

Abbreviations

WDA = Waste Disposal Authority

WCA = Waste Collection Authority

Defra = Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

FRO = Furniture Re-use Organisation (a charitable organisation that re-uses and recycles furniture, appliances and other household items primarily to benefit people on low incomes)

Contact details

Furniture Re-use Network

Caroline Lee-Smith, Development Officer, FRN

E: carolinels@frn.org.uk

Tel: 0117 954 3572

LARAC

www.larac.org.uk

PO Box 28, Knighton, LD8 2WA

E: larac@btinternet.com

Tel: 01544 267860

WRAP

Alison Day, ROTATE Co-ordinator, WRAP

E: alison.day@wrap.org.uk

Tel: 01295 819661

Re-use Credits – Requirements for claiming

Collection records

In order to provide an adequate audit trail, sequentially numbered receipts should be completed for each collection made per premises. The receipt should detail the address of the collection point, date of collection, a list of the number and type of furniture/appliances collected (please describe in full and as described in Appendix 1 (list of FRN average weights) for example if you collect a bed frame and mattress, do not just put bed, describe it as a double bed complete or single bed complete etc), and if possible the signature, or at the very least the name of the 'previous owner' i.e. the individual the items have been received from, and their postcode. The receipts should be filed in a 'collection receipts' file with accompanying monthly summary spreadsheets and kept in the office and available for audit inspection upon request.

Delivery records

Re-use credits will be paid for furniture and appliances delivered or issued out on the basis of agreed average weights for items as set out in Appendix 1. Sequentially numbered receipts must be issued for items of furniture/appliances that have been issued out for re-use. The receipt must show the name and address of the person to whom the furniture/appliances have been issued and a description of each item of furniture issued (please describe in full and as in Appendix 1) and if possible the signature of the 'new owner' i.e. the individual the items have been delivered to, or at the very least the name of the 'new owner' and their postcode. The receipt should be retained by the community re-use organisation for inspection by the Waste Management Business Unit or an inspector appointed by it. It is essential that you keep the above records in good order as you will be audited at least once within any financial year. Only those items of furniture listed in Appendix 1 may be claimed for.

Note: The process outlined above does not require individual identification codes for every item. However, if your organisation does give items ID codes, then this should be included in the tracking information.

Making a claim

The monthly totals (in kg) of all items which have been issued out for re-use should be entered in the table in Section 4 of the Third Party Re-use Credit Claim Form and added together to give a quarterly total. The quarterly total should then be multiplied by the current re-use credit rate in the box provided in Section 4. This will give you the re-use credit amount you will be paid for the quarter.

Each monthly total should be supported by a monthly record sheet (see example below) which gives a monthly summary of each item or items of furniture issued out, the corresponding delivery receipt number and the average tonnage.

Claims without this supporting information may not be paid.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RECORD SHEET – January 2007

ITEM DESCRIPTION	ISSUE OUT / DELIVERY RECEIPT NO.	AVERAGE ⁽¹⁾ TONNAGE (kg)
Wardrobe	X123	38
Chest of Drawers	X234	29
Computer	X005	30
Sofa	X115	40
Bookcase	X023	18
Monthly Total (kg)		155

Note: ⁽¹⁾ The figure for the average tonnage should be taken from Appendix 1

WASTE DISPOSAL AUTHORITY

Registration
Reference No.

Third Party Re-use Credit Scheme Registration Form

1. ORGANISATION DETAILS:

Name:

Address:

..... Post Code:

Contact Name: Position:

Phone:..... E-mail:

2. CHEQUES PAYABLE TO (if different from above):

Name:

Address:

..... Post Code:

Contact Name: Position:

Phone:..... E-mail:

If you would prefer payments to be made directly into your bank account please contact the Waste Management Business Unit for a further form.

3. PLACE OF BUSINESS (If different from above)

Name:

Address:

..... Post Code:

Contact Name: Position:

Phone:..... E-mail:

4. Is your organisation formally constituted as a charity, community or voluntary group and run on a not-for-profit basis?

Yes No

If yes please attach details to this registration

5. RE-USABLE MATERIALS TO BE COLLECTED (please describe):

.....
.....

6. HOW ARE THE COLLECTIONS MADE? (door to door, central collection point)

.....
.....

7. WHERE ARE THE COLLECTIONS MADE? (please state which local authority areas your organisation covers)

.....
.....

8. HOW OFTEN ARE THE COLLECTIONS MADE?

.....
.....

9. Are there any social or economic benefits directly related to this activity? Please describe and quantify.

.....
.....

10. Does your organisation carry out a bulky waste collection on behalf of your waste collection authority (district or borough council)?

Yes No

11. Would your organisation be interested in re-usable items from household waste recycling centres (civic amenity sites or 'tips')?

Yes No

12. Does your organisation have a waste carriers licence or exemption?

Yes No

13. DECLARATION BY COLLECTOR:

I declare that the re-use scheme outlined above is a bona-fide scheme and that the materials collected for re-use arise only from households within [name of WDA].

I have read and understood the Conditions and Requirements provided and can comply with them fully.

Signed: **Print Name:** **Date:**

OFFICE USE ONLY

Waste Disposal Authority

Registration Reference No:

Date form received:

WCA:

Date sent to WCA:

Date reply received from WCA:

Processed by:

Position:

Waste Collection Authority

1. Does this scheme conflict with the District Recycling Plan?
Yes No

2. Are there any other re-use schemes collecting in the same area?
Yes No
If yes please give further information:.....

3. Have you any reason to believe that this applicant does not represent a bona-fide scheme?
Yes No
If yes please give further information:.....

4. Signature:Print Name:

Position:.....Date:

WASTE DISPOSAL AUTHORITY

Scheme Reference No.
.....

Third Party Re-use Credit Claim Form

1. ORGANISATION NAME

.....

2. CHEQUES PAYABLE TO

Name:
Address:
..... Post Code:
Contact Name: Position:

Please read the registration guidance and the following before completing the rest of the form:

3. COLLECTION QUARTER

Dates of collection: From: To:.....

4. QUARTERLY TONNAGE CLAIMED

Please attach the 3 monthly summary sheets relevant to the quarter being claimed for and summarize the weights for each month below to give a quarterly total weight.

Month	Weight (KG)
Quarterly Total	

Total quarterly tonnage claimed for credit
..... tonnes at £..... per tonne
= £claimed

5. COLLECTOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby certify that:

- (a) The tonnage of waste re-used is as stated;
- (b) Re-use credits have not previously been claimed on this waste either from [name of authority] or any other Waste Disposal Authority;
- (c) The waste re-used consists solely of material classified as household waste (i.e. it has not knowingly been collected either directly or indirectly from any office, shop, factory or industrial unit);
- (d) The waste has been collected in [name of authority];
- (e) I have a current registration as a collector with [name of authority] Waste Disposal Authority and my details and circumstances remain unchanged.

Signed:..... Date:.....

Name of Organisation:



Set of average weights for furniture, appliances and other items

Furniture and furnishings

Category	Item	Weight (kg)
Furniture	Bedside cupboard / table / unit	15
Furniture	Bench, kitchen or garden	30
Furniture	Blanketbox	12
Furniture	Bookcase	19
Furniture	Bureau	20
Furniture	Cabinet, display / kitchen / corner	20
Furniture	Chair, high / child's / rocking	11
Furniture	Chair, not padded, dining / kitchen / carver	6
Furniture	Chest-of-Drawers	25
Furniture	Cot	15
Furniture	Desk, child's	16
Furniture	Desk, wooden	27
Furniture	Dressing table	34
Furniture	Fire surround	30
Furniture	Grandfather clock	60
Furniture	Headboard unit (with built-in bedside cabinets)	40
Furniture	Headboard, double / king-size	16
Furniture	Headboard, single	10
Furniture	Hi-fi unit	12
Furniture	Miscellaneous, small eg stool, tea trolley	6
Furniture	Ottoman	10
Furniture	Sideboard, not large	35
Furniture	Table, cane / coffee / occasional / nest of	15
Furniture	Table, dining	30
Furniture	Table, kitchen	24
Furniture	Tallboy	25
Furniture	TV unit	25
Furniture	Wall unit / dresser	40
Furniture	Wardrobe set (wardrobe & chest of drawers or unit, with one sitting on top of the other)	58
Furniture	Wardrobe, double	55
Furniture	Wardrobe, single	38
Furniture	Welsh Dresser	90
Soft Furniture	2 piece suite, sofa + 1 chair	65
Soft Furniture	3 piece suite, sofa + 2 chairs	90
Soft Furniture	3 piece suite, cane (with cushions)	50
Soft Furniture	Armchair	25
Soft Furniture	Bed, double complete (base, mattress + headboard)	80
Soft Furniture	Bed, king-size complete (base, mattress + headboard)	97
Soft Furniture	Bed, single complete (base, mattress + headboard)	52
Soft Furniture	Bed base, double wood / divan / folding / Z bed	25
Soft Furniture	Bed base, king-size wood, divan or double metal	30
Soft Furniture	Bed base, single wood / divan / folding / Z bed	20
Soft Furniture	Bunk bed / cabin bed	50



Soft Furniture	Chair, conservatory / cane	15
Soft Furniture	Chair, easy / fireside / lounge	15
Soft Furniture	Chair, padded, dining / kitchen / carver	6
Soft Furniture	Chaise Longue	40
Soft Furniture	Futon / Sofabed (wooden base with mattress)	35
Soft Furniture	Mattress, single	22
Soft Furniture	Mattress, double	40
Soft Furniture	Mattress, king-size	50
Soft Furniture	Pouffee	5
Soft Furniture	Reclining chair / lazy boy	45
Soft Furniture	Sofa	40
Soft Furniture	Sofa bed, foam flop out	35
Soft Furniture	Sofa bed, metal frame	85
Soft Furniture	Sofa, cane / conservatory (normally with cushions)	20
Other Items	Bedding / curtains / textiles	5
Other Items	Bicycle, adult	15
Other Items	Bric-a-Brac (box)	10
Other Items	Carpet / flooring / underlay	25
Other Items	Carpet cleaner	12
Other Items	Clothes Horse	4
Other Items	Ironing-Board	6
Other Items	Lino	15
Other Items	Mirror, large	10
Other Items	Mirror, small	5
Other Items	Piano	140
Other Items	Plant Stand / coat stand	5
Other Items	Pram	13
Other Items	Pushchair	7
Other Items	Rug	6
Other Items	Small misc, eg scales, saucepans, shoe racks, pedal bin, picture, magazine rack, fireguard, CD stand, picture frame	2
Other Items	Stairgate	3
Other Items	Toys	11

Appliances

Household Appliances	Baby belling, counter top cooker	30
Household Appliances	Cooker, electric	60
Household Appliances	Cooker, gas	45
Household Appliances	Dishwasher	50
Household Appliances	Fan (electric)	10
Household Appliances	Food mixer	3
Household Appliances	Freezer, chest	30
Household Appliances	Fridge/freezer, under counter or free standing	28
Household Appliances	Fridge-Freezer	45
Household Appliances	Hair & Beauty Elec	1
Household Appliances	Heater / Fire, small / medium	7
Household Appliances	Heater / Radiator, large	15
Household Appliances	Hi-fi, including speakers	10
Household Appliances	Lamp	5



Household Appliances	Microwave	17
Household Appliances	Radio	2
Household Appliances	Small elec - kettle, toaster, clock	1
Household Appliances	Spin-Dryer	12
Household Appliances	Tumble-Dryer	35
Household Appliances	TV	20
Household Appliances	Twin-tub	43
Household Appliances	Vacuum	12
Household Appliances	Video	11
Household Appliances	Washing Machine	75

House clearances

SMALL CLEARANCE / LIST	377
MEDIUM CLEARANCE / LIST	527
LARGE CLEARANCE / LIST	620

Bathroom

Bathroom Items	Bath (metal)	40
Bathroom Items	Bath (non-metal)	25
Bathroom Items	Bathroom Cabinet	8
Bathroom Items	Bathroom Suite (toilet, sink, bath)	75
Bathroom Items	Cistern	15
Bathroom Items	Shower equipment/tray	15
Bathroom Items	Sink (ceramic)	20
Bathroom Items	Sink (metal)	20
Bathroom Items	Toilet	30
Bathroom Items	Vanity Unit, including sink	25

Garden

Garden	BBQ	15
Garden	Chairs	7
Garden	Fence panels (wood)	20
Garden	Garage door	40
Garden	Garden waste (bags)	11
Garden	Gates (metal)	30
Garden	Lawnmower	15
Garden	Lounger	15
Garden	Patio doors	30
Garden	Rotary Drier	15
Garden	Sheds (dismantled)	50
Garden	Strimmer	10
Garden	Table (garden)	20
Garden	Trees and shrubs	20
Garden	Wheelbarrow	15

Office

Office Appliances	Computer Base Units	9.7
Office Appliances	Computer, complete average	28



Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor <14"	7
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor 14"	11
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor 15"	12.6
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor 17"	17.6
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor 19"	23.4
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor 21"	31.4
Office Appliances	Keyboard	1
Office Appliances	Photocopier	50
Office Appliances	Printer, standard inkjet	6
Office Appliances	Scanner	10
Office Furniture	Cabinets	70
Office Furniture	Filing cabinet, large	50
Office Furniture	Office Chair	12
Office Furniture	Office Desk	25
Office Furniture	Partitions	25

Material loads

Bulk load of material	Aggregate	70
Bulk load of material	Cardboard	11
Bulk load of material	Foam	10
Bulk load of material	Garden waste (up to 6 bags)	50
Bulk load of material	Glass	20
Bulk load of material	Laminate	25
Bulk load of material	Metal	40
Bulk load of material	Paint	7
Bulk load of material	Plastic	20
Bulk load of material	Wood	40
Bulk load of material	Wood bundles	25

Other bulky waste

Other bulky waste	Boiler	20
Other bulky waste	Cupboard (kitchen)	15
Other bulky waste	Curtain pole (wood)	5
Other bulky waste	Doors (wood)	25
Other bulky waste	Fireplace	30
Other bulky waste	Gate (wood)	15
Other bulky waste	Ladder	7
Other bulky waste	Light fitting	10
Other bulky waste	Shelves (wood)	35
Other bulky waste	Sunbed	35
Other bulky waste	Tiles (ceramic)	40
Other bulky waste	Water tank	40
Other bulky waste	Window frames (wood)	15
Other bulky waste	Window frames with glass	20
Other bulky waste	Worktop (kitchen)	12