

NORTHERN IRELAND LOCAL AUTHORITY COLLECTED MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STATISTICS

JULY - SEPTEMBER 2013
PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES



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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 st July 2013 – 30 th September 2013
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 2013/14 being published in the annual report in November 2014.
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Introduction

This report presents information on the tonnages of local authority collected municipal waste managed in Northern Ireland between July and September 2013. It details information on ten measurements of local authority collected waste for the period July to September 2013, relating to waste arisings, recycling, composting and disposal for the three waste management groups in Northern Ireland. 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.

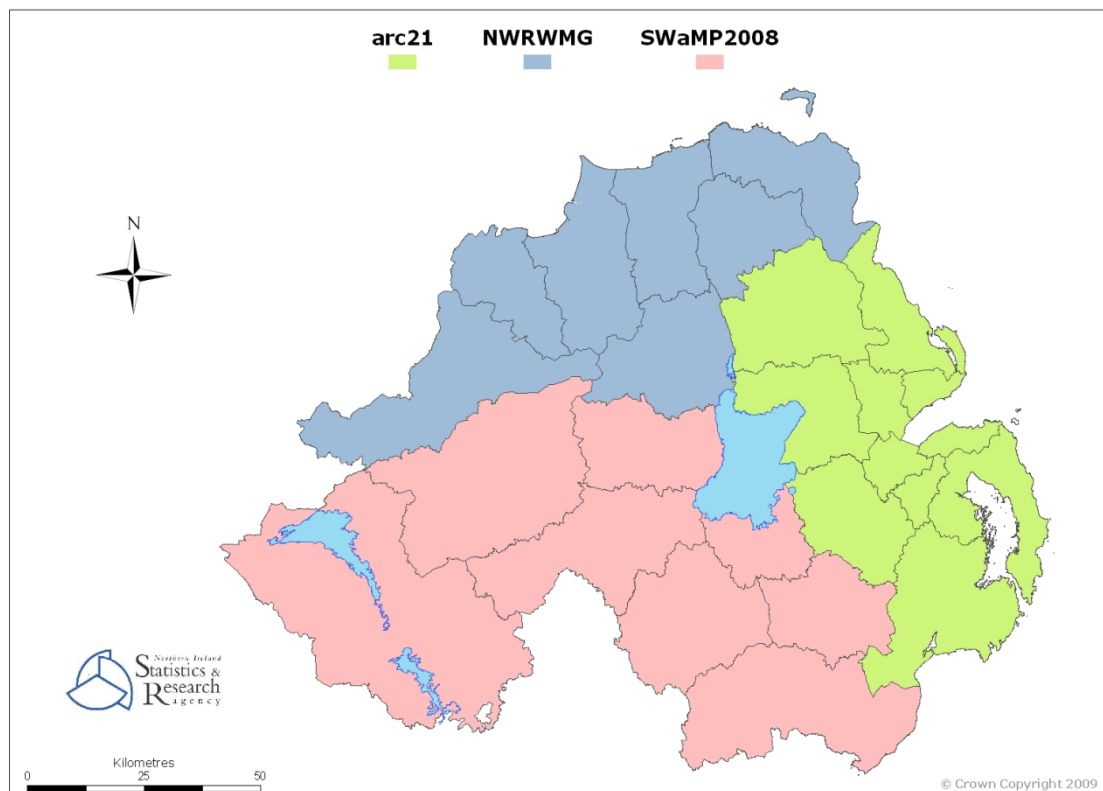
In Northern Ireland, there are 26 district councils which are split into three waste management groups. arc21 has the largest population size with 53.4% of the population of Northern Ireland living in it, followed by SWaMP2008 with 28.2% of the population and NWRWMG with 18.4% of the population. They are split 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



Key Points

In quarter 2 of 2013/14:

- A total of 246,293 tonnes of local authority collected municipal waste were collected in Northern Ireland which is broadly similar to the same quarter last year when 247,487 tonnes were collected.
- 45.1% of local authority collected municipal waste was sent for recycling and composting. This was an increase of over 2 percentage points compared with the same period last year when 42.8% was recycled or composted.
- The percentage of local authority collected municipal waste sent to landfill was 47.4%. This was an improvement of 4.4 percentage points compared with the same period last year when just 51.8% was sent to landfill.
- The percentage of household waste recycled or composted was 45.7%. This was an increase of 1.7 percentage points compared with the same period last year when 44.0% was recycled or composted. Of all household waste collected 21.0% was recycled and 24.6% was composted.
- 47.0% of household waste was sent to landfill, an improvement of 3.6 percentage points on the rate of 50.6% sent to landfill during the same period in 2012/13.
- In total, 62,742 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste were sent to landfill during this quarter, 8.3% less than the same quarter last year. This equated to 20.5% of the annual allocation. To date, between April and September 2013, 42.0% of the annual allocation has been used.
- Capture rates are a measure of how much material is being collected for recycling through household kerbside collection schemes. The capture rate for glass shows the most notable improvement since the same quarter of the previous year, increasing by almost 8 percentage points to 38.7%.

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.

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 help to inform the 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 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 readily 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 derives 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 26 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 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 at the following link:

[Northern Ireland Guidance](http://www.wastedataflow.org/htm/datasets.aspx#NorthernIrelandGuidance)

www.wastedataflow.org/htm/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 2012 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 quarterly housing completion figures (up to June 2013) provided by the Department for Social Development. This source is used to ensure that the number of households is updated quarterly.

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 which was 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:

1. Landfilling of municipal waste.
2. Collection, recycling, reuse and recovery of municipal waste.
3. 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, 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. For more information please see the following link: [LAC municipal waste q3 2011-12
www.doeni.gov.uk/lac_municipal_waste_q3_2011-12.pdf#page=9](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac_municipal_waste_q3_2011-12.pdf#page=9)

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 these results until the publication of the finalised annual figures in November 2014.

Household Data

It is likely that the quarterly housing completion figures may contain vacant properties and this 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.

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 further clarification of key terms.

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.

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 eliminate 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 (2012/13 is available via the DOE website:
<http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac-municipal-waste-2012-13.pdf>

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

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/departments-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/waste-and-recycling-statistics

Scotland

www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/municipal_waste.aspx

Wales

www.wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/bysector/municipal/?lang=en

European Union Member States

www.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/environment/data/main_tables

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.
- 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 'Wastes from HH' measurements. This issue is common to all the UK devolved administrations although the tonnage difference is very small relative to the other components so overall these measures would be broadly consistent across the EU.

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 latest meeting of this group can be found at the following link:

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/wdf_og_minutes_20_feb_2013.pdf

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Official 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. As we want to engage with users of our statistics, we invite you to feedback your comments on this publication to:

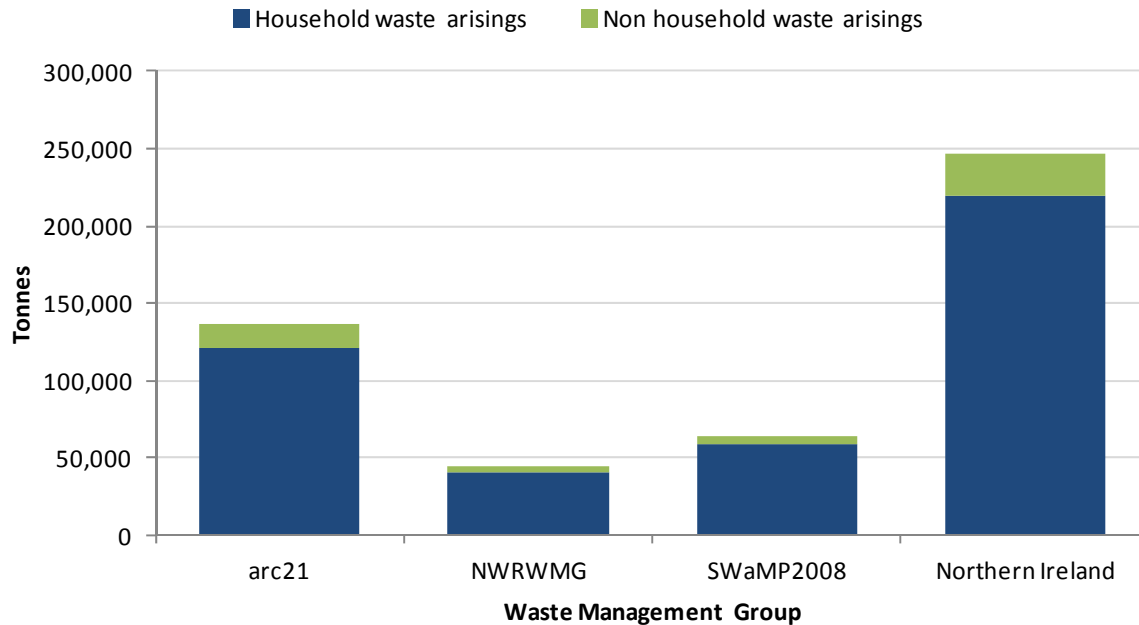
Pamela Rooney

Email: Pamela.Rooney@doeni.gov.uk

Tel: (028) 90 540916

Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste arisings

**Figure 1: LAC municipal waste arisings, by waste management group, KPI(j)
(July - September 2013)**



Source: NIEA

During this quarter, there were 246,293 tonnes of waste collected. Of this, 89.1% was household waste and 10.9% was non household waste (Figure 1 & Table 1).

The proportion of LAC municipal waste per waste management group reflects the populations within the groups, with arc21 collecting the largest proportion at 55.7% (Figure 1 & Table 1).

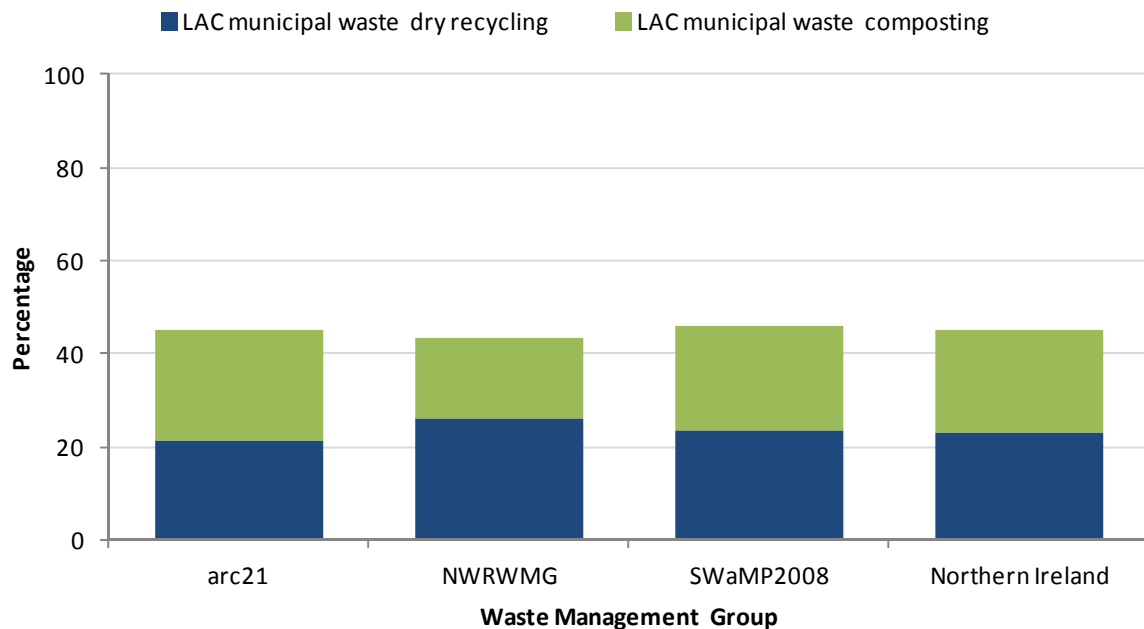
Whilst the total amount of LAC municipal waste arisings (246,293 tonnes) remained similar to the amount in July to September 2012 (247,487 tonnes), the non household element of this (26,804 tonnes) decreased by 6.8% when compared with the same quarter last year (28,745 tonnes).

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

For more information on LAC municipal waste arisings by collection method by district council please see Table 2.

Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste recycling and composting

Figure 2: LAC municipal waste sent for recycling and composting as a percentage of total LAC municipal waste arisings, by waste management group, KPI(e) (July - September 2013)



Source: NIEA

There were 111,101 tonnes of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling (including composting) (Table 3).

The percentage of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling was 23.0%, and the proportion sent for composting was 22.1% (Figure 2 & Table 4).

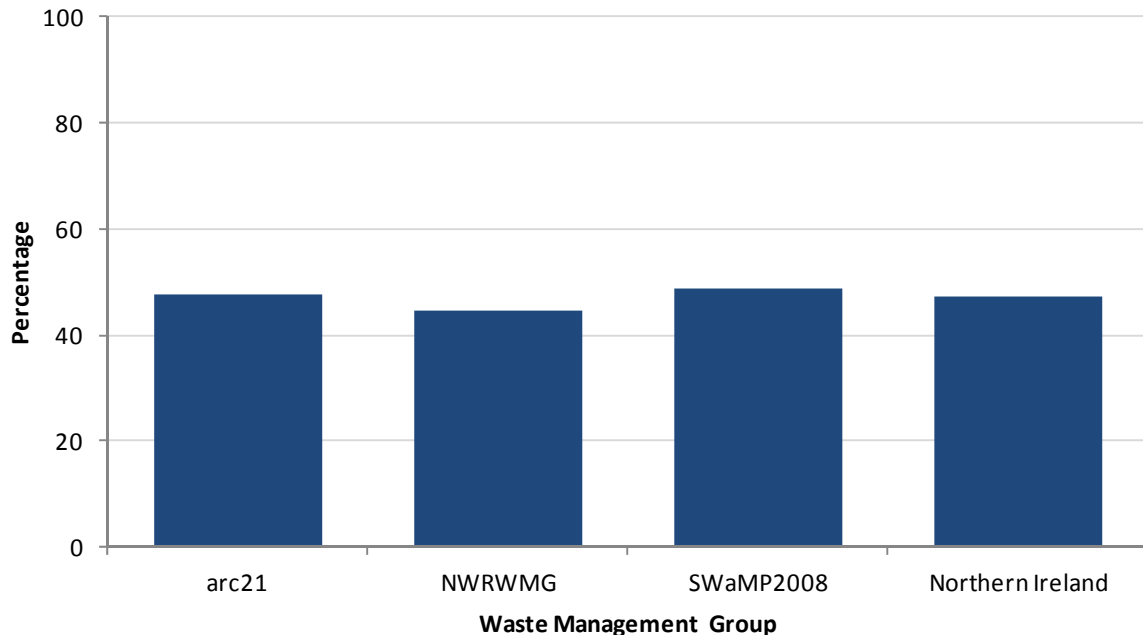
The total proportion of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling and composting during this quarter was 45.1%. This was an improvement of over 2 percentage points compared with the July to September 2012 rate of 42.8%.

Of all the Waste Management Groups, NWRWMG had the greatest improvement (mainly in composting) of almost 6 percentage points compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Waste recycling and composting have seasonal variation. In particular, garden waste is higher between April and September.

Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste landfilled

Figure 3: LAC municipal waste landfilled as a percentage of total LAC municipal waste arisings, by waste management group, KPI(f) (July - September 2013)



Source: NIEA

The total tonnage of LAC municipal waste sent to landfill for this quarter was 116,735 tonnes (Table 3).

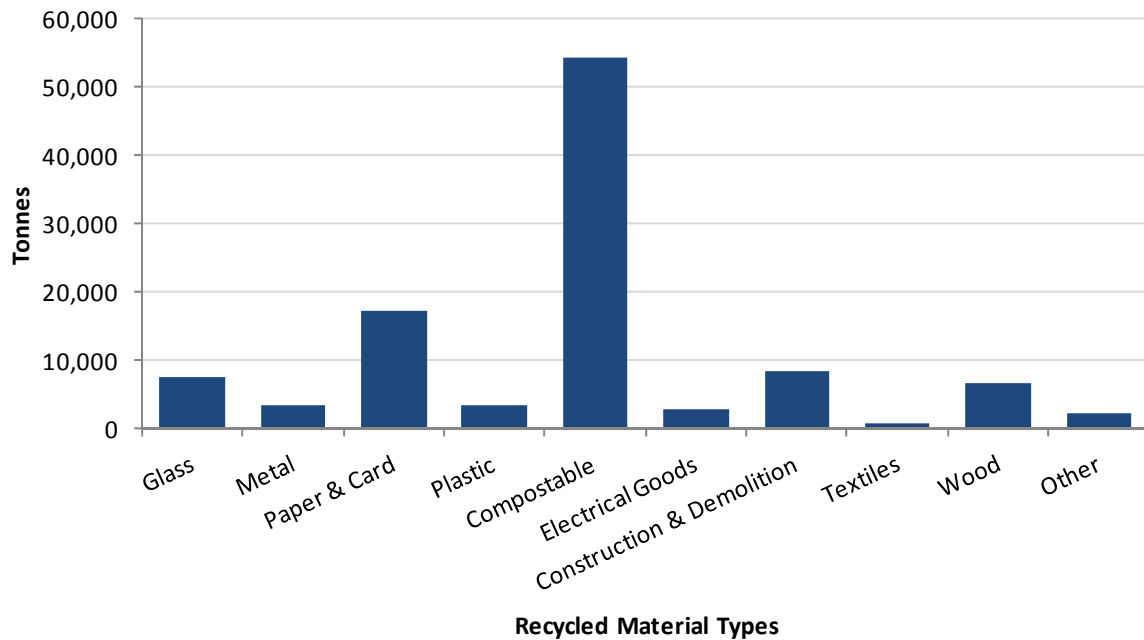
The percentage of LAC municipal waste sent to landfill in the current quarter was 47.4% (Figure 3 & Table 4). This was 4.4 percentage points lower than that for July to September 2012 (51.8%).

Of the three waste management groups, SWaMP2008 had the highest percentage of LAC municipal waste landfilled this quarter, at 48.8%. Arc21 landfilled 47.7% and NWRWMG landfilled the lowest percentage of LAC municipal waste at 44.6%.

Landfill Tax for household waste (the majority of LAC municipal 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 detailed under KPI(g) on Page 20. Generating energy from waste by incineration is preferable to landfill, although recycling and reuse are preferable to both.

Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste for recycling by material types

Figure 4: LAC municipal waste material types collected for recycling in Northern Ireland (July - September 2013)



Source: NIEA

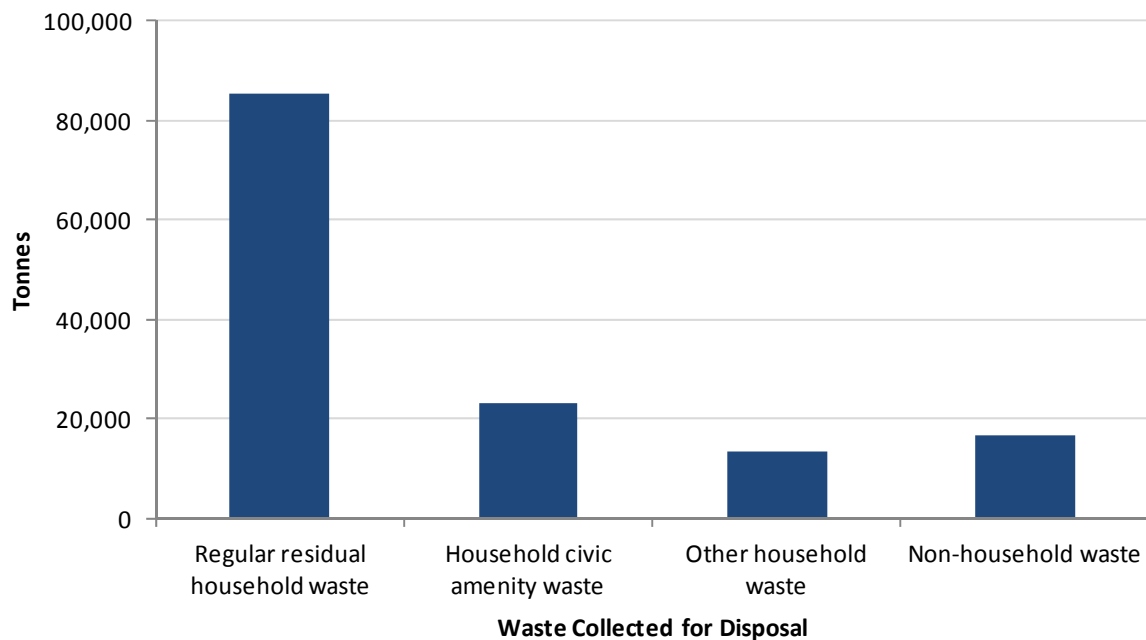
During this quarter 54,464 tonnes of compostable waste were collected which accounted for 50.7% of the total waste collected for recycling. The next largest category was paper & card with 17,347 tonnes, 16.2% of the total collected for recycling (Table 5).

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 6, 7 and 8 in Appendix 1 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 (July - September 2013)



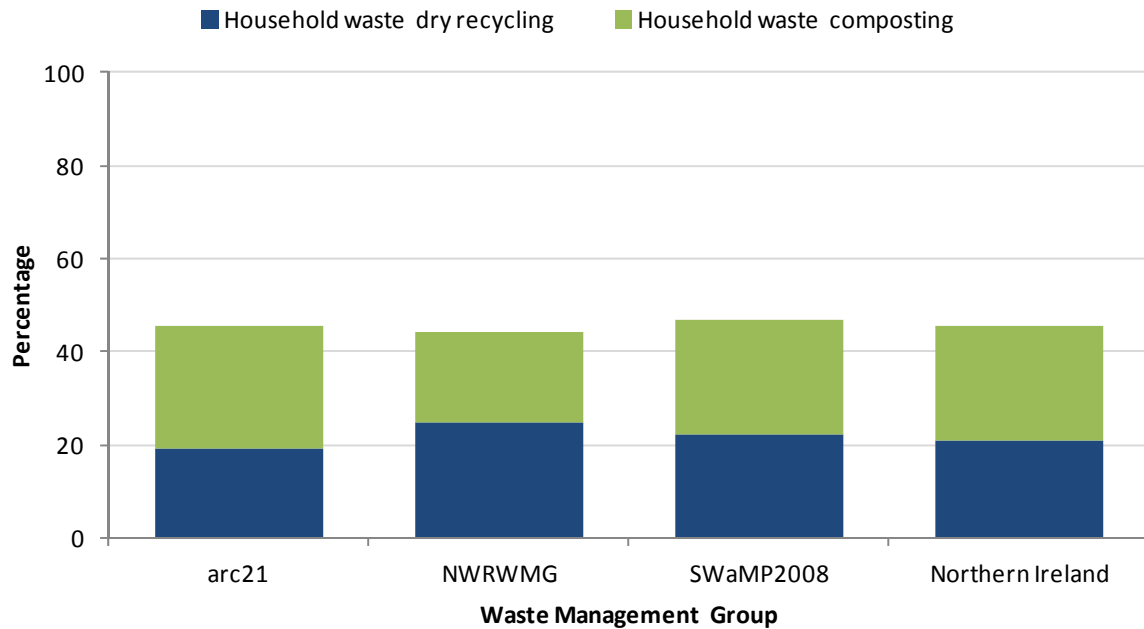
Source: NIEA

There were 138,745 tonnes of LAC municipal waste collected for disposal. The majority of the waste collected for disposal was from households (87.9%) with the remaining quantity (12.1%) collected from non-households (Figure 5 & Table 9).

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

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) (July - September 2013)



Source: NIEA

There were 100,224 tonnes of household waste sent for recycling (including composting) (Table 10).

The proportion of household waste sent for recycling was 21.0%. The proportion of household waste sent for composting was 24.6% (Figure 6 & Table 11).

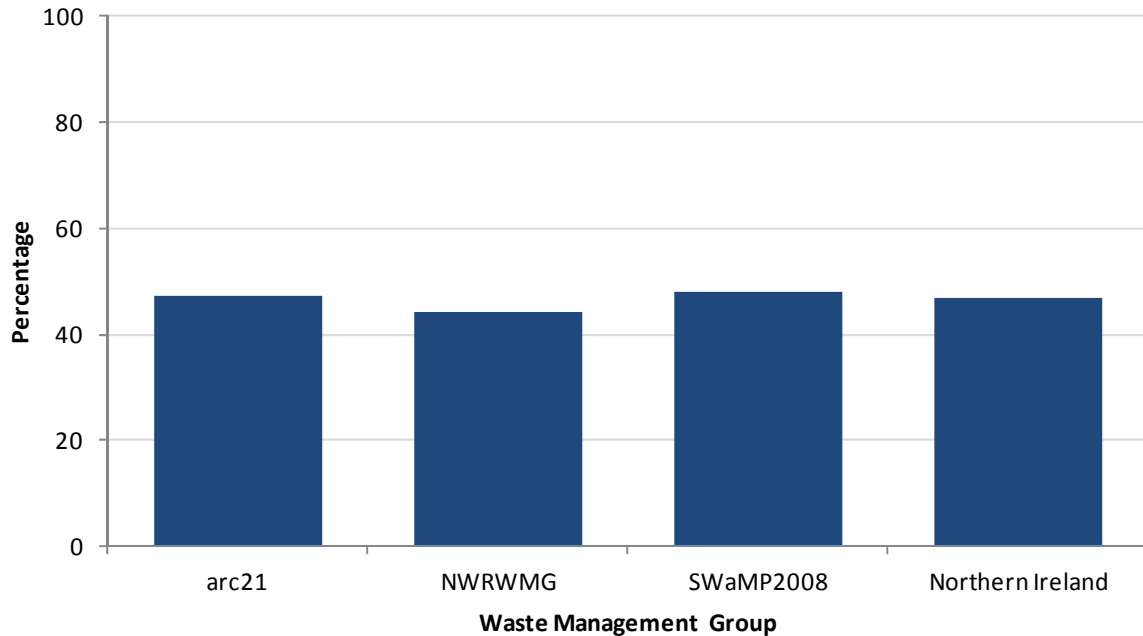
The total percentage of household waste sent for recycling and composting was 45.7%. This was an increase of 1.7 percentage points on the July to September 2012 figure of 44.0%.

Of all the Waste Management Groups, NWRWVG had the greatest improvement (mainly in composting) of almost 6 percentage points compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Waste recycling and composting have seasonal variation. In particular, garden waste is higher between April and September.

Household waste landfilled

Figure 7: Household waste landfilled as a percentage of household waste arisings, by waste management group, KPI(b) (July - September 2013)



Source: NIEA

The total tonnage of household waste sent to landfill for this quarter was 103,056 tonnes (Table 10).

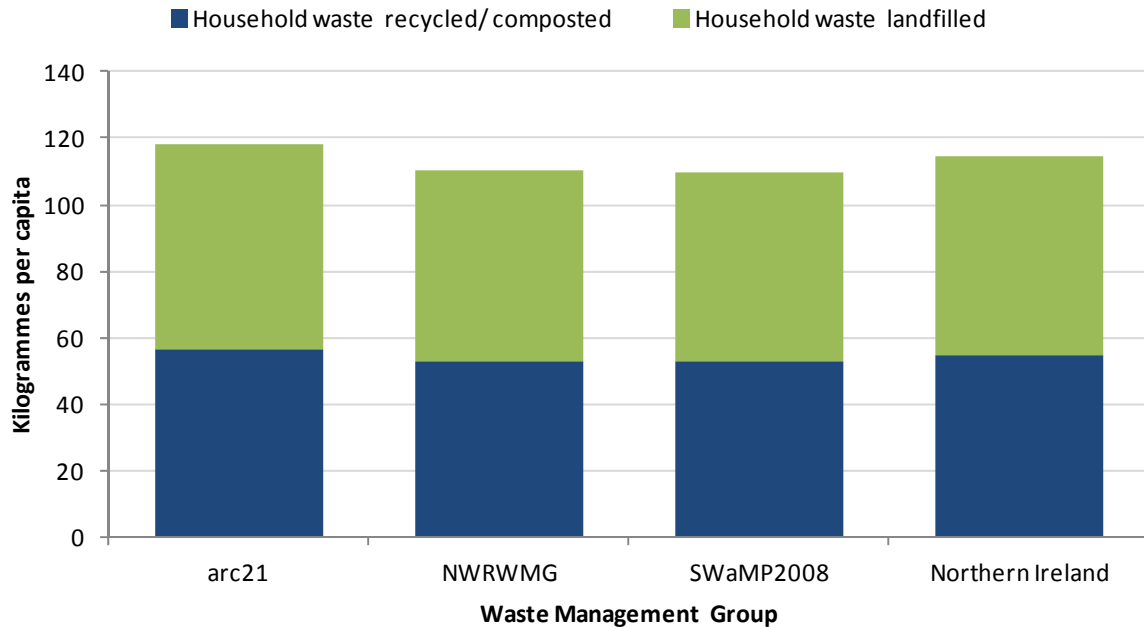
The percentage of household waste sent to landfill in the current quarter was 47.0% (Figure 7 & Table 11). This was 3.6 percentage points lower than the July to September 2012 figure (50.6%).

Of the three waste management groups, SWaMP2008 had the highest percentage of household waste landfilled this quarter, at 48.1%. arc21 landfilled 47.3% and NWRWVG landfilled the lowest percentage of household waste at 44.3%.

Landfill Tax for household waste (the majority of LAC municipal 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 detailed under KPI(g) on Page 20. Generating energy from waste by incineration is preferable to landfill, although recycling and reuse are preferable to both.

Household waste arisings per capita

Figure 8: Household waste arisings per capita, by waste management group, KPI(p) (July - September 2013)



Source: NIEA

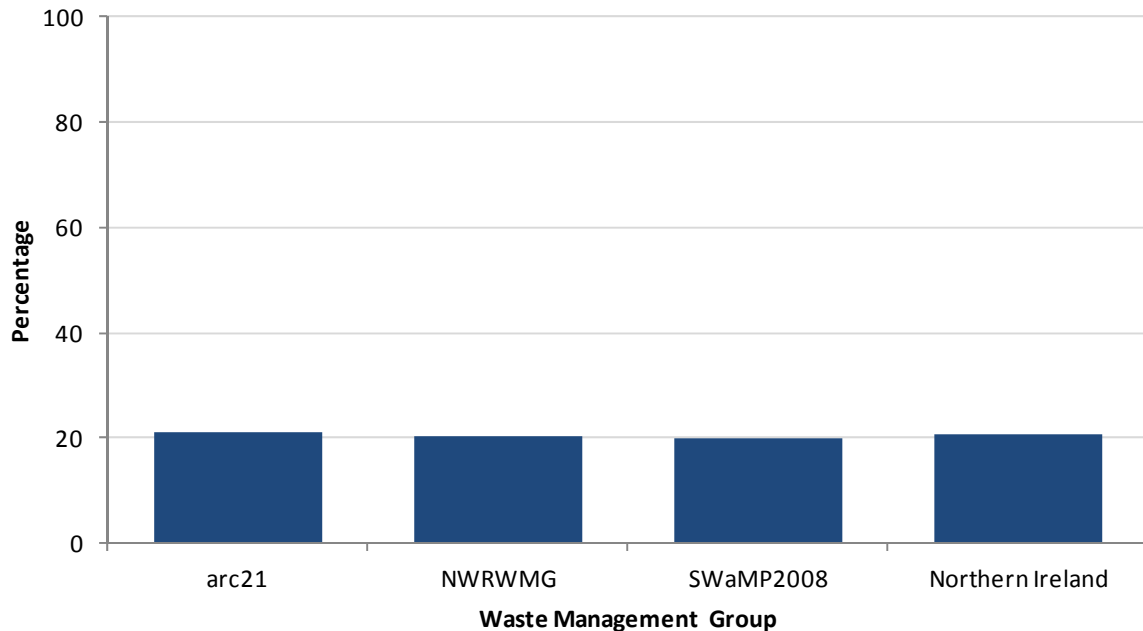
On average, there were 120 kilogrammes of household waste arisings collected per capita (per head of population) in Northern Ireland (Figure 8 & Table 12).

Of this, 45.7% was recycled / composted and 49.4% was landfilled, with the remaining largely accounted for by energy recovery via refuse derived fuel and reuse (not shown in Figure 8 or Table 12).

The population living in SWaMP2008 generated the least amount of household waste per person (113 kg); with the population living in arc21 generating the greatest amount (124 kg). The population living in NWRWVG generated 120 kg of household waste per person.

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) (July - September 2013)



Source: NIEA

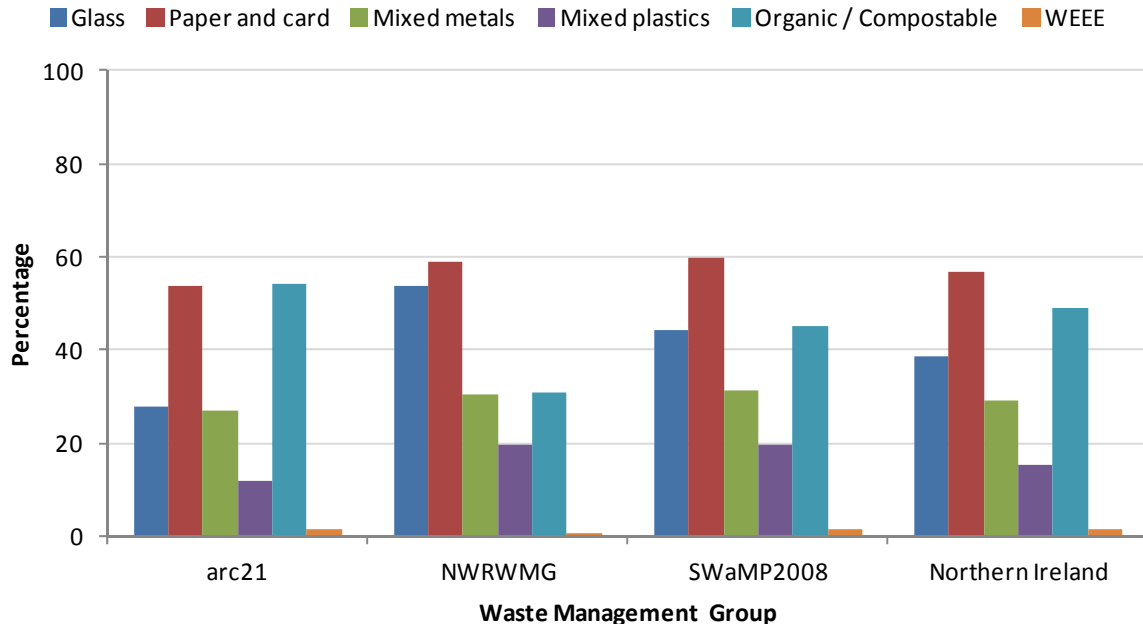
Article 5(2) of the EC Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) requires member states to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill, setting challenging targets.

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.

In total, 62,742 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste were sent to landfill during this quarter, 8.3% less than in the same quarter last year and this equated to 20.5% of the annual allocation. This was less than the proportion of the annual allocation used in the same period last year (21.4%), even though the allocation was lower this year. The 2013/14 allocation (305,714 tonnes) is over 4% lower than the 2012/13 allocation (320,000 tonnes). To date, between April and September 2013, 42% of the annual allocation has been used (Figure 9 & 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) (July - September 2013)



Source: NIEA

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

For example, across all of NI between July and September 2013, 4,062 tonnes of glass were collected for recycling at the kerbside. There were 85,457 tonnes of regularly collected household residual waste (Table 9), of which the NI Waste Compositional Survey 2007/08 estimated that 7.54% i.e. 6,443 tonnes was glass. Dividing the quantity collected by the sum of the quantities collected and disposed yields a Northern Ireland capture rate for glass of 38.7% (Figure 10 and Tables 15i and ii).

During July to September 2013 there were 56,661 tonnes of household waste in NI collected at the kerbside for recycling / composting and a total of 85,457 tonnes of household waste regularly collected at the kerbside for disposal.

In NI, paper and card was the material group with the largest capture rate (56.7%) whilst Waste Electronic & Electrical Equipment (WEEE) was the group with the lowest capture rate (1.4%) of the six primary waste categories shown above. This demonstrates that currently most WEEE is not recovered via kerbside collection, however, it is notable that this waste type does feature significantly at Civic Amenity sites (see Table 7). The most notable improvement since the same quarter of the previous year is for glass, with the capture rate up almost 8 percentage points.

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 LAC municipal waste arisings, KPI(j), by type by district council

Unit: Tonnage

KPI(j)

Area	Household waste arisings	Non household waste arisings	Total LAC municipal waste arisings
arc21			
Antrim	7,956	1,651	9,607
Ards	10,930	785	11,715
Ballymena	7,779	664	8,443
Belfast	31,935	5,284	37,219
Carrickfergus	4,881	624	5,505
Castlereagh	7,680	569	8,249
Down	7,928	358	8,286
Larne	4,872	1,113	5,986
Lisburn	13,869	1,710	15,579
Newtownabbey	11,527	888	12,415
North Down	11,517	2,660	14,177
All arc21	120,876	16,306	137,182
NWRWMG			
Ballymoney	3,779	448	4,227
Coleraine	8,526	849	9,375
Derry	11,495	1,556	13,050
Limavady	4,400	572	4,972
Magherafelt	5,495	812	6,307
Moyle	2,485	209	2,694
Strabane	4,019	276	4,295
All NWRWMG	40,199	4,722	44,921
SWaMP2008			
Armagh	6,594	574	7,167
Banbridge	6,601	472	7,073
Cookstown	4,227	667	4,894
Craigavon	11,088	1,212	12,300
Dungannon	7,146	443	7,590
Fermanagh	6,317	664	6,982
Newry and Mourne	10,649	1,268	11,917
Omagh	5,792	476	6,268
All SWaMP2008	58,415	5,775	64,190
Northern Ireland	219,490	26,804	246,293

Source: NIEA

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

Unit: Tonnage
KPI(j)

Area	Kerbside	Civic amenity site	Bring site	Other method	LAC municipal waste arisings
arc21					
Antrim	4,633	4,684	22	268	9,607
Ards	7,118	4,040	219	338	11,715
Ballymena	6,455	1,781	45	162	8,443
Belfast	26,928	5,859	1,052	3,379	37,219
Carrickfergus	4,099	1,342	7	57	5,505
Castlereagh	6,135	1,705	53	356	8,249
Down	5,699	2,075	191	321	8,286
Larne	3,276	2,180	36	494	5,986
Lisburn	10,980	4,032	160	408	15,579
Newtownabbey	7,807	3,896	23	689	12,415
North Down	8,419	5,165	186	407	14,177
All arc21	91,550	36,759	1,994	6,879	137,182
NWRWMG					
Ballymoney	3,020	961	20	226	4,227
Coleraine	5,164	3,793	33	385	9,375
Derry	7,385	4,775	34	857	13,050
Limavady	2,852	1,951	45	124	4,972
Magherafelt	4,296	1,912	6	94	6,307
Moyle	1,862	802	31	0	2,694
Strabane	3,342	873	7	73	4,295
All NWRWMG	27,921	15,066	176	1,758	44,921
SWaMP2008					
Armagh	4,926	1,933	11	298	7,167
Banbridge	4,602	2,320	17	134	7,073
Cookstown	3,048	1,622	40	184	4,894
Craigavon	8,146	3,426	110	618	12,300
Dungannon	5,247	2,107	20	216	7,590
Fermanagh	4,839	1,799	92	251	6,982
Newry and Mourne	8,545	2,884	44	444	11,917
Omagh	4,145	1,877	31	215	6,268
All SWaMP2008	43,498	17,968	364	2,361	64,190
Northern Ireland	162,969	69,793	2,533	10,998	246,293

Source: NIEA

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

Unit: Tonnage

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	2,992	2,938	5,930	3,101	9,607
Ards	1,550	2,958	4,508	6,764	11,715
Ballymena	2,005	2,651	4,656	3,628	8,443
Belfast	8,071	5,343	13,414	18,080	37,219
Carrickfergus	1,152	1,422	2,574	2,886	5,505
Castlereagh	1,563	2,450	4,013	4,089	8,249
Down	1,340	1,469	2,809	5,245	8,286
Larne	1,784	1,515	3,299	2,577	5,986
Lisburn	3,231	4,130	7,361	7,322	15,579
Newtownabbey	2,830	3,757	6,588	5,017	12,415
North Down	3,041	3,714	6,755	6,672	14,177
All arc21	29,560	32,346	61,906	65,382	137,182
NWRWMG					
Ballymoney	718	899	1,617	2,491	4,227
Coleraine	2,125	1,957	4,082	3,914	9,375
Derry	4,444	998	5,442	4,990	13,050
Limavady	1,411	930	2,341	2,390	4,972
Magherafelt	1,537	2,031	3,568	2,131	6,307
Moyle	574	534	1,108	1,459	2,694
Strabane	989	407	1,395	2,654	4,295
All NWRWMG	11,799	7,755	19,553	20,029	44,921
SWaMP2008					
Armagh	1,609	1,716	3,325	3,276	7,167
Banbridge	1,738	2,752	4,490	2,189	7,073
Cookstown	1,148	921	2,069	2,465	4,894
Craigavon	2,903	2,953	5,855	5,367	12,300
Dungannon	1,825	1,874	3,699	3,728	7,590
Fermanagh	1,901	751	2,652	4,206	6,982
Newry and Mourne	2,534	2,069	4,603	6,883	11,917
Omagh	1,580	1,367	2,947	3,212	6,268
All SWaMP2008	15,238	14,403	29,641	31,324	64,190
Northern Ireland	56,597	54,504	111,101	116,735	246,293

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

Unit: Percentage

Area	LAC municipal waste dry recycling	LAC municipal waste composting	KPI(e)		KPI(f)	
			LAC municipal waste dry recycling and composting	LAC municipal waste landfilled		
arc21						
Antrim	31.1	30.6	61.7	32.3		
Ards	13.2	25.2	38.5	57.7		
Ballymena	23.8	31.4	55.1	43.0		
Belfast	21.7	14.4	36.0	48.6		
Carrickfergus	20.9	25.8	46.8	52.4		
Castlereagh	18.9	29.7	48.6	49.6		
Down	16.2	17.7	33.9	63.3		
Larne	29.8	25.3	55.1	43.1		
Lisburn	20.7	26.5	47.3	47.0		
Newtownabbey	22.8	30.3	53.1	40.4		
North Down	21.4	26.2	47.6	47.1		
All arc21	21.5	23.6	45.1	47.7		
NWRWVG						
Ballymoney	17.0	21.3	38.3	58.9		
Coleraine	22.7	20.9	43.5	41.7		
Derry	34.1	7.6	41.7	38.2		
Limavady	28.4	18.7	47.1	48.1		
Magherafelt	24.4	32.2	56.6	33.8		
Moyle	21.3	19.8	41.1	54.2		
Strabane	23.0	9.5	32.5	61.8		
All NWRWVG	26.3	17.3	43.5	44.6		
SWaMP2008						
Armagh	22.5	23.9	46.4	45.7		
Banbridge	24.6	38.9	63.5	31.0		
Cookstown	23.5	18.8	42.3	50.4		
Craigavon	23.6	24.0	47.6	43.6		
Dungannon	24.0	24.7	48.7	49.1		
Fermanagh	27.2	10.8	38.0	60.2		
Newry and Mourne	21.3	17.4	38.6	57.8		
Omagh	25.2	21.8	47.0	51.2		
All SWaMP2008	23.7	22.4	46.2	48.8		
Northern Ireland	23.0	22.1	45.1	47.4		

Source: NIEA

* 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*

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
arc21											
Antrim	93	132	479	79	2,938	117	1,317	59	416	27	5,656
Ards	290	172	762	74	2,958	178	0	17	396	25	4,870
Ballymena	284	134	495	103	2,651	86	292	13	224	5	4,287
Belfast	1,387	446	2,402	342	5,343	311	16	247	848	57	11,398
Carrickfergus	188	90	305	66	1,434	58	304	3	162	20	2,630
Castlereagh	280	116	610	88	2,450	83	291	8	120	24	4,069
Down	259	115	706	67	1,469	132	0	11	188	20	2,964
Larne	190	99	394	59	1,515	87	599	17	225	173	3,357
Lisburn	214	196	1,115	112	4,130	184	820	28	446	47	7,293
Newtownabbey	475	195	659	198	3,757	158	424	65	370	39	6,341
North Down	278	201	815	107	3,714	168	1,314	70	669	50	7,384
All arc21	3,937	1,895	8,741	1,294	32,358	1,562	5,377	536	4,062	487	60,250
NWRWMG											
Ballymoney	109	53	284	60	899	37	95	8	75	69	1,690
Coleraine	273	102	631	89	1,957	96	0	31	255	270	3,704
Derry	507	170	742	266	998	186	649	20	302	260	4,099
Limavady	144	47	393	114	930	44	418	9	109	81	2,290
Magherafelt	208	75	436	98	2,031	76	375	24	145	90	3,556
Moyle	82	20	158	23	534	19	0	9	52	68	965
Strabane	196	60	394	96	407	42	14	9	127	98	1,442
All NWRWMG	1,521	527	3,038	746	7,755	500	1,551	110	1,064	937	17,748
SWaMP2008											
Armagh	283	121	466	111	1,664	83	289	0	184	23	3,224
Banbridge	313	90	526	131	2,752	100	309	31	115	14	4,381
Cookstown	146	81	444	117	921	60	210	32	107	93	2,212
Craigavon	221	165	859	198	2,953	189	383	29	338	328	5,664
Dungannon	203	125	706	161	1,874	85	11	14	226	13	3,419
Fermanagh	311	37	791	248	751	134	9	8	224	96	2,608
Newry and Mourne	527	162	1,163	197	2,069	146	3	25	318	204	4,814
Omagh	184	124	612	158	1,367	114	207	41	104	156	3,068
All SWaMP2008	2,187	905	5,568	1,322	14,351	911	1,422	180	1,615	928	29,390
Northern Ireland	7,646	3,327	17,347	3,362	54,464	2,973	8,349	826	6,742	2,352	107,388

Source: NIEA

* 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

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
arc21											
Antrim	0	25	419	43	1,316	0	0	0	0	0	1,803
Ards	0	36	703	74	1,864	0	0	0	0	0	2,677
Ballymena	254	49	419	103	2,353	0	0	5	0	0	3,182
Belfast	325	146	2,094	257	3,978	0	0	6	0	0	6,806
Carrickfergus	170	33	258	54	1,249	0	0	3	0	0	1,768
Castlereagh	192	59	542	86	2,032	12	0	4	0	0	2,927
Down	0	39	668	67	960	0	0	0	0	0	1,733
Larne	139	16	323	33	959	0	0	0	0	0	1,470
Lisburn	0	55	1,052	111	3,384	0	0	0	0	0	4,603
Newtownabbey	415	74	574	156	2,644	0	0	7	0	0	3,871
North Down	0	44	743	75	2,420	0	0	0	0	0	3,282
All arc21	1,495	575	7,796	1,057	23,159	14	0	25	0	0	34,121
NWRWMG											
Ballymoney	87	21	266	60	530	0	0	1	0	58	1,024
Coleraine	234	36	623	89	108	0	0	18	0	241	1,350
Derry	418	56	681	150	0	0	0	3	0	0	1,308
Limavady	96	20	278	61	417	1	0	1	0	68	942
Magherafelt	178	27	396	84	1,240	0	0	12	0	60	1,998
Moyle	59	13	158	23	312	0	0	0	0	61	627
Strabane	190	33	394	96	0	0	0	0	0	69	783
All NWRWMG	1,263	207	2,797	562	2,608	2	0	36	0	557	8,032
SWaMP2008											
Armagh	234	42	316	78	1,156	0	0	0	0	0	1,826
Banbridge	247	24	414	105	1,913	0	0	0	0	0	2,703
Cookstown	100	41	386	86	373	1	0	22	0	74	1,083
Craigavon	68	37	827	150	1,839	0	0	0	0	126	3,046
Dungannon	168	69	648	144	886	2	0	6	0	0	1,924
Fermanagh	197	37	791	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,210
Newry and Mourne	458	47	1,060	152	1,142	1	0	3	0	170	3,033
Omagh	140	58	505	120	761	2	0	5	0	104	1,695
All SWaMP2008	1,612	355	4,947	1,021	8,070	6	0	35	0	474	16,520
Northern Ireland	4,370	1,137	15,540	2,641	33,837	22	0	96	0	1,032	58,674

Source: NIEA

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

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
arc21											
Antrim	73	107	61	36	1,622	117	1,317	57	416	27	3,832
Ards	76	136	59	0	1,094	178	0	11	396	25	1,974
Ballymena	0	78	76	0	298	86	292	0	224	5	1,060
Belfast	231	298	256	83	1,249	310	16	71	848	57	3,421
Carrickfergus	13	57	45	12	185	58	304	0	162	20	855
Castlereagh	42	56	66	2	418	71	291	3	120	24	1,092
Down	73	76	38	0	484	132	0	6	188	20	1,015
Larne	20	82	70	26	556	87	599	12	225	19	1,697
Lisburn	63	140	61	1	746	184	820	22	446	47	2,530
Newtownabbey	43	121	80	43	1,058	158	424	56	370	38	2,392
North Down	98	157	69	32	1,251	168	1,314	67	669	32	3,856
All arc21	731	1,308	882	235	8,960	1,548	5,377	305	4,062	315	23,723
NWRWMG											
Ballymoney	5	32	18	0	369	37	95	3	75	11	646
Coleraine	15	66	4	0	1,848	96	0	8	255	29	2,321
Derry	57	113	61	116	998	186	649	15	302	260	2,757
Limavady	7	27	115	54	513	44	418	3	109	13	1,303
Magherafelt	31	47	39	14	791	76	375	6	145	30	1,553
Moyle	0	7	0	0	221	19	0	1	52	7	307
Strabane	6	27	0	0	407	41	14	2	127	30	653
All NWRWMG	122	319	237	184	5,147	498	1,551	39	1,064	379	9,540
SWaMP2008											
Armagh	41	79	150	32	438	83	289	0	184	23	1,320
Banbridge	66	66	112	26	789	100	309	14	115	14	1,611
Cookstown	13	40	58	32	549	59	210	4	107	19	1,089
Craigavon	51	128	33	48	1,096	189	383	21	338	48	2,335
Dungannon	15	56	58	17	988	83	11	8	226	13	1,476
Fermanagh	29	0	0	63	751	134	9	8	224	96	1,313
Newry and Mourne	36	114	100	45	928	145	3	16	318	34	1,737
Omagh	21	66	107	38	606	113	207	28	104	52	1,342
All SWaMP2008	272	549	617	300	6,144	905	1,422	99	1,615	298	12,222
Northern Ireland	1,126	2,176	1,736	719	20,251	2,951	8,349	443	6,742	993	45,486

Source: NIEA

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

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
arc21											
Antrim	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	22
Ards	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	219
Ballymena	30	7	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	45
Belfast	831	1	50	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	1,052
Carrickfergus	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Castlereagh	47	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	50
Down	186	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	191
Larne	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	36
Lisburn	151	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	160
Newtownabbey	17	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	23
North Down	180	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	186
All arc21	1,711	10	62	1	0	0	0	207	0	0	1,991
NWRWMG											
Ballymoney	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	20
Coleraine	24	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	33
Derry	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
Limavady	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	45
Magherafelt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Moyle	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	31
Strabane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
All NWRWMG	136	1	4	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	176
SWaMP2008											
Armagh	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
Cookstown	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	40
Craigavon	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	110
Dungannon	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Fermanagh	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Newry and Mourne	33	1	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	44
Omagh	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	31
All SWaMP2008	303	2	4	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	354
Northern Ireland	2,150	13	70	1	0	0	0	288	0	0	2,521

Source: NIEA

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

Unit: 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	2,450	833	315	3,598	334	3,932
Ards	3,642	2,040	443	6,125	717	6,842
Ballymena	2,897	719	223	3,839	315	4,154
Belfast	16,181	2,439	2,246	20,866	4,954	25,820
Carrickfergus	1,889	486	179	2,555	321	2,875
Castlereagh	2,743	604	545	3,892	276	4,168
Down	3,550	1,060	378	4,988	334	5,322
Larne	1,366	481	465	2,312	316	2,628
Lisburn	5,315	1,492	581	7,387	889	8,276
Newtownabbey	3,427	1,437	857	5,721	354	6,075
North Down	3,980	1,006	519	5,505	1,252	6,757
All arc21	47,439	12,597	6,751	66,787	10,062	76,849
NWRWVG						
Ballymoney	1,710	315	159	2,184	353	2,537
Coleraine	1,191	1,472	2,159	4,821	849	5,671
Derry	4,788	2,018	1,239	8,044	907	8,951
Limavady	1,600	646	274	2,521	137	2,657
Magherafelt	1,881	305	127	2,314	437	2,750
Moyle	998	491	31	1,520	209	1,729
Strabane	2,146	198	247	2,591	262	2,853
All NWRWVG	14,314	5,445	4,235	23,995	3,154	27,148
SWaMP2008						
Armagh	2,842	550	328	3,719	206	3,925
Banbridge	1,736	709	197	2,643	49	2,692
Cookstown	1,660	488	103	2,251	431	2,682
Craigavon	4,603	818	559	5,981	656	6,637
Dungannon	2,817	632	333	3,781	390	4,171
Fermanagh	3,350	469	223	4,042	296	4,339
Newry and Mourne	4,378	952	508	5,838	1,265	7,103
Omagh	2,317	399	214	2,931	269	3,200
All SWaMP2008	23,703	5,018	2,466	31,187	3,561	34,748
Northern Ireland	85,457	23,060	13,452	121,968	16,776	138,745

Source: NIEA

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

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Household waste dry recycling	Household waste composting	Household waste dry recycling and composting	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arisings
arc21					
Antrim	1,610	2,938	4,548	2,837	7,956
Ards	1,493	2,958	4,451	6,055	10,930
Ballymena	1,622	2,651	4,272	3,353	7,779
Belfast	7,471	5,227	12,698	14,611	31,935
Carrickfergus	848	1,422	2,269	2,566	4,881
Castlereagh	1,270	2,450	3,719	3,819	7,680
Down	1,338	1,444	2,782	4,916	7,928
Larne	997	1,515	2,511	2,268	4,872
Lisburn	2,365	4,130	6,495	6,536	13,869
Newtownabbey	2,321	3,702	6,024	4,725	11,527
North Down	1,696	3,653	5,350	5,435	11,517
All arc21	23,030	32,090	55,120	57,120	120,876
NWRWVG					
Ballymoney	614	899	1,513	2,153	3,779
Coleraine	1,982	1,957	3,939	3,364	8,526
Derry	3,854	998	4,851	4,532	11,495
Limavady	966	930	1,896	2,269	4,400
Magherafelt	1,123	2,031	3,154	1,802	5,495
Moyle	542	534	1,076	1,290	2,485
Strabane	961	407	1,368	2,417	4,019
All NWRWVG	10,042	7,755	17,797	17,826	40,199
SWaMP2008					
Armagh	1,300	1,646	2,946	3,104	6,594
Banbridge	1,408	2,657	4,065	2,149	6,601
Cookstown	910	921	1,831	2,079	4,227
Craigavon	2,330	2,935	5,265	4,841	11,088
Dungannon	1,745	1,874	3,619	3,380	7,146
Fermanagh	1,540	751	2,291	3,916	6,317
Newry and Mourne	2,492	2,069	4,561	5,687	10,649
Omagh	1,362	1,367	2,729	2,954	5,792
All SWaMP2008	13,087	14,220	27,307	28,109	58,415
Northern Ireland	46,159	54,064	100,224	103,056	219,490

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*

Unit: Percentage

Area	Household waste dry recycling	Household waste composting	KPI(a)		KPI(b)	
			Household waste dry recycling and composting	Household waste dry recycling and composting	Household waste landfilled rate	Household waste landfilled rate
arc21						
Antrim	20.2	36.9	57.2		35.7	
Ards	13.7	27.1	40.7		55.4	
Ballymena	20.8	34.1	54.9		43.1	
Belfast	23.4	16.4	39.8		45.8	
Carrickfergus	17.4	29.1	46.5		52.6	
Castlereagh	16.5	31.9	48.4		49.7	
Down	16.9	18.2	35.1		62.0	
Larne	20.5	31.1	51.5		46.5	
Lisburn	17.1	29.8	46.8		47.1	
Newtownabbey	20.1	32.1	52.3		41.0	
North Down	14.7	31.7	46.4		47.2	
All arc21	19.1	26.5	45.6		47.3	
NWRWMG						
Ballymoney	16.2	23.8	40.0		57.0	
Coleraine	23.2	22.9	46.2		39.5	
Derry	33.5	8.7	42.2		39.4	
Limavady	22.0	21.1	43.1		51.6	
Magherafelt	20.4	37.0	57.4		32.8	
Moyle	21.8	21.5	43.3		51.9	
Strabane	23.9	10.1	34.0		60.1	
All NWRWMG	25.0	19.3	44.3		44.3	
SWaMP2008						
Armagh	19.7	25.0	44.7		47.1	
Banbridge	21.3	40.2	61.6		32.6	
Cookstown	21.5	21.8	43.3		49.2	
Craigavon	21.0	26.5	47.5		43.7	
Dungannon	24.4	26.2	50.6		47.3	
Fermanagh	24.4	11.9	36.3		62.0	
Newry and Mourne	23.4	19.4	42.8		53.4	
Omagh	23.5	23.6	47.1		51.0	
All SWaMP2008	22.4	24.3	46.7		48.1	
Northern Ireland	21.0	24.6	45.7		47.0	

Source: NIEA

* 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

Unit: Kilogrammes per capita
KPI(p)

Area	Household waste recycled/ composted	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arisings
arc21			
Antrim	84	62	148
Ards	57	82	139
Ballymena	66	55	121
Belfast	45	52	114
Carrickfergus	58	67	125
Castlereagh	55	57	113
Down	40	72	113
Larne	78	73	151
Lisburn	53	57	114
Newtownabbey	71	61	135
North Down	67	77	145
All arc21	57	62	124
NWRWMG			
Ballymoney	48	71	120
Coleraine	67	63	145
Derry	45	46	106
Limavady	56	71	130
Magherafelt	69	43	121
Moyle	63	79	145
Strabane	34	64	100
All NWRWMG	53	57	120
SWaMP2008			
Armagh	49	54	110
Banbridge	83	45	135
Cookstown	49	58	113
Craigavon	56	55	117
Dungannon	62	57	122
Fermanagh	37	63	101
Newry and Mourne	45	59	106
Omagh	53	59	112
All SWaMP2008	53	57	113
Northern Ireland	55	59	120

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

Unit: Kilogrammes per household
KPI(h)

Area	Household waste recycled/ composted	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arisings
arc21			
Antrim	222	162	388
Ards	139	201	342
Ballymena	169	140	308
Belfast	104	120	263
Carrickfergus	139	160	299
Castlereagh	132	138	273
Down	105	192	298
Larne	186	173	361
Lisburn	139	147	296
Newtownabbey	174	150	334
North Down	159	181	342
All arc21	138	150	303
NWRWMG			
Ballymoney	130	192	325
Coleraine	165	155	357
Derry	117	121	277
Limavady	154	195	358
Magherafelt	203	127	354
Moyle	158	199	366
Strabane	91	170	268
All NWRWMG	141	152	318
SWaMP2008			
Armagh	133	147	297
Banbridge	217	118	353
Cookstown	138	165	319
Craigavon	144	141	303
Dungannon	172	161	340
Fermanagh	96	166	265
Newry and Mourne	126	165	295
Omagh	145	163	309
All SWaMP2008	143	153	307
Northern Ireland	140	151	307

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

Units: Tonnes, Percentage

KPI(g)

Area	2013/14 allocation in tonnes	Tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill Jul-Sep 2013	Total biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill Apr-Sep 2013	% of 2013/14 allocation used Apr - Sep 2013
arc21				
Antrim	8,846	1,438	2,974	33.6
Ards	13,617	3,518	6,807	50.0
Ballymena	10,656	1,734	3,729	35.0
Belfast	45,652	10,478	19,467	42.6
Carrickfergus	7,011	1,462	2,938	41.9
Castlereagh	11,488	1,904	4,201	36.6
Down	12,127	2,941	6,233	51.4
Larne	5,441	1,238	2,360	43.4
Lisburn	19,621	3,393	7,310	37.3
Newtownabbey	14,240	2,473	5,270	37.0
North Down	13,593	3,265	6,233	45.9
All arc21	162,291	33,843	67,521	41.6
NWRWMG				
Ballymoney	5,311	1,281	2,516	47.4
Coleraine	9,941	2,251	5,045	50.8
Derry	19,309	3,385	8,154	42.2
Limavady	6,317	1,395	2,639	41.8
Magherafelt	7,668	966	2,026	26.4
Moyle	3,001	879	1,601	53.4
Strabane	7,012	1,717	3,543	50.5
All NWRWMG	58,559	11,875	25,525	43.6
SWaMP2008				
Armagh	10,089	1,770	3,740	37.1
Banbridge	8,247	739	1,760	21.3
Cookstown	6,175	1,291	2,684	43.5
Craigavon	15,037	2,877	5,408	36.0
Dungannon	8,928	1,892	4,136	46.3
Fermanagh	10,623	2,569	5,244	49.4
Newry and Mourne	16,721	4,062	8,880	53.1
Omagh	9,043	1,824	3,539	39.1
All SWaMP2008	84,864	17,024	35,390	41.7
Northern Ireland	305,714	62,742	128,436	42.0

Source: NIEA

*This is 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	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	185	0.0	419	748	56.0	25	105	23.9
Ards	0	275	0.0	644	1,134	56.8	33	151	21.8
Ballymena	254	472	53.7	362	752	48.2	49	143	34.1
Belfast	275	1,495	18.4	1,946	4,122	47.2	146	672	21.7
Carrickfergus	170	313	54.5	258	512	50.4	33	95	35.1
Castlereagh	192	398	48.1	541	910	59.5	59	148	39.7
Down	0	268	0.0	668	1,146	58.3	39	154	25.0
Larne	106	209	50.8	311	495	62.9	16	61	26.9
Lisburn	0	401	0.0	1,052	1,767	59.5	55	228	24.3
Newtownabbey	385	643	59.8	549	1,010	54.4	74	185	39.9
North Down	0	300	0.0	728	1,264	57.6	44	173	25.2
All arc21	1,382	4,959	27.9	7,478	13,859	54.0	572	2,114	27.1
NWRWMG									
Ballymoney	87	216	40.4	266	496	53.6	21	77	27.5
Coleraine	234	324	72.3	623	783	79.6	36	75	48.1
Derry	418	779	53.6	681	1,325	51.4	56	212	26.5
Limavady	96	217	44.3	260	476	54.8	17	69	25.1
Magherafelt	178	319	55.6	396	649	61.0	27	89	30.9
Moyle	59	135	44.1	158	292	54.1	13	46	29.0
Strabane	190	352	54.0	394	683	57.7	33	103	32.3
All NWRWMG	1,263	2,342	53.9	2,780	4,705	59.1	204	669	30.5
SWaMP2008									
Armagh	234	448	52.2	316	699	45.3	42	134	31.1
Banbridge	241	372	64.8	404	637	63.4	24	80	29.4
Cookstown	100	225	44.4	361	584	61.8	41	95	43.3
Craigavon	68	415	16.4	827	1,446	57.2	37	186	19.7
Dungannon	168	380	44.1	605	984	61.5	69	161	43.0
Fermanagh	7	260	2.9	694	1,145	60.6	37	146	25.5
Newry and Mourne	458	789	58.1	1,060	1,649	64.3	47	190	24.9
Omagh	140	315	44.5	505	817	61.9	58	133	43.4
All SWaMP2008	1,417	3,204	44.2	4,772	7,960	59.9	354	1,125	31.5
Northern Ireland	4,062	10,506	38.7	15,030	26,524	56.7	1,131	3,908	28.9

Source: NIEA

* Potential quantity of primary waste category calculated as follows:

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

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

Units: Tonnes, Percentage

Area	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	Compostables tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Compostables tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection*	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	43	441	9.8	1,316	2,320	56.7	0	40	0.0
Ards	68	660	10.3	1,864	3,357	55.5	0	59	0.0
Ballymena	103	573	17.9	2,353	3,541	66.5	0	47	0.0
Belfast	257	2,887	8.9	3,978	10,612	37.5	0	262	0.0
Carrickfergus	54	361	14.9	1,249	2,024	61.7	0	31	0.0
Castlereagh	86	532	16.2	2,032	3,157	64.4	12	57	21.4
Down	67	643	10.3	960	2,416	39.7	0	58	0.0
Larne	33	255	12.9	959	1,518	63.1	0	22	0.0
Lisburn	111	974	11.4	3,384	5,563	60.8	0	86	0.0
Newtownabbey	156	712	21.8	2,644	4,049	65.3	0	56	0.0
North Down	75	722	10.4	2,403	4,034	59.6	0	64	0.0
All arc21	1,051	8,760	12.0	23,141	42,591	54.3	12	781	1.5
NWRWMG									
Ballymoney	60	338	17.9	530	1,231	43.0	0	28	0.3
Coleraine	89	283	31.6	108	597	18.2	0	20	1.9
Derry	150	928	16.1	0	1,963	0.0	0	78	0.2
Limavady	61	321	18.9	417	1,073	38.9	1	26	1.9
Magherafelt	84	389	21.5	1,240	2,012	61.7	0	31	0.3
Moyle	23	185	12.3	312	722	43.3	0	16	0.6
Strabane	96	445	21.5	0	880	0.0	0	35	0.9
All NWRWMG	562	2,888	19.5	2,608	8,477	30.8	2	234	0.7
SWaMP2008									
Armagh	70	532	13.2	1,156	2,321	49.8	0	46	0.0
Banbridge	103	385	26.6	1,868	2,580	72.4	0	28	0.0
Cookstown	86	356	24.2	373	1,053	35.4	1	28	4.5
Craigavon	150	898	16.7	1,839	3,726	49.3	0	75	0.0
Dungannon	144	602	24.0	886	2,041	43.4	2	48	4.5
Fermanagh	112	657	17.1	0	1,374	0.0	0	54	0.0
Newry and Mourne	152	863	17.6	1,142	2,937	38.9	1	72	1.1
Omagh	120	497	24.2	761	1,711	44.5	2	39	4.6
All SWaMP2008	938	4,789	19.6	8,024	17,742	45.2	6	390	1.5
Northern Ireland	2,551	16,438	15.5	33,773	68,810	49.1	20	1,404	1.4

Source: NIEA

* Potential quantity of primary waste category calculated as follows:

$[(\text{tonnage of category captured by kerbside collection}) + ((\text{tonnage of regularly collected kerbside residual waste}) \times [\% \text{ of category in kerbside residual waste in the NI Waste Compositional Study 2007/08}])]$

Appendix 2: Explanatory Notes

1. The sources for the data contained in this report are the WasteDataFlow (WDF) system, the 2012 Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates and the DSD quarterly housing completion figures.

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 2013/14, will be published in November 2014.

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 regards to the recovery of waste as reuse is currently excluded from this measure. Similarly energy recovery (via Refuse Derived Fuel) is also excluded and expected to remain so.

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 9th January 2014. At that time, all the district councils had made a return, giving a 100% response rate.

8. The current NI Waste Management Strategy 2006-2020 <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/wms.17.pdf> sets out targets for the management of local authority collected municipal waste.

The 2011-15 Programme for Government (PfG) contains a target that NI will achieve 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 household waste 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, however it should be noted that this quarter's validated figures will not be available until November 2014.

10. Quarterly data have been published in spreadsheet format (Microsoft Excel), split by waste management group and district council. Data are available at [Environment Statistics](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/environment_statistics.htm)
www.doeni.gov.uk/environment_statistics.htm

11. Figures for the quarter ending 31st December 2013 will be released on Thursday 24th April 2014.

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 (2012/13) is available via the DOE website: [LAC municipal waste 2012-13](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac-municipal-waste-2012-13.pdf)
<http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac-municipal-waste-2012-13.pdf>

13. 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 [Supporting Statements](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/supporting_statements.pdf)
www.doeni.gov.uk/supporting_statements.pdf

14. The next annual LAC municipal waste management report, with fully validated figures for 2013/14, will be published on 27th November 2014.

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 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.
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.

Term	Explanation
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.
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.
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 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.
WasteDataFlow	The web based system for local authority collected municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government (www.wastedataflow.org).
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.
WEEE (Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment)	Large and small domestic appliances, cathode ray tubes, fluorescent tubes and other light bulbs, and fridges and freezers.
Recycled material types	
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.
Compostable (excluding wood)	Green waste only, green garden waste only, mixed garden and food waste, waste food only, other compostable waste (excluding wood).
Electrical Goods	As WEEE above but also including auto batteries and post consumer batteries.

Term	Explanation
Construction, Demolition and Excavation	Plasterboard, rubble and soil.
Textiles	Textiles and footwear, footwear only, textiles only and carpets.
Wood	Wood, chipboard and MDF, composite wood materials and wood for composting.
Unclassified	Derived category including all other recycled material collected not included in the main categories.
Waste collected for disposal to landfill	
Household civic amenity waste	Household civic amenity collection.
Regular residual household waste	Household regular collection.
Landfilled 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.

Appendix 4: Additional Information

Further information on Waste Management Statistics in Northern Ireland, is available from:

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

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