

## SCHEDULE 5

Article 3

### ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS

Indicator Number	Description of indicator	Details of indicator
BVPI 81	Has the local authority completed a full review and assessment of air quality in its area, including consultation with statutory consultees, in order to determine whether or not an air quality management area has to be designated?	<p>Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 (c. 25) requires each local authority to review and assess air quality in its area. Where a local authority considers that one or more of the air quality objectives, as prescribed in regulations, is unlikely to be met within the relevant period, it must declare an air quality management area. It must then draw up an action plan setting out the measures it intends to take to meet the objectives and including a timetable for their implementation. Section 84(1) of the Environment Act 1995 requires authorities to undertake a further assessment of existing and likely future air quality in a designated air quality management area.</p> <p>Although there was no statutory deadline, local authorities in Wales were expected to have completed their initial review and assessment by December 1999. They are currently being consulted to ascertain how many have met this deadline. In the light of these findings consideration may be given to extending the deadline to June 2000 as has been done in England. Local authorities are expected to produce a final draft review and assessment report which should indicate whether or not they propose to designate an air quality management area. Under the 1995 Act local authorities are required to send the draft review to a number of</p>

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BVPI 82a	Total tonnage of household waste arisings – percentage recycled.	<p>bodies including the National Assembly, for consultation. The National Assembly has reserve powers to require local authorities to take action where they are failing to make sufficient progress.</p> <p>“Recycled” means, household 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.</p> <p>“Household Waste” means, all waste collected by local authorities under section 45(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (c. 43), plus all waste arisings from Civic Amenity Sites and waste collected by third parties for which collection or disposal recycling credits are paid under Section 52 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.</p> <p>“Civic Amenity Site” means places provided by the local authority at which persons resident in the area may deposit their household waste (Services provided under Section 51(1)b of the Environmental Protection Act)</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, all waste collected by authorities shall include waste arising from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— waste collection rounds (including separate rounds for collecting for recyclables).</li> <li>— street cleansing and litter collection</li> </ul>

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Indicator Number	Description of indicator	Details of indicator
BVPI 82b	Total tonnage of household waste arisings – Percentage composted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— beach cleansing</li> <li>— bulky waste collections</li> <li>— hazardous household waste collections</li> <li>— household clinical waste collections</li> <li>— garden waste collections-drop</li> <li>— drop off/bring systems</li> <li>— clearance of fly-tipped wastes</li> <li>— weekend skip services</li> <li>— any other household waste collected by the authority</li> </ul> <p>“Composted” means organic waste material which has been broken down by the action of micro organisms aerobically at a central composting facility. Home composting shall not be included</p>
BVPI 82c	Total tonnage of municipal waste arisings – Percentage used to recover heat, power and other energy sources.	<p>Please see the full definition in Schedule 5 Indicator BVPI 82a for total household waste arisings.</p> <p>“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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the controlled combustion of refuse derived fuel in specialised plant specifically to generate power and/or heat from the waste feedstock</li> <li>— the production of gaseous fuels by reacting hot carbonaceous waste with air, steam or oxygen (gasification)</li> <li>— the thermal decomposition of organic waste to produce gaseous, liquid and solid products by pyrolysis</li> </ul>

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BVPI 82d	Total tonnage of household waste arisings – Percentage landfilled.	<p>— the biological degradation of organic wastes by anaerobic digestion.</p> <p>The following shall not be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ash residues subsequently landfilled or recycled</li> <li>— methane recovery from landfill</li> <li>— material recovered for recycling following incineration of waste</li> </ul> <p>Please see the full definition in Schedule 5 Indicator BVPI 82a for total household waste arisings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— percentage recycled</li> </ul> <p>“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).</p>
BVPI 84	Kg of household waste collected per head.	<p>Please see the full definition in Schedule 5 Indicator BVPI 82a for total household waste arisings.</p> <p>To be completed by local authorities.</p> <p>Household waste: as defined in s.75 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (c. 43) and Schedules 1 &amp; 2 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 (S.I.1992/588)</p> <p>Calculate as,</p> $\frac{X}{Y}$ <p>where</p> <p>X = Total household waste arisings collected</p>

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Indicator Number	Description of indicator	Details of indicator
BVPI 85	The cost per kilometre square of keeping relevant land, for which the local authority is responsible, clear of litter and refuse.	<p>by the authority Section 45(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Plus Total tonnage of household waste arising from Civic Amenity Sites Plus Arisings for which collection or disposal recycling credits are paid to third parties under Section 52(4) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Y = Population in the authority area using Office for National Statistics mid-year projections</p> <p>“Civic Amenity Site” means places provided by the authority at which persons resident in the area may deposit their household waste (Services provided under Section 51(1)b of the Environmental Protection Act 1990).</p> <p>Net cost of litter collection and street cleaning (as identified on Revenue Outturn (RO) Form 6, line 5 column 7 less specific grant outside Aggregate External Finance (AEF) divided by km<sup>2</sup> of any relevant land. “Relevant land” is defined in section 86 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (c. 43)</p>
BVPI 86	Cost of waste collection per household.	Net cost of waste collection: calculate as RO6, Line 1, less specific grants outside Aggregate External Finance (AEF) for those lines divided by the number of households.

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Indicator Number	Description of indicator	Details of indicator
BVPI 87	Cost of waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste.	<p>Number of households: 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 last statement available.</p> <p>Net cost of waste management: calculate as:</p> <p>Direct expenditure as RO6, Line 2, Col 7 less specific grants outside Aggregate External Finance, less net cost of the management of old landfill sites, divided by the total tonnes of municipal waste covered by that expenditure.</p> <p>“Net cost of the management of old landfill sites” means any costs, (including staff, central support services, revenue and capital charges) associated with the management, monitoring and pollution control of old landfill sites formerly operated by the authority.</p>
BVPI 88	Number of collections missed per 100,000 collections of household waste.	<p>“Missed collection” means –any collection reported by a resident /commercial organisation where the resident was not informed in writing of a change in the arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 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</li> <li>— any collection which did not take place on the prescribed day where residents were not informed in</li> </ul>

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Indicator Number	Description of indicator	Details of indicator
BVPI 89	Percentage of people satisfied the with cleanliness standards.	<p>writing of the changed arrangements</p> <p>“Prescribed day” means the day of the week on which collections would normally take place</p> <p>“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.</p> <p>Calculate as</p> $\frac{X}{Y \times Z} \times 100,000,$ <p>where</p> <p>X=number of missed collections (including separate collections of recyclables)</p> <p>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 available.</p> <p>Z=the number of scheduled times bins are collected in the period</p> <p>Satisfaction survey on whether residents consider local authority has fulfilled its duty to keep land clear of litter and refuse.</p> <p>“Relevant land” is defined in section 86 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.</p>

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BVPI 90	Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with a) Recycling Facilities, b) Household Waste Collection and c) Civic Amenity Sites.	<p>The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (c. 43)</p> <p>Percentage stating that they are very or fairly satisfied with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The waste collection service overall</li> <li>b) The provision of recycling facilities overall</li> <li>c) The civic amenity site service overall.</li> </ul>
BVPI 91	Percentage of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or within 1 kilometre of a recycling centre.	<p>To be completed by local authorities.</p> <p>“Civic Amenity Site” means places provided by the authority at which persons resident in the area may deposit their household waste (Services provided under Section 51 (1)(b) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990).</p> <p>“Population” means population in the authority area. ‘1 kilometre’ means 1km radius (as the crow flies). ‘Recycling centre’ means–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop off/bring banks in one location where one or more material may be deposited</li> <li>• Places provided by the authority at which persons resident in the area may deposit their household waste (Services provided under Section 51(1)(b) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990), at which bring banks are provided.</li> <li>• any materials reclamation facility (MRF) provided by the authority, at which members of the public may deposit their recyclable waste.</li> </ul>