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# Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics

October - December 2014  
Provisional Estimates



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## Key Points

- District councils collected 223,440 tonnes of waste between October and December 2014. Of this, 89% was household waste and 11% was non household waste. The total LAC municipal waste arisings increased 2.2% compared with October to December 2013. The increase was driven by the household element.
- The tonnage of LAC municipal waste going to landfill fell to 101,173 tonnes between October and December 2014. This was a decrease of 8.4% on the same quarter last year and was driven by an increase in waste sent to energy recovery. The resulting landfill rate was 45.3% which was 5.2 percentage points lower than the same quarter in 2013 (50.5%).
- In total 59,497 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste were sent to landfill between October and December 2014, 7.7% less than in the same quarter last year. This was 20.4% of the 2014/15 Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation and meant that 57.1% had been used in the first three quarters of 2014/15.
- There were 85,256 tonnes of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling (including composting) between October and December 2014 which gave a recycling and composting rate of 38.2%. This was similar to the same quarter last year when 38.5% was sent for recycling and composting. The slight decrease in the rate can be explained by the fact that the combined dry recycling and composting tonnage, which itself increased, did not keep pace with the increase in waste arisings.

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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 October 2014 to 31 December 2014
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 being published in the annual report in November 2015.
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## Introduction

This report presents information on the tonnages of local authority collected municipal waste managed in Northern Ireland between October and December 2014. It details information on ten measurements of local authority collected waste 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.

During this period in Northern Ireland there were 26 district councils which were split into three waste management groups. arc21 had the largest population size with 53.3% of the population of Northern Ireland living in it, followed by SWaMP2008 with 28.3% and NWRWMG with 18.4%. They were split as follows:

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

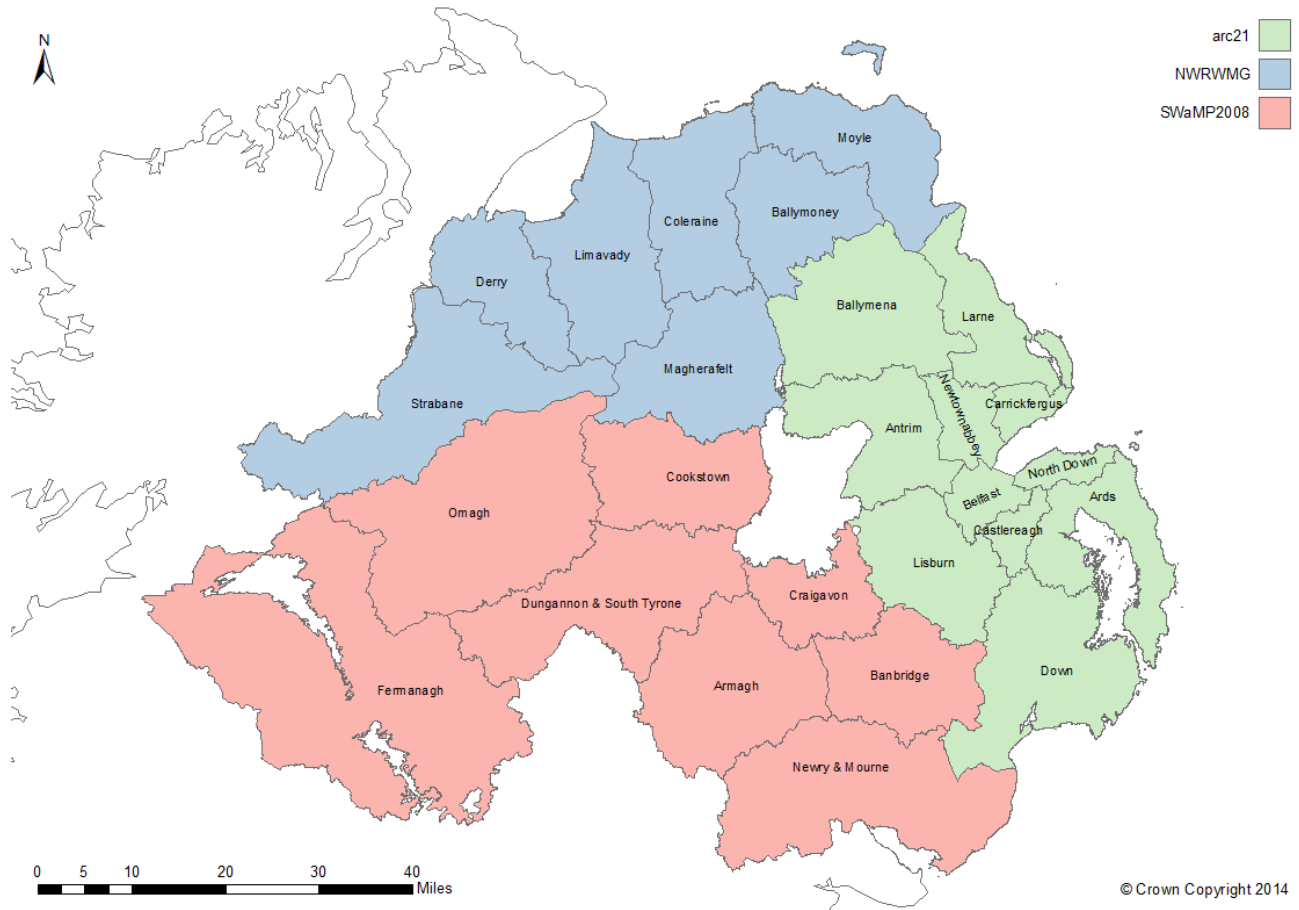
North West Regional Waste Management Group (NWRWMG):

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

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

The future of all three waste management groups, following local government reorganisation in April 2015 (see User Guidance), remains uncertain and is yet to be determined.

## 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.

### 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 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 at the following link:

[www.wastedataflow.org/htm/datasets.aspx#NorthernIrelandGuidance](http://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 2013 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 September 2014) using data provided by Land and Property Services and Northern Ireland Housing Executive. These sources are 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 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.

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](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste_compositional_study_2007-08_full_report.pdf).

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 completion figures will contain some 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. 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 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 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](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 bulletin 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 2015/16 in order to align with the new geography. Users will be consulted on the proposed new reporting arrangements, and any implications, in June 2015 with a view to implementing in the April to June 2015



publication scheduled for 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>

European Union Member States

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Waste\\_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/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 April to June 2015 (to be published in October 2015) NI reporting will become consistent with the rest of 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/waste-home/municipal\\_data\\_reporting.htm](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](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 to:

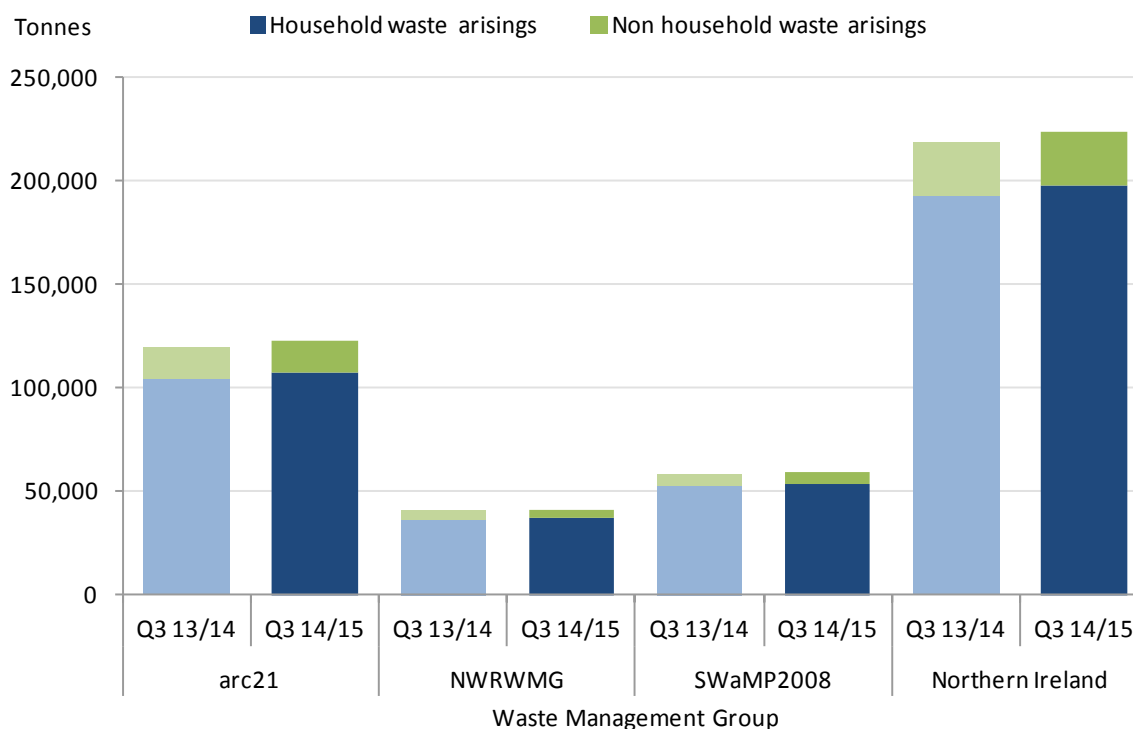
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**Tel:** (028) 90 540245

## Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste arisings

**Figure 1: LAC municipal waste arisings, by waste management group, KPI(j) (Oct to Dec 2013 and 2014)**



Source: Waste Data Flow

District councils collected 223,440 tonnes of waste between October and December 2014. Of this, 89% was household waste and 11% was non household waste. 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 27% and then NWRWMG at 18%.

The total amount of LAC municipal waste arisings (223,440 tonnes) has increased by 2.2% compared with October to December 2013 (218,632 tonnes). The increase was driven by the household element. Household waste arisings increased 2.6% from 193,312 tonnes in October to December 2013 to 198,242 tonnes in the current quarter. Non-household waste arisings remained similar with 25,320 tonnes between October and December 2013 and 25,198 tonnes during the same period in 2014.

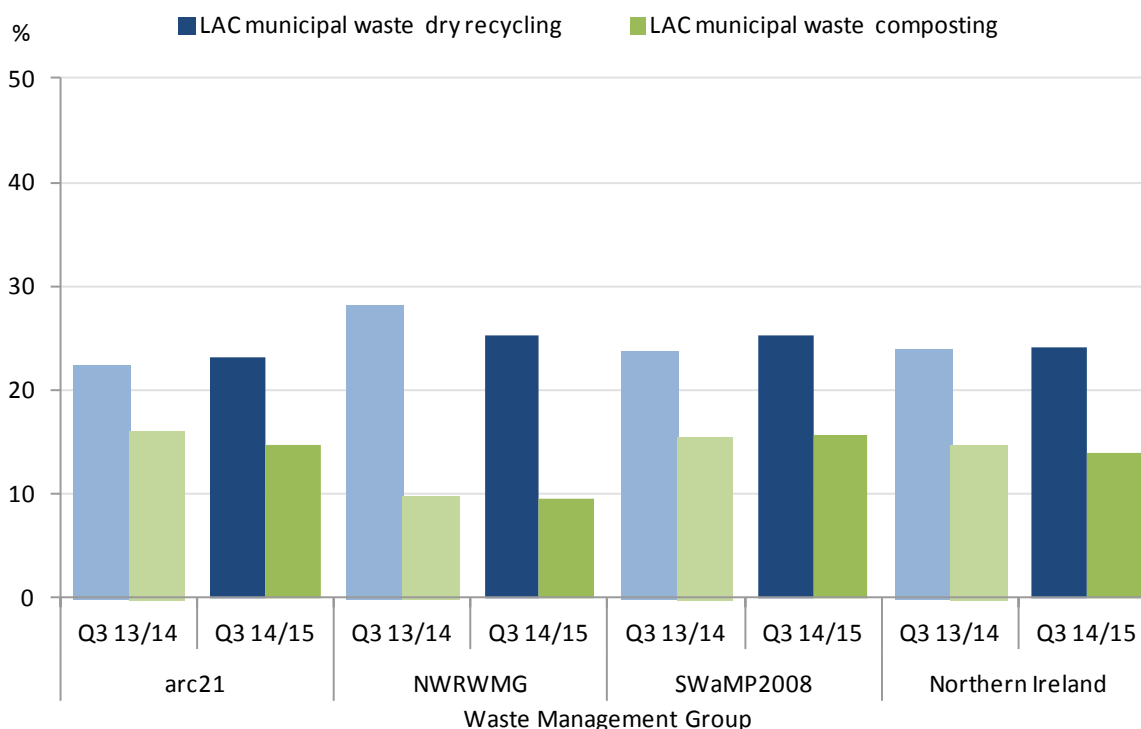
This was the seventh consecutive quarter-on-quarter increase in waste arisings (comparing each quarter with the same quarter of the previous year) stretching back to April to June 2013. Up until then, the longer term trend had been a gradual reduction in the quantity of local authority collected municipal 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) (Oct to Dec 2013 and 2014)**



Source: Waste Data Flow

There were 85,256 tonnes of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling (including composting). The percentage of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling was 24.1% of arisings, and the percentage sent for composting was 14.0%.

The proportion of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling and composting this quarter was 38.2%. This was similar to the same quarter last year when 38.5% was sent for recycling and composting. The slight decrease can be explained by the fact that municipal waste arisings grew at a greater rate than the combined dry recycling and composting tonnage.

The dry recycling rate increased slightly from 23.8% between October and December 2013 to 24.1% for the same quarter in 2014. The composting rate decreased slightly from 14.6% to 14.0% over the same periods.

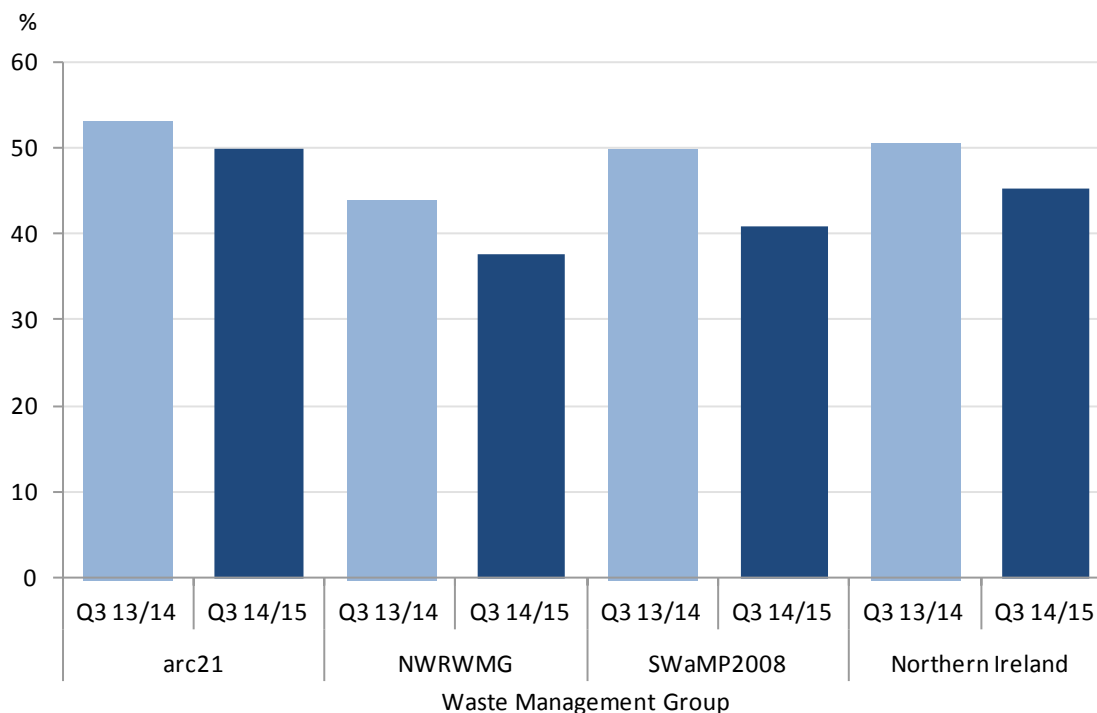
SWaMP2008 sent a greater proportion of its arisings for dry recycling and composting which caused an increase of 1.6 percentage points in the dry recycling and composting rate to 40.9%. The next highest rate was 37.9% in arc21. This was a similar rate to the 38.3% in the same quarter last year. The slight decrease masks an increase in dry recycling and decrease in composting. There was a considerable decrease in dry recycling in NWRWVG which contributed to a 3.0 percentage point drop in the dry recycling and composting rate to 34.9%.

Waste recycling and composting have seasonal variation. In particular the quantities of garden waste sent for composting are notably higher between April and 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) (Oct to Dec 2013 and 2014)**



Source: Waste Data Flow

The tonnage of LAC municipal waste going to landfill fell to 101,173 tonnes between October and December 2014. This was a decrease of 8.4% on the same quarter last year and was driven by an increase in waste sent to energy recovery. The resulting landfill rate was 45.3% which was 5.2 percentage points lower than the same quarter in 2013 (50.5%).

The arc21 group had the highest percentage of LAC municipal waste landfilled this quarter at 49.9%. This was a fall of 3.1 percentage points from 53.0% last year. SWaMP2008 landfilled 40.9% which is an improvement of 9.0 percentage points on the same quarter last year when 49.9% was landfilled. Of the three waste management groups this was the most improved rate between the current quarter and the same quarter last year. NWRWVG landfilled the lowest percentage of LAC municipal waste at 37.6%. This was an improvement of 6.4 percentage points on the same quarter last year.

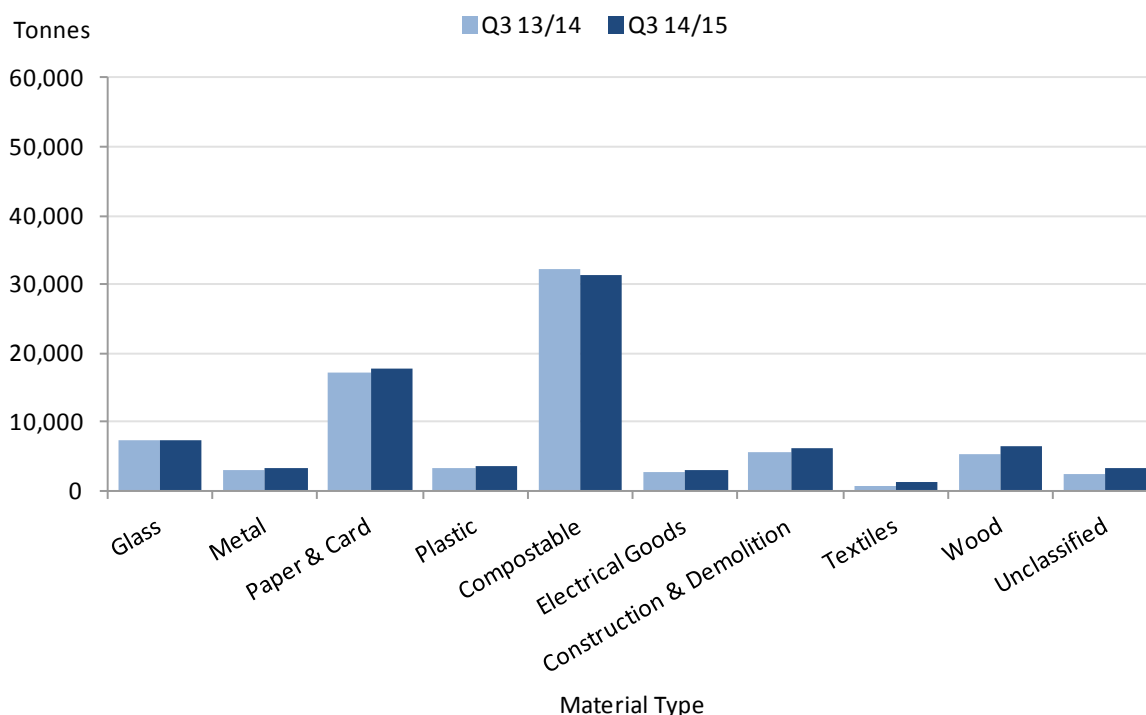
A large drop in landfill could be due to a change in the way in which a council(s) chooses to handle the residual waste that is collected. Instead of sending straight to landfill, dirty MRFs (material recovery facilities) are becoming more popular as a way of capturing more recyclable material from residual waste. 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 detailed under KPI(g) on page 19. 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 (Oct to Dec 2013 and 2014)**



Source: Waste Data Flow

During this quarter 31,438 tonnes of compostable waste were collected which accounted for 38.0% of the total waste collected for recycling. The next largest category was paper & card with 17,611 tonnes, 21.3% of the total collected for recycling.

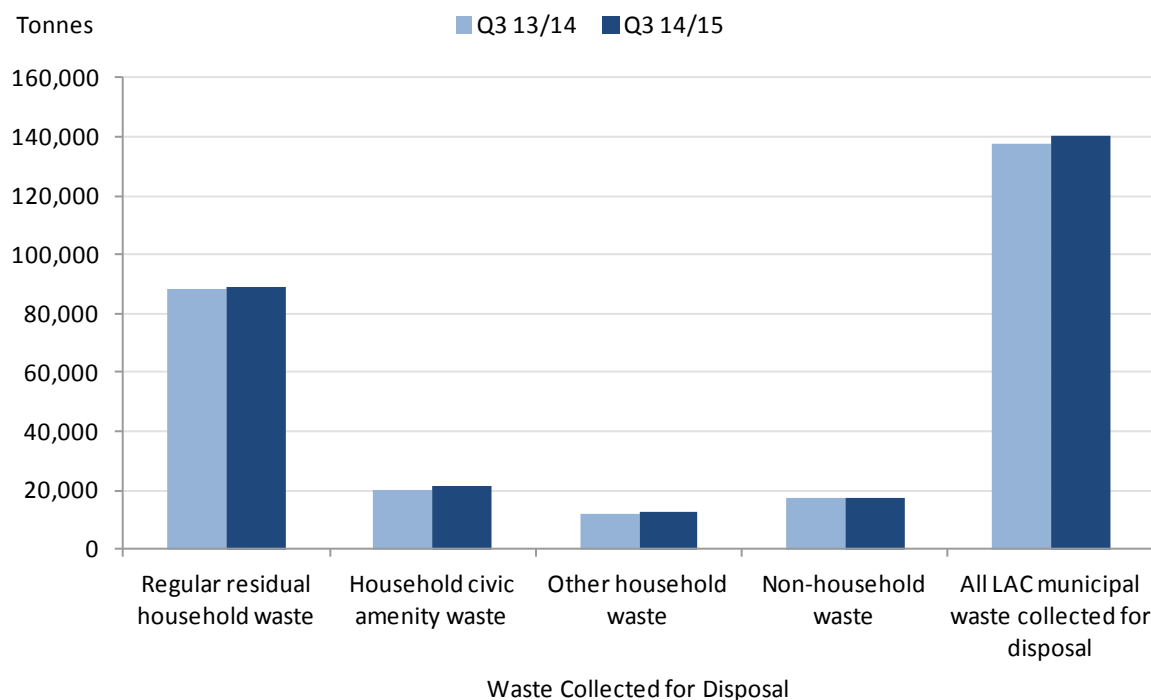
Most material types have seen an increase in tonnes collected for recycling. The overall increase in tonnage collected for recycling since the same quarter last year was 3,296 tonnes. Excluding unclassified this is largely accounted for by increases in wood, construction and demolition, textiles and paper & card (up by 1,141, 481, 376 and 353 tonnes respectively). There was a decrease in compostable waste (671 tonnes) collected for recycling between the current quarter and the same quarter last year.

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 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 (Oct to Dec 2013 and 2014)**



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.

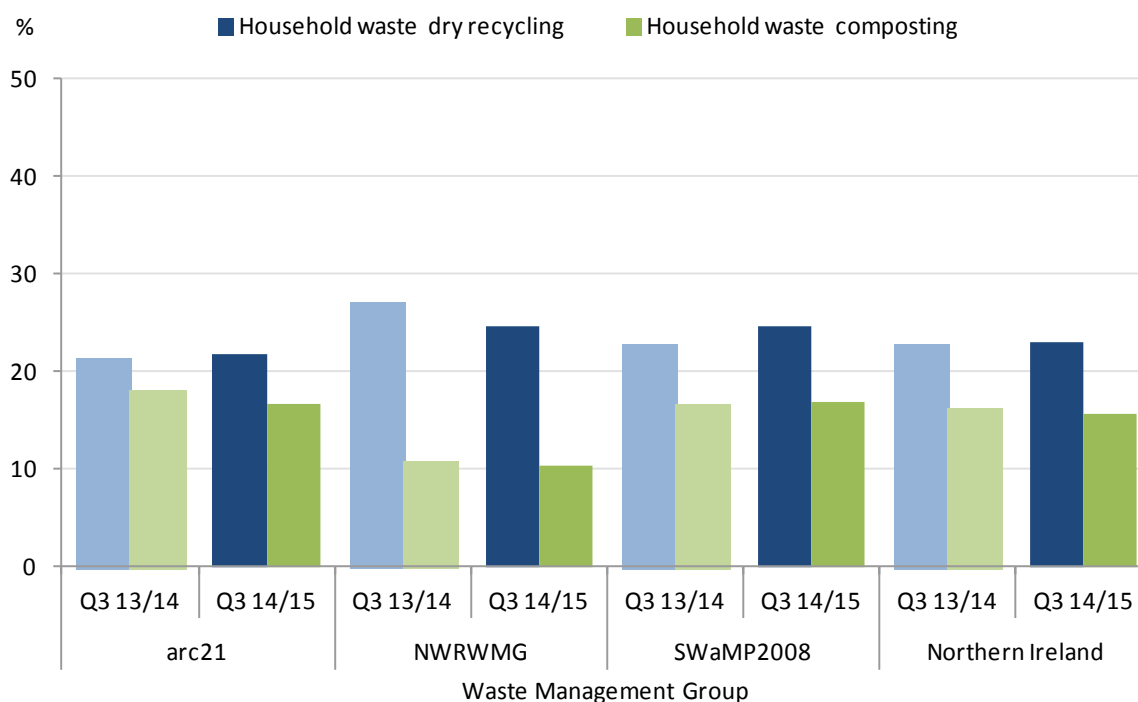
There were 140,101 tonnes of LAC municipal waste collected for disposal. This is an increase of 1.9% on the 137,488 tonnes collected for disposal in the same quarter last year. Most of the waste collected for disposal was household in nature (87%) with the remaining quantity (13%) classified as non-household.

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) (Oct to Dec 2013 and 2014)**



Source: Waste Data Flow

There were 76,597 tonnes of household waste sent for recycling (including composting) between October and December 2014. The proportion of household waste sent for recycling was 23.1%. The proportion sent for composting was 15.6%. The total percentage of household waste sent for recycling and composting was 38.6%. This was a small decrease on the proportion sent during the same quarter in 2013 (39.1%).

During the periods October to December 2013 and 2014 there has been an increase in dry recycling offset by a decrease in composting in arc21. The net effect would have been almost zero except that household waste arisings have increased, causing a small decrease in the household recycling and composting rate.

NWRWMG saw no change in the tonnage sent for composting but due to a decrease in dry recycling and increase in arisings the combined recycling and composting rate fell by 2.7 percentage points from 37.8% between October and December 2013 year to 35.0% for the same period in 2014.

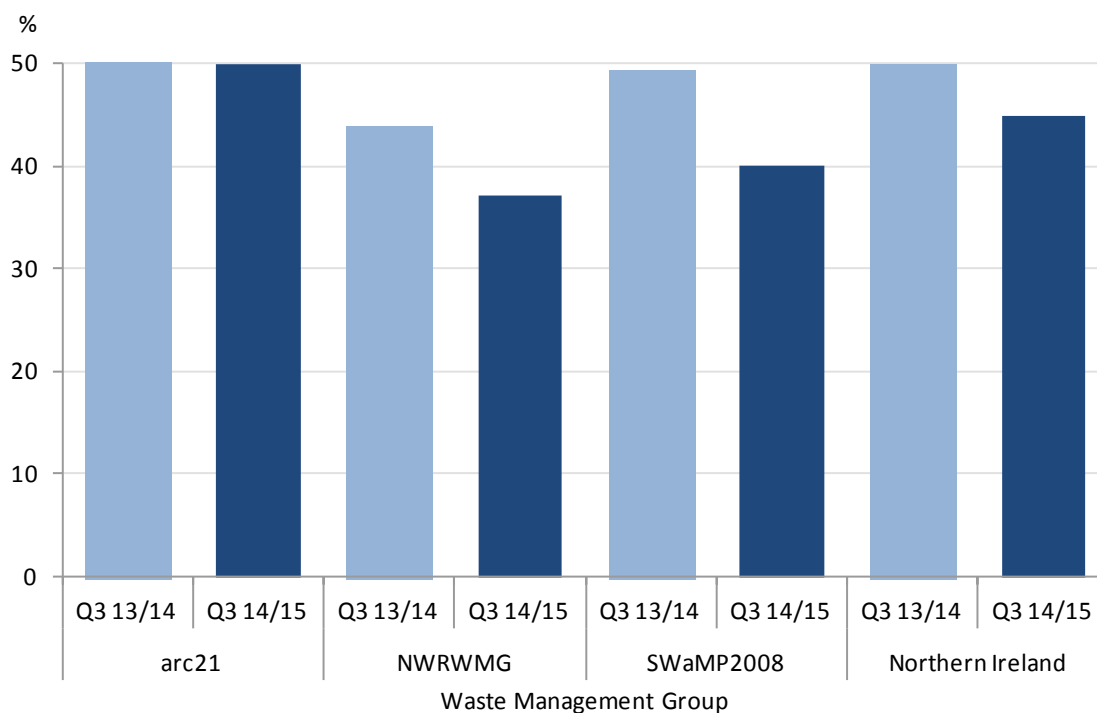
SWaMP2008's recycling and composting rate improved by 2.1 percentage points from 39.5% in October to December 2013 to 41.6% in the same period in 2014. This improvement was driven by an increase of 1.9 percentage points in the dry recycling rate.

Waste recycling and composting have seasonal variation. In particular, garden waste is higher 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) (Oct to Dec 2013 and 2014)**



Source: Waste Data Flow

The tonnage of household waste sent to landfill between October and December 2014 was 88,826 tonnes, down 7.8% compared with the same quarter last year (96,300 tonnes). The percentage of household waste sent to landfill in the current quarter was 44.8%. This was 5.0 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year (49.8%). This was driven by an increase in waste sent to energy recovery.

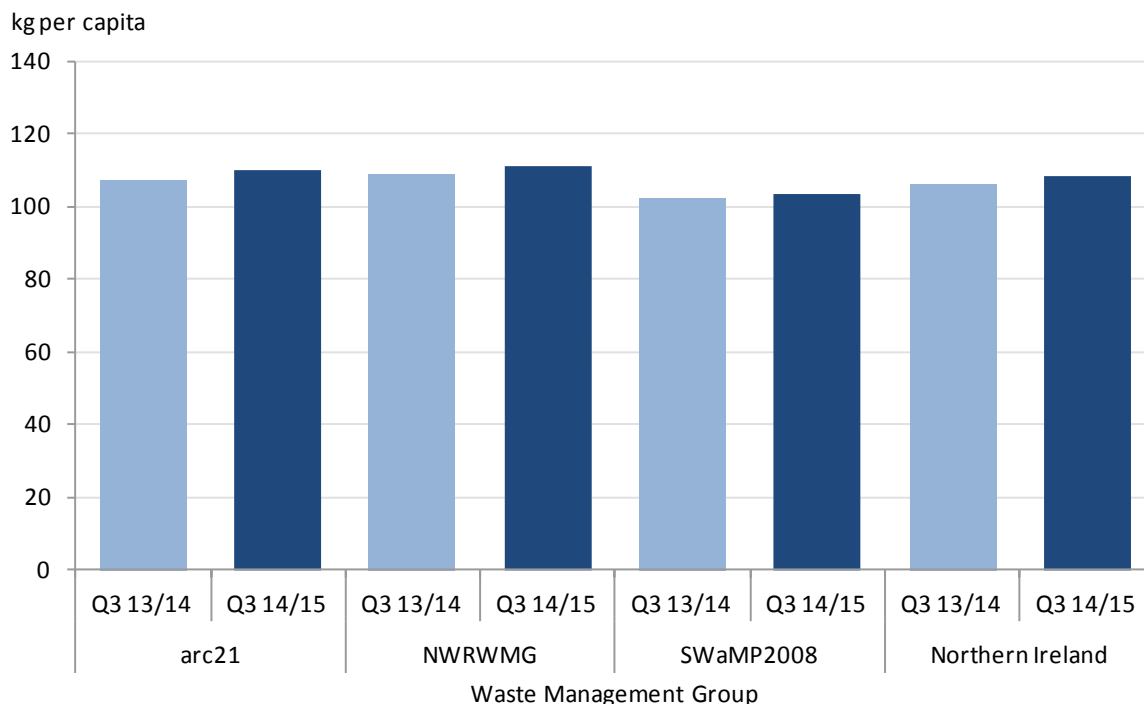
Of the three waste management groups, arc21 had the highest percentage of household waste landfilled this quarter at 49.9%. However this was still 2.2 percentage points lower than the proportion landfilled by arc21 in the same quarter last year (52.1%). SWaMP2008's household landfill rate improved by 9.4 percentage points since the same quarter last year (49.4% compared with 40.0% this quarter). NWRWMG landfilled the lowest percentage of household waste at 37.1%. This was an improvement of 6.7 percentage points on the same quarter last year when 43.8% was landfilled.

A large drop in landfill could be due to a change in the way in which a council(s) chooses to handle the residual waste that is collected. Instead of sending straight to landfill, dirty MRFs (material recovery facilities) are becoming more popular as a way of capturing more recyclable material from residual waste. 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 detailed under KPI(g) on page 19. 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) (Oct to Dec 2013 and 2014)**



Source: Waste Data Flow and NISRA

On average in Northern Ireland there were 108 kilogrammes (kg) of household waste arisings collected per capita (per head of population) between October and December 2014. This was an increase of 2.3kg per person compared to the same quarter last year.

Of this 38.6% was recycled/composted and 44.8% was landfilled, with the remainder largely accounted for by energy recovery via refuse derived fuel and reuse. Table 12 shows a breakdown of the amount of waste arisings per capita recycled/composted and landfilled for each district council.

The population living in SWaMP2008 generated the least amount of household waste per person (103kg); with the populations living in arc21 and NWRWMG generating 110kg and 111kg respectively. All three groups saw increases in household waste arisings per capita compared to the same quarter last year but the rate of increase in SWaMP2008 was less than half that of the other two groups (1.2kg per person compared to 2.5kg per person in NWRWMG and 2.9kg per person in arc21).

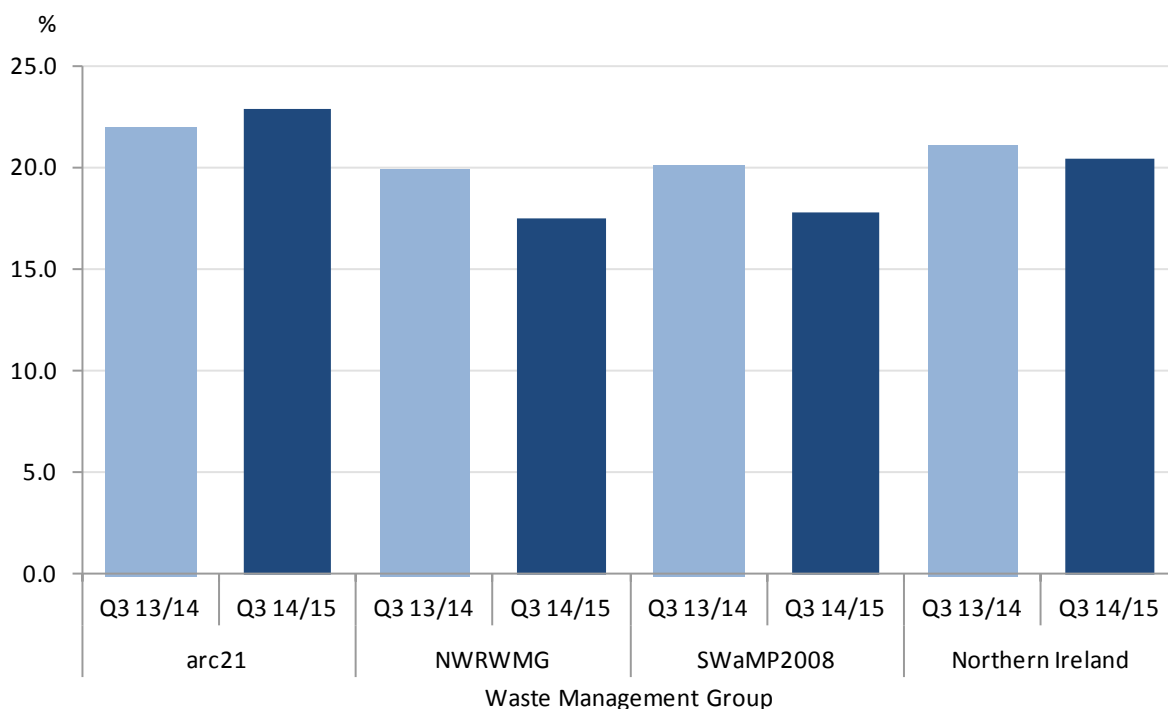
Both waste and population figures have changed between this quarter and the same quarter last year but the observed changes are driven by the changes to the waste figures rather than the comparatively small population increases.

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) (Oct to Dec 2013 and 2014)**



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.

In total, 59,497 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste were sent to landfill during this quarter, 7.7% less than in the same quarter last year (64,449 tonnes). This equated to 20.4% of the annual Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation used in this quarter and 57.1% used in the first three quarters of the year.

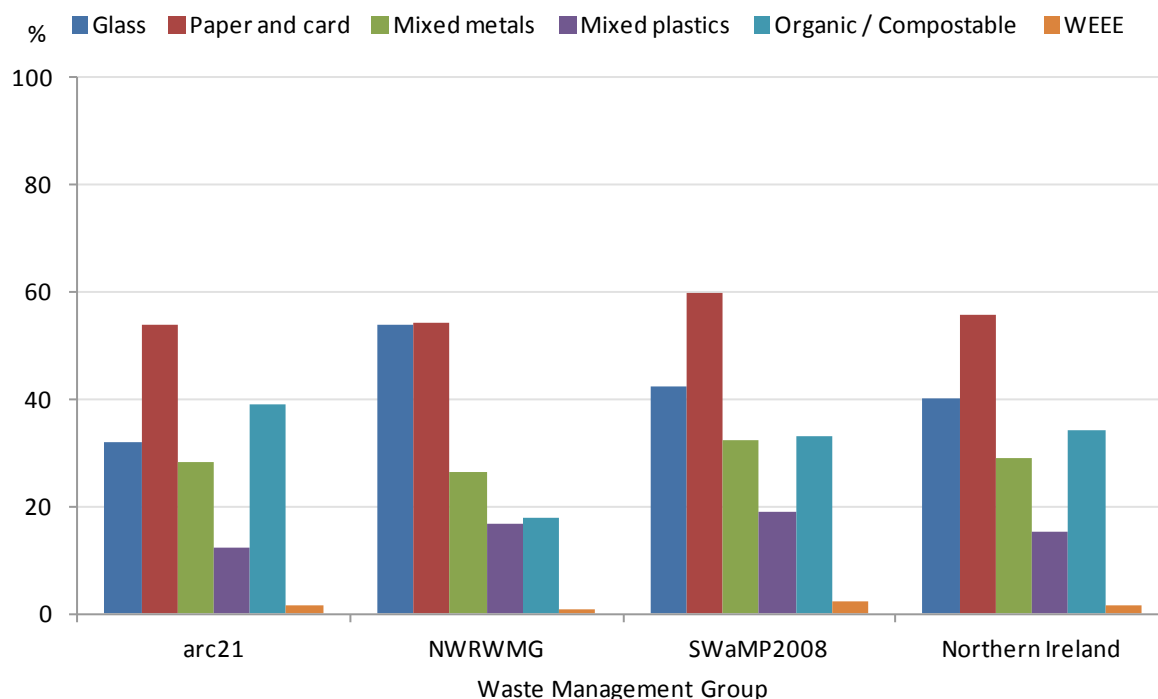
This was slightly lower than the proportion of the annual allocation used in the same period last year (21.1%) despite the allocation itself being reduced by about 5% from 305,714 tonnes in 2013/14 to 291,428 tonnes in the current year.

NWRWMG and SWaMP2008 used 17.5% and 17.8% of their NILAS allocations for 2014/15 during this quarter. In both cases this is a lower percentage than the same period last year. This quarter, arc21 sent less biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill than during the same quarter the previous year. However, when combined with the reduced allocation for 2014/15, this meant a higher percentage of the total allocation was used (from 22.0% to 22.9%, an increase of 0.9 percentage points).

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) (Oct to Dec 2013 and 2014)**



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 Study<sup>1</sup>.

For example, across all of NI between October and December 2014, there were 4,487 tonnes of glass collected at the kerbside specifically for recycling. There were 89,012 tonnes of regularly collected household residual waste of which the NI Waste Compositional Survey 2007/08 estimated that 7.54% i.e. 6,712 tonnes was glass. Dividing the quantity collected by the sum of the quantities collected and disposed i.e.  $4,487 \div (4,487 + 6,712)$  yields a Northern Ireland capture rate for glass of 40.1%.

Of the six primary waste categories shown in Figure 10, paper and card was the material with the largest capture rate (55.8%), whilst Waste Electronic & Electrical Equipment (WEEE) was the group with the lowest capture rate (1.6%). 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 capture rate for glass has improved when compared with the same quarter of the previous year (up 2.1 percentage points); and the capture rate for organic / compostable has decreased by 1.4 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.

<sup>1</sup> Northern Ireland Compositional Waste Study 2007/08  
[http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste\\_compositional\\_study\\_2007-08\\_full\\_report.pdf](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

Unit: Tonnage  
KPI(j)

Area	Household waste arisings	Non household waste arisings	Total LAC municipal waste arisings
<b>arc21</b>			
Antrim	7,138	1,282	<b>8,420</b>
Ards	9,091	773	<b>9,864</b>
Ballymena	7,036	577	<b>7,613</b>
Belfast	30,678	6,121	<b>36,799</b>
Carrickfergus	4,027	611	<b>4,638</b>
Castlereagh	6,707	529	<b>7,236</b>
Down	7,271	392	<b>7,663</b>
Larne	3,857	694	<b>4,551</b>
Lisburn	12,381	1,295	<b>13,676</b>
Newtownabbey	9,336	1,044	<b>10,380</b>
North Down	9,788	2,640	<b>12,427</b>
All arc21	<b>107,310</b>	<b>15,956</b>	<b>123,267</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>			
Ballymoney	3,182	357	<b>3,539</b>
Coleraine	6,756	851	<b>7,608</b>
Derry	12,296	1,096	<b>13,392</b>
Limavady	3,899	163	<b>4,062</b>
Magherafelt	4,903	733	<b>5,635</b>
Moyle	2,087	10	<b>2,097</b>
Strabane	4,242	306	<b>4,548</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>37,366</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>40,881</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>			
Armagh	5,926	662	<b>6,588</b>
Banbridge	5,314	456	<b>5,771</b>
Cookstown	4,207	783	<b>4,990</b>
Craigavon	10,085	1,038	<b>11,124</b>
Dungannon	6,752	461	<b>7,213</b>
Fermanagh	6,338	507	<b>6,845</b>
Newry and Mourne	9,359	1,392	<b>10,751</b>
Omagh	5,584	427	<b>6,011</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>53,566</b>	<b>5,726</b>	<b>59,292</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>198,242</b>	<b>25,198</b>	<b>223,440</b>

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
<b>arc21</b>					
Antrim	4,114	3,854	26	427	<b>8,420</b>
Ards	6,262	3,057	155	391	<b>9,864</b>
Ballymena	5,560	1,726	36	290	<b>7,613</b>
Belfast	26,965	5,238	867	3,729	<b>36,799</b>
Carrickfergus	3,390	1,138	13	97	<b>4,638</b>
Castlereagh	5,214	1,523	43	456	<b>7,236</b>
Down	5,416	1,719	153	374	<b>7,663</b>
Larne	2,724	1,409	27	390	<b>4,551</b>
Lisburn	9,959	3,306	145	265	<b>13,676</b>
Newtownabbey	7,250	2,574	16	540	<b>10,380</b>
North Down	7,255	4,390	186	596	<b>12,427</b>
All arc21	<b>84,110</b>	<b>29,934</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>7,556</b>	<b>123,267</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>					
Ballymoney	2,584	715	14	226	<b>3,539</b>
Coleraine	4,712	2,588	14	294	<b>7,608</b>
Derry	8,742	3,497	29	1,124	<b>13,392</b>
Limavady	2,631	1,297	33	101	<b>4,062</b>
Magherafelt	3,935	1,636	16	49	<b>5,635</b>
Moyle	1,576	505	16	0	<b>2,097</b>
Strabane	3,771	532	21	224	<b>4,548</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>27,952</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>40,881</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>					
Armagh	4,578	1,689	9	313	<b>6,588</b>
Banbridge	3,974	1,621	82	94	<b>5,771</b>
Cookstown	3,094	1,520	32	344	<b>4,990</b>
Craigavon	7,854	2,519	108	643	<b>11,124</b>
Dungannon	4,633	2,346	46	187	<b>7,213</b>
Fermanagh	4,563	1,964	112	206	<b>6,845</b>
Newry and Mourne	8,227	2,004	25	495	<b>10,751</b>
Omagh	3,977	1,805	21	207	<b>6,011</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>40,900</b>	<b>15,468</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>59,292</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>152,962</b>	<b>56,172</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>12,062</b>	<b>223,440</b>

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
<b>arc21</b>					
Antrim	2,411	2,022	4,433	2,801	<b>8,420</b>
Ards	1,524	1,404	2,928	6,489	<b>9,864</b>
Ballymena	1,576	1,648	3,224	3,898	<b>7,613</b>
Belfast	9,500	3,626	13,125	13,897	<b>36,799</b>
Carrickfergus	1,009	571	1,580	2,829	<b>4,638</b>
Castlereagh	1,411	1,289	2,701	4,292	<b>7,236</b>
Down	1,401	637	2,038	4,952	<b>7,663</b>
Larne	1,455	728	2,184	2,196	<b>4,551</b>
Lisburn	2,709	2,626	5,335	7,460	<b>13,676</b>
Newtownabbey	2,158	1,824	3,983	6,004	<b>10,380</b>
North Down	3,422	1,802	5,224	6,742	<b>12,427</b>
All arc21	<b>28,577</b>	<b>18,177</b>	<b>46,753</b>	<b>61,561</b>	<b>123,267</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>					
Ballymoney	659	335	993	2,171	<b>3,539</b>
Coleraine	1,826	905	2,731	3,600	<b>7,608</b>
Derry	3,923	450	4,374	3,991	<b>13,392</b>
Limavady	1,134	382	1,515	1,524	<b>4,062</b>
Magherafelt	1,342	1,367	2,710	891	<b>5,635</b>
Moyle	561	296	857	467	<b>2,097</b>
Strabane	919	182	1,101	2,719	<b>4,548</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>10,365</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>14,281</b>	<b>15,364</b>	<b>40,881</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>					
Armagh	1,566	1,103	2,669	1,584	<b>6,588</b>
Banbridge	1,581	1,881	3,462	227	<b>5,771</b>
Cookstown	1,194	885	2,078	1,939	<b>4,990</b>
Craigavon	2,966	1,628	4,593	2,391	<b>11,124</b>
Dungannon	1,631	1,096	2,727	4,447	<b>7,213</b>
Fermanagh	2,076	751	2,827	3,901	<b>6,845</b>
Newry and Mourne	2,341	1,059	3,400	6,546	<b>10,751</b>
Omagh	1,582	884	2,466	3,212	<b>6,011</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>14,936</b>	<b>9,286</b>	<b>24,222</b>	<b>24,248</b>	<b>59,292</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>53,878</b>	<b>31,379</b>	<b>85,256</b>	<b>101,173</b>	<b>223,440</b>

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	LAC municipal waste composting	Unit: Percentage	
			KPI(e) LAC municipal waste dry recycling and composting	KPI(f) LAC municipal waste landfilled
<b>arc21</b>				
Antrim	28.6	24.0	52.7	33.3
Ards	15.4	14.2	29.7	65.8
Ballymena	20.7	21.7	42.3	51.2
Belfast	25.8	9.9	35.7	37.8
Carrickfergus	21.8	12.3	34.1	61.0
Castlereagh	19.5	17.8	37.3	59.3
Down	18.3	8.3	26.6	64.6
Larne	32.0	16.0	48.0	48.3
Lisburn	19.8	19.2	39.0	54.5
Newtownabbey	20.8	17.6	38.4	57.8
North Down	27.5	14.5	42.0	54.2
All arc21	<b>23.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>				
Ballymoney	18.6	9.5	28.1	61.3
Coleraine	24.0	11.9	35.9	47.3
Derry	29.3	3.4	32.7	29.8
Limavady	27.9	9.4	37.3	37.5
Magherafelt	23.8	24.3	48.1	15.8
Moyle	26.8	14.1	40.9	22.3
Strabane	20.2	4.0	24.2	59.8
All NWRWMG	<b>25.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>37.6</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>				
Armagh	23.8	16.7	40.5	24.0
Banbridge	27.4	32.6	60.0	3.9
Cookstown	23.9	17.7	41.7	38.9
Craigavon	26.7	14.6	41.3	21.5
Dungannon	22.6	15.2	37.8	61.6
Fermanagh	30.3	11.0	41.3	57.0
Newry and Mourne	21.8	9.9	31.6	60.9
Omagh	26.3	14.7	41.0	53.4
All SWaMP2008	<b>25.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>24.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>45.3</b>

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\*

Area	Unit: Tonnes										
	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
<b>arc21</b>											
Antrim	86	111	548	77	2,030	122	780	65	473	18	<b>4,309</b>
Ards	244	133	798	76	1,404	172	0	16	391	31	<b>3,266</b>
Ballymena	276	131	400	131	1,648	91	251	12	176	11	<b>3,127</b>
Belfast	1,347	496	2,719	426	3,677	473	33	619	956	33	<b>10,779</b>
Carrickfergus	186	57	289	62	571	54	267	7	135	15	<b>1,641</b>
Castlereagh	275	103	576	88	1,289	78	244	6	131	16	<b>2,805</b>
Down	219	102	644	63	637	109	0	7	233	14	<b>2,028</b>
Larne	161	77	384	52	728	89	366	14	195	69	<b>2,136</b>
Lisburn	191	164	1,112	108	2,626	166	484	22	406	29	<b>5,306</b>
Newtownabbey	484	163	613	179	1,824	132	409	58	255	35	<b>4,151</b>
North Down	264	193	917	107	1,802	200	1,250	77	630	100	<b>5,539</b>
All arc21	<b>3,733</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>18,236</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>45,087</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>											
Ballymoney	131	31	266	56	335	35	69	6	68	93	<b>1,090</b>
Coleraine	273	102	597	107	905	108	205	11	210	294	<b>2,811</b>
Derry	573	163	780	232	450	207	294	11	301	721	<b>3,733</b>
Limavady	166	49	420	112	382	45	88	5	117	111	<b>1,494</b>
Magherafelt	206	58	391	85	1,367	66	256	24	113	158	<b>2,724</b>
Moyle	76	18	143	26	296	17	0	7	34	74	<b>691</b>
Strabane	226	44	370	68	182	26	3	6	115	175	<b>1,214</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>1,652</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>13,757</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>											
Armagh	261	100	457	133	1,103	92	242	0	147	22	<b>2,556</b>
Banbridge	334	74	624	120	1,881	99	162	35	103	60	<b>3,491</b>
Cookstown	127	65	410	112	885	66	133	34	102	78	<b>2,012</b>
Craigavon	225	149	955	206	1,628	159	275	21	267	353	<b>4,236</b>
Dungannon	191	123	676	155	1,096	100	11	30	229	124	<b>2,734</b>
Fermanagh	257	167	726	317	751	99	54	7	225	156	<b>2,759</b>
Newry and Mourne	415	135	1,168	172	1,059	125	2	18	249	250	<b>3,593</b>
Omagh	191	124	630	176	884	99	168	13	183	127	<b>2,594</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>2,000</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>5,645</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>9,286</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>23,976</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>7,385</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>17,611</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>31,438</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>82,820</b>

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

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	Unit: Tonnes
											All recycled materials collected
<b>arc21</b>											
Antrim	0	29	486	50	722	0	0	0	0	0	1,287
Ards	0	44	737	76	915	0	0	0	0	0	1,772
Ballymena	248	50	323	101	1,479	0	0	5	0	0	2,205
Belfast	642	252	2,415	338	2,919	188	0	257	0	0	7,010
Carrickfergus	169	33	233	54	501	0	0	3	0	0	993
Castlereagh	196	60	506	87	959	13	0	2	0	0	1,823
Down	0	37	617	63	423	0	0	0	0	0	1,140
Larne	112	18	310	31	451	0	0	0	0	0	922
Lisburn	0	62	1,045	107	2,018	0	0	0	0	0	3,233
Newtownabbey	431	76	534	165	1,237	0	0	8	0	0	2,451
North Down	0	49	843	85	1,106	0	0	0	0	0	2,083
All arc21	<b>1,799</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>12,730</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,919</b>
<b>NWRWVG</b>											
Ballymoney	118	11	250	56	119	0	0	1	0	87	641
Coleraine	254	40	593	107	128	0	0	1	0	279	1,403
Derry	494	61	640	166	0	1	0	3	0	446	1,809
Limavady	127	22	308	46	205	0	0	0	0	96	804
Magherafelt	184	22	356	72	859	0	0	1	0	141	1,635
Moyle	65	13	143	26	178	0	0	0	0	68	493
Strabane	207	25	349	68	0	0	0	1	0	162	811
All NWRWVG	<b>1,447</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>7,597</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>											
Armagh	224	37	301	93	702	4	0	0	0	0	1,360
Banbridge	253	26	502	99	1,449	7	0	4	0	52	2,391
Cookstown	98	40	372	84	416	1	0	22	0	73	1,106
Craigavon	74	51	901	163	1,205	0	0	0	0	240	2,635
Dungannon	161	66	625	138	190	2	0	5	0	120	1,308
Fermanagh	72	36	726	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,086
Newry and Mourne	372	55	1,028	146	624	1	0	2	0	219	2,447
Omagh	148	61	534	127	449	2	0	5	0	110	1,437
All SWaMP2008	<b>1,401</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>13,769</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>4,647</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>15,675</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>19,253</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>46,285</b>

Source: NIEA

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

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	Unit: Tonnes
											All recycled materials collected
<b>arc21</b>											
Antrim	62	82	62	27	1,308	122	780	63	473	18	<b>2,997</b>
Ards	97	89	61	0	489	172	0	9	391	31	<b>1,340</b>
Ballymena	0	81	78	30	169	91	251	0	176	11	<b>887</b>
Belfast	170	244	275	87	636	286	33	61	956	33	<b>2,779</b>
Carrickfergus	14	25	46	7	70	54	267	3	135	15	<b>635</b>
Castlereagh	41	42	68	1	330	65	244	3	131	16	<b>940</b>
Down	68	64	28	0	208	109	0	5	233	14	<b>729</b>
Larne	24	59	74	21	277	89	366	12	195	22	<b>1,139</b>
Lisburn	53	101	65	0	607	166	484	18	406	29	<b>1,929</b>
Newtownabbey	40	87	77	14	558	131	409	49	255	35	<b>1,654</b>
North Down	85	144	71	22	658	200	1,250	72	630	37	<b>3,169</b>
All arc21	<b>654</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>18,196</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>											
Ballymoney	3	20	16	0	216	35	69	2	68	6	<b>435</b>
Coleraine	8	62	3	0	777	108	205	8	210	15	<b>1,395</b>
Derry	52	102	140	66	431	207	294	7	301	275	<b>1,875</b>
Limavady	6	27	112	66	176	45	88	5	117	14	<b>656</b>
Magherafelt	23	36	35	13	509	66	256	7	113	18	<b>1,073</b>
Moyle	1	5	0	0	118	17	0	0	34	5	<b>181</b>
Strabane	3	19	21	0	182	25	3	1	115	14	<b>382</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>97</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>5,998</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>											
Armagh	34	62	156	40	284	88	242	0	147	22	<b>1,075</b>
Banbridge	43	48	110	18	420	92	162	1	103	8	<b>1,006</b>
Cookstown	9	24	37	28	469	65	133	1	102	5	<b>874</b>
Craigavon	47	98	54	43	423	159	275	16	267	21	<b>1,402</b>
Dungannon	7	57	50	17	906	98	11	1	229	4	<b>1,380</b>
Fermanagh	75	131	0	66	751	99	54	7	225	156	<b>1,563</b>
Newry and Mourne	23	80	137	26	435	124	2	16	249	31	<b>1,121</b>
Omagh	23	63	96	48	435	97	168	6	183	17	<b>1,137</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>260</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>9,558</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>11,840</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>33,752</b>

Source: NIEA

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

Area											Unit: Tonnes
	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials
<b>arc21</b>											
Antrim	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	26
Ards	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	155
Ballymena	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	35
Belfast	535	0	30	0	0	0	0	301	0	0	867
Carrickfergus	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
Castlereagh	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	42
Down	151	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	153
Lame	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	27
Lisburn	138	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	145
Newtownabbey	13	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
North Down	178	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	186
All arc21	<b>1,280</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,664</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>											
Ballymoney	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	14
Coleraine	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	14
Derry	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	29
Limavady	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Magherafelt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
Moyle	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	16
Strabane	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	21
All NWRWMG	<b>108</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>											
Armagh	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Banbridge	38	1	12	2	0	0	0	29	0	0	82
Cookstown	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	32
Craigavon	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	108
Dungannon	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	46
Fermanagh	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
Newry and Mourne	21	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Omagh	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	21
All SWaMP2008	<b>339</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>428</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>1,726</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,234</b>

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
<b>arc21</b>						
Antrim	2,444	845	308	<b>3,597</b>	502	<b>4,099</b>
Ards	3,698	1,711	480	<b>5,889</b>	705	<b>6,594</b>
Ballymena	2,983	839	344	<b>4,167</b>	318	<b>4,485</b>
Belfast	15,358	2,439	2,205	<b>20,002</b>	5,660	<b>25,662</b>
Carrickfergus	1,929	503	221	<b>2,653</b>	344	<b>2,997</b>
Castlereagh	2,968	579	593	<b>4,140</b>	284	<b>4,423</b>
Down	3,817	991	442	<b>5,250</b>	386	<b>5,636</b>
Larne	1,427	270	468	<b>2,164</b>	250	<b>2,415</b>
Lisburn	5,690	1,375	492	<b>7,556</b>	811	<b>8,367</b>
Newtownabbey	4,186	819	661	<b>5,666</b>	561	<b>6,228</b>
North Down	4,016	943	643	<b>5,602</b>	1,258	<b>6,861</b>
All arc21	<b>48,515</b>	<b>11,314</b>	<b>6,857</b>	<b>66,686</b>	<b>11,078</b>	<b>77,764</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>						
Ballymoney	1,713	280	168	<b>2,161</b>	288	<b>2,449</b>
Coleraine	2,759	1,193	198	<b>4,150</b>	646	<b>4,796</b>
Derry	5,607	1,592	1,647	<b>8,847</b>	783	<b>9,630</b>
Limavady	753	639	1,091	<b>2,483</b>	59	<b>2,542</b>
Magherafelt	1,907	478	49	<b>2,434</b>	477	<b>2,911</b>
Moyle	1,083	314	0	<b>1,397</b>	10	<b>1,406</b>
Strabane	2,656	135	240	<b>3,031</b>	303	<b>3,334</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>16,479</b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>24,502</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>27,068</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>						
Armagh	2,972	492	266	<b>3,731</b>	279	<b>4,010</b>
Banbridge	1,408	615	139	<b>2,162</b>	118	<b>2,280</b>
Cookstown	1,644	602	102	<b>2,348</b>	630	<b>2,978</b>
Craigavon	4,813	837	564	<b>6,215</b>	672	<b>6,887</b>
Dungannon	2,876	966	187	<b>4,029</b>	450	<b>4,479</b>
Fermanagh	3,292	391	241	<b>3,924</b>	144	<b>4,068</b>
Newry and Mourne	4,608	727	425	<b>5,761</b>	1,390	<b>7,151</b>
Omagh	2,405	546	207	<b>3,159</b>	258	<b>3,417</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>24,019</b>	<b>5,176</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>31,328</b>	<b>3,941</b>	<b>35,269</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>89,012</b>	<b>21,122</b>	<b>12,381</b>	<b>122,515</b>	<b>17,585</b>	<b>140,101</b>

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
<b>arc21</b>					
Antrim	1,534	2,022	<b>3,556</b>	2,459	<b>7,138</b>
Ards	1,464	1,404	<b>2,868</b>	5,795	<b>9,091</b>
Ballymena	1,305	1,648	<b>2,953</b>	3,622	<b>7,036</b>
Belfast	8,692	3,483	<b>12,175</b>	10,841	<b>30,678</b>
Carrickfergus	734	571	<b>1,305</b>	2,505	<b>4,027</b>
Castlereagh	1,165	1,289	<b>2,454</b>	4,017	<b>6,707</b>
Down	1,384	631	<b>2,015</b>	4,613	<b>7,271</b>
Larne	1,006	728	<b>1,735</b>	1,968	<b>3,857</b>
Lisburn	2,197	2,626	<b>4,822</b>	6,737	<b>12,381</b>
Newtownabbey	1,704	1,795	<b>3,498</b>	5,480	<b>9,336</b>
North Down	2,092	1,752	<b>3,844</b>	5,505	<b>9,788</b>
All arc21	<b>23,277</b>	<b>17,949</b>	<b>41,226</b>	<b>53,543</b>	<b>107,310</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>					
Ballymoney	582	335	<b>917</b>	1,916	<b>3,182</b>
Coleraine	1,558	905	<b>2,463</b>	3,116	<b>6,756</b>
Derry	3,521	431	<b>3,951</b>	3,669	<b>12,296</b>
Limavady	1,027	382	<b>1,409</b>	1,489	<b>3,899</b>
Magherafelt	1,046	1,367	<b>2,413</b>	747	<b>4,903</b>
Moyle	559	296	<b>855</b>	464	<b>2,087</b>
Strabane	900	182	<b>1,082</b>	2,472	<b>4,242</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>9,194</b>	<b>3,896</b>	<b>13,090</b>	<b>13,873</b>	<b>37,366</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>					
Armagh	1,293	986	<b>2,278</b>	1,474	<b>5,926</b>
Banbridge	1,366	1,757	<b>3,123</b>	216	<b>5,314</b>
Cookstown	1,001	885	<b>1,886</b>	1,543	<b>4,207</b>
Craigavon	2,550	1,628	<b>4,178</b>	2,158	<b>10,085</b>
Dungannon	1,609	1,096	<b>2,704</b>	4,012	<b>6,752</b>
Fermanagh	1,723	751	<b>2,474</b>	3,757	<b>6,338</b>
Newry and Mourne	2,291	1,059	<b>3,350</b>	5,274	<b>9,359</b>
Omagh	1,403	884	<b>2,287</b>	2,978	<b>5,584</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>13,236</b>	<b>9,045</b>	<b>22,281</b>	<b>21,411</b>	<b>53,566</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>45,707</b>	<b>30,890</b>	<b>76,597</b>	<b>88,826</b>	<b>198,242</b>

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 landfilled rate
<b>arc21</b>				
Antrim	21.5	28.3	49.8	34.5
Ards	16.1	15.4	31.6	63.7
Ballymena	18.5	23.4	42.0	51.5
Belfast	28.3	11.4	39.7	35.3
Carrickfergus	18.2	14.2	32.4	62.2
Castlereagh	17.4	19.2	36.6	59.9
Down	19.0	8.7	27.7	63.4
Larne	26.1	18.9	45.0	51.0
Lisburn	17.7	21.2	38.9	54.4
Newtownabbey	18.2	19.2	37.5	58.7
North Down	21.4	17.9	39.3	56.2
All arc21	<b>21.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>49.9</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>				
Ballymoney	18.3	10.5	28.8	60.2
Coleraine	23.1	13.4	36.5	46.1
Derry	28.6	3.5	32.1	29.8
Limavady	26.3	9.8	36.1	38.2
Magherafelt	21.3	27.9	49.2	15.2
Moyle	26.8	14.2	41.0	22.2
Strabane	21.2	4.3	25.5	58.3
All NWRWMG	<b>24.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>				
Armagh	21.8	16.6	38.4	24.9
Banbridge	25.7	33.1	58.8	4.1
Cookstown	23.8	21.0	44.8	36.7
Craigavon	25.3	16.1	41.4	21.4
Dungannon	23.8	16.2	40.1	59.4
Fermanagh	27.2	11.8	39.0	59.3
Newry and Mourne	24.5	11.3	35.8	56.4
Omagh	25.1	15.8	41.0	53.3
All SWaMP2008	<b>24.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>23.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>44.8</b>

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	Population (2013)	Household waste recycled/ composted	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arisings
<b>arc21</b>				
Antrim	53,978	66	46	132
Ards	78,549	37	74	116
Ballymena	64,762	46	56	109
Belfast	281,735	43	38	109
Carrickfergus	39,015	33	64	103
Castlereagh	67,883	36	59	99
Down	70,825	28	65	103
Larne	32,220	54	61	120
Lisburn	121,990	40	55	101
Newtownabbey	85,558	41	64	109
North Down	79,424	48	69	123
All arc21	<b>975,939</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>				
Ballymoney	31,659	29	61	101
Coleraine	59,043	42	53	114
Derry	108,610	36	34	113
Limavady	33,886	42	44	115
Magherafelt	45,826	53	16	107
Moyle	17,111	50	27	122
Strabane	40,022	27	62	106
All NWRWMG	<b>336,157</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>				
Armagh	60,423	38	24	98
Banbridge	48,905	64	4	109
Cookstown	37,552	50	41	112
Craigavon	95,474	44	23	106
Dungannon	59,298	46	68	114
Fermanagh	62,527	40	60	101
Newry and Mourne	101,612	33	52	92
Omagh	51,838	44	57	108
All SWaMP2008	<b>517,629</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>103</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>1,829,725</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>108</b>

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

Area	Households* (up to Jul-Sep 2014)	Household waste recycled/ composted	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arisings KPI(h)
<b>arc21</b>				
Antrim	20,730	172	119	<b>344</b>
Ards	32,369	89	179	<b>281</b>
Ballymena	25,513	116	142	<b>276</b>
Belfast	122,380	99	89	<b>251</b>
Carrickfergus	16,392	80	153	<b>246</b>
Castlereagh	28,441	86	141	<b>236</b>
Down	26,856	75	172	<b>271</b>
Larne	13,609	127	145	<b>283</b>
Lisburn	47,509	102	142	<b>261</b>
Newtownabbey	34,856	100	157	<b>268</b>
North Down	33,998	113	162	<b>288</b>
All arc21	<b>402,654</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>				
Ballymoney	11,736	78	163	<b>271</b>
Coleraine	24,126	102	129	<b>280</b>
Derry	41,671	95	88	<b>295</b>
Limavady	12,400	114	120	<b>314</b>
Magherafelt	15,758	153	47	<b>311</b>
Moyle	6,848	125	68	<b>305</b>
Strabane	15,065	72	164	<b>282</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>127,604</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>				
Armagh	22,426	102	66	<b>264</b>
Banbridge	18,926	165	11	<b>281</b>
Cookstown	13,363	141	115	<b>315</b>
Craigavon	37,076	113	58	<b>272</b>
Dungannon	21,407	126	187	<b>315</b>
Fermanagh	24,035	103	156	<b>264</b>
Newry and Mourne	36,515	92	144	<b>256</b>
Omagh	18,900	121	158	<b>295</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>192,647</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>278</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>722,905</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>274</b>

Source: NIEA, LPS, NIHE

\*Number of households at the time of the 2011 Census plus an estimate of quarterly housing start figures (up to September 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 Oct-Dec 2014	% of 2014/15 allocation used financial year to date Apr-Dec 2014
		Tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill in quarter Oct-Dec 2014	Tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill financial year to date Apr-Dec 2014		
<b>arc21</b>					
Antrim	8,430	1,239	3,332	14.7	39.5
Ards	13,002	3,655	10,181	28.1	78.3
Ballymena	10,156	2,204	5,678	21.7	55.9
Belfast	43,218	8,848	25,444	20.5	58.9
Carrickfergus	6,691	1,711	4,692	25.6	70.1
Castlereagh	10,900	2,419	6,801	22.2	62.4
Down	11,604	2,942	8,112	25.4	69.9
Lame	5,173	1,210	3,521	23.4	68.1
Lisburn	18,693	3,838	10,628	20.5	56.9
Newtownabbey	13,544	3,547	8,950	26.2	66.1
North Down	12,930	3,658	9,216	28.3	71.3
All arc21	<b>154,344</b>	<b>35,271</b>	<b>96,554</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>62.6</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>					
Ballymoney	5,094	1,260	3,315	24.7	65.1
Coleraine	9,458	2,195	7,044	23.2	74.5
Derry	18,423	2,818	7,669	15.3	41.6
Limavady	6,050	983	2,946	16.2	48.7
Magherafelt	7,347	468	1,414	6.4	19.2
Moyle	2,866	292	858	10.2	29.9
Strabane	6,692	1,773	4,927	26.5	73.6
All NWRWMG	<b>55,931</b>	<b>9,789</b>	<b>28,173</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>					
Armagh	9,632	914	2,521	9.5	26.2
Banbridge	7,915	96	452	1.2	5.7
Cookstown	5,908	934	3,108	15.8	52.6
Craigavon	14,365	1,419	3,936	9.9	27.4
Dungannon	8,536	2,570	6,878	30.1	80.6
Fermanagh	10,144	2,538	7,522	25.0	74.1
Newry and Mourne	16,012	4,036	11,926	25.2	74.5
Omagh	8,642	1,931	5,198	22.3	60.2
All SWaMP2008	<b>81,153</b>	<b>14,437</b>	<b>41,541</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>51.2</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>291,428</b>	<b>59,497</b>	<b>166,267</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>57.1</b>

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
<b>arc21</b>									
Antrim	0	184	0.0	486	815	59.7	29	108	26.7
Ards	0	279	0.0	679	1,176	57.7	40	160	25.0
Ballymena	248	473	52.4	315	716	43.9	50	146	33.8
Belfast	601	1,759	34.2	2,133	4,198	50.8	173	672	25.7
Carrickfergus	169	315	53.8	233	493	47.4	33	95	34.2
Castlereagh	196	420	46.7	506	905	55.9	60	156	38.4
Down	0	288	0.0	617	1,130	54.6	37	161	22.8
Larne	94	202	46.7	298	490	60.8	18	64	27.7
Lisburn	0	429	0.0	1,045	1,810	57.7	62	247	25.1
Newtownabbey	401	717	56.0	519	1,082	48.0	76	212	35.9
North Down	0	303	0.0	826	1,366	60.4	49	180	27.3
All arc21	<b>1,710</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>14,180</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>									
Ballymoney	118	247	47.7	250	480	52.0	11	67	16.7
Coleraine	254	462	54.9	593	964	61.5	40	130	31.1
Derry	494	917	53.9	640	1,394	45.9	61	243	25.0
Limavady	127	183	69.0	291	393	74.2	20	44	44.9
Magherafelt	184	327	56.1	356	613	58.1	22	84	26.3
Moyle	65	147	44.3	143	288	49.5	13	48	26.8
Strabane	207	407	50.8	349	706	49.4	25	111	22.4
All NWRWMG	<b>1,447</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>4,837</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>26.4</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>									
Armagh	224	448	49.9	301	701	43.0	37	134	27.8
Banbridge	251	357	70.3	462	651	70.9	24	70	34.2
Cookstown	98	222	44.1	352	573	61.4	40	94	42.9
Craigavon	74	437	17.0	901	1,548	58.2	51	208	24.8
Dungannon	161	378	42.6	625	1,012	61.8	66	160	41.5
Fermanagh	3	251	1.0	635	1,078	58.9	36	143	25.2
Newry and Mourne	372	719	51.7	1,028	1,648	62.4	55	205	26.9
Omagh	148	329	45.0	534	858	62.3	61	139	43.8
All SWaMP2008	<b>1,330</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>4,839</b>	<b>8,069</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>32.2</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>4,487</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>15,115</b>	<b>27,087</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>29.1</b>

Source: NIEA

\* 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: These tables (15i and 15ii) show tonnages of kerbside collected waste for primary waste categories. The total amount of household kerbside collected waste for all waste categories is 42,563 tonnes.

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	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
<b>arc21</b>									
Antrim	50	447	11.2	722	1,724	41.9	0	40	0.0
Ards	70	671	10.4	915	2,431	37.6	0	60	0.0
Ballymena	101	585	17.2	1,479	2,702	54.7	0	48	0.0
Belfast	310	2,806	11.1	2,879	9,176	31.4	0	249	0.0
Carrickfergus	54	368	14.7	501	1,291	38.8	0	31	0.0
Castlereagh	87	569	15.2	959	2,176	44.1	13	61	20.8
Down	63	684	9.3	423	1,988	21.3	0	62	0.0
Larne	31	262	11.6	451	1,036	43.6	0	23	0.0
Lisburn	107	1,032	10.4	2,018	4,351	46.4	0	92	0.0
Newtownabbey	165	845	19.5	1,237	2,953	41.9	0	68	0.0
North Down	85	737	11.5	1,094	2,741	39.9	0	65	0.0
All arc21	<b>1,122</b>	<b>9,006</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12,678</b>	<b>32,570</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>									
Ballymoney	56	335	16.8	119	821	14.4	0	28	0.8
Coleraine	107	555	19.2	128	1,259	10.2	0	45	1.0
Derry	166	1,077	15.4	0	2,299	0.0	1	91	0.6
Limavady	46	168	27.3	205	514	39.9	0	12	1.0
Magherafelt	72	382	18.9	859	1,641	52.3	0	31	0.7
Moyle	26	202	12.9	178	622	28.6	0	18	0.7
Strabane	68	499	13.6	0	1,089	0.0	0	43	0.8
All NWRWMG	<b>541</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>8,245</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>									
Armagh	69	552	12.5	702	1,920	36.5	0	48	0.0
Banbridge	91	320	28.5	1,337	1,914	69.8	3	26	11.0
Cookstown	84	351	23.9	416	1,090	38.2	1	28	4.5
Craigavon	163	945	17.3	1,205	3,178	37.9	0	78	0.0
Dungannon	138	606	22.8	190	1,369	13.9	2	49	4.2
Fermanagh	103	638	16.1	0	1,350	0.0	0	53	0.0
Newry and Mourne	146	895	16.3	624	2,513	24.8	1	75	1.0
Omagh	127	518	24.6	449	1,435	31.3	2	41	4.6
All SWaMP2008	<b>922</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>4,922</b>	<b>14,770</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>2,585</b>	<b>17,049</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>19,089</b>	<b>55,584</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1.6</b>

Source: NIEA

\* Potential quantity of primary waste category calculated as follows:

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

Note: These tables (15i and 15ii) show tonnages of kerbside collected waste for primary waste categories. The total amount of household kerbside collected waste for all waste categories is 42,563 tonnes.

## 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 September 2014) and the 2013 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 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 31 March 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](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](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 2015.

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 www.doeni.gov.uk/environment\\_statistics.htm](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/environment_statistics.htm)

11. Figures for January to March 2015 will be released on 23 July 2015. The scheduled dates for upcoming publications are available from the gov.uk statistics release calendar:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics?departments%5B%5D=department-of-the-environment>

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](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 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/official\\_statistics\\_policies.htm](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/asb/official_statistics_policies.htm)

## Appendix 3: Glossary

<b>Term</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
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.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
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 ( <a href="http://www.wastedataflow.org">www.wastedataflow.org</a> ).

<b>Term</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Recycled material types</b>	
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.

## Appendix 4: Contact 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 website at:**

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

