

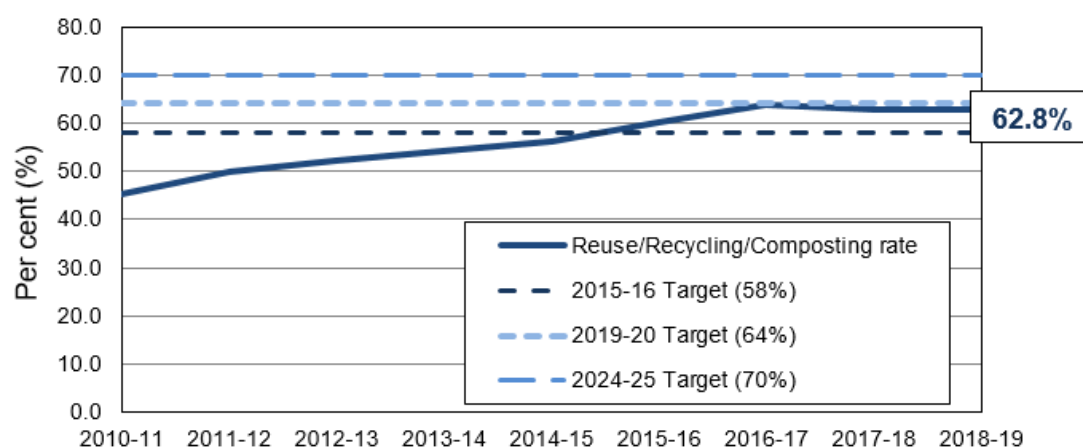


## Local Authority Municipal Waste Management, 17 October 2019 2018-19 SFR 99/2019

This annual statistical release reports on the municipal waste management of local authorities in Wales. In its current waste strategy “Towards Zero Waste”, the Welsh Government set statutory targets of recycling 58 per cent of waste by 2015-16, 64 per cent by 2019-20 and 70 per cent by 2024-25.

Please see [StatsWales](#) for additional data. A [Quality Report](#) is published alongside this document.

**Chart 1: Percentage of local authority municipal waste reused/recycled/composted by year**



Source: WasteDataFlow

### Key points

The recycling rate (i.e. the percentage of local authority municipal waste that was reused, recycled or composted) has increased considerably during the last two decades (from around 5% in the late 1990s). There was a small decrease in the rate between 2016-17 and 2017-18 (from 63.8% to 62.7%), partially due to improvement in data quality.

- In 2018-19, the recycling rate remained relatively stable, with a very slight increase to 62.8%.
- 12 of the 22 local authorities reported an increase in their recycling rate compared to last year.
- 1.54 million tonnes of local authority municipal waste were generated in 2018-19, a decrease of 0.5 per cent on last year and the lowest reported figure to date.

### About this Release

This annual Statistical release presents final results for 2018-19 from the Waste Data Flow system monitored by Natural Resources Wales. The release presents information on local authority municipal waste collected and sent for disposal from household and non-household sources.

We welcome feedback on the format of this Statistical First Release (please see [Further Details](#)).

### In this Release

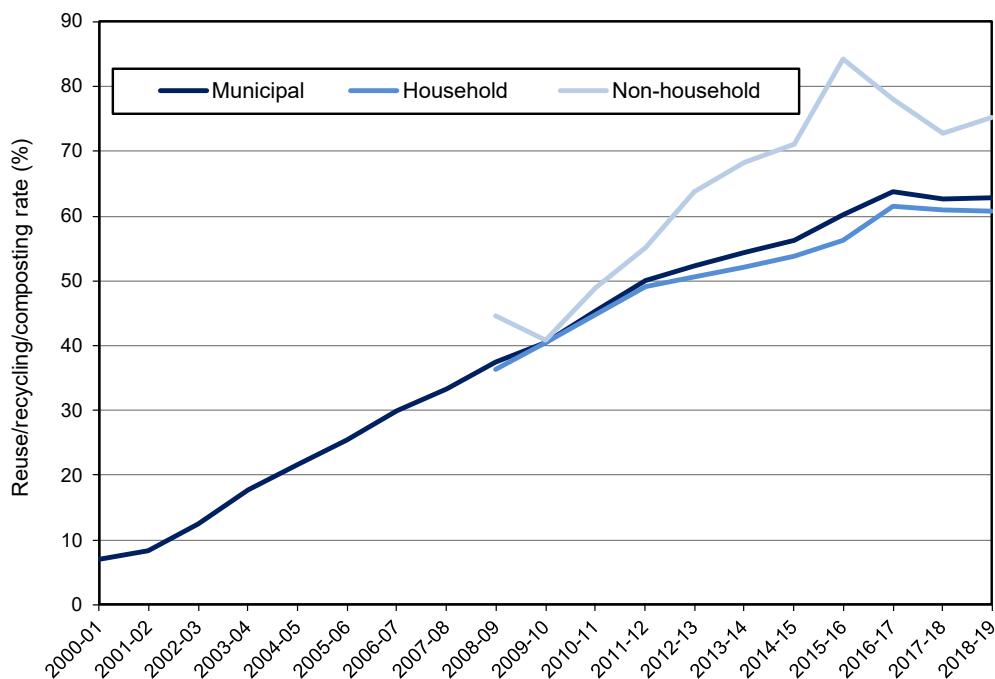
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## Local authority municipal (household and non-household) that was reused/recycled/composted

The *headline recycling rate* is defined as: the amount of local authority municipal waste (excluding abandoned vehicles) that was *sent* for reuse, recycling or composting divided by the total amount of waste in tonnes *collected* by or on behalf of local authorities. It includes both household and non-household waste. More information about recycling rates can be found on the [My Recycling Wales website](#).

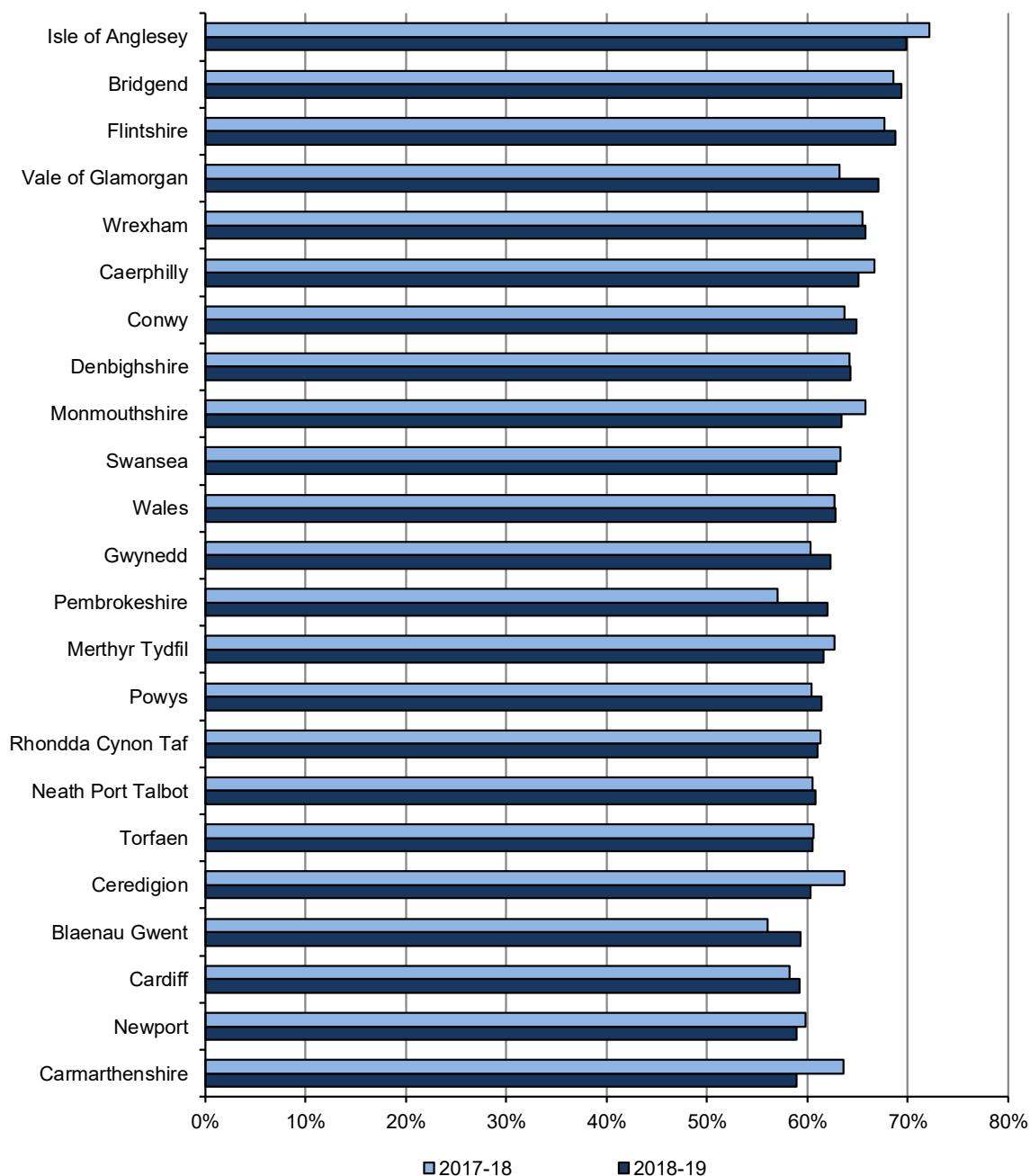
In 2018-19, the recycling rate (percentage of local authority municipal waste that was reused/recycled/composted) remained relatively stable, with a very slight increase from 62.7 percent in 2017-18 to 62.8 in 2018-19. This follows the first annual decrease between 2016-17 and 2017-18 (from 63.8 per cent to 62.7 per cent) which was partially due to data reporting improvements (see [Quality Report](#)).

**Chart 2: Percentage of local authority municipal waste prepared for reuse, recycling or composting in Wales, 2000-01 to 2018-19**



- The household recycling rate decreased slightly from 61.0 per cent in 2017-18 to 60.7 per cent in 2018-19.
- In the same period, the non-household recycling rate increased by 2.3 percentage points to 75.2 per cent.

**Chart 3: Combined local authority municipal waste reuse/recycling/composting rates, by local authority, 2017-18 and 2018-19**



Source: WasteDataFlow

- 12 of the 22 local authorities reported an increase in their recycling rate compared to 2017-18 (Chart 3).
- Isle of Anglesey reported the highest recycling rate with 69.9 per cent of waste sent to be reused/recycled/composted.
- Pembrokeshire reported the greatest increase in their recycling rate, rising from 57.0 per cent in 2017-18 to 62.0 per cent in 2018-19 (5 percentage point increase). However, this is below their recycling rate for the each of the three years from 2014-15 to 2016-17 (65 per cent).

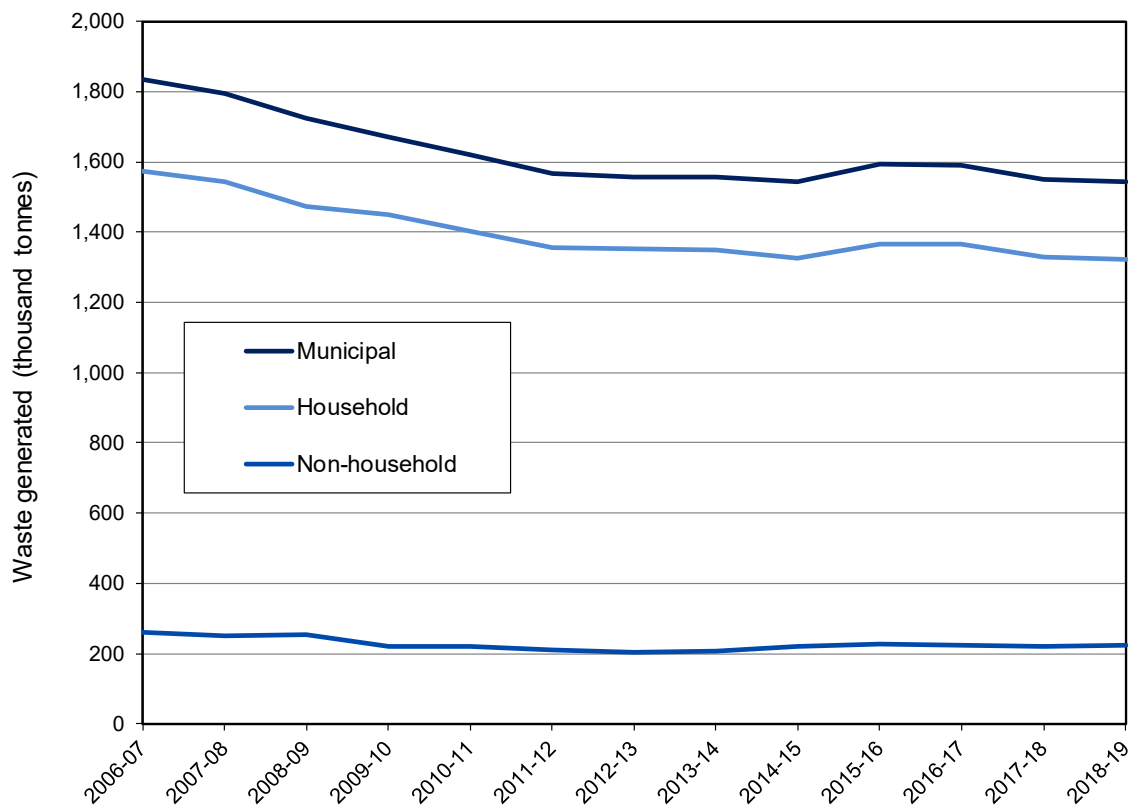
## Waste generated (collected)

'Waste generated (collected)' is defined as waste collected directly, or from sites, by local authorities. There are sometimes differences in the amount of waste *generated* and the amount of waste *sent* for disposal by a local authority. This is due to stockpiling of waste collected in a previous year, delays in reporting across periods, inconsistencies in measurement as waste is weighed when it is collected and again when it is sent for treatment, and loss in weight through various treatment processes.

In general, the total amount of local authority municipal waste generated has gradually decreased in Wales since the early 2000s (with some fluctuation in recent years).



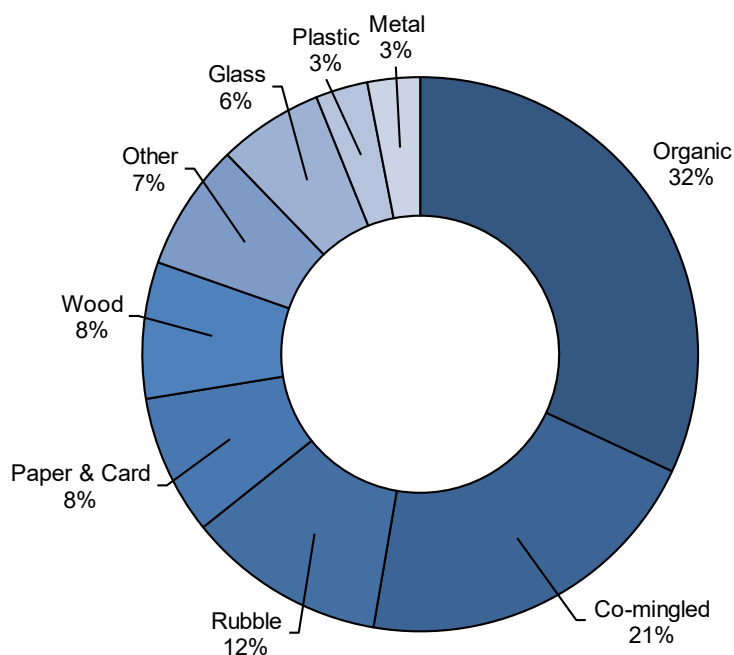
**Chart 4: Total local authority municipal waste generated in Wales (thousand tonnes), 2006-07 to 2018-19**



Source: WasteDataFlow

- The total amount of local authority municipal waste generated in Wales decreased by 0.5 per cent, dropping from 1,550 thousand tonnes in 2017-18 to 1,542 thousand tonnes in 2018-19 ([Chart 4](#)).
- Between 2017-18 and 2018-19, the volume of household waste generated in Wales decreased by 0.7 per cent whilst the volume of non-household waste increased by 0.8 per cent.
- The total amount of waste generated in Wales in 2018-19 was the lowest reported to date.

**Chart 5: Waste collected for reuse/recycling/composting in Wales by material, 2018-19 (%)**



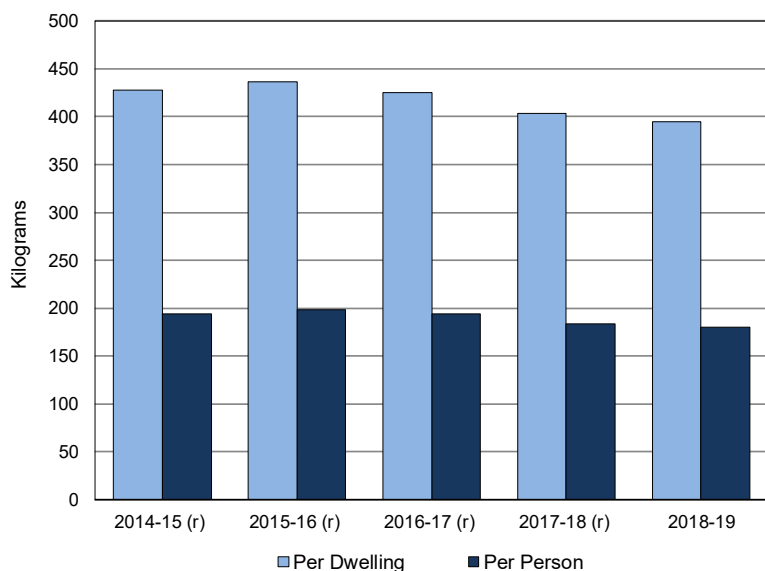
Source: WasteDataFlow

- Almost a third of all material collected for reuse/recycling/composting in 2018-19 was 'Organic' material (32 per cent).
- 'Co-mingled' materials accounted for 21 per cent of all waste collected for reuse/recycling/composting.
- The two categories 'Plastic' and 'Metal' had the lowest percentage of materials collected for reuse/recycling/composting; both contributing 3 per cent.

### **Residual household waste**

'Residual *household waste*' is waste generated that is not included in separate recycling or composting collection rounds. That is, household waste that is not prepared for reuse, recycling or composting. The amount of residual household waste per person forms one component of the Wellbeing of Future generation's indicator on waste (see [Related Statistics](#) section).

**Chart 6: Residual household waste in Wales (Kilograms), 2014-15 to 2018-19**



(r) Residual household waste per dwelling figures revised for 2014-2018 due to change in dwelling stock estimate methodology.

Source: WasteData Flow and Welsh Government

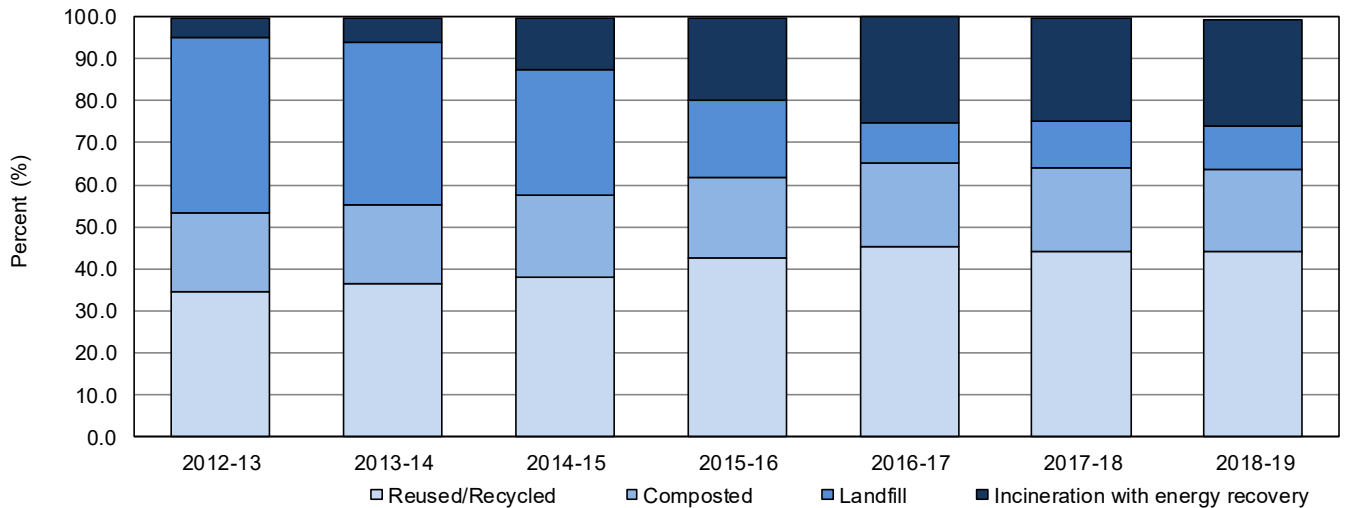
- Residual household waste generated per person decreased by 2.1 per cent, falling from 184kg in 2017-18 to 180kg in 2018-19.
- Residual household waste generated per dwelling also decreased by 2.1 per cent, falling from 403kg (revised) in 2017-18 to 395kg in 2018-19.

### **Waste management (sent)**

'Waste management' data is based on the amount of waste *sent* for disposal/treatment, rather than the amount of waste *generated (collected) by local authorities*. The treatment of waste can consist of physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes, including sorting, that change the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature, facilitate its handling or enhance recovery.

There are sometimes differences in the amount of waste *generated* and the amount of waste *sent* for disposal by a local authority. This is due to stockpiling of waste collected in a previous year, delays in reporting across periods, inconsistencies in measurement as waste is weighed when it is collected and again when it is sent for treatment, and loss in weight through various treatment processes.

**Chart 7: Waste sent for disposal/treatment by management method (%), 2012-13 to 2018-19 (a) (b)**



(a) Chart 7 is a summary of all waste managed during the period. It uses the total waste managed as a denominator as opposed to the total waste generated, therefore recycling and landfill percentages are not directly comparable to national performance and local authority strategic indicators.

(b) In 2018-19, a small percentage of waste sent for disposal/treatment was classified as Other Recovery, for this reason the total for 2018-19 does not sum to 100 per cent.

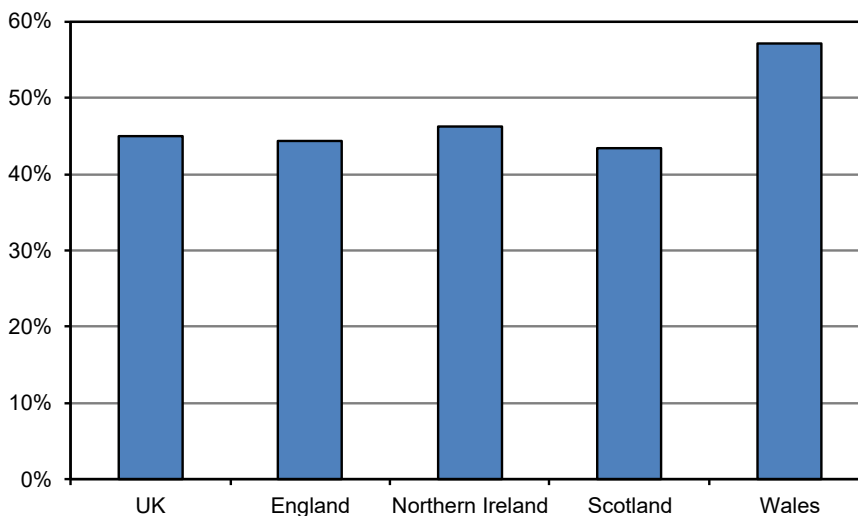
Source: WasteDataFlow

- Between 2012-13 and 2018-19, the amount of waste sent for disposal/treatment has remained fairly stable (around 1.5 to 1.6 million tonnes). However, there have been some considerable changes in management method.
- There has been a significant decrease in the proportion of waste disposed of via landfill (falling from 42.0 per cent in 2012-13 to 10.2 per cent in 2018-19).
- In contrast, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of waste disposed of via incineration with energy recovery (rising from 4.7 per cent in 2012-13 to 25.4 per cent in 2018-19).
- Of all waste sent for disposal/treatment in 2018-19, a total of 969 thousand tonnes were reused/recycled/composted. This is a decrease of 0.3 per cent on 2017-18.

## Related statistics

1. UK Data: Municipal waste management statistics are also published for other parts of the UK. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs publish an annual [UK Statistics on Waste](#) data set, which includes a 'Waste from households' recycling rate for each UK country. This is based on a methodology that is as consistent as possible across the UK, but differs slightly from the Wales household recycling rate appearing earlier in this release. Latest data shows that the Waste from households recycling rate for Wales is considerably higher than for the other UK countries.

**Chart 8: Recycling rate by UK country, 2017-18 (%)**



Source: The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

2. Wellbeing of Future Generations: One of the national indicators relates to waste '[Amount of waste generated that is not recycled, per person](#)'. This is defined as the total amount (kg) of residual waste (i.e. waste that is not collected for reuse, recycling or composting) in Wales, by all sectors, on a per person basis. This indicator is calculated from three separate elements – household waste, construction & demolition (C&D) waste and industrial & commercial (I&C) waste. Whilst the household element is updated quarterly, the latest [Construction & Demolition](#) and [Industrial & Commercial](#) data relate to 2012. The amount of waste generated that was not recycled, per person in 2012 was 794kg. Of the total 2,440 thousand tonnes of waste not recycled, 667 thousand was from household waste, 240 thousand from construction and demolition waste and 1,533 thousand from industrial and commercial waste.
3. Landfill Allowances Scheme: Natural Resources Wales publish an annual report on the [Landfill Allowances Scheme](#). The purpose of the scheme is to ensure diversion of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill. Welsh Government sets limits on the amount of BMW waste that local authorities in Wales can landfill.
4. [Local Authority Recorded Fly Tipping](#): A summary of fly-tipping incidents, enforcement actions and prosecution outcomes is published annually by the Welsh Government.



## Key Quality Information

Detailed Quality Information, including the context of the release, its uses, strengths and limitations, data processing cycle and administrative data quality assurance information are available in the accompanying [Quality Report](#).

## National Statistics status

The [United Kingdom 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 Statistics](#).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

These statistics last underwent a [full assessment](#) against the Code of Practice in 2011.

Since the latest review by the Office for Statistics Regulation, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have made the following improvements:

- Consulted on changes to the content of quarterly outputs leading to the publication of a quarterly statistical headline rather than release.
- Improved the layout and content of the annual release.
- Published a separate quality report.

## Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators ("national indicators") that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016 where one relates to waste, namely 'Amount of waste generated that is not recycled, per person'. This indicator covers the total amount (kg) of residual waste (i.e. waste that is not reused, recycled or composted) in Wales by all sectors, on a per person basis. Information included within this release is used to calculate the 'Local Authority

residual household waste' component of the national indicator. Information on waste from the industrial and commercial sector and the construction and demolition sector are not reported in this statistical release.

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the well-being goals and associated technical information is available in the [Well-being of Wales report](#).

As a national indicator under the Act they must be referred to in the analyses of local well-being produced by public services boards when they are analysing the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their areas.

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

## Further details

The document is available here: <https://gov.wales/local-authority-municipal-waste-management>.

## Useful links

Current Welsh Government waste strategy "[Towards Zero Waste](#)".

Recycling in Wales "[MyRecycling](#)".

More general information can be found on the [Natural Resources Wales website](#).

## Next update

Local Authority Municipal Waste, April to June 2019 – due to be published November 2019

Local Authority Municipal Waste, 2019-20 – due to be published October 2020

## We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to [stats.environment@gov.wales](mailto:stats.environment@gov.wales).

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## **Glossary**

### **Co-mingled**

Recyclate consisting of different types of recyclable materials that are mixed together or unsorted such as paper, metal, plastic and glass.

### **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 increase the nutrient content of the soil.

### **Compost-like output**

When mixed municipal solid waste is biologically treated in Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plants, the output is known as a 'compost-like-output'.

### **Dry recycling**

The recycling of dry materials, such as paper, card, cans, plastic bottles, mixed plastic and glass.

### **Household waste**

Materials collected directly from households (kerbside collections), taken to bring sites (including civic amenity sites) or collected by private and voluntary organisations not included elsewhere.

### **Incinerator bottom ash**

The ash that is left over at the bottom of an incinerator after waste is burnt.

### **Landfill sites**

Any areas of land in which waste is deposited are termed landfill sites. They are often located in disused mines or quarries. In areas where these are limited or no ready-made voids exist, the practice of landraising is sometimes carried out; waste is deposited above ground and the landscape is contoured.

### **Local authority municipal waste**

Household and non-household waste that is collected and disposed of by local authorities. It includes regular household collections, specific recycling collections, special collections of bulky items, waste received at civic amenity sites and waste collected from non-household sources (e.g. rubble, incinerator residues, matter from beach cleansing and plasterboard). Local authority municipal waste excludes abandoned vehicles.

### **Non-household municipal waste**

All waste collected by an authority or its contractors, other than wastes within Schedule 1 and 2 of the Controlled waste Regulations 1992. This includes any other wastes collected by an authority, such as municipal parks and gardens waste, industrial or commercial waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.

## **Preparation for re-use**

Local authority municipal waste is prepared for re-use for the purpose of the targets when:

- (a) a waste product or component of a waste product has undergone a checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operation; and
- (b) the waste product or component of a waste product can be re-used for its original purpose.

## **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.

## **Residual waste**

Waste that is not prepared for reuse, recycling or composting.

## **Reuse**

The use of household waste removed from the local authority collected municipal waste stream (e.g. furniture from households, including that collected on behalf of a local authority by third parties) for its original or a different purpose, without processing or treatment in a waste recovery operation, other than one which has the purpose of repairing or refurbishing the household waste.

## **Reuse/recycling/composting rate (statutory target definition)**

Percentage of local authority municipal waste generated that is recycled, reused or composted, calculated at time of distribution to landfill or recycling/composting contractors. This is, therefore, based on the amount of waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting, rather than collected for the purpose of being reused, recycled or composted.

## **Treatment**

Physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes, including sorting, that change the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature, facilitate its handling or enhance recovery.