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Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics

Quarterly provisional estimates for January to March 2015



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Key Points

- District councils collected 216,886 tonnes of local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste between January and March 2015 which was similar to the 215,994 tonnes collected during the same three months of 2014. Household waste accounted for 88% of total arisings. The remaining 12% was non household waste.
- There were 79,890 tonnes of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling including composting between January and March 2015. This gave an LAC municipal dry recycling and composting rate of 36.8% compared with 36.5% between January and March 2014.
- The tonnage of LAC municipal waste going to landfill rose slightly to 103,798 tonnes between January and March 2015. The landfill rate was 47.9% which was similar to the 47.7% during the same months of 2014.
- There were 62,732 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill between January and March 2015, which was similar to the 62,497 tonnes in the same quarter last year. This was 21.5% of the 2014/15 Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation and was higher than the 20.4% of the total 2013/14 allocation used during January to March 2014.

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Reader Information

Purpose	Report on measurements of local authority collected municipal waste relating to waste arisings, recycling, composting and disposal for the three waste management groups and district councils in Northern Ireland.
Reporting Period	1 January 2015 to 31 March 2015
Data Quality	Very good. Information contained in this report has been sourced from WasteDataFlow (WDF) which is the web based system for local authority collected municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to central government. The data in this report are based on returns made to WDF by district councils in Northern Ireland at the end of the quarter. Although these quarterly data have been validated by the Department prior to release, the data should be treated as provisional since they will undergo further validation, with fully validated figures for 2014/15 scheduled to be published in the annual report on 26 November 2015.
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Introduction

This report presents information on the quantities of local authority collected municipal waste managed in Northern Ireland between January and March 2015. It details information on ten measurements of local authority collected waste relating to waste arisings, recycling, composting and disposal. Some of these measurements are key performance indicators (KPIs), used to assess progress towards achieving waste strategy targets and where appropriate this is highlighted in the tables and charts.

During this period in Northern Ireland there were 26 district councils which were split into three Waste Management Groups (WMGs). The group with the largest share of the population was arc21 with 53.3% followed by SWaMP2008 with 28.4% and NWRWMG with 18.4%. Councils were members of WMGs as follows:

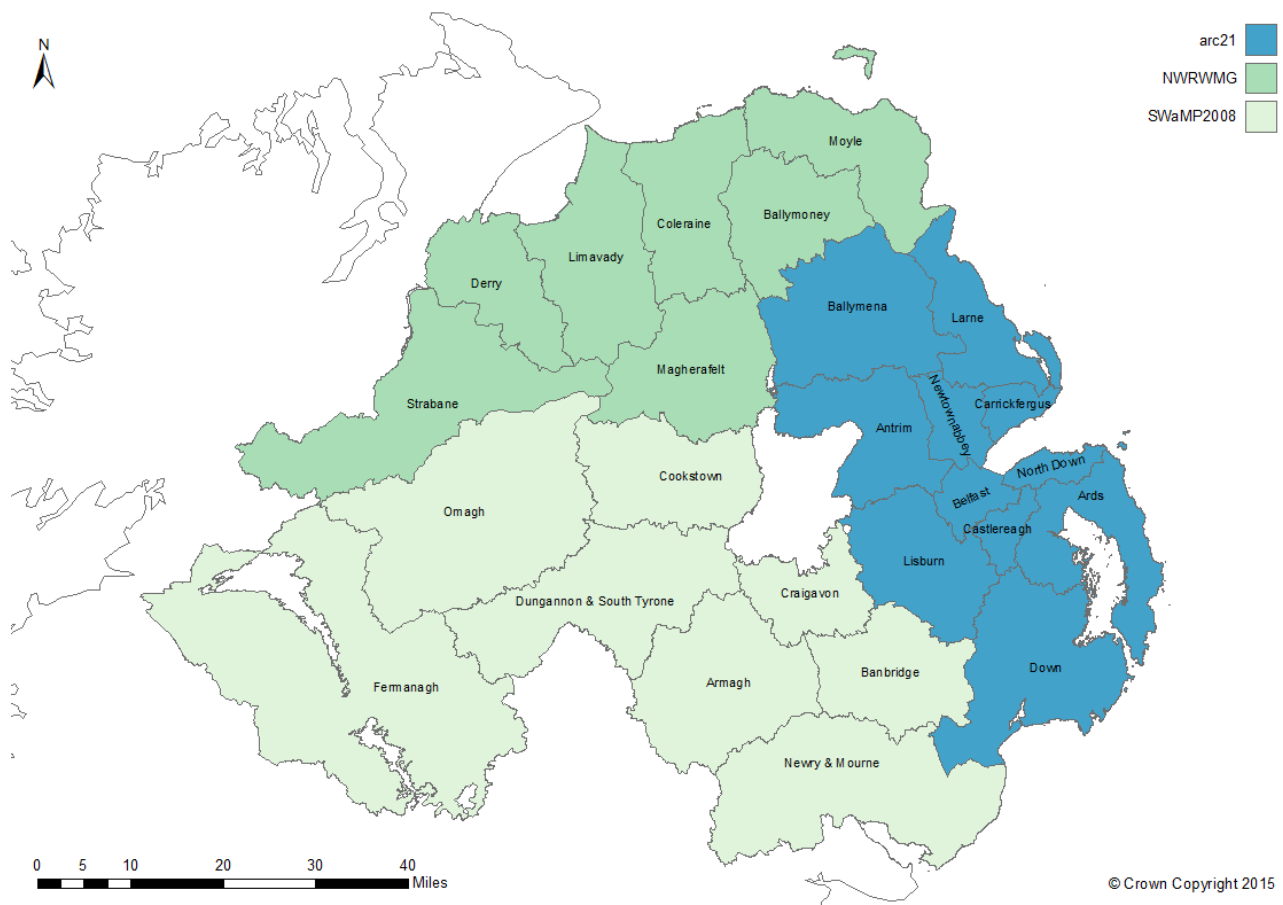
arc21 - Antrim, Ards, Ballymena, Belfast, Castlereagh, Carrickfergus, Down, Larne, Lisburn, Newtownabbey, North Down

North West Regional Waste Management Group (NWRWMG) -

Ballymoney, Coleraine, Derry, Limavady, Magherafelt, Moyle, Strabane

Southern Waste Management Partnership (SWaMP2008) - Armagh, Banbridge, Cookstown, Craigavon, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Newry and Mourne, Omagh

Map of the waste management groups in Northern Ireland



User Guidance

This statistics release is part of a regular quarterly data series presenting provisional information on local authority collected municipal waste managed in Northern Ireland.

Description of data

Local authority collected municipal waste (LACMW) data in Northern Ireland. This relates to all waste under the control or possession of a district council.

Main Uses of Data

Data contained in this release are published primarily to provide an indication of the progress towards achieving waste strategy targets. They allow for the assessment of the performance of the district councils and waste management groups in Northern Ireland in managing waste arisings, recycling, composting and landfill. Targets are set for an annual period and care should be taken when comparing quarterly figures against such targets. More information on targets can be found in Section 8 of Appendix 2.

These data also provide policy makers with the necessary information to formulate and evaluate waste services and are helpful in assessing the effectiveness of resource allocation in providing services that are fully responsive to public need.

The waste data may help to inform particular lifestyle choices of the public, specifically decisions about how to dispose of waste. Waste statistics are used in the 'Rethink Waste' campaign (<http://rethinkwasteni.org/about-waste/facts-and-figures/>) which influences choices that ultimately impact upon the quantity and type of waste that is generated, reused and recycled. The Department of the Environment (DoE) Northern Ireland delivers the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy through the Rethink Waste Programme.

Waste data feed into Northern Ireland specific and UK wide research projects carried out by Waste and Resource Action Programme (WRAP) <http://www.wrap.org.uk/>. These projects are funded by each of the governments within the UK and the EU. The results of research by WRAP assist governments to devise strategies to deal with issues such as using resources sustainably, helping people to recycle more and to waste less both at home and at work, offering economic as well as environmental benefits.

Additionally, waste management information is used to inform the media, special interest groups (such as the Chartered Institute of Waste Management (CIWM) which is the professional body representing waste and resource professionals), academics (for example those who would have an interest and/or involvement in the WRAP research mentioned above) and by the DoE to respond to parliamentary/assembly questions and ad hoc queries from the public.

The Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) provides access to waste information with the aim of making it available to as wide an audience as possible by providing interactive charts and mapping facilities that enable the statistics to be interpreted in a spatial context.

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/Interactive/Maps/Agriculture%20and%20Environment/Environment/Local%20Authority%20Collected%20Municipal%20Waste%20Recycling/atlas.html>

Data Sources

Waste Management Data

The information presented in this report is taken from the WasteDataFlow (WDF) system.

It is increasingly rare that residual waste may still be disposed of directly to landfill.

Waste is collected by the district councils directly from the kerbside and some civic amenity sites; third parties under contract to the district council also collect from the remaining civic amenity sites and almost all of the bring banks. Some larger district councils use intermediate bulking up stations where the waste is weighed both coming into and leaving the transfer station. In all cases the waste is weighed on arrival at treatment sites for recovery e.g. Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and/or disposal e.g. landfill sites.

MRFs, which sort the co-mingled waste into different resource streams, almost always have more than one input source and so the weighed tonnages of each stream coming out of the plant are assigned pro-rata to each source i.e. based on their input tonnages as a percentage of all input tonnages for that period. Weighbridge dockets are generated which form the basis for statutory Waste Transfer Notes (WTNs) as the waste moves further down the treatment chain/onto reprocessors. These WTNs and/or internal reports form the basis for invoices which are then sent to the district council on a monthly basis. These are summarised on a quarterly basis and organised into the relevant WDF questions/categories and finally input by hand into the WDF web portal.

Data providers (district councils in Northern Ireland) are supplied with technical guidance documents outlining the methodologies that should be used in the collection, reporting and validation of the data returns. These documents can be accessed on the WDF website.
www.wastedataflow.org/html/datasets.aspx#NorthernIrelandGuidance

Population Data

Population data used to calculate KPI(p), household waste arisings per capita, (see Appendix 1, Table 12), are taken from the 2014 mid-year estimates, produced by NISRA, and are the most up to date available.

Household Data

Household data used to calculate KPI(h), household waste arisings per household, (see Appendix 1, Table 13), are based on the number of households at the time of the 2011 Northern Ireland Census plus an estimate of quarterly housing start figures (up to December 2014) using data provided by Land and Property Services (LPS) and Northern Ireland Housing Executive. These sources are used to ensure that the number of households is updated quarterly.

From the next quarterly report (April to June 2015, scheduled to be published on 22 October 2015) the report will use Official Statistics now published by LPS. These are annual housing stock figures and quarterly updates from the new dwelling completion statistics.

http://www.dfpni.gov.uk/lps/index/about-lps/publications_and_statistics/housing-stock-statistics.htm

http://www.dfpni.gov.uk/lps/index/about-lps/publications_and_statistics/new-dwelling-statistics.htm

The advantages will include a more timely dataset, eliminating the one quarter lag that currently exists between waste figures and housing figures, and the use of completions rather than new dwelling starts should be more representative of the number of households that could potentially be producing waste. The impact of the change is expected to be relatively small (<5% at the NI level) and will be quantified in the next quarterly report.

Strengths of Data

Data are derived from WDF with full coverage for all district councils to support statutory NILAS diversion targets. As the data are derived from an administrative system, they provide a complete picture of district council controlled waste activity in NI.

Various validation checks are carried out by both Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and Analytical Services Branch (ASB). Validations are conducted for each individual question, with additional global validations carried out to ensure that total tonnage of waste types is equal to the sum of the component parts. Any discrepancies are queried with the data provider. Variance checks are employed as an integral part of the production process.

In addition, NIEA carry out a year round programme of audits of WDF returns by individual district councils. These audits are conducted under Regulation 10 (6)(a) of the NILAS Regulations. District councils are selected from each waste management group and contacted by telephone, letter and e-mail informing them of NIEA's intention to audit. The audit involves checking and confirming relevant data submitted as a NILAS return to the Monitoring Authority via WDF. One quarter of each district council's municipal waste returns are selected, generally being the most recent submission. The areas being inspected relate to:

- i. landfilling of municipal waste,
- ii. collection, recycling, reuse and recovery of municipal waste,
- iii. the standard of reporting/evidence for end destinations of recycled materials.

District councils are asked to provide original documentation to support reported figures in the WDF system for the quarter in question. Any anomalies or discrepancies are subsequently queried with the relevant district council. As WDF data can usually only be amended at district council level, it is then necessary to 'reject' or release the data back to the waste management group and subsequently back to the district council so that it might be corrected as appropriate.

Limitations of Data

Waste Management Data

Despite the intensive validation carried out on the data prior to publication, any administrative system involving manual data compilation will always be open to a degree of clerical error.

There are many different forms of waste, including municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, construction, demolition and excavation waste, hazardous waste, agricultural waste, and waste water and sludges.

Following on from the UK's agreement to revise its interpretation of 'municipal waste' to include much more commercial and industrial waste than previously; it should be noted that this report, as with all previous ones, reflects local authority collected municipal waste only.

MRFs usually have more than one input source and the pro-rata assignment to each source based on their input tonnages can lead to a small over or under estimation of the actual tonnage being recovered from each individual source.

In addition, data are not finalised until the production of the annual report. For these reasons, very small increases or decreases in figures (<0.5%) are not highlighted in the commentary and should be interpreted with care.

Due to the significant impact of in-year revisions at low geographical levels, the provisional Council level figures should only be viewed as indicative and any comparisons made with care and with due regard to seasonal factors. For this reason no commentary will be provided on Council level figures until the publication of the finalised annual figures scheduled for 26 November 2015.

The calculation for capture rates is based on a Compositional Study undertaken in 2007-08 and may not accurately reflect

the current situation. However, it is the best available estimation of the proportions of the primary waste categories contained within kerbside residual waste. Levels of uncertainty around the results of the Compositional Study are discussed further in the full report.
http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste_compositional_study_2007-08_full_report.pdf.
The accuracy of these estimates is also expected to decrease over time as household recycling habits change.

Data relating to the proportion of waste sent for energy recovery and reuse can be found in the waste annual (<http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac-municipal-waste-2013-14.pdf#page=22>) but are not available on a quarterly basis due to the timing of the various processes. This can present as imbalances on a quarterly basis with regard to the data presented for recycling, composting and landfill compared with total arisings.

Waste crime is the unauthorised management of waste, including illegal dumping. It can be difficult to quantify the impact of such activity upon these official figures as it is not always possible to determine the source, date and tonnage of illegally deposited waste. Where possible the extent and any implications of such activity will be communicated to users.

Household Data

The quarterly housing starts data will contain some vacant properties and will not all reach completion within the quarter. These issues should be borne in mind when interpreting the data.

Rounding and Summing

It should be noted that in some instances totals may not add up due to rounding. If tonnages work out to be less than 0.5 tonnes, they will be rounded to zero.

Whilst tonnages may be summed over District Councils and/or Waste

Management Groups to give totals for higher level geographies, such totals may suffer from rounding errors when compared with any given totals.

However where fractions or proportions, such as recycling rates, waste arisings per capita etc are stated for District Councils and/or Waste Management Groups, these indicators cannot be simply added or averaged to produce a rate for a higher level geography. Such information may be available upon request.

On occasion percentages work out to be less than 0.1% or more than 99.9%. Users should be aware that in such cases, the percentage is rounded to zero or 100% respectively.

Notation and Terminology

Please refer to the Glossary (Appendix 3) for clarification of key terms.

Guidance on using data

The data contained in the publication are presented on a quarterly basis. There is likely to be some seasonal impact and it is therefore advisable that data for the current quarter be compared with both the previous quarter (to gauge the most recent direction of activity), and the same quarter in the previous year (to consider any seasonal impact).

Seasonality may be due to a variety of factors, in particular recycling/composting of garden waste is likely to be lower in the autumn/winter. For this reason comparisons should be made with the same quarter in previous years or using full 12 month periods.

Care needs to be taken in interpreting the long-term trends of an annual dataset with that of a quarterly release of provisional data. The revisions that can happen to quarterly data and the balancing of tonnages across quarters could mean that different trends are

observed in the provisional year to date and the finalised annual figures.

The provisional quarterly figures are the best available at the time of publication, however they are subject to change following further validation activities such as audits.

If finalised figures are required by the user then the latest annual LAC Municipal Waste Management report should be used, bearing in mind these figures may not necessarily reflect the situation this year. The latest annual report (2013/14) is available via the DOE website:

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/asb/statistics/environment_statistics.htm#waste-annual

Local Government Reorganisation

The 26 District Councils covered by the current report were reorganised into 11 new councils from 1 April 2015. Whilst this is not yet within the scope of the reporting period, users are advised that the format of reporting will necessarily change from April to June 2015 in order to align with the new geography. A user consultation exercise started on 1 June 2015 and will close on 31 July 2015. Whilst the changes are a necessary consequence of the re-organisation of Local Government, the opportunity is also being taken to streamline the publication, increase its utility, and to make it more user-friendly. The proposed changes are outlined in a statistical notice on the DOE environment statistics website.

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/asb/statistics/environment_statistics.htm

Users of the data are being asked for comments on the proposals. A summary of responses will be produced in August 2015 and will inform the changes to the April to June 2015 quarterly report scheduled for publication on 22 October 2015.

Waste Management information elsewhere in the United Kingdom and Europe

While it is our intention to direct users to waste management information elsewhere in the UK and Europe, users should be aware that local authority collected municipal waste statistics in other administrations are not always measured in a comparable manner to those in Northern Ireland. Details of waste management data published elsewhere in the UK and Europe can be found at the following links.

England

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-collected-waste-for-england-quarterly-estimates>

Scotland

<http://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/waste/waste-data/waste-data-reporting/>

Wales

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-municipal-waste-management/?lang=en>

Ireland

<http://www.epa.ie/waste/municipal/>

European Union Member States

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Municipal_waste_statistics

The basis of the data collection across the UK using WDF is broadly consistent, however there are some minor definitional differences:

- NI recycling KPIs do not currently include reuse/preparing for reuse unlike the other UK devolved administrations. Currently the tonnage difference is very small relative to the other components so overall these measures would be broadly consistent across the UK. From the next quarterly report, April to June 2015, scheduled to be published on 22 October 2015, a change will be made to how KPI(a) and KPI(e) are calculated. Reuse

will be added to the calculation and the resulting KPIs renamed KPI(a2) and KPI(e2). Reuse quantities are small compared to recycling and composting. The impact of the change is expected to be small and will be quantified in the next quarterly report.

- NI recycling KPIs do include material used as 'backfill' (using suitable waste material to refill an excavation instead of non-waste material) which is not directly comparable with the revised Waste Framework Directive recycling measurements.

- NI household (HH) KPIs are based on the definition of HH waste in NI which is not directly comparable with the revised Waste Framework Directive 'waste from households' measurements. The tonnage difference is small relative to the other components so overall these measures would be broadly consistent across the EU. From the April to June 2015 report (scheduled to be published on 22 October 2015) it has been proposed that the NI reports will include a household recycling rate consistent with the Waste Framework Directive. This measure will be called 'waste from households' and is already used in other parts of the UK.

The meetings of the WasteDataFlow Operational Group ensure a conscious effort to share waste management developments on a UK-wide basis with Northern Ireland representation on this group. Minutes from the meetings of this group can be found at the following link: http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste-home/municipal_data_reporting.htm

A National Statistics Publication

National Statistics are produced to a high professional standard. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

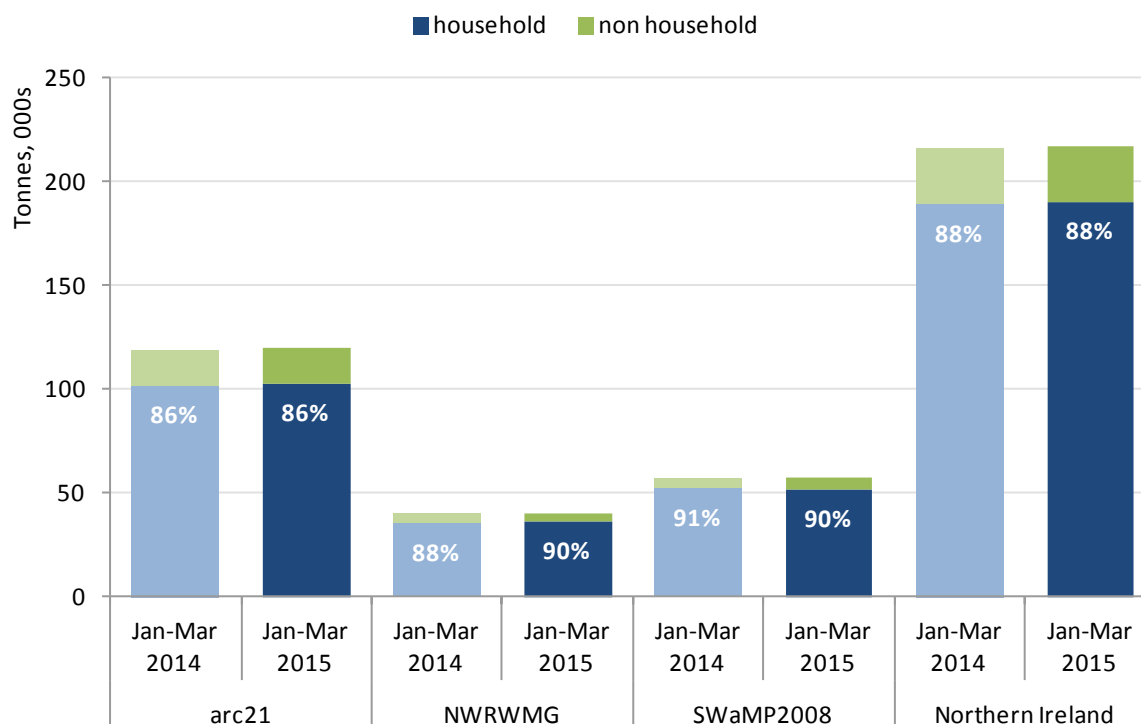
Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The Department further demonstrates its commitment to the Code of Practice by publishing a series of supporting statements related to its use of administrative data, publication strategy, confidentiality arrangements, revisions policy, customer service and complaints procedure. For details see http://www.doeni.gov.uk/supporting_statements.pdf

As we want to engage with users of our statistics, we invite you to feedback your comments on this publication. Contact details are available in Appendix 4 at the back of this report.

Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste arisings

Figure 1: LAC municipal waste arisings by waste management group, KPI(j), Jan to Mar 2014 and 2015



Source: Waste Data Flow

District councils collected 216,886 tonnes of local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste between January and March 2015 which was similar to the 215,994 tonnes collected during the same three months of 2014.

Household waste accounted for 88% of total arisings. The remaining 12% was non household waste. There was a small increase in the household share, up 0.6% from 189,406 tonnes between January and March 2014 to 190,591 during the same months in 2015. The non household share decreased 1.1% from 26,588 to 26,295 during January to March 2014 and 2015 respectively.

The proportion of total LAC municipal waste in NI by waste management group reflects the populations within the groups. The arc21 group collects the greatest proportion at 55%, followed by SWaMP2008 at 26% and then NWRWMG at 18%.

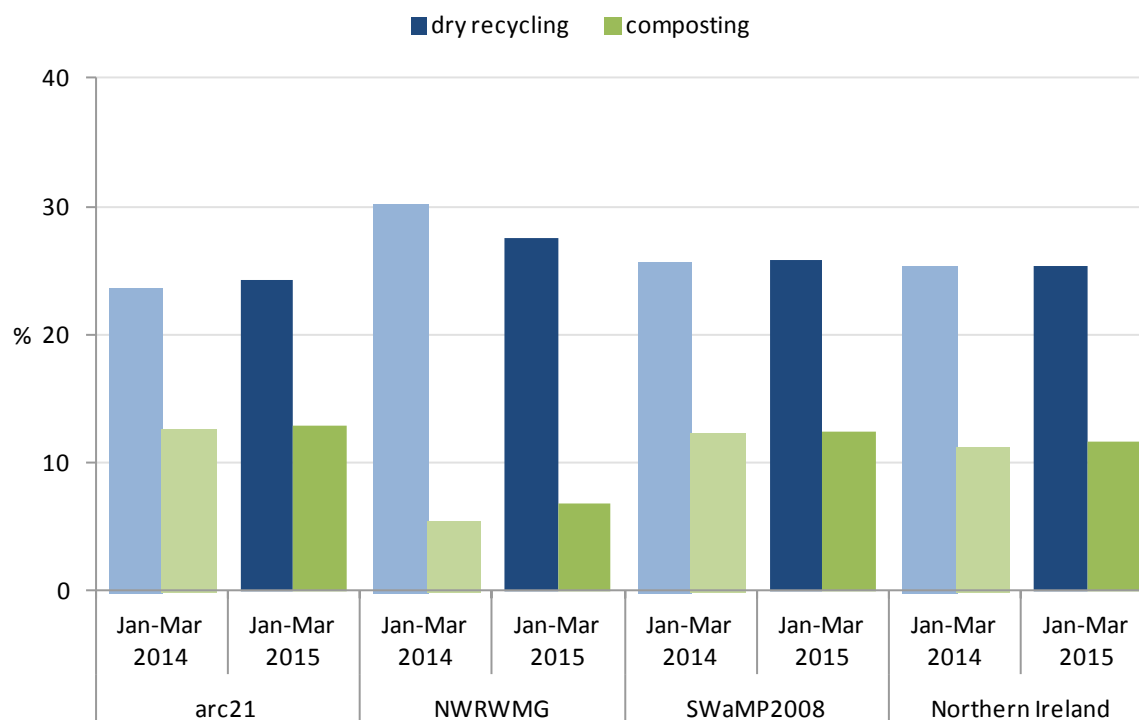
This was the eighth consecutive quarter-on-quarter increase in waste arisings (comparing each quarter with the same quarter of the previous year) stretching back to April to June 2013. The longer term trend had been a gradual reduction in the quantity of local authority collected municipal waste arising each year from a high of 1.06 million tonnes in 2006/07 to a low of 914 thousand tonnes in 2012/13.

Factors affecting LAC municipal waste, the majority of which is household waste, range from individual household behaviours, the advice and collection services provided by local authorities and to some extent the state of the economy which continues to show signs of recovery.

For more information by district council and collection method, see Tables 1 and 2.

Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste recycling & composting

Figure 2: LAC municipal waste sent for recycling and composting as percentage of total arisings by waste management group, KPI(e), Jan to Mar 2014 and 2015



Source: Waste Data Flow

There were 79,890 tonnes of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling including composting between January and March 2015. This gave an LAC municipal dry recycling and composting rate of 36.8% compared with 36.5% between January and March 2014.

The percentage of LAC municipal waste sent for dry recycling was 25.3% of arisings and the percentage sent for composting was 11.6%. Similar rates of 25.4% and 11.1% were observed during January to March 2014.

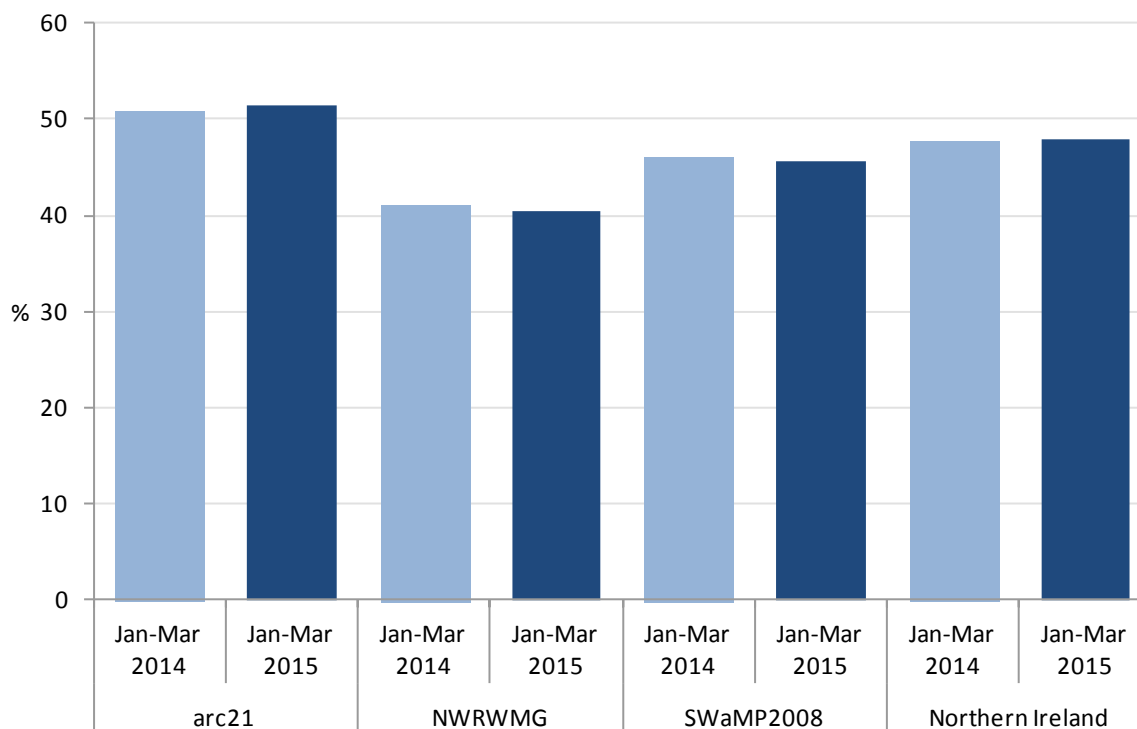
SWaMP2008 had the highest dry recycling and composting rate between January and March 2015 at 38.2%. This was close to the rate of 37.8% during the same months in 2014. The rate was 37.1% in arc21 which was a small increase of 0.9 percentage points on the previous rate of 36.2%. In NWRWMG there was a considerable decrease in dry recycling, partially offset by an increase in composting, compared to the same quarter last year. The net effect was a 1.3 percentage point drop in the dry recycling and composting rate from 35.6% to 34.3%.

Waste recycling and composting have seasonal variation. In particular the quantities of garden waste sent for composting are notably higher during the spring and summer quarters April to June and July to September.

For breakdowns by district council see Tables 3 and 4.

Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste landfilled

Figure 3: LAC municipal waste landfilled as a percentage of total arisings by waste management group, KPI(f), Jan to Mar 2014 and 2015



Source: Waste Data Flow

The tonnage of LAC municipal waste going to landfill rose slightly to 103,798 tonnes between January and March 2015. The landfill rate was 47.9% which was similar to the 47.7% during the same months of 2014. This differed from the trend over the past decade which saw the landfill rate consistently fall from 91.1% in 2002 to 48.6% in 2013/14.

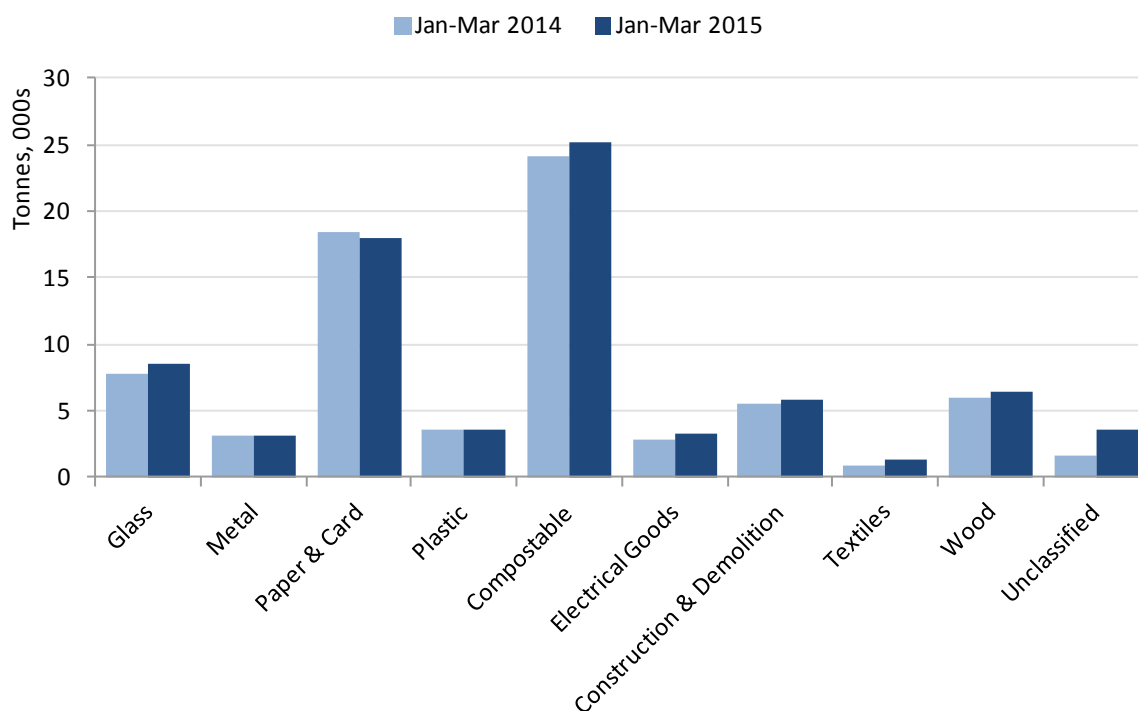
The NWRWVG group had the lowest landfill rate between January and March 2015 at 40.5%. This was a small improvement on the same months in 2014 when 41.0% of arisings were landfilled. The landfill rate for SWaMP2008 was 45.7%. This was similar to the rate of 46.0% for the same three months in 2014. In arc21 the landfill rate increased from 50.8% to 51.4% between January and March 2014 and 2015 respectively.

Instead of sending residual waste straight to landfill, dirty MRFs (material recovery facilities) are becoming more popular as a way of capturing more recyclable material. This material can also be sent for energy recovery in the form of refuse derived fuel (RDF) which also diverts it from landfill. In addition, the ongoing Rethink Waste campaign is encouraging the NI population to Reduce, Reuse and Recycle their waste. Landfill Tax for household waste continues to be the main driver for local authorities to reduce landfill. Other considerations include a limit on the amount of biodegradable LAC municipal waste as measured by KPI(g). Generating energy from waste by incineration is preferable to landfill, although recycling and reuse are preferable to both.

For breakdowns by district council see Tables 3 and 4.

LAC municipal waste for recycling by material types

Figure 4: LAC municipal waste material types collected for recycling in Northern Ireland, Jan to Mar 2014 and 2015



Source: Waste Data Flow

During this quarter 25,172 tonnes of compostable waste were collected which accounted for almost a third (32.0%) of the total waste collected for recycling. The next largest category was paper and card with almost a quarter (17,909 tonnes and 22.8%) of the total waste collected for recycling.

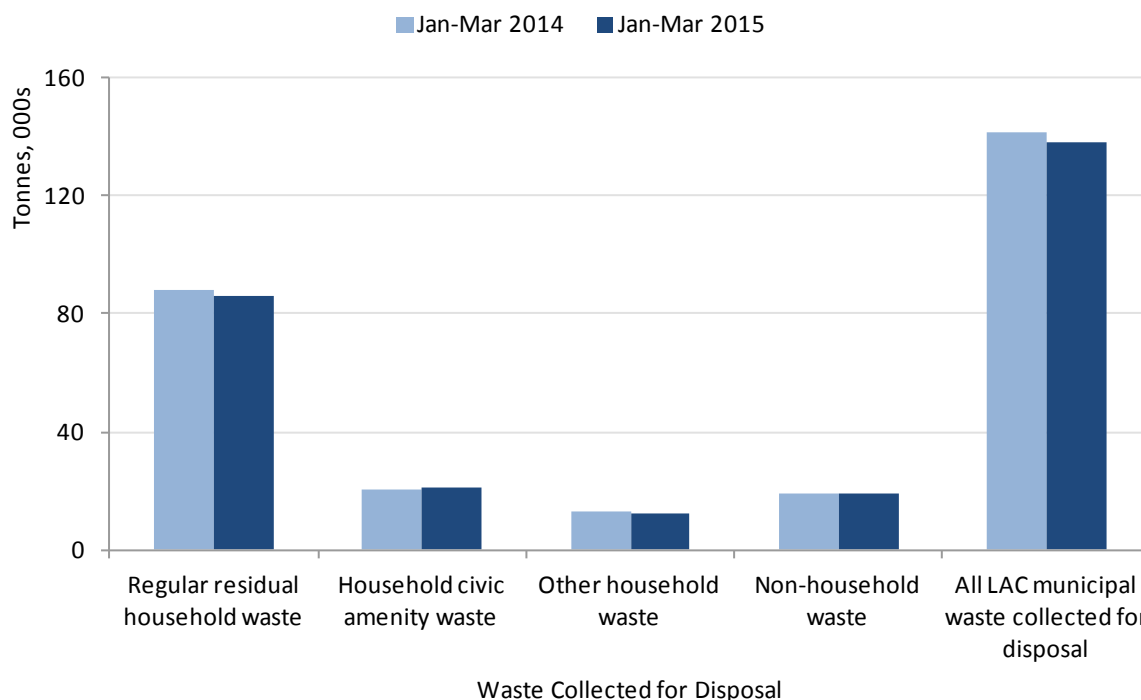
Comparing January to March 2015 with the same three months in 2014, most material types saw increases in the quantities collected for recycling. Overall there was an increase in the quantity collected for recycling of 4,739 tonnes (6.4%) since the same quarter last year. Excluding the unclassified category this is largely accounted for by increases in compostables and glass (up by 975 and 775 tonnes respectively). Over the same period there was a decrease of 3.0% in paper and card collected for recycling (545 tonnes).

Waste collected for recycling may not always be sent on to be processed because it may have been contaminated with materials that make it too difficult to recycle.

Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 show a further breakdown of these recycling collection figures by district council and method of collection.

Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste collected for disposal

Figure 5: LAC municipal waste collected for disposal in Northern Ireland Jan to Mar 2014 and 2015



Source: Waste Data Flow

Waste collected for disposal is residual waste that has not been sorted to separate out recyclable material from other waste before being presented to the council for collection at various locations.

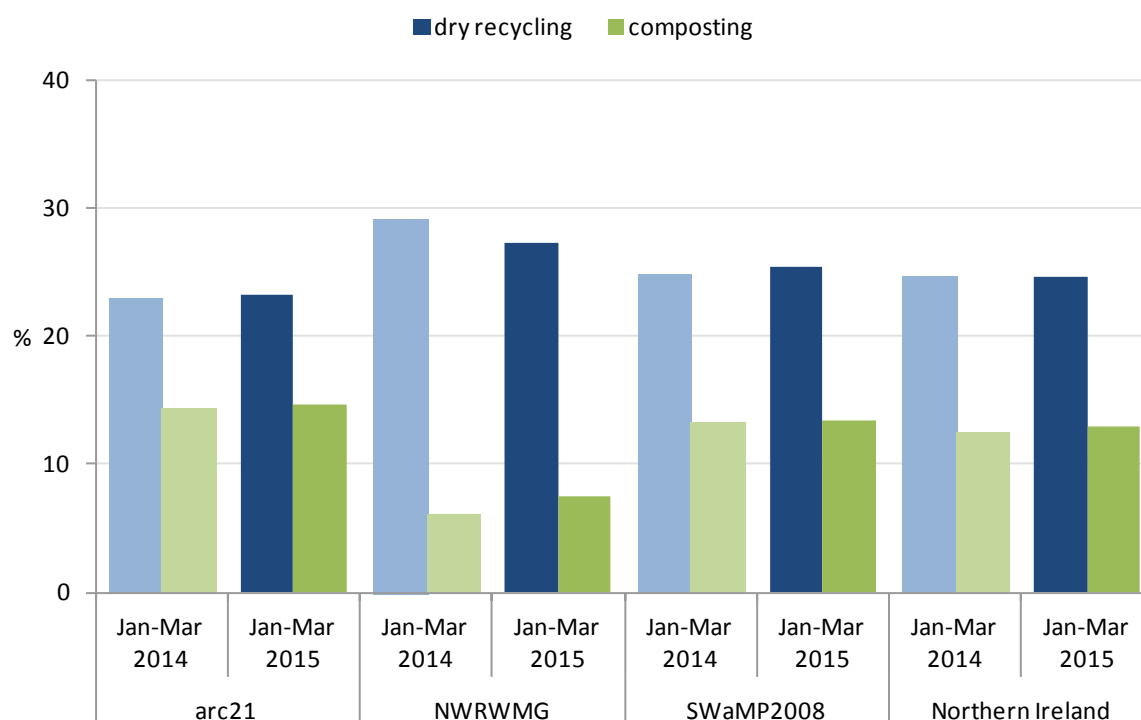
There were 137,820 tonnes of LAC municipal waste collected for disposal between January and March 2015. This is a decrease of 2.3% on the 141,109 tonnes collected for disposal in the same months in 2014. Non-household waste accounted for 14% but most of the waste collected for disposal was household in nature (86%) and came primarily from regular residual household waste and household civic amenity waste.

Waste collected for disposal is not all sent to landfill because of recovery from residual waste streams by 'dirty' Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs).

For breakdowns by district council see Table 9.

Household waste recycling and composting

Figure 6: Household waste sent for recycling and composting as a percentage of household waste arisings by waste management group, KPI(a) Jan to Mar 2014 and 2015



Source: Waste Data Flow

There were 71,669 tonnes of household waste sent for recycling including composting between January and March 2015. This gave a household recycling and composting rate of 37.6% which was a small increase on the 37.1% for the same three months of 2014.

The household dry recycling was 24.6% between January and March 2015. Compared to January to March 2014 the dry recycling rate did not change but the composting rate saw a small increase. Tonnes sent for composting rose 4.3% but the simultaneous increase in arisings meant that the composting rate only increased 0.5 percentage points from 12.5% between January and March 2014 to 13.0% for the same months in 2015.

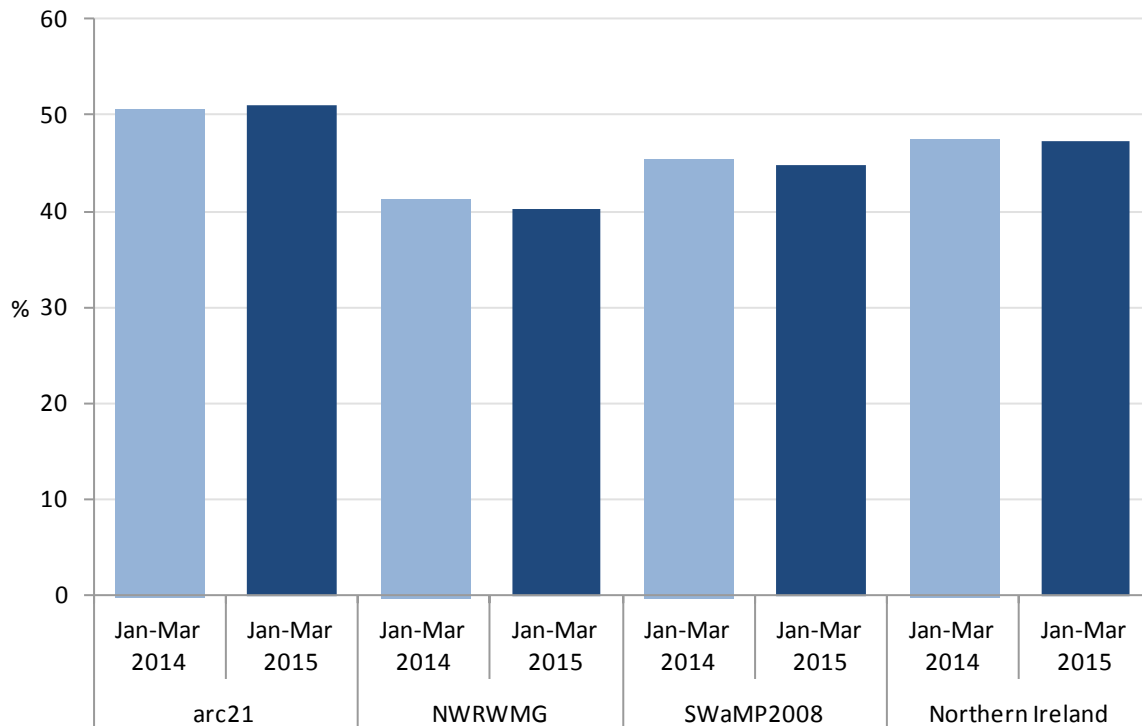
SWaMP2008 and arc21 had dry recycling and composting rates of 38.9% and 38.0% respectively. Both were small increases on their January to March 2014 rates of 38.1% and 37.3% respectively. The dry recycling and composting rate for NWRWMG was 35.2% which was similar to the 34.8% rate during the same three months of 2014. This was despite a fall in the dry recycling of 1.9 percentage points and a rise in the composting rate of 1.5 percentage points.

Waste recycling and composting have seasonal variation. In particular there are greater quantities of garden waste between April and September.

For breakdowns by district council see Tables 10 and 11.

Household waste landfilled

Figure 7: Household waste landfilled as a percentage of household waste arisings by waste management group, KPI(b), Jan to Mar 2014 and 2015



Source: Waste Data Flow

The tonnage of household waste sent to landfill between January and March 2015 was 90,118 tonnes. This was similar to the 89,801 tonnes sent to landfill during the same three months of 2014. This gave a household landfill rate of 47.3% for January to March 2015, similar to the 47.4% landfilled during the same three months of 2014.

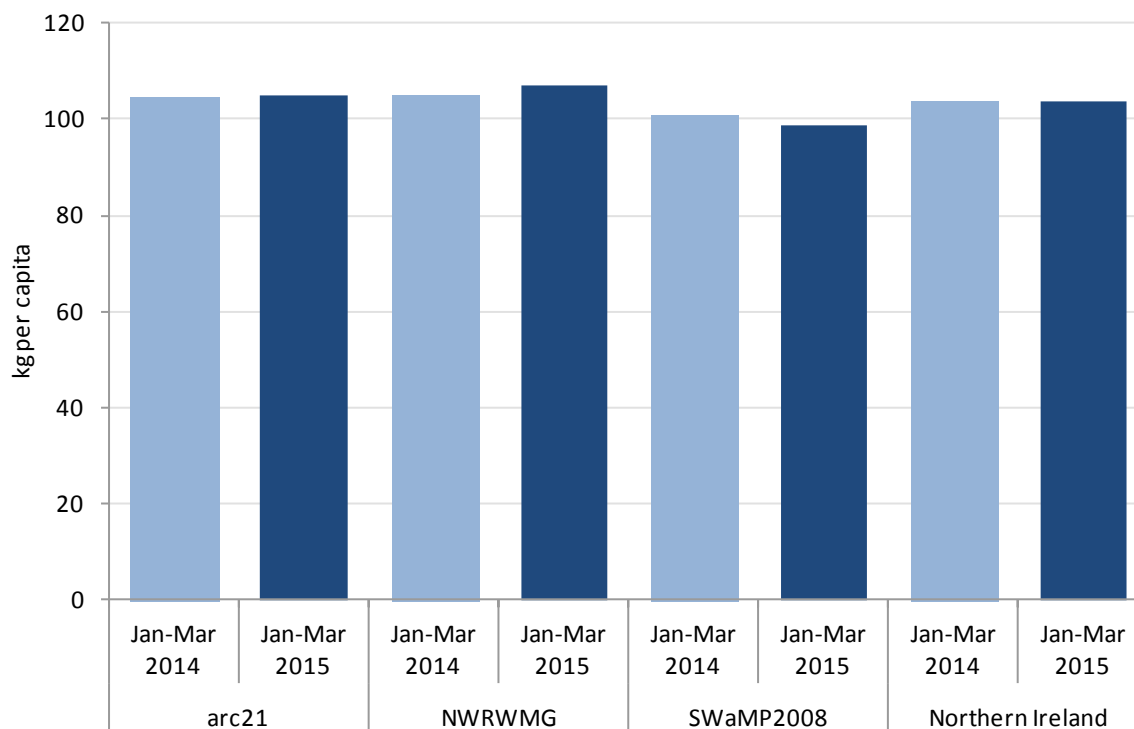
Of the three waste management groups NWRWVG had the lowest percentage of household waste landfilled this quarter at 40.3%. The quantity landfilled did not change much but an increase in arisings led to a small decrease in the NWRWVG landfill rate of 0.9 percentage points from 41.2% in the same three months of 2014. SWaMP2008 had a landfill rate of 44.7%, down 0.7 percentage points from January to March 2014. The highest landfill rate was 51.0% in arc21 which was similar to the 50.6% landfilled between January and March 2014.

Instead of sending residual waste straight to landfill, dirty MRFs (material recovery facilities) are becoming more popular as a way of capturing more recyclable material. This material can also be sent for energy recovery in the form of refuse derived fuel (RDF) which also diverts it from landfill. In addition, the ongoing Rethink Waste campaign is encouraging the NI population to Reduce, Reuse and Recycle their waste. Landfill Tax for household waste continues to be the main driver for local authorities to reduce landfill. Other considerations include a limit on the amount of biodegradable LAC municipal waste as measured by KPI(g). Generating energy from waste by incineration is preferable to landfill, although recycling and reuse are preferable to both.

For breakdowns by district council see Tables 10 and 11.

Household waste arisings per capita

Figure 8: Household waste arisings per capita by waste management group, KPI(p), Jan to Mar 2014 and 2015



Source: Waste Data Flow and NISRA

In Northern Ireland there were 104 kilogrammes (kg) of household waste collected per capita (per head of population) between January and March 2015. This is the same as the quantity collected per person during January to March 2014.

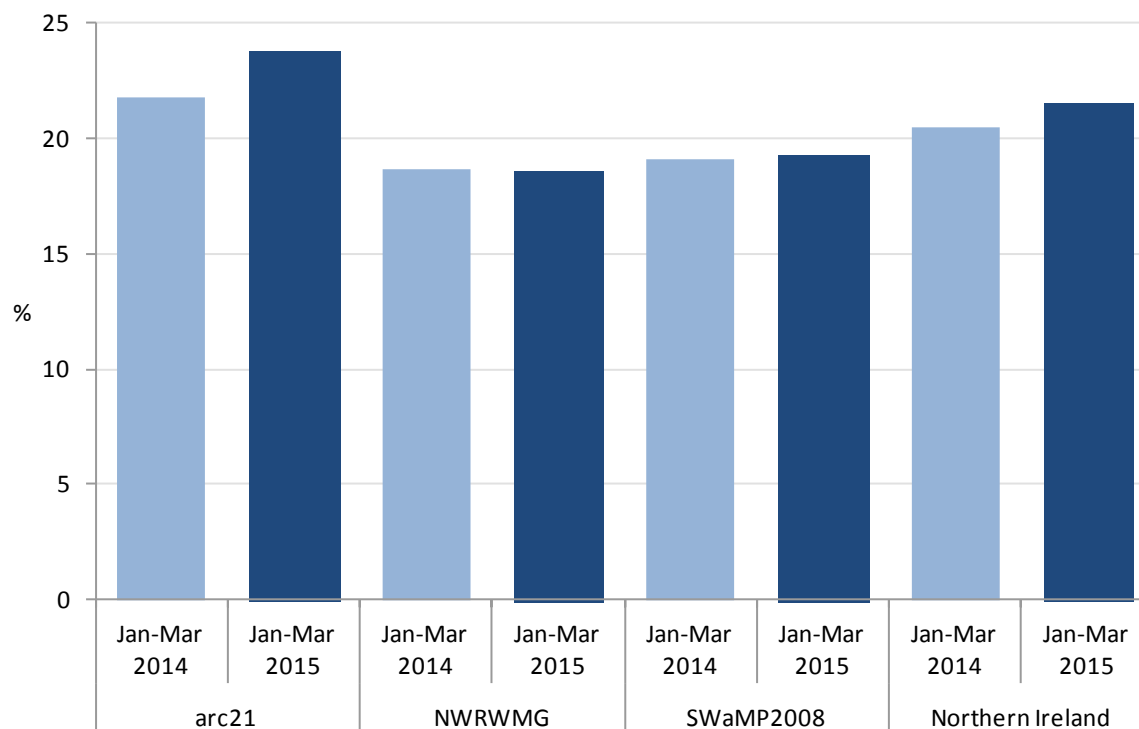
Of this 37.6% was recycled/composted and 47.3% was landfilled, with the remainder largely accounted for by energy recovery via refuse derived fuel and reuse. Table 12 gives the breakdown of the amount of waste arisings per capita recycled/composted and landfilled for each district council.

The population living in SWaMP2008 generated the smallest amount of household waste per person (99kg) of the three waste management groups. It was the only group to see a decrease in waste arisings per capita (from 101kg to 99kg). In arc21 waste arisings per capita remained stable at 105kg. NWRWVG saw an increase from 105kg to 107kg per capita.

For breakdowns by district council see Table 12.

Biodegradable local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste to landfill

Figure 9: Percentage of total biodegradable LAC municipal waste allowance landfilled by waste management group, KPI(g), Jan to Mar 2014 and 2015



Source: Waste Data Flow

Article 5(2) of the EC Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) requires member states to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill, setting challenging targets. The Landfill Allowance Scheme (NI) Regulations 2004 (as amended) place a statutory responsibility on district councils, in each scheme year, to landfill no more than the quantity of biodegradable LAC municipal waste for which they have allowances. In order to ensure compliance with these targets, the amount of biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill is monitored.

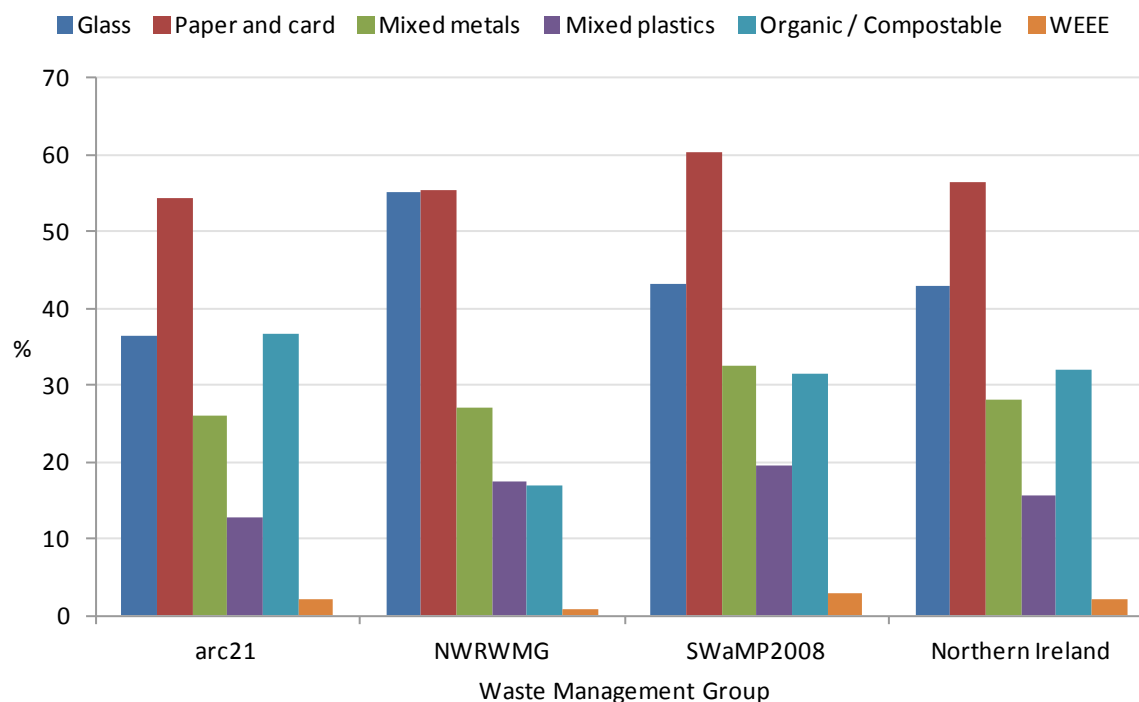
There were 62,732 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill between January and March 2015, which was similar to the 62,497 tonnes in the same quarter last year. This was 21.5% of the 2014/15 Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation and was higher than the 20.4% of the total 2013/14 allocation used during January to March 2014. The difference was primarily due to the 2014/15 NILAS allowance being 4.7% lower than the 2013/14 allowance rather than any significant change in quantity of biodegradable LAC municipal waste landfilled.

NWRWMG and SWaMP2008 used 18.6% and 19.3% of their NILAS allocations for 2014/15 during this quarter. For NWRWMG this was a slightly lower proportion than the same quarter last year with the reverse applying for SWaMP2008. More biodegradable LAC municipal waste was sent to landfill by arc21 than during the same quarter last year. When combined with the reduced allocation for 2014/15 this meant that the annual percentage of the allocation used by arc21 between January and March 2015 increased by 2.0 percentage points from 21.8% to 23.8%.

For breakdowns by district council see Table 14.

Capture rates for primary waste categories in household kerbside collected waste

Figure 10: Capture rates for primary waste categories in household kerbside collected waste by waste management group, KPI(m), Jan to Mar 2015



Source: Waste Data Flow

Capture rates are a measure of how much of the 'available' material is being collected for recycling through household kerbside collection schemes. The primary waste categories are the material groupings from the latest NI Compositional Waste Study¹.

For example, across all of NI between January and March 2015, there were 4,852 tonnes of glass collected at the kerbside specifically for recycling. There were 85,748 tonnes of regularly collected household residual waste (Table 9) of which the NI Waste Compositional Survey 2007/08 estimated that 7.54% i.e. 6,465 tonnes was glass. Dividing the quantity collected by the sum of the quantities collected and disposed i.e. $4,852 \div (4,852 + 6,465)$ yields a Northern Ireland capture rate for glass of 42.9%.

Of the six primary waste categories shown in Figure 10, paper and card was the material with the largest capture rate (56.5%), whilst Waste Electronic & Electrical Equipment (WEEE) was the group with the lowest capture rate (2.2%). This demonstrates that currently most WEEE is not recovered via kerbside collection, however, it is notable that this waste type is collected in greater quantities at Civic Amenity sites (see Table 7). The capture rate for glass has improved when compared with the same quarter of the previous year (up 3.4 percentage points); and the capture rate for organic / compostable has increased by 1.8 percentage points. The capture rates for the remaining primary waste categories have not changed significantly.

For breakdowns by district council see Tables 15i and 15ii.

¹ Northern Ireland Compositional Waste Study 2007/08
http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste_compositional_study_2007-08_full_report.pdf

Appendix 1: Detailed Tables

Table 1 Local Authority Collected (LAC) municipal waste arisings, KPI(j), by type by district council

Units: Tonnes
KPI(j)

Area	Household waste arisings	Non household waste arisings	Total LAC municipal waste arisings
arc21			
Antrim	6,918	995	7,912
Ards	9,108	697	9,805
Ballymena	6,448	543	6,991
Belfast	29,711	7,430	37,141
Carrickfergus	3,918	580	4,497
Castlereagh	6,315	541	6,855
Down	6,739	485	7,224
Larne	3,665	701	4,367
Lisburn	11,879	1,188	13,067
Newtownabbey	9,101	1,062	10,163
North Down	9,068	2,483	11,551
All arc21	102,870	16,703	119,573
NWRWMG			
Ballymoney	3,009	328	3,337
Coleraine	6,557	1,228	7,785
Derry	12,443	848	13,291
Limavady	3,582	311	3,893
Magherafelt	4,616	749	5,365
Moyle	1,856	168	2,024
Strabane	4,060	350	4,410
All NWRWMG	36,124	3,982	40,105
SWaMP2008			
Armagh	5,816	453	6,269
Banbridge	5,058	382	5,440
Cookstown	3,931	850	4,781
Craigavon	9,416	1,054	10,470
Dungannon	6,729	469	7,198
Fermanagh	5,932	653	6,586
Newry and Mourne	9,255	1,364	10,619
Omagh	5,460	386	5,846
All SWaMP2008	51,597	5,611	57,208
Northern Ireland	190,591	26,295	216,886

Source: NIEA

Table 2 LAC municipal waste arisings, KPI(j), by collection method by district council

Units: Tonnes
KPI(j)

Area	Kerbside	Civic amenity site	Bring site	Other method	LAC municipal waste arisings
arc21					
Antrim	3,835	3,523	19	535	7,912
Ards	5,966	3,380	168	291	9,805
Ballymena	5,189	1,598	38	165	6,991
Belfast	26,127	5,430	1,213	4,371	37,141
Carrickfergus	3,258	1,182	12	47	4,497
Castlereagh	5,188	1,303	50	314	6,855
Down	5,118	1,640	154	312	7,224
Larne	2,540	1,364	25	438	4,367
Lisburn	9,559	2,952	171	385	13,067
Newtownabbey	7,021	2,622	21	500	10,163
North Down	6,723	4,227	212	390	11,551
All arc21	80,522	29,220	2,082	7,748	119,573
NWRWMG					
Ballymoney	2,533	631	15	157	3,337
Coleraine	4,776	2,511	23	476	7,785
Derry	8,999	3,561	24	707	13,291
Limavady	2,545	1,224	25	99	3,893
Magherafelt	3,895	1,373	19	78	5,365
Moyle	1,465	481	19	60	2,024
Strabane	3,715	546	20	129	4,410
All NWRWMG	27,928	10,327	145	1,706	40,105
SWaMP2008					
Armagh	4,550	1,549	3	167	6,269
Banbridge	3,679	1,445	146	170	5,440
Cookstown	3,148	1,066	37	529	4,781
Craigavon	7,351	2,484	114	521	10,470
Dungannon	5,216	1,736	29	217	7,198
Fermanagh	4,643	1,651	132	160	6,586
Newry and Mourne	8,294	1,866	32	428	10,619
Omagh	4,059	1,612	19	156	5,846
All SWaMP2008	40,940	13,408	511	2,348	57,208
Northern Ireland	149,390	52,955	2,739	11,802	216,886

Source: NIEA

Table 3 Tonnage of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling, composting and landfill, by district council

Units: Tonnes
KPI(j)

Area	LAC municipal waste dry recycling	LAC municipal waste composting	LAC municipal waste dry recycling and composting	LAC municipal waste landfilled	LAC municipal waste arisings
arc21					
Antrim	2,350	1,621	3,971	2,713	7,912
Ards	1,591	1,241	2,832	6,504	9,805
Ballymena	1,445	1,186	2,631	3,724	6,991
Belfast	10,648	3,993	14,640	14,670	37,141
Carrickfergus	1,033	457	1,490	2,562	4,497
Castlereagh	1,383	990	2,373	4,295	6,855
Down	1,401	594	1,995	4,810	7,224
Larne	1,274	535	1,809	2,192	4,367
Lisburn	2,611	1,836	4,447	7,609	13,067
Newtownabbey	2,273	1,452	3,725	6,011	10,163
North Down	2,994	1,396	4,390	6,351	11,551
All arc21	29,001	15,302	44,302	61,440	119,573
NWRWMG					
Ballymoney	648	140	789	2,309	3,337
Coleraine	2,009	594	2,604	4,389	7,785
Derry	4,071	557	4,628	3,335	13,291
Limavady	1,251	251	1,502	1,407	3,893
Magherafelt	1,370	969	2,338	1,131	5,365
Moyle	559	164	723	959	2,024
Strabane	1,114	59	1,173	2,698	4,410
All NWRWMG	11,024	2,734	13,757	16,229	40,105
SWaMP2008					
Armagh	1,505	838	2,344	1,904	6,269
Banbridge	1,525	1,570	3,095	326	5,440
Cookstown	1,193	786	1,980	2,320	4,781
Craigavon	2,832	1,015	3,847	3,091	10,470
Dungannon	1,683	846	2,529	4,625	7,198
Fermanagh	2,191	443	2,634	3,823	6,586
Newry and Mourne	2,148	864	3,012	6,532	10,619
Omagh	1,697	693	2,390	3,508	5,846
All SWaMP2008	14,775	7,055	21,830	26,129	57,208
Northern Ireland	54,800	25,090	79,890	103,798	216,886

Source: NIEA

Note: The tonnages of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal the waste arisings because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.

Note: The tonnage of waste sent for recycling includes recycling from both clean/source segregated collection sources (as shown in Table 5) and recycling from residual waste processes.

Table 4 Percentage of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling, composting, KPI(e), and landfill, KPI(f), by district council

Area	LAC municipal waste dry recycling rate	LAC municipal waste composting rate	Units: Percentage	
			KPI(e)	KPI(f)
	LAC municipal waste dry recycling rate	LAC municipal waste composting rate	LAC municipal waste dry recycling and composting rate	LAC municipal waste landfill rate
arc21				
Antrim	29.7	20.5	50.2	34.3
Ards	16.2	12.7	28.9	66.3
Ballymena	20.7	17.0	37.6	53.3
Belfast	28.7	10.8	39.4	39.5
Carrickfergus	23.0	10.2	33.1	57.0
Castlereagh	20.2	14.4	34.6	62.6
Down	19.4	8.2	27.6	66.6
Larne	29.2	12.3	41.4	50.2
Lisburn	20.0	14.1	34.0	58.2
Newtownabbey	22.4	14.3	36.7	59.1
North Down	25.9	12.1	38.0	55.0
All arc21	24.3	12.8	37.1	51.4
NWRWMG				
Ballymoney	19.4	4.2	23.6	69.2
Coleraine	25.8	7.6	33.4	56.4
Derry	30.6	4.2	34.8	25.1
Limavady	32.1	6.4	38.6	36.1
Magherafelt	25.5	18.1	43.6	21.1
Moyle	27.6	8.1	35.7	47.4
Strabane	25.3	1.3	26.6	61.2
All NWRWMG	27.5	6.8	34.3	40.5
SWaMP2008				
Armagh	24.0	13.4	37.4	30.4
Banbridge	28.0	28.9	56.9	6.0
Cookstown	25.0	16.5	41.4	48.5
Craigavon	27.1	9.7	36.7	29.5
Dungannon	23.4	11.8	35.1	64.3
Fermanagh	33.3	6.7	40.0	58.0
Newry and Mourne	20.2	8.1	28.4	61.5
Omagh	29.0	11.9	40.9	60.0
All SWaMP2008	25.8	12.3	38.2	45.7
Northern Ireland	25.3	11.6	36.8	47.9

Source: NIEA

Note: Calculated by dividing total tonnage of LAC municipal waste sent in each category by total LAC municipal waste arisings.

Note: The percentage of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal 100% because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.

Table 5 LAC municipal waste material types collected for recycling, by district council

Units: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
arc21											
Antrim	95	119	490	79	1,646	134	640	37	506	42	3,788
Ards	275	148	767	73	1,241	179	0	13	415	23	3,135
Ballymena	284	107	415	133	1,192	98	227	10	183	7	2,654
Belfast	2,008	507	2,918	433	3,993	485	53	751	899	300	12,347
Carrickfergus	182	65	284	65	463	56	278	8	150	11	1,560
Castlereagh	282	94	554	85	990	83	212	6	118	15	2,440
Down	233	108	598	58	594	126	0	7	217	17	1,958
Larne	167	84	344	56	535	90	325	14	186	122	1,924
Lisburn	231	174	1,066	102	1,865	177	399	24	423	30	4,491
Newtownabbey	504	173	666	240	1,452	138	390	79	269	55	3,966
North Down	294	180	866	106	1,412	183	1,198	69	660	40	5,009
All arc21	4,554	1,758	8,968	1,431	15,384	1,749	3,722	1,019	4,025	662	43,273
NWRWMG											
Ballymoney	136	46	268	57	140	48	47	8	69	97	916
Coleraine	274	114	588	105	594	111	387	15	194	298	2,679
Derry	741	181	925	254	557	203	264	18	269	752	4,163
Limavady	149	37	428	112	251	64	231	7	94	109	1,481
Magherafelt	240	65	402	86	969	73	164	29	128	180	2,336
Moyle	79	19	143	26	164	20	0	7	41	71	570
Strabane	222	57	389	69	59	51	5	13	110	173	1,149
All NWRWMG	1,841	518	3,143	708	2,734	571	1,098	96	904	1,680	13,293
SWaMP2008											
Armagh	274	95	436	111	838	86	211	0	160	18	2,229
Banbridge	341	80	605	133	1,570	94	142	32	120	61	3,177
Cookstown	136	60	437	98	786	71	83	36	98	78	1,884
Craigavon	232	168	951	204	1,015	180	252	28	241	374	3,645
Dungannon	214	143	729	196	846	99	9	32	252	137	2,657
Fermanagh	310	29	784	356	443	127	137	7	267	160	2,621
Newry and Mourne	433	132	1,146	172	864	131	7	19	239	247	3,390
Omagh	212	131	710	183	693	102	131	14	173	125	2,473
All SWaMP2008	2,152	838	5,798	1,453	7,055	890	973	168	1,551	1,199	22,077
Northern Ireland	8,547	3,115	17,909	3,591	25,172	3,210	5,794	1,284	6,480	3,541	78,642

Source: NIEA

Note: Includes waste collected at civic amenity sites, bring sites, kerbside, street recycling bins & other recycling schemes.

Table 6 LAC municipal waste material types collected at kerbside for recycling, by district council

Units: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
arc21											
Antrim	0	26	430	44	687	0	0	0	0	0	1,186
Ards	0	43	715	73	706	0	0	0	0	0	1,537
Ballymena	253	48	328	102	1,114	0	0	5	0	0	1,849
Belfast	923	135	2,507	341	2,836	122	0	392	0	0	7,255
Carrickfergus	169	33	234	54	412	0	0	3	0	0	906
Castlereagh	196	59	482	84	784	17	0	2	0	0	1,623
Down	0	34	570	58	438	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
Lame	120	16	280	28	347	0	0	0	0	0	792
Lisburn	0	59	994	102	1,564	0	0	0	0	0	2,718
Newtownabbey	439	78	551	168	987	0	0	8	0	0	2,231
North Down	0	47	809	81	871	0	0	0	0	0	1,808
All arc21	2,099	577	7,899	1,136	10,746	140	0	410	0	0	23,005
NWRWMG											
Ballymoney	119	11	253	57	37	0	0	1	0	88	566
Coleraine	250	40	582	105	128	0	0	1	0	274	1,380
Derry	679	71	783	185	285	1	0	3	0	498	2,506
Limavady	127	22	315	46	158	0	0	0	0	97	766
Magherafelt	196	22	374	76	677	0	0	1	0	149	1,495
Moyle	65	13	143	26	93	0	0	0	0	69	409
Strabane	210	25	375	69	0	0	0	1	0	164	845
All NWRWMG	1,646	205	2,824	564	1,378	2	0	8	0	1,339	7,966
SWaMP2008											
Armagh	225	37	299	69	643	4	0	0	0	0	1,278
Banbridge	250	23	453	90	1,286	6	0	4	0	51	2,163
Cookstown	102	41	386	85	431	1	0	23	0	71	1,141
Craigavon	73	50	882	160	749	0	0	0	0	235	2,149
Dungannon	189	76	689	158	556	2	0	6	0	132	1,808
Fermanagh	103	29	783	303	52	0	0	0	0	0	1,271
Newry and Mourne	370	55	1,024	146	546	1	0	2	0	218	2,362
Omagh	174	70	609	145	372	2	0	6	0	121	1,498
All SWaMP2008	1,486	382	5,125	1,156	4,635	17	0	40	0	829	13,671
Northern Ireland	5,231	1,163	15,848	2,856	16,759	159	0	457	0	2,168	44,642

Source: NIEA

Table 7 LAC municipal waste material types collected at civic amenity sites for recycling, by district council

Units: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
arc21											
Antrim	78	93	60	35	959	134	640	36	506	42	2,583
Ards	111	105	52	0	535	179	0	9	415	23	1,430
Ballymena	0	58	87	30	79	97	227	0	183	7	768
Belfast	204	372	376	91	1,041	362	53	64	899	45	3,507
Carrickfergus	10	32	43	10	51	55	278	3	150	11	643
Castlereagh	42	35	71	1	206	67	212	3	118	15	769
Down	82	73	28	0	140	126	0	5	217	17	689
Lame	26	67	64	29	188	90	325	11	186	21	1,006
Lisburn	67	114	71	0	301	177	399	19	423	30	1,602
Newtownabbey	47	95	113	72	465	138	390	71	269	55	1,715
North Down	88	132	56	25	496	183	1,198	65	660	40	2,943
All arc21	753	1,178	1,021	294	4,461	1,609	3,722	286	4,025	306	17,655
NWRWMG											
Ballymoney	6	34	16	0	103	48	47	3	69	9	334
Coleraine	11	74	4	0	466	110	387	7	194	24	1,277
Derry	39	110	143	68	269	202	264	14	269	253	1,630
Limavady	0	14	113	65	92	64	231	3	94	12	690
Magherafelt	45	43	28	9	291	73	164	9	128	32	821
Moyle	1	6	0	0	71	20	0	1	41	3	143
Strabane	2	32	13	0	59	51	5	2	110	8	284
All NWRWMG	103	313	317	143	1,353	569	1,098	38	904	341	5,179
SWaMP2008											
Armagh	48	57	137	41	175	82	211	0	160	18	929
Banbridge	44	54	94	32	248	87	142	2	120	9	831
Cookstown	9	19	51	13	355	69	83	2	98	6	706
Craigavon	56	118	70	44	264	180	252	17	241	35	1,278
Dungannon	11	67	40	38	290	97	9	12	252	5	821
Fermanagh	75	0	1	53	391	127	137	7	267	160	1,218
Newry and Mourne	33	76	122	26	318	130	7	17	239	28	996
Omagh	21	61	100	37	321	99	131	7	173	4	956
All SWaMP2008	297	452	614	284	2,361	872	973	64	1,551	266	7,735
Northern Ireland	1,153	1,943	1,952	722	8,175	3,050	5,794	388	6,480	913	30,569

Source: NIEA

Table 8 LAC municipal waste material types collected at bring sites for recycling, by district council

											Units: Tonnes
Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
arc21											
Antrim	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19
Ards	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	168
Ballymena	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	37
Belfast	881	0	36	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	1,213
Carrickfergus	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
Castlereagh	45	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	48
Down	151	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	154
Larne	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	25
Lisburn	164	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	171
Newtownabbey	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
North Down	206	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	212
All arc21	1,702	4	49	1	0	0	0	324	0	0	2,079
NWRWMG											
Ballymoney	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	15
Coleraine	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	23
Derry	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	24
Limavady	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	25
Magherafelt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	19
Moyle	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	19
Strabane	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	20
All NWRWMG	92	1	2	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	145
SWaMP2008											
Armagh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Banbridge	46	3	58	12	0	1	0	26	0	0	146
Cookstown	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	37
Craigavon	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	114
Dungannon	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	29
Fermanagh	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
Newry and Mourne	29	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	32
Omagh	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19
All SWaMP2008	369	4	58	12	0	1	0	64	0	1	509
Northern Ireland	2,163	9	109	13	0	1	0	438	0	1	2,733

Source: NIEA

Table 9 LAC municipal waste collected for disposal, by district council

Units: Tonnes

Area	Regular residual household waste	Household civic amenity waste	Other household waste	All household waste collected for disposal	All non-household waste collected for disposal	All LAC municipal waste collected for disposal
arc21						
Antrim	2,263	931	567	3,761	355	4,116
Ards	3,661	1,941	426	6,028	635	6,663
Ballymena	2,980	830	218	4,027	309	4,335
Belfast	12,989	1,898	2,642	17,530	7,006	24,536
Carrickfergus	1,915	539	181	2,635	302	2,937
Castlereagh	3,049	529	501	4,079	327	4,406
Down	3,441	952	403	4,796	469	5,265
Larne	1,371	358	472	2,201	241	2,442
Lisburn	5,696	1,347	741	7,784	788	8,572
Newtownabbey	4,004	806	767	5,576	619	6,195
North Down	3,769	986	540	5,295	1,212	6,507
All arc21	45,137	11,115	7,459	63,711	12,263	75,975
NWRWMG						
Ballymoney	1,732	297	111	2,140	281	2,421
Coleraine	2,842	1,234	190	4,266	840	5,106
Derry	5,779	1,908	1,040	8,727	378	9,105
Limavady	739	533	1,054	2,327	58	2,385
Magherafelt	1,898	469	78	2,444	585	3,029
Moyle	867	335	85	1,286	168	1,455
Strabane	2,540	236	140	2,916	345	3,261
All NWRWMG	16,397	5,012	2,698	24,107	2,655	26,762
SWaMP2008						
Armagh	2,976	556	269	3,800	221	4,021
Banbridge	1,371	614	192	2,177	86	2,264
Cookstown	1,693	329	135	2,157	739	2,897
Craigavon	4,805	905	418	6,127	697	6,824
Dungannon	2,991	915	175	4,081	460	4,540
Fermanagh	3,190	422	222	3,834	113	3,947
Newry and Mourne	4,764	716	385	5,865	1,357	7,222
Omagh	2,425	530	159	3,114	255	3,368
All SWaMP2008	24,214	4,988	1,954	31,156	3,928	35,084
Northern Ireland	85,748	21,115	12,111	118,974	18,847	137,820

Source: NIEA

Table 10 Tonnage of household waste sent for recycling, composting and landfill, by district council

Units: Tonnes

Area	Household waste dry recycling	Household waste composting	Household waste dry recycling and composting	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arisings
arc21					
Antrim	1,626	1,621	3,247	2,482	6,918
Ards	1,532	1,241	2,773	5,884	9,108
Ballymena	1,199	1,186	2,385	3,459	6,448
Belfast	9,689	3,871	13,560	10,482	29,711
Carrickfergus	745	457	1,202	2,299	3,918
Castlereagh	1,167	990	2,157	3,975	6,315
Down	1,376	579	1,955	4,403	6,739
Larne	830	535	1,366	1,975	3,665
Lisburn	2,178	1,836	4,014	6,912	11,879
Newtownabbey	1,828	1,452	3,281	5,436	9,101
North Down	1,761	1,341	3,103	5,170	9,068
All arc21	23,932	15,110	39,042	52,479	102,870
NWRWVG					
Ballymoney	598	140	738	2,047	3,009
Coleraine	1,890	594	2,484	3,748	6,557
Derry	3,601	551	4,152	3,193	12,443
Limavady	997	251	1,248	1,373	3,582
Magherafelt	1,148	969	2,116	927	4,616
Moyle	527	164	690	851	1,856
Strabane	1,077	59	1,136	2,420	4,060
All NWRWVG	9,837	2,728	12,565	14,559	36,124
SWaMP2008					
Armagh	1,288	817	2,105	1,799	5,816
Banbridge	1,344	1,457	2,801	314	5,058
Cookstown	1,031	786	1,818	1,744	3,931
Craigavon	2,442	1,013	3,455	2,783	9,416
Dungannon	1,674	846	2,520	4,170	6,729
Fermanagh	1,670	443	2,113	3,704	5,932
Newry and Mourne	2,135	864	2,999	5,314	9,255
Omagh	1,559	693	2,252	3,252	5,460
All SWaMP2008	13,144	6,919	20,063	23,080	51,597
Northern Ireland	46,913	24,756	71,669	90,118	190,591

Source: NIEA

Note: The tonnages of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal the waste arisings because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.

Table 11 Percentage of household waste sent for recycling, composting, KPI(a), and landfill, KPI(b), by district council

Area	Household waste dry recycling rate	Household waste composting rate	Units: Percentage	
			KPI(a)	KPI(b)
			Household waste dry recycling and composting	Household waste landfilled rate
arc21				
Antrim	23.5	23.4	46.9	35.9
Ards	16.8	13.6	30.4	64.6
Ballymena	18.6	18.4	37.0	53.6
Belfast	32.6	13.0	45.6	35.3
Carrickfergus	19.0	11.7	30.7	58.7
Castlereagh	18.5	15.7	34.2	63.0
Down	20.4	8.6	29.0	65.3
Larne	22.7	14.6	37.3	53.9
Lisburn	18.3	15.5	33.8	58.2
Newtownabbey	20.1	16.0	36.0	59.7
North Down	19.4	14.8	34.2	57.0
All arc21	23.3	14.7	38.0	51.0
NWRWMG				
Ballymoney	19.9	4.7	24.5	68.0
Coleraine	28.8	9.1	37.9	57.2
Derry	28.9	4.4	33.4	25.7
Limavady	27.8	7.0	34.8	38.3
Magherafelt	24.9	21.0	45.8	20.1
Moyle	28.4	8.8	37.2	45.9
Strabane	26.5	1.5	28.0	59.6
All NWRWMG	27.2	7.6	34.8	40.3
SWaMP2008				
Armagh	22.1	14.1	36.2	30.9
Banbridge	26.6	28.8	55.4	6.2
Cookstown	26.2	20.0	46.2	44.4
Craigavon	25.9	10.8	36.7	29.6
Dungannon	24.9	12.6	37.4	62.0
Fermanagh	28.2	7.5	35.6	62.4
Newry and Mourne	23.1	9.3	32.4	57.4
Omagh	28.6	12.7	41.3	59.6
All SWaMP2008	25.5	13.4	38.9	44.7
Northern Ireland	24.6	13.0	37.6	47.3

Source: NIEA

Note: Calculated by dividing total tonnage of household waste sent in each category by total household waste arisings.

Note: The percentage of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal 100% because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.

Table 12 Household waste arisings per capita, KPI(p), by district council

Units: Kilogrammes per capita
KPI(p)

Area	Population (2014)	Household waste recycled/ composted	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arisings
arc21				
Antrim	54,111	60	46	128
Ards	78,924	35	75	115
Ballymena	65,221	37	53	99
Belfast	283,166	48	37	105
Carrickfergus	39,114	31	59	100
Castlereagh	68,388	32	58	92
Down	70,467	28	62	96
Larne	32,307	42	61	113
Lisburn	123,579	32	56	96
Newtownabbey	85,855	38	63	106
North Down	79,331	39	65	114
All arc21	980,463	40	54	105
NWRWMG				
Ballymoney	31,922	23	64	94
Coleraine	59,217	42	63	111
Derry	109,150	38	29	114
Limavady	34,011	37	40	105
Magherafelt	46,280	46	20	100
Moyle	17,153	40	50	108
Strabane	40,048	28	60	101
All NWRWMG	337,781	37	43	107
SWaMP2008				
Armagh	60,820	35	30	96
Banbridge	49,160	57	6	103
Cookstown	37,871	48	46	104
Craigavon	96,808	36	29	97
Dungannon	60,084	42	69	112
Fermanagh	62,985	34	59	94
Newry and Mourne	102,519	29	52	90
Omagh	52,007	43	63	105
All SWaMP2008	522,254	38	44	99
Northern Ireland	1,840,498	39	49	104

Source: NIEA, NISRA

Note: The amount of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal the waste arisings because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.

Table 13 Household waste arisings per household, KPI(h), by district council

Units: Kilogrammes per household
KPI(h)

Area	Households* (up to Oct-Dec 2014)	Household waste recycled/ composted	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arisings
arc21				
Antrim	20,747	157	120	333
Ards	32,526	85	181	280
Ballymena	25,543	93	135	252
Belfast	122,450	111	86	243
Carrickfergus	16,412	73	140	239
Castlereagh	28,516	76	139	221
Down	26,908	73	164	250
Larne	13,633	100	145	269
Lisburn	47,614	84	145	249
Newtownabbey	34,895	94	156	261
North Down	34,047	91	152	266
All arc21	403,291	97	130	255
NWRWMG				
Ballymoney	11,746	63	174	256
Coleraine	24,184	103	155	271
Derry	41,836	99	76	297
Limavady	12,416	100	111	288
Magherafelt	15,811	134	59	292
Moyle	6,854	101	124	271
Strabane	15,089	75	160	269
All NWRWMG	127,936	98	114	282
SWaMP2008				
Armagh	22,462	94	80	259
Banbridge	18,974	148	17	267
Cookstown	13,461	135	130	292
Craigavon	37,178	93	75	253
Dungannon	21,513	117	194	313
Fermanagh	24,055	88	154	247
Newry and Mourne	36,609	82	145	253
Omagh	18,933	119	172	288
All SWaMP2008	193,185	104	119	267
Northern Ireland	724,412	99	124	263

Source: NIEA, LPS, NIHE

Note: The number of households is determined from the total at the time of the 2011 Census plus an estimate of quarterly new dwelling starts (up to December 2014) using data provided by Land and Property Services and Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

Note: The amount of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal the waste arisings because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.

Table 14 Biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill, KPI(g), by district council

Units: Tonnes, Percentage

Area	2014/15 allocation in tonnes	KPI(g)		% of 2014/15 allocation used in quarter Jan-Mar 2015	% of 2014/15 allocation used financial year to date Apr14-Mar15
		Tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill in quarter Jan-Mar 2015	Tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill financial year to date Apr14-Mar15		
arc21					
Antrim	8,430	1,425	4,757	16.9	56.4
Ards	13,002	3,776	13,957	29.0	107.3
Ballymena	10,156	2,234	7,911	22.0	77.9
Belfast	43,218	9,342	34,720	21.6	80.3
Carrickfergus	6,691	1,582	6,274	23.6	93.8
Castlereagh	10,900	2,533	9,334	23.2	85.6
Down	11,604	2,909	11,021	25.1	95.0
Larne	5,173	1,308	4,829	25.3	93.3
Lisburn	18,693	4,249	14,877	22.7	79.6
Newtownabbey	13,544	3,732	12,681	27.6	93.6
North Down	12,930	3,595	12,811	27.8	99.1
All arc21	154,344	36,685	133,172	23.8	86.3
NWRWMG					
Ballymoney	5,094	1,441	4,758	28.3	93.4
Coleraine	9,458	2,380	9,426	25.2	99.7
Derry	18,423	2,397	10,067	13.0	54.6
Limavady	6,050	931	3,875	15.4	64.0
Magherafelt	7,347	677	2,091	9.2	28.5
Moyle	2,866	662	1,520	23.1	53.0
Strabane	6,692	1,890	6,816	28.2	101.9
All NWRWMG	55,931	10,378	38,553	18.6	68.9
SWaMP2008					
Armagh	9,632	1,146	3,667	11.9	38.1
Banbridge	7,915	153	627	1.9	7.9
Cookstown	5,908	1,074	4,182	18.2	70.8
Craigavon	14,365	1,919	5,855	13.4	40.8
Dungannon	8,536	2,732	9,611	32.0	112.6
Fermanagh	10,144	2,526	10,048	24.9	99.1
Newry and Mourne	16,012	3,988	15,924	24.9	99.4
Omagh	8,642	2,131	7,323	24.7	84.7
All SWaMP2008	81,153	15,669	57,237	19.3	70.5
Northern Ireland	291,428	62,732	228,962	21.5	78.6

Source: NIEA

Note: Figures are subject to change pending the potential transfer of allowances and further year-end validations.

Table 15i Capture rates for primary waste categories in household kerbside collected waste, KPI(m), by district council

Units: Tonnes, Percentage

Area	KPI(m)			KPI(m)			KPI(m)		
	Glass tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Glass tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection*	Glass capture rate for the household kerbside collection	Paper & Card tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Paper & Card tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection*	Paper & Card capture rate for the household kerbside collection	Mixed metals tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Mixed metals tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection*	Mixed metals capture rate for the household kerbside collection
arc21									
Antrim	0	171	0.0	430	734	58.5	26	99	25.7
Ards	0	276	0.0	661	1,153	57.3	40	159	25.2
Ballymena	253	477	52.9	320	721	44.4	48	144	32.9
Belfast	822	1,801	45.6	1,984	3,731	53.2	76	498	15.2
Carrickfergus	169	314	54.0	234	491	47.6	33	95	34.4
Castlereagh	196	425	46.0	481	891	54.0	59	158	37.4
Down	0	259	0.0	570	1,033	55.2	34	146	23.3
Larne	98	202	48.7	269	453	59.3	16	61	26.5
Lisburn	0	429	0.0	994	1,760	56.5	59	244	24.2
Newtownabbey	409	711	57.5	528	1,067	49.5	78	208	37.4
North Down	0	284	0.0	792	1,298	61.0	47	170	27.8
All arc21	1,946	5,350	36.4	7,262	13,333	54.5	514	1,981	26.0
NWRWMG									
Ballymoney	119	250	47.8	253	485	52.0	11	68	16.8
Coleraine	250	464	53.8	582	964	60.4	40	132	30.0
Derry	551	987	55.9	714	1,492	47.9	68	256	26.5
Limavady	127	183	69.5	293	392	74.6	20	44	45.4
Magherafelt	196	339	57.7	374	629	59.4	22	84	26.6
Moyle	65	131	49.9	143	259	55.1	13	41	31.5
Strabane	210	402	52.3	375	717	52.4	25	108	23.4
All NWRWMG	1,518	2,754	55.1	2,733	4,939	55.3	199	732	27.2
SWaMP2008									
Armagh	225	449	50.1	299	699	42.8	37	134	27.9
Banbridge	249	352	70.6	422	607	69.6	22	66	32.8
Cookstown	102	230	44.4	359	586	61.2	41	96	42.7
Craigavon	73	435	16.7	882	1,528	57.7	50	207	24.4
Dungannon	189	414	45.6	689	1,091	63.1	76	173	43.8
Fermanagh	7	247	2.6	672	1,101	61.1	29	133	22.0
Newry and Mourne	370	730	50.8	1,024	1,665	61.5	55	210	26.2
Omagh	174	356	48.7	609	936	65.1	70	148	46.9
All SWaMP2008	1,388	3,214	43.2	4,957	8,213	60.3	380	1,167	32.6
Northern Ireland	4,852	11,318	42.9	14,952	26,485	56.5	1,094	3,881	28.2

Source: NIEA

Note: Potential quantity of primary waste category calculated as follows:

[tonnage of category captured by kerbside collection]+([tonnage of regularly collected kerbside residual waste]*[% of category in kerbside residual waste in the NI Waste Compositional Study 2007/08])

Note: Tables 15i and 15ii show tonnages of kerbside collected waste for primary waste categories as defined on the WasteDataFlow system.

Note: Additional information including material to primary waste category lookup tables are available at

<http://www.wastedataflow.org/htm/datasets.aspx#NorthernIrelandGuidance>

Table 15ii Capture rates for primary waste categories in household kerbside collected waste, KPI(m), by district council

Units: Tonnes, Percentage

Area	KPI(m)			KPI(m)			KPI(m)		
	Mixed plastics tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Mixed plastics tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection	Mixed plastics capture rate for the household kerbside collection	Organic/ Compostables tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Organic/ Compostables tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection	Organic/ Compostables capture rate for the household kerbside collection	WEEE tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	WEEE tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection	WEEE capture rate for the household kerbside collection
arc21									
Antrim	44	412	10.7	687	1,615	42.5	0	37	0.0
Ards	68	663	10.3	706	2,207	32.0	0	59	0.0
Ballymena	102	587	17.5	1,114	2,335	47.7	0	48	0.0
Belfast	292	2,403	12.2	2,819	8,144	34.6	0	210	0.0
Carrickfergus	54	365	14.8	412	1,197	34.4	0	31	0.0
Castlereagh	84	579	14.5	784	2,034	38.5	16	66	25.0
Down	58	618	9.5	438	1,849	23.7	0	56	0.0
Larne	28	250	11.0	347	909	38.2	0	22	0.0
Lisburn	102	1,028	9.9	1,564	3,899	40.1	0	92	0.0
Newtownabbey	168	818	20.5	987	2,629	37.5	0	65	0.0
North Down	81	694	11.7	861	2,406	35.8	0	61	0.0
All arc21	1,082	8,417	12.9	10,718	29,225	36.7	16	748	2.2
NWRWMG									
Ballymoney	57	338	16.8	37	747	5.0	0	28	0.7
Coleraine	105	566	18.5	128	1,293	9.9	0	47	1.0
Derry	185	1,124	16.5	282	2,652	10.6	1	94	0.6
Limavady	46	166	27.7	158	461	34.3	0	12	0.9
Magherafelt	76	385	19.9	677	1,455	46.5	0	31	0.8
Moyle	26	167	15.6	93	448	20.7	0	14	0.9
Strabane	69	482	14.3	0	1,041	0.0	0	41	0.8
All NWRWMG	564	3,229	17.5	1,375	8,098	17.0	2	268	0.8
SWaMP2008									
Armagh	69	553	12.5	643	1,863	34.5	0	48	0.0
Banbridge	83	306	27.3	1,209	1,771	68.3	6	28	20.9
Cookstown	85	361	23.7	431	1,126	38.3	1	29	4.4
Craigavon	160	941	17.0	749	2,719	27.5	0	78	0.0
Dungannon	158	644	24.5	556	1,782	31.2	2	51	4.6
Fermanagh	108	626	17.2	52	1,360	3.8	0	52	0.0
Newry and Mourne	146	920	15.8	546	2,499	21.8	1	78	0.9
Omagh	145	539	26.9	372	1,366	27.2	2	41	5.2
All SWaMP2008	955	4,890	19.5	4,558	14,485	31.5	12	405	3.1
Northern Ireland	2,601	16,535	15.7	16,651	51,808	32.1	31	1,420	2.2

Source: NIEA

Note: Potential quantity of primary waste category calculated as follows:

[tonnage of category captured by kerbside collection]+([tonnage of regularly collected kerbside residual waste]*[% of category in kerbside residual waste in the NI Waste Compositional Study 2007/08])

Note: Tables 15i and 15ii show tonnages of kerbside collected waste for primary waste categories as defined on the WasteDataFlow system.

Note: Additional information including material to primary waste category lookup tables are available at

<http://www.wastedataflow.org/htm/datasets.aspx#NorthernIrelandGuidance>

Table 16 Provisional annual figures 2014/15 for Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste key performance indicators by district council

Units: Percentage, tonnes, tonnes per household, kilogrammes per capita

Area	KPI (a) Household waste sent for recycling (inc composting) as a % of household waste arisings	KPI (b) Household waste landfilled as a % of household waste arisings	KPI (e) LAC municipal waste sent for recycling (inc composting) as a % of LAC municipal waste arisings	KPI(f) LAC municipal waste landfilled as a % of total LAC municipal waste arisings	KPI(g) Reported biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill (tonnes)	KPI(h) Annual household waste collected per household (tonnes)	KPI(j) LAC municipal waste arisings (tonnes)	KPI(p) Annual household waste collected per capita (kilogrammes)
arc21								
Antrim	50.2	33.8	52.9	32.7	4,757	1.49	36,647	571
Ards	37.4	58.0	35.0	60.6	13,957	1.24	43,542	509
Ballymena	45.1	47.0	45.8	46.5	7,911	1.15	32,018	451
Belfast	43.5	34.8	38.2	38.2	34,720	1.00	148,486	431
Carrickfergus	39.6	56.3	40.4	55.3	6,274	1.08	20,622	455
Castlereagh	40.8	56.4	41.4	56.0	9,334	1.02	31,418	424
Down	34.1	58.9	32.3	60.7	11,021	1.12	32,293	428
Larne	46.6	48.5	49.4	46.0	4,829	1.25	20,605	528
Lisburn	41.3	51.9	41.9	51.6	14,877	1.11	58,570	427
Newtownabbey	43.8	51.3	44.9	50.4	12,681	1.17	45,809	474
North Down	42.8	50.3	45.1	49.2	12,811	1.23	52,515	528
All arc21	42.4	46.9	41.5	47.3	133,172	1.12	522,526	461
NWRWMG								
Ballymoney	35.0	55.2	33.7	56.8	4,758	1.18	15,337	435
Coleraine	40.1	46.7	37.7	48.3	9,426	1.27	34,912	520
Derry	33.0	26.5	35.5	25.6	10,067	1.21	56,073	464
Limavady	38.4	37.3	43.6	34.2	3,875	1.32	18,296	480
Magherafelt	52.3	16.4	50.8	17.1	2,091	1.33	24,108	455
Moyle	43.9	25.0	43.4	25.7	1,520	1.35	9,469	541
Strabane	30.3	55.7	28.8	57.5	6,816	1.11	18,119	419
All NWRWMG	38.0	35.7	38.4	35.8	38,553	1.24	176,313	470
SWaMP2008								
Armagh	42.1	24.6	43.3	24.0	3,667	1.13	27,598	416
Banbridge	59.2	7.2	60.8	6.9	627	1.24	25,278	477
Cookstown	49.7	41.7	46.5	44.4	4,182	1.34	20,969	476
Craigavon	44.9	22.1	45.0	22.1	5,855	1.17	48,308	450
Dungannon	40.2	57.3	38.2	59.3	9,611	1.30	29,909	466
Fermanagh	38.1	60.1	41.0	57.2	10,048	1.04	27,249	396
Newry and Mourne	39.3	54.6	34.9	59.3	15,924	1.10	45,745	392
Omagh	44.3	52.0	44.2	52.3	7,323	1.22	24,910	444
All SWaMP2008	44.1	39.7	43.4	40.7	57,237	1.17	249,966	434
Northern Ireland	42.0	42.8	41.4	43.4	228,962	1.16	948,805	455

Source: NIEA, NISRA

LAC Municipal waste arisings % growth rate, KPI(n)	2.6
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Note: This table contains provisional annual figures. They were calculated by combining published data from the four 2014/15 quarterly publications. It should therefore be noted that these figures are based on provisional data. An annual report, with fully validated figures for 2014/15 is scheduled to be published on 26 November 2015. If you require finalised figures before then the latest annual LAC municipal waste management report should be used, bearing in mind it may not necessarily reflect the situation in 2014/15. The latest annual report (2013/14) is available via the following link:
<http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac-municipal-waste-2013-14.pdf>
 The provisional value for KPI(n) was calculated using the published LAC municipal waste arisings total for 2013/14 and the provisional LAC municipal waste arisings total for 2014/15.

Appendix 2: Explanatory Notes

1. The sources for the data contained in this report are the WasteDataFlow (WDF) system, the 2011 Northern Ireland Census, housing start figures from Northern Ireland Housing Executive and Land and Property Services (up to December 2014) and the 2014 Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates.

2. Waste management related data used in this report and the accompanying Excel tables are taken from WasteDataFlow (WDF), a web based system for local authority collected municipal waste reporting by UK local authorities for government. The Excel tables provide users with flexibility to work with data and/or to combine the data with other sources. The data are based on returns made to WDF (relating to approximately 40 questions on local authority collected municipal waste management) by district councils, within two months of the end of each quarter.

3. The waste data in this report are based on returns made to WDF by district councils in Northern Ireland at the end of the quarter. This report is published on a quarterly basis to cover the periods April to June, July to September, October to December and January to March. It should be noted that the quarterly figures are based on provisional data. An annual report, with fully validated figures for 2014/15, is scheduled to be published on 26 November 2015.

The fully validated figures that are published in the annual report have undergone audit by NIEA and further validation by ASB. The annual validation acts as a check that all issues raised at the quarterly validation stage have been addressed. Additional validation checks incorporated later in the working year are then also applied backwards to all quarters in the reporting year via the annual validation.

4. The recycling (including composting) performance indicators do not always reflect the complete position with regard to the

recovery of waste as reuse is currently excluded from this measure. Similarly energy recovery (via Refuse Derived Fuel) is also excluded but work is underway to try to include in the next quarterly report. See the statistical notice on the Analytical Services Branch website for more information.

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/asb/statistics/environment_statistics.htm

5. The tonnages of waste collected for recycling or disposal may not always equal the tonnages of waste sent to the same, because of contamination of recyclates and/or recovery from residual waste streams.

6. The tables contain a further breakdown of each of the key measurements by district council. Comparative figures for the previous year are based on the most up-to-date figures available via WDF and may differ from previously published figures.

7. This report has been prepared by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) along with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). The data are provisional and may change when all returns have undergone validation at the end of the year. The data were downloaded from WDF on 26 June 2015. At that time, all the district councils had made a return, giving a 100% response rate.

8. The revised NI Waste Management Strategy

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/wms_2013.pdf sets out targets for the management of local authority collected municipal waste

- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for re-use) of Household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for re-use) of Household waste by 2015.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for re-use) of LACMW by 2020.

The 2011-15 Programme for Government (PfG) contains a target that NI will have achieved a household recycling or composting rate of 45% by the end of March 2015.

<http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/pfg-2011-2015-final-report.pdf>.

EU Waste Framework Directive statutory target requires member states to recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020.

The data are also used to assess performance against the Landfill Directive targets.

http://www.ciwm.co.uk/web/FILES/Technical/Landfill_Directive.mht.

The annual report provides final validated information on several key performance indicators (KPIs) used to assess progress towards achieving local authority collected municipal waste targets.

9. Department of the Environment policy is to publish revised figures with subsequent statistical releases unless it is decided that the magnitude of the change merits earlier notification. Provisional results for each quarter are published within four months of the end of that quarter. Each quarter will not be revised in subsequent quarterly publications to minimise revisions and confusion for the user. Instead, a final set of results will be published in the annual dataset in November and this will include revised quarterly figures. It should be noted that this quarter's fully validated figures are scheduled to be published on 26 November 2015.

10. Quarterly data have been published in spreadsheet format (.xls), split by waste management group and district council.

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/asb/statistics/environment_statistics.htm#waste-quarterly

11. Figures for April to June 2015 are scheduled to be published on 22 October 2015. The scheduled dates for all upcoming publications are available from the gov.uk statistics release calendar:

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements?utf8=%E2%9C%93&keywords=&topics%5B%5D=&organisations%5B%5D=department-of-the-environment&from_date=&to_date=&commit=Refresh+results

12. If finalised figures are required by the user then the latest annual LAC municipal waste management report should be used, bearing in mind they may not necessarily reflect the situation this year. The latest annual report (2013/14) is available via the DOE website:

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/asb/statistics/environment_statistics.htm#waste-annual

The next annual LAC municipal waste management report, with fully validated figures for 2014/15, is scheduled to be published on 26 November 2015.

13. The Department demonstrates its commitment to the Code of Practice for Official Statistics by publishing a series of supporting statements related to its use of administrative data, publication strategy, confidentiality arrangements, revisions policy, customer service and complaints procedure. For details see supporting statements on the DOE statistics website <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/asb.htm#officialstatisticspolicies>

Appendix 3: Glossary

Term	Explanation
Biodegradable waste	Any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard.
Bring site	An unmanned site with a container or a collection of containers for depositing recyclable waste.
Capture rate for household kerbside collected waste	Is the amount of 'available' material that is actually being collected for recycling through household kerbside collection schemes.
Civic amenity site	A manned site for depositing waste.
Clean Material Recovery Facility (MRF)	A specialised plant that receives source segregated recyclable materials (such as co-mingled or mixed dry recyclables) in order to separate & prepare them for marketing to end-user manufacturers.
Composting	An aerobic, biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste, are converted into a stable granular material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
Composting rate	The percentage of waste sent for composting. It excludes waste collected for composting that was rejected at collection or during sorting. It includes residual waste which was diverted for composting.
Dirty Material Recovery Facility (MRF)	A specialised plant that receives mixed municipal and/or residual wastes from other processes (such as Clean MRFs) in order to separate & prepare them for marketing to end-user manufacturers.
Dry recycling	The recycling of dry materials such as paper, card, cans, plastic bottles, mixed plastic, glass.
Dry recycling rate	The percentage of waste sent for recycling. It excludes waste collected for recycling that was rejected at collection, during sorting or at the gate of the recycling reprocessor. It includes residual waste which was diverted for recycling but excludes waste sent for reuse.
Household civic amenity waste	Household civic amenity collection.
Household waste	Includes materials collected directly from households (kerbside collections) or taken to bring sites, including civic amenity sites or collected by private and voluntary organisations not included elsewhere.
Kerbside	A regular collection of waste from premises.
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	A set of measures used to gauge performance in terms of meeting waste strategy targets.
LAC	Local Authority Collected, as in LAC municipal waste.

Term	Explanation
Landfill sites	Any areas of land in which waste is deposited. Landfill sites are often located in disused mines or quarries. In areas where they are limited or no ready-made voids exist, the practice of landraising is sometimes carried out, where waste is deposited above ground and the landscape is contoured.
Local authority collected municipal non household waste	Waste collected by the district council from non household sources.
Local authority collected municipal waste	Waste under the control or possession of a district council.
Non household waste	Asbestos, beach cleansing, civic amenity sites waste, fly-tipped materials, gully emptyings, commercial & industrial, construction and demolition, grounds waste, highways waste, other collected waste and other.
Other household waste	Healthcare waste, bulky waste, street cleaning and other household.
Recycling	Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are used as fuels of backfilling operations.
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	Consists largely of organic components of municipal waste (such as plastics and biodegradable waste). This can then be used in a variety of ways to generate electricity, most commonly as an additional fuel used with coal in power stations or in cement kilns.
Regular residual household waste	Household regular kerbside collection.
Residual waste	Waste that is not prepared for reuse, recycled or composted.
Waste arisings	The amount of waste collected in a given locality over a period of time.
Waste collected for disposal to landfill	Collected for disposal is residual waste that has not been sorted to separate out recyclable material from other waste before being presented to the Council for collection at various locations.
Waste sent to landfill	The amount of waste sent to landfill. Excludes residual waste which was diverted for recycling or composting. Includes household waste collected for recycling or composting which was diverted to landfill.
Waste Transfer Note (WTN)	A note which must be created for any transfer of controlled waste. The exception to this is householders, who are not required to produce transfer notes.
WasteDataFlow	The web based system for local authority collected municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government (www.wastedataflow.org).

Term	Explanation
Recycled material types	
Compostable (excluding wood)	Green waste only, green garden waste only, mixed garden and food waste, waste food only, other compostable waste (excluding wood).
Construction, Demolition and Excavation	Plasterboard, rubble and soil.
Electrical Goods	Large and small domestic appliances, cathode ray tubes, fluorescent tubes and other light bulbs, fridges and freezers, auto batteries and post consumer batteries.
Glass	Brown, clear, green and mixed glass.
Metal	Aluminium, mixed and steel cans, aluminium foil, bicycles, aerosols, gas bottles, fire extinguishers and other scrap metal.
Paper & Card	Books, card, mixed paper and card, paper, yellow pages and cardboard beverage packaging.
Plastics	PET(1), HDPE(2), PVC(3), LDPE(4), PP(5), PS(6), other plastics(7), mixed plastic bottles, and plastics.
Textiles	Textiles and footwear, footwear only, textiles only and carpets.
Unclassified	Derived category including all other recycled material collected not included in the main categories.
WEEE (Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment)	As electrical goods above but excluding auto batteries and post consumer batteries.
Wood	Wood, chipboard and MDF, composite wood materials and wood for composting.

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This Statistical report and others published by Analytical Services Branch are available to download from the DOE website at:

- <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/statistics.htm>

