# Waste Management Plan

## September 2015

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## Introduction

This Waste Management Plan, hereafter referred to as 'the Plan', has been prepared by the arc21 Region in fulfilment of its councils' obligations under Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. Under Article 23, District Councils have a duty to prepare Waste Management Plans for the forward planning of waste management requirements for collecting, recovering, treating and disposing of controlled waste within the Region.

The Plan provides a framework for waste management provision and a regional network of facilities for all controlled wastes within the arc21 Region. It establishes the overall need for waste management capacity and details the proposed arrangements to deal with the wastes produced in a sustainable manner.

Figure ES.1 presents the constituent Councils of arc21

**Figure ES.1 arc21 Councils**


The arc21 objectives have been set in the context of the following four principles of sustainable development:

- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

The principle objective of the Plan is therefore to identify options for managing waste within the arc21 Region which draws the correct balance between:

- The provision and maintenance of sufficient capacity to deal with the waste produced;
- Meeting strategic targets for recycling and recovery, and potentially for reduction;
- The protection of the environment for present and future generations; and
- Optimising resource utilisation in the arc21 Region.

The objectives of the Plan are as follows:

- Meet the statutory obligations of European Directives, UK and Northern Ireland legislation;
- Take into consideration the requirements of the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy-Delivering Resource Efficiency, 2012;
- Increase the re-use, recycling and composting of waste and reduce the quantity of waste disposed of to landfill consistent with sustainable waste management;
- Implement an integrated waste management option for residual waste to contribute to a reduction in waste requiring disposal;
- Encourage self sufficiency in waste management facilities for the arc21 Region and disposal of waste in accordance with the proximity principle;
- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to future climate change;
- Review existing waste treatment and disposal sites with the capacity to accommodate future waste management needs;
- Outline an adequate integrated network of regional facilities in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, Strategic Environmental Assessment and BPEO;
- Set criteria and guidelines for the development of facilities to ensure a high level of environmental protection, and minimise the risks to the environment, human health and amenity;
- Ensure future waste management arrangements are developed and implemented in accordance with the principles of Best Value and Community Planning;
- Ensure that social needs, human rights and Equality Scheme requirements can be met in the implementation of the proposals; and
- Improve options for long term benefits and achieve economies of scale in order to reduce costs.

The Plan is divided into the following parts:

- The legislative context, local environment, social and economic factors (Chapters 2 - 4);
- The analysis of waste prevention measures in the arc21 region (Chapter 5);
- Options and arrangements for municipal and other controlled wastes (Chapter 6);
- Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 7);
- Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 8);
- Packaging Waste arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 9);
- Hazardous waste arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 10);

- Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 11);
- Agricultural Waste arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 12);
- Priority and Other Waste Streams arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 13);
- Future requirements in terms of the treatment and disposal of wastes (Chapter 14);
- Site Selection Criteria (Chapter 15);
- Plan implementation, monitoring and review (Chapter 16).

## Legislative and Policy Context

### Current EU Waste Policy and Legislation

The EU gives strong direction to its member states on waste issues and much of UK and NI waste policy and guidance is based on EU legislation.

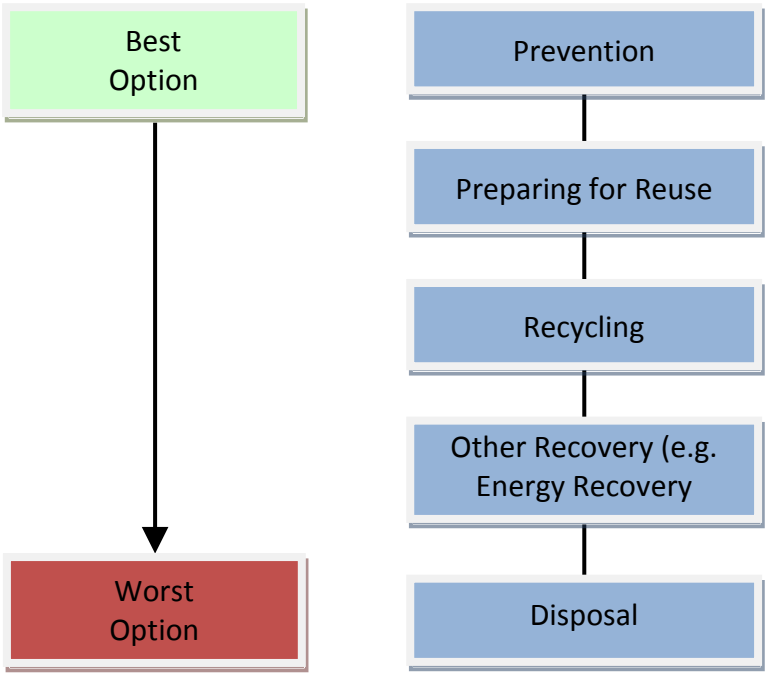
The Circular Economy Package, as currently considered by the European Commission, is meant as a direct contribution to the objectives pursued to give a new boost for jobs, growth and investment and placed within the wider context of the European Commission's commitment towards sustainable development.

This Waste Management Plan is consistent with the aspirations, aims and objectives of the circular economy. Any revision of the Waste Management Plan will continue to be coherent with the Circular Economy Package as it evolves and develops.

The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) is the overarching legislative framework and is of particular significance to the development of the Plan. It provides a foundation for sustainable waste management practice and defines waste. This Directive, which was adopted on the 19th November 2008, sets out measures to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of wastes on human health and the environment and aims to reduce the use of resources. This Directive also repealed directives on Waste Disposal (75/439/EEC), Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC) and Waste Oils (2006/12/EC).

A key component of the revised WFD is the new Waste Hierarchy, the primary purpose of which is to minimise adverse environmental effects from waste and to increase resource efficiency in waste management and policy. Article 4 of the WFD sets out the new Waste Hierarchy as a priority order for waste management, as set out in Figure ES.2 below.

**Figure ES.2 Waste Management Hierarchy**




In order to move towards a recycling society with a high level of resource efficiency the revised WFD also implements new targets for the reuse and recycling of materials. These are:

- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recovery rate of 70% (including preparing for reuse, recycling and other material recovery) for all non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020.

## National and Local Policy and Legislative Context

The framework within which waste management plans are developed is provided by specific legislative and policy measures which include:

- Waste Legislation - including UK legislation and Northern Ireland Orders and Regulations.
- Waste Management Strategy - setting out government's policy for the management of waste. Associated guidance provides clarification and information on aspects of waste management policy, and its implementation.
- Land Use Planning - Strategies, Area Plans and Planning Policy Statements.

## Programme for Government

The Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government 2011 – 2015 contains a specific commitment to achieve a household recycling or composting rate of 45% for Northern Ireland by 2014/15, under the objective 'Protecting our People, the Environment and Creating Safer Communities'.

**Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Delivering Resource Efficiency**

This Strategy is a revision of the previous Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Towards Resource Management which was published in March 2006 and set the strategic direction for waste management in Northern Ireland at the time. Following a scoping exercise by the Department, it was proposed that a 'recast' Strategy would be developed that would incorporate all the requirements of the relevant EU Environmental Directives coupled with a continuation and development of policies and support of resource efficiency. The recast Strategy developed is based on the principle of the waste hierarchy while maintaining the core principles of the 2006 Strategy.

The Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management (with landfill diversion as the key driver) to resource efficiency, that is, using resources in the most effective way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment. This Strategy has a renewed focus on waste prevention (including reuse), preparing for reuse and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

The key principles of the Strategy are:

- **Waste Hierarchy** – indicates the relative priority of the different methods of managing waste.
- **Life Cycle Approach** – to take into account the overall impacts that an approach or service will have throughout its whole life, that is, from cradle to grave.
- **Polluter Pays Principle** – means that waste generators should pay the costs of providing services to manage their wastes.
- **Proximity Principle** – emphasises the need to treat or dispose of waste as close as practicable to the point of generation, the minimise the environmental impact of waste transportation.
- **Integration of Waste Streams** – encouraging the development of waste management solutions that encompass all waste.

The targets set out in the Strategy include:

**Household Waste**

- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2015 (Programme for Government Target)

**Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste**

- To achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for reuse) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste)

**Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste**

- To achieve a recovery rate (including preparing for reuse, recycling and other material recovery) of 70% for all non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020.

**Packaging Waste**

- To achieve the recovery and recycling rates for individual packaging waste streams by 2017.
- To achieve an overall recovery rate of 79% and overall recycling rate of 72.7% of packaging by 2017.

**Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)**

- To achieve a collection rate of 45% of EEE placed on the market by 2018 increasing to 65% of EEE placed on the market by 2021.
- To achieve the recovery and recycling targets for all categories of EEE as set out in the recast WEEE Directive

**Batteries and Accumulators**

- To achieve a collection rate of 45% of average annual sales in the UK of all waste portable batteries by 2016.

**End of Life Vehicles**

- To achieve an overall reuse, recycling and recovery rate for end of life vehicles of 95% by 2015.

The document also sets out a number of proposals in relation to reducing the amount of food waste sent to landfill in Northern Ireland. Reduced food waste can contribute to improving resource efficiency and food security at a global level, and would contribute to a reduction in GHG emissions resulting from their disposal in landfill.

A copy of the revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: *Delivering Resource Efficiency* can be downloaded from the DOENI website:
http://www.doeni.gov.uk/wms_2013.pdf

## Political and Socio Economic Context

The socio economic strategic framework for Development Plans, including the Waste Management Plan, is provided in *Building a Better Future,* the Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland, 2035. The document contains Strategic Planning Guidelines for supporting economic development, transport, tackling deficiencies in infrastructure, rejuvenating urban centres, strengthening social cohesion and for the protection and enhancement of the physical, natural and man-made environment.

Proposals included in the Waste Management Plan pay regard to these Strategic Planning Guidelines and the objectives of achieving sustainable development, social cohesion and a high quality of life for all citizens of the arc21 Region.

## Baseline Waste Management Review

**Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste**

Management and control of Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes is provided by the legislative framework primarily under the Waste and Contaminated Land Order (Northern Ireland), 1997 and associated legislation.

The targets that apply to Local Authority Collected Waste or Household Waste come from a number of sources and include:

- ***Landfill Diversion Targets:*** which set targets limiting the quantities of BMW going to landfill;
- ***Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government recycling target***: which sets an interim recycling target for household waste of 45% by 2014/15. The target is aspirational and appears to apply to NI as a whole rather than to individual Councils.
- ***Statutory targets for recycling***: including the requirement within the revised Waste Framework Directive for 50% recycling and the proposals within the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy for the introduction of a 60% target of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste by 2020.

In 2013/14, arc21 produced over half (64.9%) of Northern Ireland's LACMW. Of this, the Region recycled and composted 37.5% of LACMW and 41.5% of Household Waste.

Recent performance trends suggest that, in relation to LACMW and biodegradable LACMW landfilled, arc21 has consistently met their requirements under NILAS e.g. the last six years has resulted in an annual surplus being recorded with +82,768 recorded in 2011/12, +16,763 tonnes recorded in 2012/13 and 24,678 recorded in 2013/14.

The current arrangements in place within the arc21 region for this waste stream are made up of three main components:

- Education and Awareness Programmes;
- Materials Recovery- Recycling and Composting (including recycling and recovery of mixed waste from civic amenity sites/household recycling centres); and
- Landfill of Residual Waste.

**Commercial and Industrial Waste**

The commercial and industrial sector produces a sizable proportion of waste arisings in Northern Ireland. These Commercial and Industrial (C&I) wastes comprise of various streams, several of which are subject to their own specific legislation, targets and/or planning requirements.

The latest study conducted in Northern Ireland on the C&I Waste Stream carried out by WRAP (Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates) estimated there to be 1.3 million tonnes of C&I waste in 2009. This comprised 0.8 million tonnes from the industrial sector and 0.5 million tonnes from the commercial sector.

Currently, there are no statutory targets that apply to C&I waste, however in order to facilitate the setting of a statutory recycling target for C&I waste in the future and to improve the capacity to report on possible future EU targets, the Department of the Environment intends to consult on proposals to introduce a statutory requirement on waste operators to provide specified data on C&I waste as a condition of their licence.

**Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes**

The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy sets the following targets for C, D & E waste:

- 70% of all non-hazardous C, D & E wastes to be recycled or reused by 2020; and
- The Government Construction Clients' Group (GCCG) has in its Sustainability Action Plan for 2012-15 targets for reducing waste during construction and operation. This includes a requirement that government construction projects shall include a minimum of 10% by value of recycled content.

As identified in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – *Delivering Resource Efficiency* for C, D & E wastes, the priority is waste prevention, followed by materials reuse and recovery. However, there will remain a need for landfill capacity for those wastes that are not recovered or recycled.

The target recycling and reuse rate set out by the Waste Management Strategy is 70%. According to the study carried out by WRAP in 2010, Northern Ireland is currently achieving a recycling rate of 69% with over 1 million tonnes of waste with an ‘unknown’ fate. If it is assumed that a quantity of this waste

is reused or recycled, then Northern Ireland is currently achieving its target recycling and re-use rate of 70%.

It is anticipated that the majority of reuse and recycling capacity of C, D & E waste will take place at the point of origin, with increased segregation and sorting, making use of appropriate mobile plant. Therefore only a proportion of this capacity will need to be provided at licensed C, D & E waste recycling plants.

The location and scale of these facilities vary and is determined by the requirements of the market. These facilities will also be required to be appropriately licensed for the storage, sorting, crushing and reprocessing of C, D & E waste materials[1].

**Priority and Other Waste Streams**

Several EC Directives were identified as 'Priority Waste Streams' in the European Union's Fifth Environmental Action Programme[2] because of growing concerns about their impact on the environment.

Priority Waste Streams have been identified on account of one or more of the following: their volume, hazardous nature, potential for recycling, potential to create an economic benefit or the fact that legislation is changing the way in which these materials have traditionally been managed. The Priority Waste Streams include:

- Waste Electrical Electronic Equipment (WEEE);
- End of Life Vehicles;
- Tyres; and
- Batteries.

The Producer Responsibility policy underlies the approach to the implementation of these Directives. The aim of the Producer Responsibility approach is to achieve a more sustainable approach to resource use and a reduction in the overall quantity of waste disposed of to landfill, by diverting materials for reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery. Producer responsibility places the responsibility for the costs of collection, sorting and treatment and recycling and recovery on the producers and promotes the concept of supply chain management.

The Waste Management Plan sets out the measures for the management of each of these waste streams within the Region in order to ensure compliance with legislation and policy and ensure that each are managed in a compliant and sustainable manner.

[1] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/licensed?txtlicno=&txtwmcl=&txtpostcode=&txtCompanyName=&btnSearch=Done&btnSearch=Search&Blacnk=Start
[2] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/env-act5/pdf/5eap.pdf

**Sewage Sludge**

Sewage sludge is the residual sludge from wastewater treatment plants, produced from the treatment of domestic or urban wastewaters and from other sewage plants treating wastewaters of a composition similar to domestic and urban wastewaters. Responsibility for the management and control of this waste stream falls with Northern Ireland Water and is provided by the legislative framework, primarily under the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, implemented in Northern Ireland under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1995.

The estimated volume of sewage sludge produced in Northern Ireland in 2012 (dry solid sludge) was 39,000 tonnes.

The Waste Management Plan sets out the roles and responsibilities for the management of this waste stream.

**Healthcare Wastes**

Clinical waste is any waste that arises from the treatment of humans and animals and is capable of causing infection or other harm. The two main sources of this waste in Northern Ireland are hospitals and community healthcare, including nursing homes, health centres, veterinary surgeries, dental surgeries, GP surgeries, blood transfusion centres, health laboratories and teaching and research establishments.

The arc21 Region covers the following three Health and Social Care Trusts (HSC):

- South Eastern HSC Trust
- Belfast HSC Trust
- Northern HSC Trust

The management of clinical wastes is primarily controlled by the Hazardous Waste (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2005.

Clinical waste in the Region from hospital and community healthcare facilities are estimated to be in the region of 2,613 to 3,484 tonnes per annum. The Waste Management Plan provides details of the management and treatment of the clinical waste stream within both the arc21 region and Northern Ireland.

**Agricultural Wastes**

Agricultural waste was previously excluded from regulations that controlled the management of household, commercial and industrial waste. The implementation of the Waste Management Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 (S.R. No. 280 of 2006), as amended, has however resulted in

waste management controls now applying to agricultural waste in accordance with the European Waste Framework and Landfill Directives.

Key agricultural waste streams that are considered with the Waste Management Plan, include:

- Tyres
- Farm Plastics
- Poultry Litter

From the end of 2013 anyone who normally and regularly carries waste, including a 'specified person' such as a carrier of their own waste, a registered charity, someone carrying animal by-products only or carrying agricultural waste only, will be required to complete a one-off registration with the NIEA[3].

**Mining and Quarrying Wastes**

Mining waste arises from the process of extracting materials from the ground that are then used as a saleable product. Commonly mining and quarrying waste arises from mined materials including clay, coal, precious stones, precious metals, metal ores and sand and shingle materials.

Due to the fact that the Mining Waste Directive is now in force, there is an obligation on Member States to ensure that all mineral waste is managed in accordance with the objectives of the Directive i.e. to prevent or reduce any adverse effects on the environment and human health brought about as a result of the management of extractive waste.

The general position of the Directive is that extractive waste should be reused on site with emphasis on placing the waste back into the extraction void where appropriate as long as this is technically possible, economically feasible and environmentally sound.

## Waste Prevention Review

Waste prevention is key to optimising resource efficiency across all waste streams and is at the top of the Waste Management Hierarchy. The primary advantage is to achieve landfill diversion targets and reduce the environmental impact of waste. Additional benefits of waste prevention include:

- Reduces the quantities and hazardous properties of the waste;
- Reduces products before they enter the waste stream;
- Contributes to meeting the requirements of EU legislation;
- Reduces the demand on finite natural resources; and
- Reduces expenditure on waste disposal activities.

[3] The Duty of Care - A Code of Practice. NIEA, 2012

The EU Resource Efficiency Roadmap calls for a transformation in our attitude to natural resources through greater reuse and the decoupling of economic growth from resource use. While it does not set specific targets for waste reduction, it contains a milestone that waste generated per capita should be in absolute decline by 2020.

The Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland aims to maintain the downward trend in waste arisings in Northern Ireland, which has shown a 7% reduction between 2002 and 2011/12 (and a 8.8% reduction in arc21) and effect a decoupling of waste arisings from economic growth.

Waste prevention and minimisation has been a key component of the current arc21 Waste Management Plan and arc21 activities. The Region has carried out a large number of waste education and awareness initiatives in order to promote waste minimisation whilst at the same time promoting sustainable waste management behaviour amongst stakeholders.

This has been delivered through a number of strands including Officers within Councils integrating waste prevention initiatives into their work and initiatives undertaken through the Rethink Waste campaign.

Examples of initiatives and programmes implemented by arc21, or subscribed to by arc21 and its member Councils have included the following:

- School visits and waste education programmes;
- Household communications;
- Liaison with community groups;
- Publicity and promotional materials through press, billboard posters and mail drops;
- Trade waste minimisation schemes; and
- Sign up to Rethink waste initiatives.

## Principles of Waste Management

There is a requirement within the Waste Management Plan to assess the contribution of different waste management options and future waste facilities.

To ensure the effective management of controlled waste in the arc21 Region, a combination of waste management options will be required. These options should work in harmony with one another to provide an integrated waste management system . They are prioritised using the principles applied in the waste hierarchy with a focus on waste prevention, followed by reuse, recycling and recovery with disposal as the least preferred option at the bottom of the hierarchy.

The Waste Management Plan considers the waste management operations currently in operation, including waste prevention initiatives, reuse opportunities and recycling and composting as well as considering additional opportunities. These have included commercial waste recycling, enhanced collection of bulky wastes and litter and street sweepings.

Recovery options have been considered in terms of biological, physical and thermal treatment with energy recovery (i.e. energy from waste) as it is recognised that recovery from residual waste will be required to play an integral role in the future management of wastes in the arc21 Region. This is focused around the use of Mechanical Biological Treatment and Energy from Waste as these are the technologies identified within the current residual procurement process, which was instigated in 2008.

## Hazardous Waste

The management of hazardous wastes has changed significantly in recent years, largely as a result of more stringent legislation covering its treatment and disposal. The legislation has extended the definition of hazardous waste as well as banning the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.

A range of options for the management of hazardous wastes have been proposed, and include:

- Prevention/Reduction;
- Re-use, Recovery and Recycling;
- Physico-Chemical Treatment;
- Oil Separation and Treatment;
- Energy from Waste;
- Landfill; and
- Transfer Station.

The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency- contains a proposal for the Department to produce a Hazardous Waste Policy Statement which will consider the existing Statement of Facility Needs for hazardous Waste in Northern Ireland.

arc21 remain committed to ensuring a safe and sustainable disposal for hazardous waste arisings within the region and will therefore incorporate any information published from this policy statement into the next review of their Waste Management Plan.

## Packaging Waste

In Northern Ireland, packaging waste is the most significant waste stream dealt with under Producer Responsibility legislation.

The minimum recovery and recycling target requirements of the EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste are implemented through the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (NI) 2007 and only apply to businesses which handle more than 50 tonnes of packaging waste and have a turnover in excess of £2 million per annum (i.e. obligated businesses). Companies that exceed both thresholds are known as 'producers'.

Northern Ireland has no specific targets for the recovery of packaging waste but the data from businesses registered in Northern Ireland contribute to the UK target as the Member State. In 2008, the total amount of packaging was estimated at 10.7 million tonnes and the total amount of packaging recovered was 7.03 million tonnes yielding a recovery rate of 65.7%, therefore over achieving the target by 5.7%. In 2010, the UK's packaging waste recovery rate was calculated to be 67%[4].

In recognition of the potential to optimise packaging further and to address public concern about excessive packaging, the Department of Environment Northern Ireland plans to introduce higher recycling rates for aluminium, plastic, and steel for the period 2013-2017.

The proposed recycling targets for each waste stream are set out below and will be implemented through an amendment to the Packaging Regulations to take effect from 1 January 2013.

**Table ES.1 Proposed Packaging Recycling Targets for each Waste Stream**

| Material | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paper | 69.5 % | 69.5% | 69.5 % | 69.5% | 69.5 % | 69.5 % |
| Glass | 81.0 % | 81.0% | 75.0 % | 76.0% | 77.0 % | 77.0 % |
| Aluminium | 40.0 % | 43.0 % | 46.0 % | 49.0 % | 52.0 % | 55.0 % |
| Steel | 71.0 % | 72.0 % | 73.0 % | 74.0 % | 75.0 % | 76.0 % |
| Plastic | 32.0 % | 37.0 % | 42.0 % | 47.0 % | 52.0 % | 57.0 % |
| Wood | 22.0 % | 22.0 % | 22.0% | 22.0 % | 22.0% | 22.0 % |

Under these proposals the overall recovery rate will rise to 79% and the recycling rate to 72.7% 2017, thus ensuring that Northern Ireland meets the minimum EU Directive targets.

New EU End of Waste Regulations for iron, steel and aluminium came into force on 7 October 2011. Defra is currently looking at changes in the point at which PRNs can be issued to take account of these Regulations. Glass end-of-waste has been agreed in Europe, but no date has yet been set for its introduction.

[4] Northern Ireland Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations - NIEA Compliance Monitoring Plan for 2012

## Future Requirements

The aim of this Chapter is to consider the future requirements in the Region in terms of the management of the key controlled waste streams comprising Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW), commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation wastes.

In order to meet the requirements of legislation, and to meet strategic objectives for waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and landfill diversion, significant changes will be required in the way in which this waste is dealt with in the arc21 Region. This will include the following:

- Prevention and Reuse are recognised at the peak of the waste hierarchy and are duly advocated as a prime instrument in the management of waste.
- Recycling and composting should form a core part of the solution.
- Source segregation of recyclable materials is preferred to residual waste treatment wherever possible.
- Commercially viable and proven technologies should be the priority.
- Energy from waste, incorporating state of the art environmental protection will form part of the solution for the long term management of residual waste, and will not distract effort from increasing recycling and composting.
- The role of landfill for municipal waste should change from primary waste disposal to being subsidiary to other waste management methods.

The Chapter sets out details of how these strategic objectives will be met and details projections for waste growth as well as the recycling and composting required to achieve the 50% recycling and composting target detailed within the revised Waste Framework Directive. In addition, suggestions have been provided as to how recycling and composting could be increased to meet the proposed 60% recycling and composting target set out in the Waste Management Strategy.

One of the key drivers for ensuring sustainable waste management is meeting the requirements of the Landfill Directive (93/31/EC), which set targets limiting the quantities of biodegradable waste going to landfill, as follows:

- 50% of 1995 levels by 2013; and
- 35% of 1995 levels by 2020.

In this regard, and in order to fulfil these requirements, arc21 have entered into a public procurement process in March 2008 for the receipt, acceptance and treatment of Contract Waste (comprising residual LACMW and C&I waste), sale of recyclables and energy, transfer of waste treatment products, residues or rejects. The chosen technology for achieving this is a c.240,000 tpa Mechanical

Biological Treatment Facility with invessel composting as a biological component and a c.210,000tpa Energy from Waste Facility, using moving grate technology.

Prior to Local Government Reform, the former Newry and Mourne District Council undertook a procurement exercise that resulted in the award of a contract to treat residual waste from 1 April 2015. This contract entails the treatment of residual waste to extract suitable material for recycling, produce Refuse Derived Fuel for recovery in a suitable facility with the remaining material landfilled. This contract has a ten year duration with the option of a break after five years and is complementary to the arc 21 residual waste treatment project

## Site Selection Criteria

The roles and responsibilities outlined within the revised Waste Framework Directive state that District Councils must provide an *integrated and adequate network of waste disposal institutions and installations for the recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from households, including such waste collected from other producers, taking into account best available techniques'.*

The issues surrounding the siting of waste management facilities are sensitive, complex and varied. Ultimately the delivery of infrastructure is dependent on securing sites which meet the needs of arc21 and demonstrate compliance with planning policy, waste policy and currently BPEO to enable sites to secure the necessary planning permissions and authorisations.

A comprehensive assessment has been presented which should be used for the purposes of selecting suitable sites. This is based around the following stages:

- Stage 1: Threshold Criteria
  - Site Size
  - Flood risk
  - Planning policy/considerations within the site
  - Consideration of aviation safety
- Stage 2: Criteria Analysis
  - Noise
  - Odour/Air Quality
  - Dust/Litter
  - Soils
  - Site Conditions
  - Proximity to Development
  - Waste Arisings Proximity
  - Visual Impact
  - Traffic Impact/Accessibility
  - Flora and Fauna

- Architectural and Archaeological Heritage
- Water Resources
- Construction Impacts.

## Implementation, Monitoring and Review

Implementation of the measures set out in the Waste Management Plan is key, and will be subject to a process of ongoing monitoring and review, particularly with respect to Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes, for which the Councils have a statutory responsibility.

The individual District Councils within arc21 are committed to:

- Completing the WasteDataFlow returns online on a quarterly basis;
- Validating the data used;
- Checking overall performance against planned levels;
- Identifying issues of concern, and implement corrective actions, where required, should performance fall significantly behind planned levels; and
- Monitoring a number of agreed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The purpose of the Review process is to ensure that statutory and policy targets and obligations are met by:

- Assessing the performance of the measures and actions set out in the Plan;
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the arrangements;
- Assessing the impact of policy and legislative developments; and
- Reviewing and updating the arrangements and actions where necessary.

The process provides the basis for two levels of formal review, as follows:

- Annual Review, with the publication of an Annual Report, to inform stakeholders on performance, both at the group and individual Council level.
- Plan Review, at not more than six yearly intervals, involving a full review of the Plan, culminating in the publication of a modified plan.

In addition to this, arc21 will consider management information, collected from the individual Councils, on a quarterly basis, to ensure that progress and performance against projections is monitored regularly, and to pick up as early as possible, any areas of underperformance.

The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the Implementation of the Plan are monitored in order to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects and in order to undertake appropriate remedial action. The Waste Management Plan sets out the proposed environmental monitoring programme.

# 1 Introduction

## Background

1.1 This Waste Management Plan, hereafter referred to as 'the Plan', has been prepared by the arc21 Region in fulfilment of its councils' obligations under Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. Under Article 23, District Councils have a duty to prepare Waste Management Plans for the forward planning of waste management requirements for collecting, recovering, treating and disposing of controlled waste within the Region.

1.2 The Plan provides a framework for waste management provision and a regional network of facilities for all controlled wastes within the arc21 Region. It establishes the overall need for waste management capacity and details the proposed arrangements to deal with the wastes produced in a sustainable manner.

1.3 arc21 represents six District Councils in the east of Northern Ireland and was formally incorporated and established in 2003 and reaffirmed in 2015.. It represents the following District Councils, listed in alphabetical order:

- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- Ards and North Down Borough Council
- Belfast City Council
- Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council
- Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

1.4 In response to the Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland (2000), the eleven Councils along the eastern seaboard of Northern Ireland formed a partnership. Following public consultation and formal consultation with Environment and Heritage Service (now Northern Ireland Environment Agency), a Waste Management Plan was adopted by all 11 constituent Councils in arc21 in January 2003. The Councils immediately commenced implementation of the Plan with a major component being the establishment of an administrative delivery mechanism entailing the formation of a Joint Committee. arc21 is governed by a legally binding collaborative agreement between its constituent Councils and was granted corporate body status by the Department of the Environment in March 2004. The Plan was subsequently formally reviewed in 2006.

1.5 This document represents the culmination of a second of such a formal review which commenced in 2014 and has been subsequently amended to reflect the geographic changes resulting from the reform of local government in April 2015.

1.6 Figure 1.1 presents the constituent Councils of the arc21 Region.

**Figure 1.1 arc21 Boundary**


1.7 arc21 will continue to have, dialogue with the other councils including any group or collective collaboration and with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency on issues of mutual interest in order to ensure a coherent and effective approach to managing wastes across Northern Ireland to the benefit of all.

## Waste Management Context

1.8 The effective management of waste is vital to ensure that environmental damage associated with its collection, recovery, treatment and disposal is minimised. It is also important to ensure that waste management is conducted in a sustainable manner which maximises the resource potential of the materials.

1.9 The implementation of European and national policy and legislation over recent years, including the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008 and the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- *Delivering Resource Efficiency*, 2012, has caused a shift in the way in which waste has traditionally been managed in Northern Ireland. This has encouraged Member States to move away from traditional disposal methods and focus on a more resource based approach, with waste prevention at the forefront, followed by recycling, reuse and recovery and waste disposal considered the least favoured option.

1.10 Significant progress has been made in the arc21 Region over recent years in the implementation of source segregated collections for dry recyclables and organics and the

instigation of the current procurement process for residual waste treatment. This has seen recycling and composting percentages rise substantially from 8.7% in 2002 to 37.5% in 2013/14 and is aiding arc21 in meeting its statutory requirements.

1.11 The future planning of waste management services and the mix of recovery, treatment and ultimately disposal facilities required to allow arc21 to continue to meet its statutory obligations is therefore a key element of this Plan.

## Objectives

1.12 The arc21 objectives have been set in the context of the following four principles of sustainable development:

- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

1.13 The principle objective of the Plan is therefore to identify options for managing waste within the arc21 Region which draws the correct balance between:

- The provision and maintenance of sufficient capacity to deal with the waste produced;
- Meeting strategic targets for recycling and recovery, and potentially for reduction;
- The protection of the environment for present and future generations; and
- Optimising resource utilisation in the arc21 Region.

1.14 The objectives of the Plan are as follows:

- Meet the statutory obligations of European Directives, UK and Northern Ireland legislation;
- Take into consideration the requirements of the draft Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency, 2012;
- Increase the re-use, recycling and composting of waste and reduce the quantity of waste disposed of to landfill consistent with sustainable waste management;
- Implement an integrated waste management option for residual waste to contribute to a reduction in waste requiring disposal;
- Encourage self sufficiency in waste management facilities for the arc21 Region and disposal of waste in accordance with the proximity principle;
- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to future climate change;
- Review existing waste treatment and disposal sites with the capacity to accommodate future waste management needs;
- Outline an adequate integrated network of regional facilities in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, Strategic Environmental Assessment and BPEO;

- Set criteria and guidelines for the development of facilities to ensure a high level of environmental protection, and minimise the risks to the environment, human health and amenity;
- Ensure future waste management arrangements are developed and implemented in accordance with the principles of Best Value and Community Planning;
- Ensure that social needs, human rights and Equality Scheme requirements can be met in the implementation of the proposals; and
- Improve options for long term benefits and achieve economies of scale in order to reduce costs.

## Scope

1.15 This Plan sets out the arrangement for the management of the following waste streams:

- Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (that is the waste collected by or on behalf of District Councils);
- Commercial and Industrial Wastes;
- Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste;
- Packaging Waste;
- Hazardous Waste;
- Agricultural Waste;
- Mining Waste;
- Healthcare Waste; and
- Priority and Other Waste Streams.

1.16 These waste streams are discussed in Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Plan.

## Plan Period

1.17 The Plan covers the period from 2012 to 2020, and sets out the arrangements and measures identified through the Waste Management Plan review process.

1.18 The Plan will also be subject to formal review and consultation every six years (or more frequently if deemed necessary), to ensure the following:

- That major contextual or policy changes are taken into consideration. This may include the Review of Public Administration, which will result in significant changes to local government structures and responsibilities.
- Measure progress in the implementation of the Plan proposals; and
- Measure progress in achieving targets for reduction, recycling and recovery of all relevant wastes and diversion of waste from landfill.

## Content and Structure

1.19 The Plan is divided into the following parts:

- The legislative context, local environment, social and economic factors (Chapters 2 to 4);
- The analysis of waste prevention measures in the arc21 region and an analysis of further opportunities to promote waste prevention (Chapter 5);
- The analysis of municipal and non municipal controlled waste streams arising in the arc21 Region to be dealt with during the Plan period (Chapter 6);
- Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 7);
- Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 8);
- Packaging Waste arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 9);
- Hazardous Waste arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 10);
- Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 11);
- Agricultural Waste arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 12);
- Priority and Other Waste Streams arisings, options and arrangements in Northern Ireland (Chapter 13);
- Future requirements in terms of the treatment and disposal of wastes within the arc21 Region (Chapter 14);
- Site selection criteria to identify areas of search for the appropriate location of future facilities (Chapter 15);
- Plan implementation, monitoring and review (Chapter 16).

1.20 The text is supported by policy and other reference documents in the appendices.

## Publicity and Consultation

1.21 In preparing the update of the Plan, arc21 has engaged stakeholders including the other two waste management groups and conducted a public consultation exercise. The purpose of these interactions has been to inform the Plan process, by raising awareness and inviting

input and support for decisions on future waste management arrangements in the arc21 Region.

1.22 arc21 carried out consultation to the Waste Management Plan during January and February 2014. The draft Plan was advertised on 9th January 2014 in the Belfast Telegraph and Irish News as well as on the arc21 website and each individual Council website. Interested stakeholders were invited to submit a response to a consultation survey or by letter or email. They were also afforded the opportunity to meet with arc21, should this have been considered more acceptable to them.

1.23 As a result of the process, a total of eleven responses were achieved by the following means:

- Nine responses were submitted via the electronic questionnaire;
- One letter response; and
- One face to face meeting.

1.24 Within the questionnaire, seven were responding as local residents, one was a representative of a participant in the waste industry and the final was recorded as other stakeholder (with no further details provided). The results of the survey were as follows:

- All respondents agreed with the principle objectives of the Plan;
- All respondents supported the Waste Hierarchy as a priority for action in the review of the Plan;
- There were no suggestions for further specific actions which could be undertaken by Councils to encourage waste prevention by householders;
- All respondents believed that the actions outlined in the Plan can assist the Councils in meeting the proposed 60% recycling target;
- All respondents supported the principle to further reduce landfill by using waste that cannot be practically recycled as a resource to produce energy; and
- All respondents supported the overall approach in the accompanying Environmental Report.

1.25 In terms of the face to face meeting, this was held with Glassdon Recycling on 5th February 2014. The Glassdon representatives indicated that they were particularly focused on the approach to the recycling of dry recyclables and glass in particular. They were of the view that a fully comingled system including glass should not be collection system pursued but they suggest an increased network of bring sites as they believe this to be the most cost effective system.

1.26 The letter response received by arc21 was received from a resident residing in the vicinity of the proposed residual waste treatment facility and focused on issues which are more

relevant to any future land use planning application. The concerns and queries were centred around the following:

- Communication with residents regarding the proposals for residual waste treatment; and
- Concerns regarding the increased number of waste vehicles in the vicinity of the site and the localised environmental and social impact associated with this.

## Equality

1.27 The Waste Management Plan has been screened for the need for an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) and the results of this have been included within the appendices.

# 2 Legislative and Policy Context

## Introduction

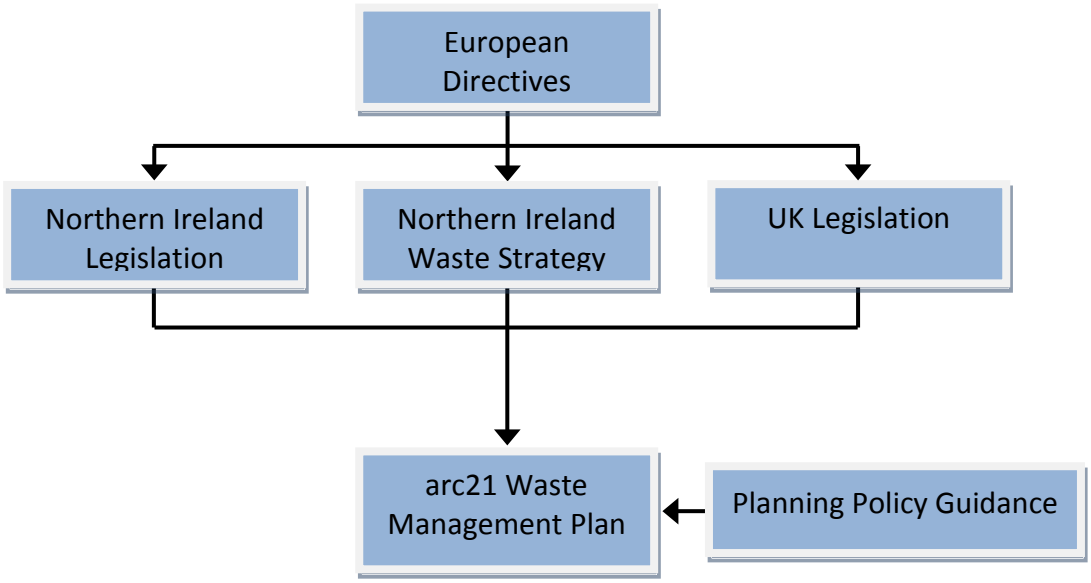
2.1 Current and future waste management activities are influenced by the legislative and policy framework in Northern Ireland. This includes EU waste policy which aims to reduce the environmental and health impacts of waste and improve resource efficiency. The majority of waste policy and guidance is based on EU Directives which are then translated into National legislation and policy within certain timescales.

2.2 Waste legislation in Northern Ireland is implemented in three levels, comprised of European Union Directives, UK wide legislation and Northern Ireland specific legislation and policy (Northern Ireland Orders, Regulations and national planning guidelines). In Northern Ireland, EU Directives are implemented through primary and secondary legislation. Primary legislation includes Orders and Acts and secondary legislation includes Regulations and planning guidelines.

2.3 This Chapter provides an overview of current and anticipated waste policy and legislative measures emanating from within the European Union (EU) and the European Commission, in order to identify and understand the key issues that need to be taken into account in developing a Waste Management Plan. A list of key legislation relevant to the management of wastes is presented in Annex A.

2.4 The overall place and strategic influence of EU policy in the legislative and policy framework in Northern Ireland relevant to the development of the Waste Management Plan is set out in Figure 2.1 below.

**Figure 2.1 Legislative and Policy Framework**



2.5 It should be stressed that this Chapter provides a simple overview of waste policy and legislation. It is not exhaustive, and does not detail every piece of legislation or every policy measure. It does not constitute legal advice, and hence appropriate guidance therefore should be sought from a professional advisor, or regulator, in relation to any issues to do with legal compliance.

## Forthcoming EU Policy and Legislation.

2.6 The European Commission is aiming to present a new, more ambitious circular economy strategy late in 2015, to transform Europe into a more competitive resource-efficient economy, addressing a range of economic sectors, including waste.

2.7 The original proposal, which was withdrawn in February 2015, had a rather exclusive focus on waste management, without appropriately exploring synergies with other policies -clear examples of such policies are product policies or the development of well-functioning markets for secondary raw materials. The European Commission feel it is important to step up the ambition by looking more concretely at waste management on the one hand, and related key aspects of the value chain, which are essential in order to "close the loop" of the circular economy, on the other hand.

2.8 The European Commission will examine, in particular, how to make this proposal more country specific, and how to improve the implementation of waste policy on the ground. To that effect, the Commission will look more closely in particular into existing problems of non-compliance which is essential to ensure effective implementation. The new strategy therefore aims to establish a framework to overcome shortcomings and create conditions for the development of a circular economy.

2.9 It is intended the strategy will be fully aligned with the priorities of the new Commission. It will comprise a revised legislative proposal on waste and a Communication setting out an action plan on the circular economy for the rest of the current Commission's term of office.

2.10 The action plan will cover the whole value chain, and focus on concrete measures with clear EU added value, aiming at 'closing the loop' of the circular economy. The Commission is engaged in a thorough reflection on how the objective of circular economy can be reached in an efficient way that is fully compatible with the jobs and growth agenda.

## Current EU Waste Policy and Legislation

2.11 The EU gives strong direction to its member states on waste issues and much of UK and NI waste policy and guidance is based on EU legislation. EU waste policy and legislation had an initial focus in putting in place measures to manage and control waste and this led to the adoption of the Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC) in 1975. This, together with the Hazardous Waste Directive, which was also originally adopted in 1975, and the Waste Shipment Regulation (Regulation (EEC) 259/93) put in place the regulatory framework for waste. These pieces of legislation define waste, and other fundamental concepts including licensing, and put in place controls for handling and movement of waste, to prevent damage to the environment or human health.

2.12 Recycling, re-use and energy recovery, in preference to the disposal of waste came with the 1996 Waste Strategy Communication from the European Commission which:

- Reinforced the Waste Hierarchy.
- Re-affirmed the 'polluter pays' principle for waste; and
- Developed the concept of Priority Waste Streams.

2.13 The Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste is one of the seven thematic strategies programmed by the Sixth Community Environmental Action Programme which was adopted by the European Commission on 21 December 2005. The Strategy confirmed the need to shift direction in order to meet the challenges of the future in delivering a sustainable approach to waste and resource management. The Strategy noted the need to assess the existing definitions of recovery and disposal, the need for a generally applicable definition of recycling and a debate on the definition of waste.

2.14 Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste established the legislative framework for the handling of waste. It defines key concepts such as waste, recovery and disposal and puts in place the essential requirements for an establishment of waste management operations to have a permit or to be registered and placed an obligation for member States to prepare waste management plans. Furthermore it also established principles such as an obligation to handle waste in a way that does not have negative impacts on the environment or human health, an encouragement to apply the waste hierarchy and, in accordance with the polluter-pays principle, a requirement that the costs of disposing of waste must be borne by the holder of waste, by previous holders or by the producers of the product from which the waste came.

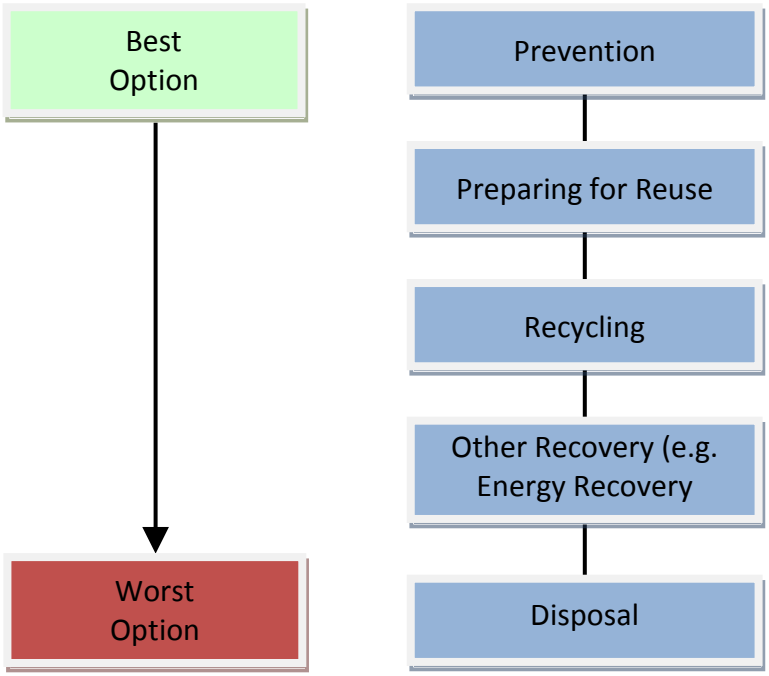
2.15 The outcome of the Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste resulted in the revision of the Waste Framework Directive.

**Revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD)**

2.16 The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) is the overarching legislative framework and is of particular significance to the development of the Plan. It provides a foundation for sustainable waste management practice and defines waste. This Directive, which was adopted on the 19th November 2008, sets out measures to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of wastes on human health and the environment and aims to reduce the use of resources. This Directive also repealed directives on Waste Disposal (75/439/EEC), Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC) and Waste Oils (2006/12/EC).

2.17 A key component of the revised WFD is the new Waste Hierarchy, the primary purpose of which is to, minimise adverse environmental effects from waste and to increase resource efficiency in waste management and policy. Article 4 of the WFD sets out the new Waste Hierarchy as a priority order for waste management, as set out in Figure 2.2 below.

**Figure 2.2 Waste Management Hierarchy**




2.18 Waste prevention is set out as the most favourable option even though it is not technically a waste measure, as it occurs before a material becomes waste. However, the reduction of waste through reuse or other policy initiatives is a key objective of turning waste into a resource. Preparing for Reuse has also been included in the new Waste Hierarchy above Recycling with the aim of also improving resource efficiency.

2.19 When applying the Waste Hierarchy the WFD states that measures should be taken to encourage the options that deliver the best overall environmental outcomes. The WFD also

makes a provision that specific waste streams may depart from the Waste Hierarchy where this is justified by a life cycle assessment taking into account overall impacts (environmental, economic and social) that a product or service will have throughout its whole life, and will deliver the best overall outcome.

2.20 The revised WFD also contains a requirement for the separate collection of recyclables, at least paper, metal, glass and plastic by 2015 in order to optimise recycling. In addition, the WFD also requires Member States to take measures, as appropriate, to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to composting and digestion of biowaste.

2.21 In order to move towards a recycling society with a high level of resource efficiency the revised WFD also implements the following new targets for the reuse and recycling of materials.

- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recovery rate of 70% (including preparing for reuse, recycling and other material recovery) for all non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020.

2.22 The revised WFD also specifies the requirement for waste management plans and strategies to be established which set out the current waste management situation, as well as the measures to be taken to improve reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste.

2.23 Article 29 of the revised WFD places a requirement for each Member State to develop a Waste Prevention Plan by December 2013. Waste Prevention Plans will be reviewed and revised every 6 years.

2.24 The revised WFD sets out 'end of waste' conditions that must be met, and the European Commission has subsequently published end of waste criteria for iron, steel and aluminium scrap. Where end of waste criteria have not been set at EU level, Member States may develop their own.

2.25 The revised WFD sets out measures that Member States may implement in order to extend Producer Responsibility and to strengthen the reuse, prevention, recycling and other recovery of waste. Member States may therefore take legislative or non-legislative measures to make sure that anyone who professionally develops, manufactures, processes, treats, sells or imports products has extended producer responsibility. This may include an acceptance of returned products and of the waste that remains after products have been used, as well as the subsequent management of the waste and financial responsibility for such activities.

2.26 The requirements of the revised WFD have been transposed into Northern Ireland legislation through the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011.

**Landfill Directive**

2.27 The aim of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) is to provide measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible the negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste. This is to be implemented through changing the way waste is disposed and progress up the waste management hierarchy achieved, through the minimisation of waste being sent to landfill.

2.28 Key objectives of the Landfill Directive include:

- The categorisation of landfills as inert, non-hazardous and hazardous;
- Ban on the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste;
- Ban on the disposal of tyres;
- Ban on the landfill of certain types of hazardous wastes such as clinical or infectious;
- Standard waste acceptance procedures, which include the treatment of waste prior to landfilling;
- Operating permits, including the provisions for closure and aftercare;
- Technical standards for the lining and capping of landfills;
- Practice pre-treatment of waste going to landfill; and
- Reduction in the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill.

2.29 The requirements of this Directive are implemented in Northern Ireland through the Landfill (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2003 SR 297 (as amended) and the Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2011 SR 101.

**Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive**

2.30 The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC as amended by Directive 2004/12/EC) sets targets for the management of packaging and packaging waste by Member States through the introduction of targets for the recycling and recovery of packaging wastes and encouraging the reduction and reuse of packaging.

**Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive**

2.31 The WEEE Directive provides a framework for the control of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the EU. A new WEEE Directive (2012/19/EU) was passed by the European

Parliament in August 2012, and this Directive builds upon work started by the previous Directive (2002/96/EC) the aims of which were to:

- Prevent WEEE arising;
- To encourage reuse and recycling; and
- To improve the environmental performance of all operators involved in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE);

2.32 The Directive sets targets for the recovery and recycling of different product categories of EEE and an overall collection target of 4 kg of WEEE per person per annum.

2.33 The recast of the WEEE Directive will come into force across the EU from January 2014, and will include the following proposals:

- A move to a collection rate of 45% of EEE placed on the market by 2018 increasing to 65% of EEE placed on the market by 2021;
- A broadening of the scope of the Directive to include more EEE and a redefinition of the categories;
- An increase to all recovery and recycling targets for all categories of EEE;
- The potential to introduce a mandatory reuse target of 5%; and
- An obligation on distributors to provide for the collection of small WEEE at certain retail shops.

**End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive**

2.34 The ELV Directive (2000/53/EC) aims to reduce the environmental impacts of vehicles (cars and vans up to 3.5 tonnes) by introducing higher environmental standards for the treatment and dismantling of vehicles when they are scrapped. The Directive was transposed into legislation in 2003 and is implemented in Northern Ireland by the End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 SI 2635 (as amended).

2.35 The objectives of this Directive are to:

- Increase the recycling of ELVs and their components; and
- Improve the environmental performance of all the economic operators involved in the life cycle of vehicles.

2.36 This Directive has set an overall target of 85% for reuse, recycling and recovery from 2006 which rises to 95% in 2015. For the 2015 target, energy recovery can contribute a maximum of 10% of the total. The following measures have been implemented in order to reach the target:

- Facilitate and increase the reuse, recycling and recovery of ELVs;

- Reduce the incidence of hazardous waste within vehicles and their components and encourage 'Design for Disassembly';
- Ensure producer responsibility for ELVs; and
- ELVs can only be scrapped by Authorised Treatment Facilities under the right environmental standards.

**Batteries and Accumulators Directive**

2.37 The Batteries and Accumulators Directive (2006/66/EC) seeks to minimise the negative impacts of batteries and accumulators on the environment. Key requirements of the Directive include:

- Registration of all producers, for example, manufacturers or importers of batteries;
- Collection target for waste portable batteries of 45% of average annual sales in the UK by 2016;
- A ban on the disposal of untreated automotive and industrial batteries in landfill or by incineration and a requirement for producers to arrange for the collection and recycling of waste industrial and automotive batteries; and
- Restrictions on the use of cadmium and mercury in the design and manufacture of new batteries.

2.38 The Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through UK wide legislation, namely the Batteries and Accumulators (Placing on the Market) Regulations, 2008 which places obligations on producers, distributors and treatment facilities to meet the requirements of the Directive.

**Industrial Emissions Directive**

2.39 The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EC) recasts seven existing EU Directives including the Waste Incineration Directive, the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive, Solvents Directive and Large Combustion Plants Directive.

2.40 The Directive aims to improve the interaction between the seven Directives that it will replace, as well as strengthening the provisions in them.

2.41 The current legislative framework uses the concept of "best available techniques" (BAT) for dealing with potential pollution. Under this, the conditions in each installation's permit have to be based upon the application of BAT relevant to the industry sector concerned.

2.42 The Directive gives more emphasis to BAT requirements and some activities become newly subject to IPPC, but the framework of the existing Directives as currently implemented in the UK remain otherwise mostly unchanged.

2.43 The Directive was implemented into UK law in January 2013 and is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2012.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive**

2.44 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) seeks to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.

2.45 SEA extends the assessment of environmental impacts from individual projects to the broader perspective of regional or district level plans. Plans and programmes which require environmental assessment are defined in Article 3 of the Directive, which includes plans or programmes for waste management.

2.46 SEA is a systematic process for evaluating at the earliest appropriate stage, the environmental quality, and consequences, of plans or programmes and to ensure that any environmental consequences are assessed during their preparation and before they are adopted. The process requires collecting information, defining alternatives, identifying environmental effects, developing mitigation measures and revising proposals in the light of predicted environmental effects.

2.47 This Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004.

**Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations**

2.48 The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007 as amended by the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Amendment) Regulations 2008 set out procedures for the movement of all waste materials within and outside the EU.

2.49 They are made in accordance with and deal with the enforcement of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, which sets out details for the supervision and control of shipments of waste.

**Hazardous Waste Directive**

2.50 The Hazardous Waste Directive (91689/EEC) plans to minimise the effect of hazardous waste on the environment and human health. Its objectives are to define which waste is hazardous and provide controls on its tracking, movement and management.

2.51 The Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005.

**Environmental Impact Assessment Directive**

2.52 The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EC), as amended by Directive 97/11/EC, concerns the impact of the development on the environment prior to the granting of planning permission for a proposed development.

2.53 This Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999.

**Environmental Liability Directive**

2.54 The Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) aims to establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, in order to prevent and remedy environmental damage.

2.55 This Directive applies to:

- Environmental damage, or the threat of any damage, from any of the following occupational activities;
  - operation of installations under Directive 96/61/EC, on integrated pollution prevention and control,
  - waste management operations,
  - discharges into inland surface waters,
  - discharges into groundwater,
  - discharge or injection of pollutants into surface water or groundwater,
  - water abstraction and impoundment of water,
  - manufacture, use, storage, processing, filling, release and transport of dangerous substances or preparations, plant protection products or biocidal products,
  - transport of dangerous or polluting goods,
  - operation of installations under Directive 84/360/EEC, on air pollution from industrial plants,
  - any contained use or deliberate release of genetically modified organisms,

  - transboundary shipments of waste,
- operation of storage sites in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC, on the geological storage of carbon dioxide; and
- damage, or the threat of any damage, to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities not listed above.

2.56 The Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Environmental Liability (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 SR2009/252.

**Sewage Sludge Directive**

2.57 This Directive (1986/278/EEC) regulates the use of sewage sludge in agriculture in such a way as to prevent the harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man, thereby encouraging the correct use of such sludge.

2.58 It covers the use of sewage sludge from sewage plants, septic tanks and other treatment installations in any commercial crops including stock-rearing. Certain restrictions are put on the use of sewage sludge in agriculture and producers of such sewage sludge are to provide certain information to the users.

2.59 This Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 1990 SR1990/245.

**Mining Waste Directive**

2.60 This Directive (2006/21/EC) sets out measures, procedures and guidance to prevent and reduce the adverse effects on the environment and human health through the management of waste from the extractive industries. This includes waste from prospecting, extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources, as well as the working of quarries.

2.61 This Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Planning (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 SR2010/64.

2.62 A summary of selected key provisions of these Directives is included above. Further information on EU waste legislation is available from the following websites:

- Northern Ireland Environment Agency:
  http://www.ni-environment.gov.uk /waste-home/regulations_legs.htm
- Activities of the European Union – Summaries of Legislation – Waste:
  http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/s15002.htm
  http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/legislation/index.htm

## EU Thematic Strategies

2.63 Thematic Strategies have been developed to reorganise the legislation concerning the environment with an aim of simplifying the complex legislative package. Seven separate strategies have been developed. These strategies focus on key environmental impacts, three of which are relevant to waste management in Northern Ireland.

**Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources**

2.64 This strategy identifies that the environmental impacts from consumption and production patterns continue to be severe and inefficient use of resources is impairing economy and business. The main objectives of this strategy include improving resource efficiency, introducing policy measures for resource consumption and improving recycling rates.

**Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection**

2.65 This strategy identifies eight threats to soil including: erosion, decline in organic matter, local and diffuse contamination, sealing, compaction, decline in biodiversity, salinisation and landslides. The strategy aims to impede these threats using a number of objectives including integrating soil protection concerns into major EU policies and the introduction of soil monitoring legislation.

**Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste**

2.66 This strategy is concerned with the environmental impact of emissions from poorly managed waste and inefficient consumption and production patterns. Additionally the Strategy intends to encourage more recycling within Member States.

2.67 A report from the Commission to the European parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste was completed in 2011. This Communication reviewed progress towards achieving the Strategy's objectives.

2.68 This communication concluded that the Strategy has played an important role in guiding policy development and that significant progress has been achieved on a number of fronts, particularly in the improvement and simplification of legislation, the establishment and diffusion of key concepts such as the waste hierarchy and life-cycle thinking, on setting focus on waste prevention, on coordination of efforts to improve knowledge, and on setting new European collection and recycling targets.

## National and Local Policy and Legislative Context

### Introduction

2.69 The framework within which waste management plans are developed is provided by specific legislative and policy measures which include:

- Waste Legislation - including UK legislation and Northern Ireland Orders and Regulations.
- Waste Management Strategy - setting out government's policy for the management of waste. Associated guidance provides clarification and information on aspects of waste management policy, and its implementation.
- Land Use Planning - Strategies, Area Plans and Planning Policy Statements.

2.70 It is the framework that implements the requirements of EU policy and Directives, as set out in the Section above, at the regional level. This section of the Chapter therefore provides an overview of waste policy and legislation in place in Northern Ireland to consider those issues relevant to the Plan. A list of the key legislation, relevant to the management of wastes, is presented in Annex A.

2.71 Waste legislation is a complicated issue, and this section seeks to provide a simple overview, summarising the key relevant legislative provisions of the main pieces of legislation. Further information, which provides a greater level of detail (and which is also subject to updating) can be found at:

- Northern Ireland Environment Agency: **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**www.ni-environment.gov.uk
- NetRegs: www.netregs.gov.uk

## Waste Management Policy

### Programme for Government

2.72 The Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government 2011 – 2015 contains a specific commitment to achieve a household recycling or composting rate of 45% for Northern Ireland by 2014/15, under the objective 'Protecting our People, the Environment and Creating Safer Communities'.

### Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Delivering Resource Efficiency

2.73 This Strategy is a revision of the current Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Towards Resource Management which was published in March 2006 and set the strategic

direction for waste management in Northern Ireland at the time. Following a scoping exercise by the Department, it was proposed that a 'recast' Strategy would be developed that would incorporate all the requirements of the relevant EU Environmental Directives coupled with a continuation and development of policies and support of resource efficiency. The recast Strategy developed will be based on the principle of the waste hierarchy while maintaining the core principles of the 2006 Strategy.

2.74 The Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management (with landfill diversion as the key driver) to resource efficiency, that is, using resources in the most effective way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment. This Strategy has a renewed focus on waste prevention (including reuse), preparing for reuse and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy, as set out in Figure 2.2.

2.75 The key principles of the Strategy are:

- ***Waste Hierarchy*** – indicates the relative priority of the different methods of managing waste.
- ***Life Cycle Approach*** – to take into account the overall impacts that an approach or service will have throughout its whole life, that is, from cradle to grave.
- ***Polluter Pays Principle*** – means that waste generators should pay the costs of providing services to manage their wastes.
- ***Proximity Principle*** – emphasises the need to treat or dispose of waste as close as practicable to the point of generation, the minimise the environmental impact of waste transportation
- ***Integration of Waste Streams*** – encouraging the development of waste management solutions that encompass all waste.

2.76 In agreement with the European Commission the definition of municipal waste in Northern Ireland has been broadened and this is reflected in the revised Strategy. The definition now includes waste from all households and all wastes of similar nature and composition to households, including commercial wastes, whoever collects it. Previously, the definition only included wastes which were collected by Councils and these are now defined as Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste. These revised definitions are set out below.

- **Municipal Waste** – waste from households and other waste which is similar in nature to waste from a household. This includes Commercial and Industrial waste which is similar in nature to waste from a household.
- **Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste** – waste that is collected by, or on behalf of, a District Council.

2.77 The targets set out in the Strategy include:

**Household Waste**

- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2015 (Programme for Government Target)

**Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste**

- To achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for reuse) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste)

**Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste**

- To achieve a recovery rate (including preparing for reuse, recycling and other material recovery) of 70% for all non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020.

**Packaging Waste**

- To achieve the recovery and recycling rates for individual packaging waste streams by 2017.
- To achieve an overall recovery rate of 79% and overall recycling rate of 72.7% of packaging by 2017.

**Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)**

- To achieve a collection rate of 45% of EEE placed on the market by 2018 increasing to 65% of EEE placed on the market by 2021.
- To achieve the recovery and recycling targets for all categories of EEE as set out in the recast WEEE Directive

**Batteries and Accumulators**

- To achieve a collection rate of 45% of average annual sales in the UK of all waste portable batteries by 2016.

**End of Life Vehicles**

- To achieve an overall reuse, recycling and recovery rate for end of life vehicles of 95% by 2015.

2.78 The document also sets out a number of proposals in relation to reducing the amount of food waste sent to landfill in Northern Ireland. Reduced food waste can contribute to improving resource efficiency and food security at a global level, and would contribute to a reduction in GHG emissions resulting from their disposal in landfill.

2.79 The Department of the Environment proposed to introduce an obligation for district councils to provide receptacles for the separate collection of food waste from households from April

2016. In addition, it plans to ban separately collected food waste from being sent to landfill and introduce a requirement which will see all food waste producers segregate food waste from April 2015.

2.80 The proposals have been enacted through the introduction of the Food Waste (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2015 although the timescale for the aforementioned obligation on District councils is now April 2017.

2.81 A copy of the revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy can be downloaded from the DOENI website:
http://www.doeni.gov.uk/wms_2013.pdf

**Better Regulation and Enforcement**

2.82 In 2008 NIEA began a programme of Better Regulation, designed to modernise the environmental regulatory framework, simplify guidance and better target its enforcement activities; and in doing so improve how it tackles those who do not comply with the law and undermine legitimate businesses.

2.83 The Better Regulation for a Better Environment set the framework for the Better Regulation Programme, which was focused around the four key areas of:

- Compliance Assistance;
- Compliance Assessment;
- Streamlined Permitting; and
- Better Enforcement.

2.84 The Better Regulation Programme has also made significant progress in developing a risk based approach to regulation. The aim of this risk based approach is to ensure that regulatory activities are streamlined and focused appropriately where they need to, thereby reducing the burden on business. NIEA have rolled out a risk assessment model to provide greater consistency across regulatory regimes.

2.85 A key aspect of the Better Regulation Programme has been the provision of simplified guidance and advice to businesses on waste regulation. An example of this is NetRegs, a partnership between NIEA and SEPA, which provides free online advice for businesses covering all environmental topics and can be viewed by business sector. NIEA are also working with industry to produce sector specific guidance on topics which have a mutual benefit to business and the environment.

2.86 A Better Regulation White Paper, setting out policy and legislative proposals for implementing the Environmental Better Regulation Agenda, was published for consultation in March 2011. Subsequently, the Department has been considering proposals for an Environmental Better

Regulation Bill with the overall aim to reduce environmental regulatory burdens on business and at the same time to enhance protection of the environment, this includes:

- Developing specific proposals for administrative penalties and sanctions;
- Developing specific proposals for unified investigatory powers;
- Considering policy options in respect of environmental permitting; and
- Considering policy options in respect of criminal sanctions and penalties.

## Waste Management Legislation

### Primary Legislation

**Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order, 1997 SI 2778 (including Amendments)**

2.87 This Order was enacted into Northern Ireland legislation in March 1998 and largely incorporates European Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC and Amendments. The aim of the Order is to set out provisions relating to waste on land, the collection and disposal of waste, land contamination by pollution, the controlled use, supply or storage of prescribed substances and articles and the obtaining of information on potentially hazardous substances. The Order enacts provisions relating to the effective management of wastes including Duty of Care Regulations, Registration of Carriers, Waste Management Licensing, Hazardous Waste and Producer Responsibility.

2.88 The Order also included the requirement for a Waste Management Strategy to be developed for the recovery and disposal of waste in Northern Ireland, along with a Waste Management Plan to be prepared for each District Council including appropriate arrangements for managing controlled waste arisings.

**The Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003**

2.89 The main aim of this Act is to meet European Landfill Directive objectives and develop a system for the disposal of biodegradable waste, including biodegradable municipal waste. Within this Act, Government have been allocated landfill allowances to distribute to waste disposal authorities on a yearly basis. Landfill allowances can be bought, traded or sold to allow targets to be met. The DOENI determine how much biodegradable municipal waste can be sent to landfill and it is the responsibility of the allocating authority to ensure that these levels are not exceeded.

**Environment (Northern Ireland) Order, 2002 SI 3153 (including Amendments)**

2.90 The main aim of this Order is to make provision for a variety of environmental issues, with specific regard to pollution prevention and control, air quality and Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI's).

**Producer Responsibility Obligations (Northern Ireland) Order, 1998 SI 1762 (including Amendments)**

2.91 This Order came into force in September 1998 and applies to Northern Ireland only. The Order establishes a legal base for Regulations and allows the Department of the Environment to impose obligations on people with regard to the re-use, recovery and recycling of various products and materials in accordance with the EC Packaging Directive.

**Litter (Northern Ireland) Order, 1994**

2.92 The aim of this Order is to make provision for land to be kept clean and clear of litter including the control of littering and dog fouling at any place in the open air. The Order also allows for the specification of litter control areas within District Council Regions. As part of this Order, District Councils must keep a register of all street litter control notices served under the Order.

2.93 The Order has been amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment (Northern Ireland) Act 2011.

**Waste (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order, 2007 SI 611**

2.94 This Order makes miscellaneous amendments to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. The aim of this Order is make provision to deal with illegal waste activity. The Order provides stronger powers for enforcement officers and additional powers for the courts to impose wider ranging and more significant financial penalties in order to combat and deter illegal waste activity. The new powers largely replicate those in the rest of the United Kingdom as set out in Part 5 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.

**Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment (Northern Ireland) Act 2011**

2.95 This Act came into force on 1st April, 2012. The objective of this Act is to improve the quality of the local environment by giving district councils additional powers to deal with litter, nuisance alleys, graffiti and fly posting, abandoned and nuisance vehicles, dogs, noise and statutory nuisance. The Act increases the level and range of on the spot fines as well as the introduction of new fines for a range of offences.

**Secondary Legislation**

**The Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR 127**

2.96 These Regulations came into effect in April 2011, and implement the revised Waste Framework Directive. The Regulations apply the waste hierarchy as a priority order in waste prevention and management policy:

- Prevention;
- Preparing for re-use;
- Recycling;
- Other recovery (e.g. energy recovery); and
- Disposal.

2.97 The provisions relating to:

- The Waste Hierarchy, came into force on 8 October 2011; and
- The separate collection of at least paper, metal, plastic and glass will come into force on 1 January 2015.

2.98 These Regulations implement Directive 2008/98/EC, on waste (the revised Waste Framework Directive), in order to help achieve its overall objectives of:

- Protecting the environment and human health;
- Reducing waste and encouraging it to be used as a substitute for other non-renewable resources;
- Making sure the EU becomes a recycling society by applying the principles of:
  - Self-sufficiency,
  - Polluter pays, and
  - Proximity.

**The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011**

2.99 The Northern Ireland Landfill Allowances Scheme (NILAS) came into force on 1st April 2005 and applies to Northern Ireland only. They supplement the Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003 by making detailed provisions for the allocation, borrowing, transfer and monitoring of landfill allowances allocated to District Councils.

2.100 The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2005 came into force on 1st March 2006 and provide an amendment to the Landfill Allowances Scheme whereby the level of penalty to which a District Council is liable for failing to meet the landfill diversion targets is reduced from £200 per tonne, as specified in the Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003 to £150 per tonne.

2.101 The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009, No. 46 came into operation on 1 April 2009, amend the NILAS 2004 Regulations by reducing from 71% to 64% by weight (rounded up to the nearest tonne), the assumed amount of biodegradable municipal waste in an amount of collected municipal waste.

2.102 It should be noted that Defra has been in discussions with the European Commission in regard to changing the way in which the UK meets its landfill allowance targets. As a result of this, a consultation was issued in March 2010 with the aim of addressing the implications of changing the approach adopted by the UK in meeting the diversion targets. Key to this was a change in the way in which municipal waste is classified with plans proposed to broaden this definition to include most notably commercial or industrial wastes not collected by or in control of Councils. The implication of this was a significant increase in the amount of waste classified as municipal waste.

2.103 This would subsequently require a change to the targets for diverting BMW from landfill, although it has been stated that the Authority allowances will not be affected for the portion of the waste formally defined as municipal. In order to achieve this, there was a need for the UK to review the way in which obligations have been reported. It would appear that the current preferred option would be to measure the BMW content of the waste at the point at which it is landfilled, based on the tonnages of the waste and the European Waste Catalogue Codes to which the waste pertains.

2.104 In addition, consideration has been afforded to changing the approach adopted by the UK in meeting the targets. The proposals for this include additional landfill restrictions as well as using the statutory recycling targets and waste prevention plans within the revised Waste Framework Directive as drivers for change.

2.105 The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2011/373 amend the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 by providing for the use of the term “local authority collected municipal waste”. The term “local authority collected municipal waste” was introduced to the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (c.33) (the “2003 Act”) by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I.2011 No.2499). The term is used in provisions relating to the setting up and operation of landfill allowance schemes and is distinguished from the use of the term “municipal waste” to describe the waste that must be diverted from landfills under Article 5(2) of Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste.

2.106 It is the Department's view that NILAS will, in the short term at least, maintain an important role in contributing to reductions in BMW to landfill in line with the new EU landfill diversion targets.

**The Landfill (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2003 SR 297 (as amended)**

2.107 These Regulations came into force in January 2004 and aim to make provisions for issuing permits to create and operate a landfill and set out a pollution control regime for landfilling. The Regulations provide the necessary powers to implement the objectives of the Landfill Directive 99/31/EC including:

- The categorisation of landfills as inert, non-hazardous and hazardous;
- Banning of certain types of waste to landfill;
- Standard waste acceptance procedures, which include the treatment of waste prior to landfilling;
- Operating permits, including the provisions for closure and aftercare; and
- Technical standards for the lining and capping of landfills.

**The Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR101**

2.108 The Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 were made on 14 March 2011 and came into operation on 15 April 2011. The Landfill Regulations 2003 required landfill sites in Northern Ireland which closed after 6 January 2004 to meet aftercare standards to comply with the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC). A number of landfill sites across Northern Ireland closed between 16 July 2001 and 6 January 2004 under arrangements which did not specifically require landfill operators, including district councils, to put in place appropriate aftercare arrangements. The 2003 Landfill Regulations now apply to all landfill sites in Northern Ireland which closed after 16 July 2001. Landfill (Amendment) Regulations 2011 and these sites must now comply with the Landfill Directive procedures for closure and aftercare.

**The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2002 SR271 (as amended)**

2.109 Article 5 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order, 1997 imposes a Duty of Care on persons concerned with controlled waste. Controlled waste (as defined by Article 31(1) of the Order describes controlled waste as household, commercial and industrial wastes. Article 31(1) provides for regulations to be made to modify the definition of controlled wastes.

2.110 These Regulations:

- Place the onus on the producer to ensure that any waste they produce is handled safely.
- Applies to anyone who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste from business or industry.
- Has no time limit, and extends until the waste has either been finally and properly disposed of or fully recovered.
- Ensures that the movement of waste is recorded and monitored from the point of generation to the point of disposal.

2.111 This Duty of Care however does not extend to householders.

2.112 Breach of the Duty of Care is an offence, which on summary conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or, an unlimited fine if convicted on indictment.

2.113 The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 amends the 2002/271 Regulations to change the codes used on waste transfer notes to the European Waste Catalogue codes.

**Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1999 SR 362**

2.114 Under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order, 1997, it is an offence not to be registered with the Department of the Environment as a waste carrier. The requirement to register applies to any person who transports controlled waste, which that person had not produced themselves, to or from any place in Northern Ireland in the course of any business with a view to profit. The exception to this is construction (which includes improvement, repair or alteration) and demolition contractors who are required to register even if they are transporting their own waste. Construction (which includes improvement, repair or alteration) and Demolition contractors would have to be registered as carriers if they wished to transport waste.

**Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 and Amendments**

2.115 The Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003, which came into operation on 19th December 2003, implement the waste licensing requirements of the Waste and Contaminated Land Order. Northern Ireland Environment Agency is directly responsible for the implementation of these Regulations.

2.116 Under the 1997 Order, licenses will be required to authorise:

- The deposit of controlled waste in, or on, land;
- The disposal and treatment (including recovery) of controlled waste; and
- The use of certain mobile plant to control or treat controlled waste.

2.117 All facilities must be covered by a licence unless they hold Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permits (as is the case for incinerators and landfills) or they hold a registered exemption from licensing.

**The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2007 SR 198 (as amended)**

2.118 The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) regulations implement the EU directive on packaging and packaging waste. These regulations make packaging producers responsible for recovering and recycling waste packaging.

2.119 These Regulations are concerned with the recovery and recycling obligations imposed on producers that produce packaging and whose annual turnover exceeds £2 million and who produce or handle more than 50 tonnes of packaging and packaging materials a year.

2.120 A producer can purchase packaging waste recovery notes or packaging waste export recovery notes or both to satisfy obligations or may join a compliance scheme. Where a producer joins a scheme that is registered with the Department they will be exempt from complying with his producer responsibility obligations for that year.

2.121 These Regulations also sets out the duties, powers and requirement of the Department such as monitoring compliance and their duties in relation to keeping a public register.

2.122 Changes to the national recycling and recovery targets were made by the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) which also excluded wholesale operations from any obligation, as well as increasing the lower turnover threshold to £2million.

2.123 The A UK-wide consultation paper has been published seeking views on proposals for new recovery and recycling targets for 2013-2017 in the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (as amended). The consultation sets out options for statutory recycling targets for packaging producers to ensure the UK continues to meet the minimum recovery and recycling targets set down in EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC).

**The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR 124 (as amended)**

2.124 These Regulations enforce:

- Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. (O.J. No L 300, 14.11.2009, p 1) ("the EU Control Regulation").
- Regulation No. 142/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (the "EU Implementing Regulation") (O.J. No L 54, 26.02.2011) that provides technical supplementation of those requirements of the EU Control Regulation.

2.125 Under the EU Control Regulation there are obligations on operators in relation to animal by-products, including obligations as to disposal and use, prohibitions on feeding, and placing on the market. In addition, there are requirements for operators, plants and establishments to be registered or approved. The obligations vary according to the categorisation of the material, the higher risk animal by-product is categorised as Category 1 material, next in risk is Category 2 and then Category 3 material. The EU Implementing Regulation, supplements the requirements of the EU Control Regulation. These Regulations enable decisions by member states to be made including the appointment of a Department as the competent authority. The Regulations allow the member state to derogate from the obligations and also enable the Department to make authorisations in relation to specified obligations. These regulations revoke The Animal By-Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003.

**Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations, 2007 SI 1711 (as amended)**

2.126 These Regulations enforce Regulation http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/european/regulation/2006/1013(EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste.

2.127 These Regulations:

- Set out the competent authorities for the purposes of the Community Regulation.
- Requires the Secretary of State to implement a waste management plan that contains his policies on the bringing into, or dispatch from, the United Kingdom of waste for disposal.

- Requires the Secretary of State to consult on that plan and requires the competent authorities of dispatch and destination to object to shipments of waste that do not comply with that plan.
- Creates a number of offences in relation to the shipping of waste which breach and/or fail to comply with the requirements of the Community Regulation in relation to management of shipments such as shipments of waste to or from the United Kingdom to or from other member States, to exports of waste to and from the United Kingdom to third countries, to the transit of waste through the United Kingdom to and from third countries.
- Sets out the fees that will apply in Northern Ireland. Regulation 47 provides for competent authorities to recover the costs of take-back under Articles 22 and 24 of the Community Regulation.
- Sets out the procedure applicable to the application for an approval of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance.
- Provides that the Regulations must be enforced by the competent authorities and sets out the enforcement powers of competent authorities, authorised persons and officers of Revenue and Customs.

**The Controlled Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2002 (as amended)**

2.128 These Regulations came into force on the 27 August 2002 and apply to Northern Ireland only. They allow Regulations to be made for the treatment of waste of any description and are made in accordance with the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order. The Regulations provide definitions of the wastes to be classified under household waste, commercial and industrial waste as well as classifying the types of household waste for which a collection charge may be made by District Councils.

**Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 SR46**

2.129 The Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 establishes a regulatory system that employs an integrated approach to controlling the environmental aspects of industrial activities such as energy generation, metals, minerals, waste management of chemicals, textile treatment, food production and intensive farming. This system is designed to protect the environment as a whole through a single permitting process by promoting the use of clean technology using Best Available Techniques (BAT). These regulations were amended in 2004 and 2007 to include additional activities.

2.130 It should be noted that these regulations will be revoked and replaced on 14th January 2014 by the Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2012. These are discussed in further detail below.

**Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2012 / 453**

2.131 These new Regulations came into force in January 2013. They implement Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution, prevention and control) and incorporates a number of other EU measures on industrial pollution (including those on waste incineration, large combustion plant and solvent emissions). These new regulations will revoke the current Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 on 7th January 2014.

2.132 In particular, the regulations will require those facilities that recover, or undertake a mix of disposal and recovery of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day involving one or more of the following activities to operate under a Pollution Prevention and Control permit. With regard to waste management, these activities include:

- Biological treatment;
- Pre-treatment of waste for incineration or co-incineration;
- Treatment of slags and ashes; and
- Treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronic equipment and end-of-life vehicles and their components.

2.133 When the only waste treatment activity carried out is anaerobic digestion, the capacity threshold for this activity shall be 100 tonnes per day.

**Landfill Tax Regulations, 1996 and Amendments**

2.134 The Landfill Tax Regulations outline various administrative procedures which relate to the operation of the landfill tax system, specifically the registration of those organisations that intend to make disposals covered by the tax and the payment of tax.

2.135 These Regulations came into force on 1st May 2004 and apply to England, Wales and Northern Ireland. They amend the Landfill Tax Regulations, 1996 by increasing the maximum credit that landfill site operators may claim against their annual landfill tax liability.

2.136 The Landfill Tax (Amendment) Regulations 2009 which come into force on 1st September 2009 revoke Part of the Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 which relates to temporary disposals of material on a landfill site and introduce a new requirement to give information and keep records in relation to information areas. Material on a landfill site which is not going to be disposed of as waste must be deposited in an information area until the Commissioners clarify the taxable status of the material.

2.137 The Landfill Tax (Prescribed Landfill Site Activities) Order 2009, which comes into force on 1st September 2009, prescribes certain activities which take place on a landfill site for the purposes of the Finance Act. The effect of this is that the prescribed activities will be treated as disposals and will be subject to landfill tax. Three of the activities are the use of material to create or maintain temporary hard standing, the use of material to create or maintain a temporary screening bund and the use of material to create or maintain a temporary haul road. The Regulation provides for landfill tax to be re-credited when material has been used in one of these three ways and is subsequently used for site restoration.

**Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2005 SR 300 (as amended)**

2.138 The Hazardous Waste Regulations set out a revised regime to control and track the movement of hazardous waste. The Regulations came into force on 16 July 2005 and apply to Northern Ireland only. They implement Directive 91/689/EEC, on hazardous waste as amended and Commission Decision 2000/532/EC and revoke the Special Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 1998/289.

2.139 They work in conjunction with the List of Wastes Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2005/301, which reproduce the list of wastes from Decision 2000/532/EC, which contains the current version of the European Waste Catalogue.

2.140 Implementation of the revised Waste Framework Directive has brought some changes to the Hazardous Waste Regulations. These changes have been brought in by the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011.

**End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 SI 2635 (as amended)**

2.141 These Regulations came fully into force 2003 and 2010 and apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. They deal with the vehicle producer's requirements with regard to:

- The prohibition of certain heavy metals in vehicles;
- The provision of information;
- Certificates of destruction; and
- Imposing a cost for their disposal.

2.142 The aim of the Regulations is to ensure the proper treatment, recycling and disposal of vehicles which have reached the end of their life, so they do not release hazardous substances which have the potential to pollute the environment.

**End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005 SI 263 (as amended)**

2.143 The 2005 regulation introduces the reuse, recovery and recycling targets for end-of-life vehicles treated at authorised treatment facilities and a take back for End of Life Vehicles.

**The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 SI 3289 (as amended)**

2.144 These Regulations transpose the main provisions of Council Directive 2002/96/EC of 27th January 2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment and aim to:

- Reduce the amount of waste electronic and electrical equipment WEEE) sent to landfill;
- Promote the separate collection, treatment and recycling of WEEE;
- Ensure the safe treatment and disposal of hazardous components; and
- Encourage producers to make products easier to recycle.

2.145 All producers who market electronic and electrical (EEE) in a compliance period, the first of which will run from 1 July 2007 to 31 December 2007, must finance the cost of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from:

- Private and non-private households;
- Designated collection facilities; and
- Distributors, from WEEE that is returned to them in a compliance period.

2.146 All producers with such an obligation must join an approved compliance scheme, where the operator of the scheme will register the producer and will become responsible for all financing provisions, as well as the reuse, treatment and recovery of WEEE.

2.147 Further information on Waste Management Policy and Legislation can be found at Netregs: www.netregs.gov.uk

## Planning Policy

**Shaping Our Future- Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2035**

2.148 Shaping Our Future: The Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland (RDS 2035 'Building a Better Future') was published in March 2012 and informs the spatial aspects of all other strategies. It complements the Sustainable Development Strategy and highlights the contribution that recycling more waste and recovering energy from it can make to a reduction in carbon footprint and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG).

2.149 The Strategy recognises that managing our waste is a significant part of how we treat our environment and highlights the need to manage waste sustainably. This will be achieved by applying both the waste hierarchy, introduced by the Waste Framework Directive, and the proximity principle when developing treatment or disposal facilities in order to minimise the environmental impacts of waste transport.

**Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy**

2.150 The Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy ('Everyone's Involved') was adopted by the Northern Ireland Executive in May 2010. The Strategy sets out the principles and strategic objectives to ensure socially responsible economic development while protecting the resource base and the environment for future generations.

2.151 The six strategic objectives of the strategy are:

- Building a dynamic, innovating economy that delivers the prosperity required to tackle disadvantage and lift communities out of poverty;
- Strengthening society such that it is more tolerant, inclusive and stable and permits positive progress in quality of life for everyone;
- Driving sustainable, long term investment in key infrastructure to support economic and social development;
- Striking an appropriate balance between the responsible use and protection of natural resources in support of a better quality of life and a better quality environment;
- Ensuring reliable, affordable and sustainable energy provision and reducing our carbon footprint; and
- Ensuring the existence of a policy environment which ensures the overall advancement of sustainable development in and beyond government.

**Planning Policy Statements**

2.152 The Department of the Environment (DOE) has a statutory duty under Article 3 of the Planning Order (NI) 1991 to "formulate and coordinate policy for securing the orderly and consistent development of land and the planning of that development". This policy is set out in Planning Policy Statements (PPS) which apply to the whole of Northern Ireland. The contents are taken into account in decisions involving planning applications and appeals, as well as in the formulation of Development Plans.

2.153 It should be noted however, as outlined in the Waste Management Strategy, the Department is committed to undertaking a comprehensive consolidation and review of existing planning

policy in order to bring forward a single regional planning policy statement. This will be required in advance of the transfer of planning powers to District Councils. It is anticipated that the new planning policy statement will be simpler, shorter and more strategic in focus. The document is currently at the scoping stage and therefore, until appropriate detail and any transitional arrangements are known, it is considered prudent to include details of current planning policy statements. The position will however be kept under review and an update provided when available.

**Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS 1) – General Principles**

2.154 PPS 1 was published in March 1998 and sets out the general principles that the Department observes in formulating planning policies, making development plans and exercising control of development. The Statement also sets out the key themes that underlie the Department's overall approach to planning across the whole range of land-use topics and provides strategic guidance on issues such as sustainability, the status of various planning documents and environmental assessment.

**Planning Policy Statement 2 (PPS 2) – Planning and Nature Conservation**

2.155 This statement was published in June 1997 and sets out the Department's Planning Policies for nature conservation for Northern Ireland. This statement contains a number of policies, driven by the importance placed on compliance with various international Treaties, Conventions and Directives which underlie the legislative framework for nature conservation in Northern Ireland. In determining the suitability of a potential development, the Department will seek to ensure, that as far as is practicable and consistent with the requirements of the various designations, that the network of designated sites in Northern Ireland is protected from damage and destruction. In this regard, all plans or projects considered to have a potential impact on a site will be duly assessed to determine whether nature conservation interest would be damaged. Where there is potential for damages, a plan or project will only be granted in instances where there is no alternative or where there is overriding public interest.

**Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS 3) – Access, Movement and Parking**

2.156 This Statement sets out the Department's planning policies for vehicular and pedestrian access, transport assessment, the protection of transport routes and parking. It forms an important element in the integration of transport and land use planning. In addition, PPS3 embodies the Government's commitments to the provision of a modern, safe, sustainable transport system, the improvement of mobility for those who are socially excluded or whose mobility is impaired, the promotion of healthier living and improved road safety.

2.157 This Policy Statement also takes into consideration the Department's Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance and 'Investing for Health' a document published by the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS).

**Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS 6) – Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage**

2.158 This statement was published in March 1999 and sets out the Department's Planning Policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features of the built heritage. The preservation of an archaeological site or monument is a material consideration for the Department in determining planning applications. Within the application, consideration will be afforded to the potential for a proposed development to damage or destroy a site or monument, result in inappropriate change to the setting or whether the existing quality and character of the site or monument would be retained.

**Planning Policy Statement 11 (PPS 11) – Planning and Waste Management**

2.159 This statement was published in December 2002 and sets out the Department's Planning Policies for the development of waste management facilities. PPS11 supersedes Policy PSU 8 (New Infrastructure) and PSU 14 (Waste) of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland. It seeks to promote the highest standards in development proposals for waste management facilities. This statement contains a number of policies. Those of relevance to the development of waste infrastructure are as follows:

- Policy WM1 Environmental Impact of a Waste Management Facility; and
- Policy WM2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities.

2.160 Within Policy WM1 Environmental Impact of a Waste Management Facility, proposals would not be permitted where it is considered that the facility would cause demonstrable harm to the environment including air, water, soil, water resources, nature conservation, archaeological/built heritage interests and human health that cannot be prevented or controlled by mitigating measures.

2.161 Further to this, development will not be permitted where it is not compatible with the surrounding landscape or where it will have an unacceptable visual impact on any area designated for its landscape quality.

2.162 In addition, the proposals would not be acceptable where it is considered that the access to the site and the nature and frequency of associated traffic movements would prejudice the safety and convenience of road users or constitute a nuisance to neighbouring residents resulting from noise, dirt and dust.

2.163 Within Policy WM2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities, there is a requirement to ensure that the proposed facility is in compliance with one or more of a number of locational criteria. The locational criteria in this instance include: within an industrial or port area; within an active or worked out hard quarry or on the site of an existing waste management facility, where the development will bring previously developed or contaminated land back into productive use and also, where the proposal is in the countryside, it involves the use of existing buildings or is on land within or adjacent to existing building groups.

2.164 It should be noted that PPS 11 is currently under review. The current PPS 11 includes BPEO as a key principle in pursuing greater sustainability in waste management. Proposals for Policy WM2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities, Policy WM3 Waste Disposal and Policy WM4 Land Improvement are currently required to demonstrate BPEO. However, the Department considers that the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) duplicates this process and as a result plan to remove the link with BPEO for plans and waste proposals.

**Planning Policy Statement 15 (PPS 15) – Planning and Flood Risk**

2.165 This Statement sets out the Department's planning policies to minimise flood risk to people, property and the environment. It embodies the government's commitment to sustainable development and the conservation of biodiversity. It adopts a precautionary approach to development and the use of land that takes account of climate change and is supportive of the well being and safety of people.

**Planning Policy Statement 18 (PPS 18) - Renewable Energy**

2.166 This Statement sets out the Department's planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources and that requires the submission of a planning application. The aims and objectives of this Statement are to facilitate the siting of renewable energy generating facilities whilst ensuring protection of the built and natural environment and providing due regard to potential environmental, landscape, visual and amenity impacts.

2.167 Within this Statement, the Policy of relevance to the development of energy from waste facilities is Policy RE 1- Renewable Energy Development. This Policy states that development that generates electricity from renewable sources will be permitted provided the proposal and associated infrastructure does not result in an unacceptable adverse effect on the following:

- Public safety;
- Human health;
- Residential amenity;

- Visual impact and landscape character;
- Biodiversity;
- Nature conservation or built heritage interests;
- Local natural resources; and
- Public access to the countryside.

2.168 In addition, the Policy states that the wider environmental, economic and social benefits of all proposals are material considerations in determining the granting of planning permission.

***Development Plans***

2.169 The purpose of a Development Plan, which may be in the form of area plans, local plans or subject plans, is to apply the regional policies of the Department and inform the relevant agencies (including the general public, statutory authorities and developers) of the policy framework and landuse proposals used to guide planning decisions within their local area. Particular sites for the development of waste management facilities may be identified within these plans, together with the need for appropriate waste management facilities associated with new development. Consideration will also be afforded to the potential impact of existing or approved waste management facilities when zoning adjoining lands for other forms of development.

2.170 The role of a Development Plan is to:

- Provide an essential framework for guiding investment by public, private and community sectors and help harness additional resources through collaboration in tackling problems;
- Provide confidence for those wishing to develop and those affected by development proposals;
- Establish a framework for positive co-ordination of public policies in joined-up government at both regional and local levels;
- Provide an effective land supply phased and allocated to meet the full range of needs to support the life of the local community and social and economic progress;
- Establish a process for involvement and ownership by local communities wishing to influence the future development of their area.

2.171 Further information on Development Plans in Northern Ireland can be obtained from the Planning Service website:

**Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/dev_plans.htm

## Future Northern Ireland Legislation

**Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011**

2.172 Construction, demolition or excavation projects, with an estimated cost greater than £300,000 will be required to prepare a SWMP. The regulations will include all methods of construction, including civil engineering, modifications to existing constructions, site preparation, on-site pre-fabrication and work relating to utilities.

2.173 The Department consulted on proposals to make site waste management plans (SWMP) a legal requirement for certain construction and demolition projects in Northern Ireland. The consultation closed on 11 March 2011, but the implementation of the regulations is currently on hold.

**Single Use Carrier Bags**

2.174 The NI Executive's Programme for Government 2011-2015 contains a commitment to reduce the consumption of single use carrier bags by at least 80%. An amendment has been made to the Climate Change Act 2008 to provide for the introduction of the levy (initially 5 pence per bag) which has been implemented in April 2013.

2.175 On 19 January 2015 changes were introduced and the levy now applies to all new carrier bags with a retail price below 20p regardless of whether they are single use or reusable and regardless of the material from which they are made.

2.176 The aim of the levy is to cut the number of carrier bags we use. This will benefit the environment by reducing carbon emissions and air and water pollution associated with unnecessary carrier bag production, transportation and disposal.

2.177 Carrier bag usage figures for the first year of operation of the levy indicate that 84.5 million single use carrier bags were issued by Northern Ireland retailers compared to around 300 million bags in the year before the levy was introduced. This is a reduction of 72%.

2.178 Retailers are required to pay the proceeds of the levy to the Department. The money raised is used to help communities, charities, businesses, schools and voluntary organisations to deliver local programmes to improve the environment for everyone. In 2013/14, £4.17 million was raised and £3.4 million was allocated to environmental projects.

# 3 Environmental Context

## Introduction

3.1 The current environmental characteristics of the arc21 Region must be described and understood by all stakeholders in order to adequately set the context for the Waste Management Plan. This chapter of the WMP is therefore inextricably linked to, and should be read in context with, the environmental baseline contained within the Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA). Environmental baseline information is established for the SEA process to assist in the prediction and understanding of the likely impact that the arc21 WMP will have on the physical and human environment. Once the baseline environmental information is established it can be easily updated and expanded to provide a resource base to inform the future development of the WMP, projects arising from implementation of the WMP and subsequent SEA work.

3.2 The nature of waste arising and its management within the arc21 Region is affected by the physical characteristics of the landscape and is a reflection of the settlement pattern. Northern Ireland is, by virtue of its topography, a relatively compact region. It is physically centred on Lough Neagh, with a radial pattern of main roads and railways converging on the City of Belfast.

3.3 The arc21 region covers an area of approximately 4,606 $km^2$ which is approximately 32% of the total land area of Northern Ireland. Four of the six district councils in the arc21 region are bounded by coastline.

3.4 The population of Northern Ireland is 1,810,863 (Census 2011[1]) with approximately 59% of the total population living in the arc21 Region. The population is predicted to increase to approximately 1.91 million in 2019; this is based on an annual rate of growth of 0.7% (based on 2010 population projections[2]). The number of households is also increasing with 703,275 recorded in Census 2011 and the prediction that there will be an increase of 187,000 (29%) between 2001 and 2025. Two thirds of this increase is attributable to a predicted increase in one-person households; a trend often associated with an ageing population.

[1] http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/pop_stats_bulletin_2_2011.pdf
[2] Northern Ireland Population Projections 2010 – Statistical Report, NISRA.

## Physical Environment

### Geology

3.5 The geology and hydrogeology of the arc21 Region has important implications for waste disposal practice and the location of new facilities. Key aspects are the suitability of geological materials for the siting and formation of waste management facilities, and the protection of water resources used for industrial and domestic water supplies.

### Solid Geology

3.6 The arc21 Region can be divided into three broad areas:

- Tertiary basalt to the north;
- Shales of the Silurian and Ordovician period to the south; and
- Triassic shales, marls and sandstones forming a central divide between the two.

3.7 The Tertiary volcanic lava and Mesozoic rocks of County Antrim are the youngest geological entity in Northern Ireland, although the Mesozoic rocks are mostly hidden by the later volcanic lava. The Antrim Lava Group is mostly basalt lava of similar composition, divided into upper, middle and lower units. Above the basalt, under and around Lough Neagh are clays and silts of the Lough Neagh Group. These clays are poorly consolidated and include lignite in places.

3.8 In the south of the arc21 Region the rocks are mostly of greywacke sandstone with subordinate slate mudstone. These rocks have been intruded in many places by narrow igneous dolerite dykes. Historically the greywacke has been much quarried as road and building stone, while lead with silver in quartz veins was mined in the past. In South Down there are massive intrusions of Newry granodiorite and the younger Tertiary granites of the Mourne Mountains are found here.

3.9 Triassic rocks, especially Sherwood (red) Sandstone and Mercia Mudstone (marl) significantly outcrop over a sizeable area of the Lagan Valley. The Mercia Mudstone includes substantial slate beds in the Carrickfergus to Larne area. Further north grey mudstones, the Cretaceous Hibernian Greensand Formation and the Ulster White Limestone all form narrow strips of land around the Antrim Plateau.

### Drift Geology

3.10 Superficial deposits over the arc21 Region comprise till or boulder clay deposited during the last major re-advance of ice from the Central part of Northern Ireland just over 25,000 years ago. As the ice melted away the floodwaters deposited outwash sands and gravels. Although the till varies according to the substrate it is generally stiff silt clay with

locally derived boulders. In its upper metre the till, which is often up to tens of metres thick, weathers to allow superficial water movement.

3.11 Significant glacial sands and moraines occur in the Lagan Valley from Lisburn to the Malone Road, in the Enler Valley between Dundonald and Comber, along the Sixmilewater between Antrim and Ballyclare and north of Ballymena. Typically these deposits give rise to well drained and leached soils.

**Groundwater Vulnerability**

3.12 The vulnerability classification in Northern Ireland, published by British Geological Survey[3] is divided into 5 categories with Class 1 areas having the lowest risk of groundwater pollution and Class 5 the highest. Principally, the classification is based on the degree of permeability and thickness of the unsaturated zone and how that affects the downward passage of water and the attenuation of contaminants. The presence of high permeability and high leaching soils such as sands and gravels denote a high degree of vulnerability while the presence of low permeability and low leaching soils such as clays are generally regarded as low risk. The vulnerability classification provides a regional vulnerability classification which can be used as a tool in the assessment of potential areas for the development of waste infrastructure. The vulnerability map screening methodology provides a regional vulnerability classification and therefore does not provide for site specific vulnerabilities. A full assessment of groundwater vulnerability can only be achieved by detailed local studies based on the modelling of specific site attributes and abstraction points.

**Hydrogeology**

3.13 The Hydrogeological Map of Northern Ireland, published by Geological Survey Northern Ireland (GSNI) indicates a number of wells and boreholes used for public supply in the Lagan Valley and Ards area. Detailed information on hydrogeology, geology and site investigation reports are available direct from GSNI at: http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/gsni_geoindex/ and may be useful for further information at a project or site specific level.

3.14 The rock type of Country Antrim comprises moderately permeable rocks that can be fractured or potentially fractured and which do not have high primary permeability. Although these aquifers will seldom produce large quantities of water for abstraction, they are important both for local supplies and in supplying base flow to rivers. The Ulster White Limestone is a hard white limestone that has a very low porosity and water flow is mostly through joints, but the Greensand below is a significant aquifer and the source of many major springs. Although not an aquifer, water may be present in basalt within joints and weathered zones.

[3] A Groundwater Vulnerability Screening Methodology for Northern Ireland 2005, BGS.

3.15 The rocks of County Down are made up of low permeable formations of limited potential productivity which is found mainly within fracture zones and therefore is generally regarded as not containing groundwater in exploitable quantities. They tend to be lime-poor and are poor aquifers as they have been strongly compressed and, having very few pore spaces, carry virtually no groundwater except in joints or in weathered zones.

3.16 The main bedrock of the Lagan Valley is Sherwood Sandstone which covers an area of 150km$^2$, has thicknesses of between 200 to 300m in the Belfast area and covers an area stretching from Belfast City at the mouth of the River Lagan to Lisburn in the west. The Sherwood Sandstone is a highly productive aquifer mainly through intergranular and fractured flows.

**Topography**

3.17 The land surface of Northern Ireland is predominantly lowland, with most of it forming an extensive saucer shaped lowland around Lough Neagh. The inland basin centred on Lough Neagh covers an area of 385 km$^2$ is surrounded by upland including the Sperrin Mountains in the north-west, the Antrim Plateau to the north-east and the Mourne Mountains in the south. From there, coastal lowland extends eastwards into the Lagan Valley, through Belfast and ultimately to the Ards Peninsula beyond Strangford Lough.

3.18 There are four main uplands in Northern Ireland, two of which are associated with the arc21 Region and are visible from Belfast. To the north the skyline of three summits (Divis, Black Mountain and Cavehill) is part of the Tertiary basalt plateau of County Antrim. From Belfast to the north there are extruded sheets of basalt lava, which extend some 80km to the cliff coastline of the Giants Causeway (World Heritage Site) in north Antrim. This area has a main plateau surface of between 300 and 400m above sea level.

3.19 Fifty kilometres south of Belfast are the Mourne Mountains in County Down, made up of hard, Tertiary granites. Although small in area the Mournes have fifteen summits above 600m and a further thirty above 300m.

**Drainage**

3.20 As much of the lowland is underlain by clay-rich glacial deposits of low permeability, many surface watercourse gradients are often very gentle in the lower course, and in areas where no artificial improvements have been made poor land drainage can restrict land use. The ‘basket of eggs’ topography produced by the drumlin swarms of County Down has caused impeded drainage in areas, though modern drainage has overcome this to allow agriculture and other development.

3.21 A notable feature of the drainage pattern is that so much appears to feed inward and pass through Lough Neagh. This inward drainage is now represented by the catchment of the

River Bann and its tributaries, which drain 38% of the land area of Northern Ireland and a significant portion of the arc21 Region.

**Agriculture and Soils**

3.22 Approximately 75% of the total Northern Ireland land area of 1.35 million hectares is in agricultural use. A total of 242,883 hectares of land in the arc21 Region is farmed. Grassland predominates within and occupies approximately 78% of the agricultural land area. Approximately 36% of Northern Ireland total crop production is carried out within the arc21 region. Crop production is predominately found in Ards, Down and Lisburn with 32%, 21.5% and 22% of the arc21 Region's total[4].

3.23 Agricultural land in Northern Ireland is graded using the Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales into 6 classes, from excellent to very poor quality. The majority of land in the arc21 Region falls within grades 1-3 and classed as of excellent to moderate quality. There are three areas of excellent quality land around Newtownards, in the Lagan Valley and the Sixmilewater river valley. Poor land is found in the Mournes and Cavehill areas.

3.24 Parts of the arc21 Region, particularly to the west around Lough Neagh, consist of low lying land which is within a few metres of sea level, where the water table is at or close to the surface. The potential for groundwater ingress places additional engineering and management constraints on waste disposal activities. This may influence the suitability of a particular location for certain waste management facilities such as landfill development.

**Landscape**

3.25 The arc21 region has a wide variety of scenic countryside which reflects the contrasting geology and topography and long history of settlement and land use. Landscapes recognised as being of distinctive character and special scenic value have been designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) by Government in order to protect and enhance their qualities and to promote their enjoyment by the public. AONBs within the arc21 Region are identified in Appendix C of the SEA. Within the arc21 Region these include:

- Antrim Coast and Glens – the southern part of this AONB falls within the northern part of the arc21 Region and includes the Glens of Antrim;
- Mourne and Slieve Croob – the edge of the Mourne and Slieve Croob AONB falls within the southern part of the arc21 Region;
- Lagan Valley – focusing on the course of the River Lagan most of the AONB now lies within the Lagan Valley Regional Park which was designated in 1967;

[4] The Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland June 2011, DARD. http://www.dardni.gov.uk/agric-census-in-ni-2011.pdf

- Strangford and Lecale – Lecale is the coastal area between Strangford Lough and the Mournes, stretching from Dundrum Bay to Strangford village; Strangford Lough is an almost landlocked area of sea set within a diverse lowland topography. The Lough is of international importance for wintering wildfowl while the surrounding area provides great landscape diversity, nature conservation and heritage interest. Strangford and Lecale were re-designated in 2010.

3.26 There are also a number of areas of scenic quality throughout the arc21 Region. These are of regional importance and have been designated as Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV) within Development Plans. The process of identifying AoHSV is assisted by the identification of Areas of Scenic Quality within the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000, published by DOE. There are 47 of these within the arc21 Region. Development Plans also designate Local Landscape Policy Areas which are those which are within or adjoining settlements which are considered to be of greatest amenity value, landscape quality or local significance. These designations are illustrated in Appendix C of the SEA.

**Nature Conservation and Biodiversity**

3.27 The arc21 Region has a wealth of habitat types and includes some important ornithological sites. Some of these sites are recognised as being of international importance for nature conservation and are classed as Ramsar sites, special protection areas (SPA) and special areas of conservation (SAC). There is one marine nature reserve (MNR), Strangford Lough, within the region. Other sites of national significance for nature conservation are designated as areas of special scientific interest (ASSI) and national nature reserves (NNR). Designations within the arc21 Region are presented in Appendix C to the SEA. Sites of local nature conservation importance, including woodlands and countryside parks are outlined in local Area Plans.

3.28 Special procedures are in place to protect sites of particular importance and certain plants and animals are protected by law. Therefore any proposals for waste management facilities will need to take account of any possible effects such developments may have on protected habitats and species.

3.29 The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy was published in August 2002[5]. It contains 76 recommendations for the conservation of biodiversity in Northern Ireland and is intended to inform policy and promote action on biodiversity conservation. The key recommendations include:

- The assessment of all policies and programmes for their impact on biodiversity; and

[5] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/nibg_first_report2005.pdf

- Better co-ordination of work on biodiversity. The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy progress report was published in 2009[6]. The report details the progress of the agreed recommendations.

3.30 A review of the UK Priority Habitats was undertaken in 2005. This led to an increase in UK Prioity Habitats from 49 to 65. The NIEA listed 51 Priority Habitats in Northern Ireland in September 2011.

3.31 Biodiversity Action Plans for birds, flowering plants, mammals, insects, freshwater fish and freshwater pearl mussel have been published by NIEA. The Action Plans and the Biodiversity Strategy will have to be considered when proposing new developments.

3.32 The biodiversity of the arc21 Region has unique ecological communities. The area contains sites of international and national importance, including sites of local nature conservation importance.

## Human Environment

**Settlement**

3.33 Northern Ireland is much less urbanised than many other European regions. The arc21 Region's development network consists of a web of independent centres or urban hubs ranging in scale from the metropolitan area focused on Belfast, through traditional market towns and villages to small rural settlements, with a regional transport network providing the cohesive links between all parts of the arc21 Region. Bangor, Castlereagh, Lisburn, Newtownabbey and Carrickfergus all coalesce to form part of the core Belfast metropolitan area. The largest urban area outside the core Belfast metropolitan area is newry.

3.34 Outside the city of Belfast, the arc21 Region is characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern. The extensive network of traditional market centres i.e. Antrim, Ballymena, Downpatrick, City of Lisburn, Larne, Newry and Newtownards are evenly spread and well placed to provide services to a strong rural community living in villages, small rural settlements, or in a distinctive pattern of dispersed dwellings in the open countryside. These regional centres also have the potential to accommodate population growth.

3.35 Although the population density of the arc21 Region is low by comparison with other European rural regions at 51 persons per square kilometre, the scattered distribution of farms and houses creates the visual impression of a 'peopled countryside'.

[6] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/ni_biodiversity_strategy.pdf

3.36 The health and social well being of the population has improved steadily throughout the last century. The arc21 Region exhibits a number of well-established lifestyle and consumer habits, with trends including increasing home ownership and an increasing number of single households, coupled with increased consumption of disposable products.

3.37 Increased use of the car has also facilitated the dispersal of housing and economic activity. This in turn affects accessibility and transportation opportunities for future waste management planning.

3.38 Although these lifestyle changes have traditionally been associated with increased waste production, there is a growing recognition in society of 'green' issues. Concern over global environment and health issues has led to greater emphasis on protection of the environment and the concept of sustainable development.

**Greenbelt**

3.39 Development pressures within the Greater Belfast area, resulting from increased mobility have the potential to result in urban sprawl, spoiled landscapes, loss of potential recreation areas and a general wasteful use of land resources. Green Belt policies have been designed to deal with the complex inter-relationships between urban areas and the nearby countryside. The Green Belt provides the urban areas with a setting which defines limits, enhances attractiveness and provides citizens with a highly visible, unspoilt and easily accessible countryside. A more protective policy operates within Green Belt areas. Additionally, some council areas operate Rural Policy Areas where policy reflects that of the Green Belt. The objectives of Green Belt policy are to:

- Control expansion of urban development into the surrounding open country;
- Maintain the rural character of the countryside within the Green Belt and prevent its deterioration by ribbon or scattered development; and
- Prevent the towns and settlements around Belfast merging with the Belfast Urban Area or with each other.

**Communications**

3.40 Northern Ireland is almost totally dependent on a road based transportation system, which is a reflection of the small internal transport market and dispersed settlement pattern. At the 1st April 2012, there was 25,457km of public roads in Northern Ireland. There are 80.7km of motorway, 101.7km of dual carriageway and 781.2km of A class roads in the arc21 Region[7]. The two motorway routes are the southerly M1 to Dungannon and the northerly M2 to Randalstown. Three key transport corridors originate within the arc21 Region:

[7] Northern Ireland Transport Statistics 2011-12, DRDNI.
http://www.drdni.gov.uk/ni_transport_statistics_annual_2011-12.pdf

- *Eastern Seaboard Corridor* with the potential to provide high speed, high quality and high capacity road and rail links between Belfast and Dublin and onwards towards Larne, Warrenpoint and Rosslare to facilitate the movement of freight and people in this important North-South route.
- *Belfast Metropolitan Area-Derry/Londonderry Corridor* connecting the two biggest cities in Northern Ireland and strengthening their access to and from Belfast International airport.
- *Northern Corridor* linking the Belfast Metropolitan Area to Antrim, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Limavady and Derry/Londonderry by road and rail and providing access to the Antrim Glens and Coast.

3.41 Car ownership has increased by over 400% since 1960 and as of the 31st December 2011 there were 879,787 vehicles registered in Northern Ireland. Total distance traveled has also increased by 7 billion miles giving a 155% rise since 1971. If present trends continue it is anticipated that road traffic would double by 2025. Since the vast majority of waste in the arc21 Region is currently transported to disposal or treatment facilities by road, it is anticipated that this predicted increase in traffic levels would reduce transport efficiency for waste.

3.42 The rail network mainly serves the eastern half of Northern Ireland. Lines radiate from Belfast north to Londonderry, east to Bangor and southwest through Lisburn to Dublin. The use of public transport, both by rail and road has declined in parallel with growing dependence on the car.

3.43 The arc21 Region has good modern port facilities providing high quality shipping services and freight handling with Belfast port performing a shipping role of international/European importance. The ports within the arc21 Region offer an extensive range of services, with Belfast and Larne providing the main routes for the movement of materials in and out of Ireland and are therefore key links to the UK and the rest of Europe. There are no waterways within the arc21 Region suitable for transportation.

3.44 Two airports in the arc21 Region, Belfast International and Belfast City play a significant role in accessing markets, encouraging inward investment and boosting tourism.

**Cultural Heritage**

3.45 Within the arc21 Region the landscape contains many significant man-made features which are evidence of the development of our society. Archaeological sites and monuments, traditional buildings, areas and buildings of architectural and historic interest are part of our heritage and culture. Sites are listed in the Sites and Monuments Record of Northern

Ireland. Estimated totals for sites of archaeological interest, listed buildings and conservation areas for the Councils within the arc21 Region are provided in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 Sites of Cultural Heritage**

| Council | Archaeological Sites | Listed Buildings | Conservation Areas |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim and Newtownabbey | 874 | 271 | 3 Antrim Town, Randalstown , Merville Garden Village |
| Ards and North Down | 455 | 882 | 3 Central Portaferry, Greyabbey, Donaghadee |
| Belfast | 138 | 1300 | 3 Areas of Victorian and Edwardian townscape |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | 1307 | 353 | 3 Lisburn town centre, Hillsborough, Moira |
| Mid and East Antrim | 1413 | 607 | 4 Gracehill,Whitehead, Carrickfergus town centre,Glenarm |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | 1574 | 1286 | -10 Ardglass, Castlewellan, Downpatrick, Killough, Killyleagh, Strangford, Saintfield, Rostrevor, Newry,Bessbrook |

**Air**

3.46 Air quality in Northern Ireland is generally improving, as decreasing emissions have led to reductions in ambient concentrations of these pollutants. National and European air quality objectives are in place and these objectives are being implemented through district and local authorities. Lead and Sulphur Dioxide objectives have been met, however, there continues to be a concern about the levels of particulate matter, Ozone and Nitrogen Dioxide which mainly stem from vehicle emissions.

**Climate**

3.47 Research and modelling on climate change predicts that Northern Ireland is likely to get warmer wetter winters and drier summers. It is predicted that summer rainfall may decrease by up to 45 per cent, while winter rainfall is expected to increase by up to 30 per cent[8]. The frequency of extreme weather events such as flooding may increase as rainfall patterns change. The introduction of sustainable waste policies is an important part of tackling national and international climate change. The structure of these policy changes will reflect the primacy of the waste hierarchy with an emphasis on initiative's such as the prevention of food waste, recycling of materials and energy from waste. Climatic factors are considered in the SEA and further information on climate change will be monitored and incorporated into future arc21 publications.

[8] http://www.ukcip.org.uk/wordpress/wp-content/PDFs/UKCIP02_briefing.pdf

**Recreation and Open Space**

3.48 Each Council has statutory powers for the provision of recreational facilities in its area, while there are a number of other bodies who contribute to the provision and development of sport, recreation and open space facilities including sports clubs, education authorities and the Northern Ireland Sports Council. Further details can be found in the relevant local Area Plans. In addition the DOE Planning Service has produced Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 8 'Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation', which sets out the Department's planning policies for the protection of open space, the provision of new areas of open space in association with residential development and the use of land for sport and outdoor recreation, and advises on the treatment of these issues in development plans. It embodies the Government's commitment to sustainable development, to the promotion of a more active and healthy lifestyle and to the conservation of biodiversity.

**Industrial Environment**

3.49 Traditionally Northern Ireland has had a predominantly low wage economy biased towards the production of low value-added manufactured goods. Although the local economy still remains dependent on the public sector the economic forecast for Northern Ireland is positive. Government policy is encouraging further movement away from the traditional manufacturing and agricultural sectors to a more knowledge based economy. Such trends will lead to different waste streams being produced and potentially new markets being developed for reused/recycled materials.

3.50 Changing employment patterns through the use of information technology, the growth of small businesses and tourism offer the prospect of a wider spread of job opportunities. This forecast growth will impact on the production of waste.

**Agriculture**

3.51 Agriculture in Northern Ireland has undergone considerable change over the last 25 years caused by the world-wide trends of intensive farming methods, advancing technologies and farm rationalisation. Alterations in agricultural support policies together with advances in farming practice and technology and a decline in employment opportunities will continue to have major impact on rural society. The Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture in 2011 estimated that there were 24,436 active farms in 2011 which was 35 fewer farms compared to 2010. The downward trend in active farms has also seen a fall in the total number of livestock. The total number of cattle recorded in the 2011 census[9] was approximately 1.6 million which is 5% lower than the 2001 census figure.

[9] The Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland June 2011, DARD.
http://www.dardni.gov.uk/agric-census-in-ni-2011.pdf

3.52 Agriculture will always remain an integral part of the rural area and the farmer will remain a producer and a steward of the countryside. The continuing development of the agricultural industry will inevitably lead to further change in rural areas. The DOE recognises that the maintenance of a healthy rural economy is one of the best ways of conserving and enhancing the rural environment.

3.53 The main agricultural waste arising is animal matter resulting from keeping and housing animals and as the nature of farming in the arc21 Region changes, so will the nature of waste arising from this sector. A current strategy for managing farm manures include the consideration of on-farm anaerobic digestion plants which is used to produce biogas as a renewable fuel and to assist in managing the plant nutrients in slurry.

**Mineral Workings**

3.54 Mineral reserves in the arc21 Region comprise basalt and igneous rock (excluding granite), sandstone, limestone and sand and gravel (DETI Annual Minerals Statement 2008)[10]. The total quantity of minerals produced in Northern Ireland in 2008 was 22,981,834 tonnes. Approximately 43.36% of the total minerals was produced in Counties Antrim and Down which equated to 9,966,543 tonnes. Approximately 83% of the total sandstone in 2008 was produced in County Down. Counties Antrim and Down accounted for 68% of the total basalt production. It should be noted however that these figures are likely to be an over estimate of the quantity produced in the arc21 Region as it includes material produced in Ballymoney, Moyle, Banbridge and part of Newry & Mourne Council areas.

3.55 Quarry sites have historically been used for waste disposal while ongoing mineral extraction adds to the potential void space.

**Manufacturing**

3.56 Belfast continues to be the centre of economic activity for much of Northern Ireland, having 30% of Northern Ireland's manufacturing companies and 21% of all retail activity within the arc21 Region. There is a concentration of heavy industry around the port. The adjacent council area of Castlereagh also boasts a large industrial base composed of the engineering and manufacturing sectors.

3.57 Antrim has a small manufacturing base, largely in the electronics and printing works sectors which contribute to the Borough's employment. Ards has a highly variable base of small and medium sized businesses with a few large employers in the engineering and food industry. There is also an abundance of retail and distribution centres.

[10] http://www.detini.gov.uk/annual_mineral_report_2008.pdf

3.58 By virtue of good access to airports, ports and major population centres both Lisburn and Newtownabbey feature strong manufacturing bases. The dormitory town of Carrickfergus has a strong retail service sector, with energy production associated with the power station. As a traditional dormitory area for Belfast, North Down has been emerging as an important location for advanced technology companies. Additionally a number of injection moulding and plastic tube extrusion companies also have significant presence here.

3.59 Ballymena is a rapidly expanding dormitory town with a strong manufacturing base of tobacco, textiles and light engineering. The Down council area is predominantly rural with a relatively small manufacturing base, largely made up of business in the agri-food sector.

3.60 Newry is located on the main transport axis between Belfast and Dublin, the A1/N1 EU-designated transnational route and has a broad base of manufacturing companies operating in the area. These range from electrical products, IT, meat processors and pharmaceuticals.

**Services**

3.61 There is a general consensus that the service sector is and will continue to be the main source of employment growth in the arc21 Region. Since 1990 most new job creation has been in services and this sector now accounts for 82% of all employment.

3.62 In Antrim the service sector provides employment to the largest numbers of people and there is a high relative concentration in transport and communication, largely attributable to the location of the International Airport within the Borough, and the construction industry. Carrickfergus town plays an important industrial, commercial and service role for its residents and the wider hinterland. However its role as a dormitory town, the need to maintain an identity for the town and the retail and service competition it faces from its proximity to Belfast are serving to restrict growth. Newtownabbey has a number of call centres and retail services, the latter largely focused on the Abbey Centre development, while Lisburn has also developed as an important focus for retail particularly in terms of the central shopping area and the regional shopping centre at Sprucefield. Larne has a relatively strong commercial and service base including storage and freight businesses associated with its port activities. Newry has an array of traditional independent traders and multi-national retailers. Hill Street in the heart of Newry is the focal point for shopping and holds a market every Thursday and Saturday. This is the town's main shopping street. Modern, extensive shopping and entertainment complexes include The Quays and Buttercrane Centres

**Tourism**

3.63 The arc21 Region's diverse landscape and history, coupled with Northern Ireland's 'clean and green' image are both key assets when attracting tourism. The arc21 Region's proximity to significant scenic and wildlife resources offers considerable potential for expansion in its tourism and leisure roles. Tourism accounted for 4.9% of GDP in 2010[11] compared to 2% in 1996 and supported approximately 54,080 jobs in communities across Northern Ireland. Although dependent on the continuing success of the peace process, Northern Ireland is in a good position to tap into expanding sectors of the tourism market, with potential rapid short term employment growth. Both Down and Carrickfergus have a growing tourism service industry.

[11] A Draft Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020 February 2010, DETINI.

# 4 Political and Socio Economic Context

## Introduction

4.1 The update of the Waste Management Plan has been developed within a changing political climate and rapidly changing socio-economic context. Key issues which will affect future waste management decisions include:

- Lifestyle trends & population changes;
- Economic, health & technological changes;
- The proposed restructuring of local government within Northern Ireland;
- Community issues, including the impact of human rights and equality issues, and the need for social cohesion; and
- The level of cross border co-operation with local authorities in the Republic of Ireland.

4.2 The socio-economic strategic framework for Development Plans, including the Waste Management Plan, is provided in *Building a Better Future,* the Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2035 which was published in March 2012[1]. The document contains Strategic Planning Guidelines for supporting economic development, developing transport, tackling deficiencies in infrastructure, rejuvenating urban centres, strengthening social cohesion and for the protection and enhancement of the physical, natural and man-made environment.

4.3 Proposals included in the Waste Management Plan pay regard to these Strategic Planning Guidelines and the objectives of achieving sustainable development, social cohesion and a high quality of life for all citizens in the arc21 Region.

## Political Context

### Political Structures

4.4 Since the reformation of the Assembly in May 2007, the devolved government has acted in control of Northern Ireland Departments including education, the environment and regional and social development.

[1] http://www.drdni.gov.uk/shapingourfuture/

## Restructuring Local Government

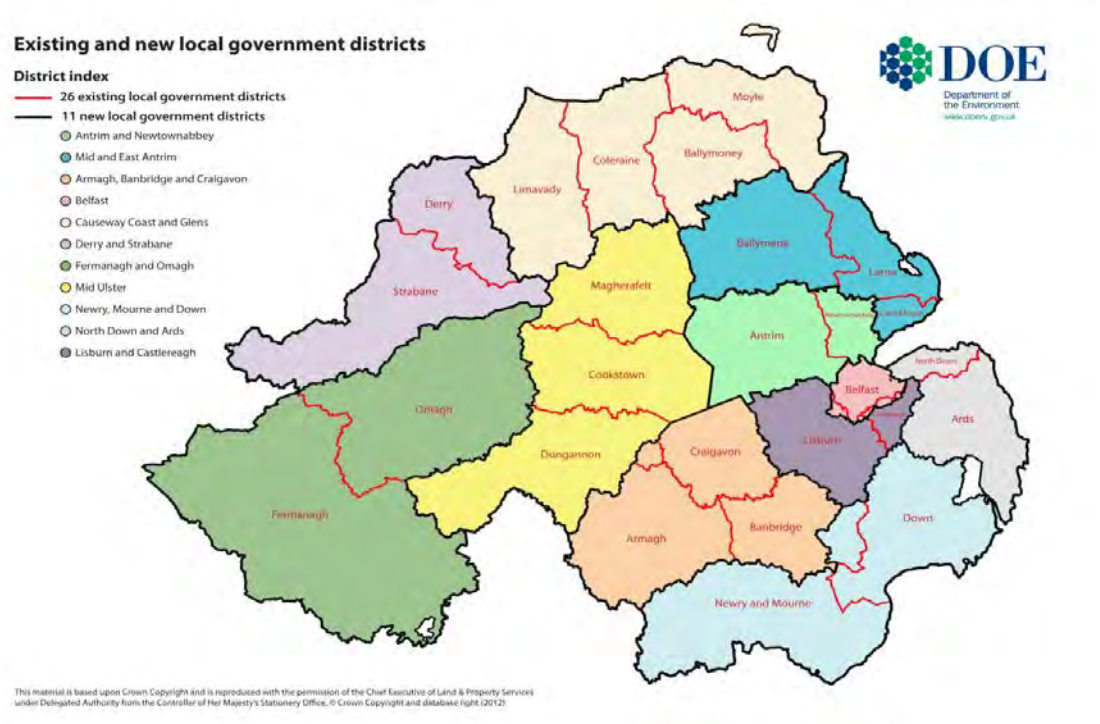
4.5 In 2002 the Review of Public Administration (RPA) was established. This body was formed to undertake a comprehensive and strategic examination of all parts of the public sector in Northern Ireland including the administration of health, social services, education, housing, local government and quangos.

4.6 In June 2012, on recommendation by the RPA appointed Local Government Boundaries Commissioner, the NI Assembly approved legislation to reduce the number of councils from 26 to 11 local government districts[2]. This process was completed by April 2015.

4.7 It is expected that the changes will allow local government to deliver a more effective and broader range of services than is currently available.

4.8 The previously existing councils and the revised boundaries as recommended as part of the RPA are shown in Figure 4.1.

**Figure 4.1 Previously Existing and New Local Government District Boundaries[3]**




4.9 As can be seen in Figure 4.1, within arc21, the majority of change involved Councils merging to form larger Districts. These new Districts were already existing members of arc21 and as

[2] http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/local-government-structure
[3] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/new_lg_districts__colour__-_aug_12_-_pdf.pdf

such changes within them, with regards to Waste Management Planning, should be relatively limited. Down District Council however merged with Newry and Mourne District Council, and be incorporated into the new Newry, Mourne and Down District council. As such, this District council is now a constituent member of arc21.

4.10 Government policy is also looking increasingly to the involvement of the private sector in major capital and revenue projects. Waste management is regarded as an ideal area for public and private co-operation.

**Responsibility for Implementation of Waste Management Policies**

4.11 The Government agency responsible for waste management planning and development control is the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland, whilst responsibility for waste management operation and implementation remains largely at local council level. The Department of the Environment Northern Ireland, through the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, also has responsibility for regulation of waste management.

4.12 The Planning Service and the District Councils in Northern Ireland have responsibility for approving and controlling development in the region ina two tier planning system. The Planning Service produced Planning Policy Statements (PPS) which contain policies on land-use and other planning matters. The key PPS in relation to the Waste Management in Northern Ireland are PPS 11 "*Planning and Waste Management*" (which is currently subject to review), PPS 13 "*Transportation and Land Use*" and PPS14 "*Sustainable Development in the Countryside*". It should be noted however that the Department are committed to undertake a consolidation and review of existing planning policy in order to bring forward a single regional planning policy statement. This was consulted upon during 2014 and the outworking of the consultation is awaited.

4.13 EU Directives on waste policy and the environment, as well as the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy, are designed to encourage a shift away from landfill towards options that seek to recover the resource potential of waste. As well as a focus on the control of municipal waste there is also an emphasis on the recovery of materials from priority waste streams such a WEEE, packaging and batteries. The implementation of the Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2005, further increased the scope and stringency of disposal methods for certain waste streams.

4.14 The planning of future waste management facilities must also have regard to the planning framework under the *Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991*. The Waste Management Plan takes into account the potential polluting effects of waste management facilities and the sensitivity of land and land uses to pollution.

4.15 The Regional Development Strategy, *Building a Better Future*, makes note of the need for, and positive impact of, increased recycling and energy recovery from waste. It also sets out the significance of waste hierarchy and how implementation of this legislation, through the Waste Framework Directive, and the principle of proximity when developing waste treatment or disposal facilities will further decrease environmental impacts through the reductions in the transport of waste.

## Social Context

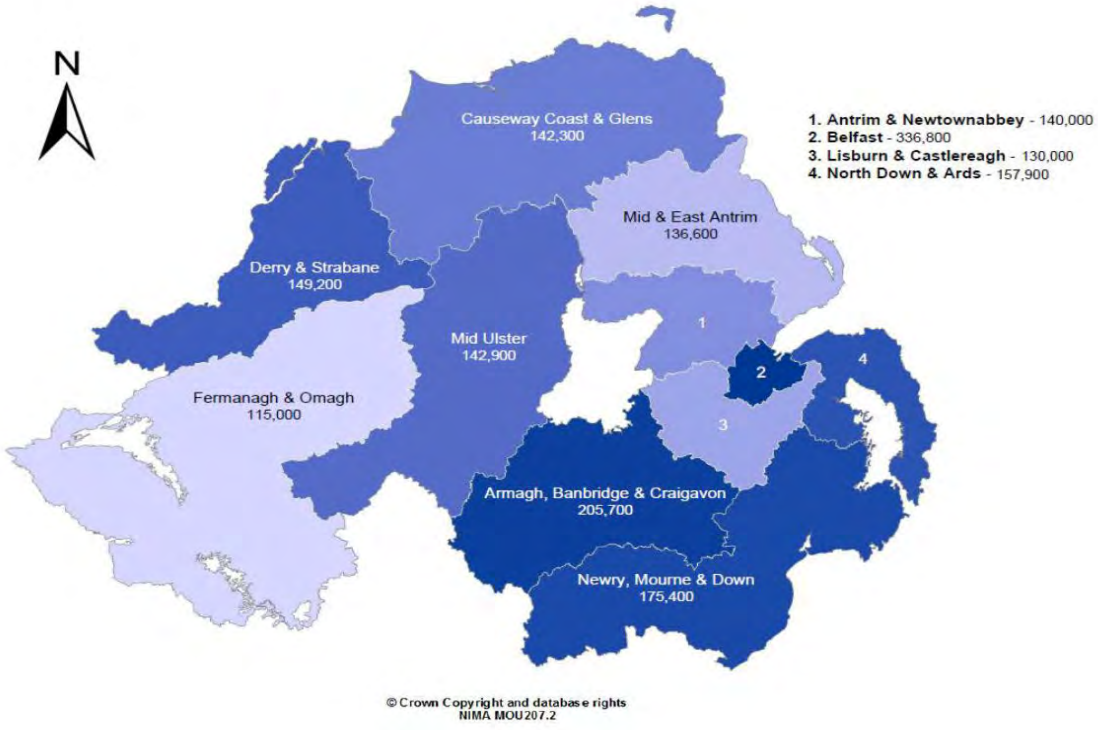
### Population Trends

4.16 Population trends, housing trends, lifestyle and consumer habits are major areas of growth and change and all are factors that influence waste production and management.

4.17 In 2011 Northern Ireland undertook a national census, along with the rest of the UK, which will provide up to date and accurate figures on the current population within the Region.

4.18 Population projections are published by Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. The latest bulletin was published in June 2015. The estimated population in each of the district council area is outlined in figure 4.2.

**Figure 4.1 Estimated Population by District Council Area**



4.19 The Annual statistical bulletins published by NISRA do allow some trends to be established with the following information provided in the 2015 bulletin; :

- The Northern Ireland population at 30 June is estimated to be 1.840 million;
- The growth was 0.6% on the previous year
- The highest growth rate in the last four years
- Population increased in all 11 district council areas
- Level of growth ranged from 0.2% in Ards and North Down to 1.3% in Lisburn & Castlereagh.
- The proportionate population increase in people aged 65 and over is 2.4% which is more than nine times that of the population aged under 65.

4.20 The Regional Development Strategy, *Building a Better Future,* identifies significant growth in housing to meet regional housing needs. However, as mentioned above, there is no published population growth figure based on the 2011 Census. The Northern Ireland Housing Executive however reported in 2012 that there will need to be an additional 122,000 households by 2023. The type of household will also change with approximately 34% of households being single person households when compared with 30% in 2008.

**Social Cohesion and Equality**

4.21 Achieving a more cohesive society in the arc21 Region is a core guiding principle within the Regional Development Strategy, *Building a Better Future*. Social cohesion is based on the need for equality of opportunity and treatment, the strong interdependence between parts of the arc21 Region and a partnership approach to waste management[4].

4.22 In a healthy society, development must be linked to fairness, inclusion and to a more equitable access to the assets of the arc21 Region for all communities. Issues of fairness and equality are particularly pertinent in the context of Northern Ireland as a deeply divided and polarised society.

4.23 Social and Equality needs are recognised through the equality categories as defined by Section 75 and Section 76 of the Northern Ireland Act (1998). These place an onus on all public authorities in carrying out their functions relating to Northern Ireland to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunities.

4.24 The interdependence and complementary aspects of the arc21 Region are relevant factors in the current provision of waste services and this is recognised in the Waste Management Plan. Different parts of the arc21 Region will have different needs, and as the councils

[4] http://www.drdni.gov.uk/index/regional_planning/rp-focused_assessment.htm

boundaries have cnahged, the choice of waste management facilities must aim to achieve a reasonable balance of development across the arc21 Region.

4.25 A strong partnership approach, recognising the value of local co-operation and different parts of the arc21 Region and between different communities, has under-pinned the progress that has been made in delivering higher quality and more integrated waste services. Partnership is particularly relevant to the implementation of future collection and recycling measures incorporated into the Waste Management Plan.

## Economic Context

### Economic Growth and Employment

4.26 The economic forecast for Northern Ireland has been variable since the global financial downturn in 2008 which triggered a long period of recession followed by limited growth since 2011. There was however another short period of recession in 2012 with second Quarter results in Northern Ireland showing a 5% decrease in output compared to the UK average of 0.7%. This however is an improvement on the same period last year in Northern Ireland with an increase in production of 1.9% compared to Q2 in 2011[5]. Corresponding with this has been a decline in waste arisings over recent years throughout the whole of Northern Ireland which has ranged from 4.1% between 2007/08 and 2008/09 (4.8% for arc21) to 3.6% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 (2.7% for arc21)[6].

4.27 In Northern Ireland manufacturing output has tended to outperform the UK. This however is in slight contrast to the most recent Quarterly figures where Northern Ireland experienced a quarterly decrease of 4.6% to the third Quarter of 2012 while, for the same period, the UK experienced a quarterly decrease of 0.8%.

4.28 Government policy is encouraging a further shift away from the traditional manufacturing and agriculture sectors to a more knowledge based economy. This will have implications on the level and type of waste that is produced within Northern Ireland. Recent trends also emphasise the importance of adopting 'cleaner' technology as part of the manufacturing process which will impact on the nature and quantity of waste produced by industry, as well as other emissions to the environment

[5] http://www.detini.gov.uk/online_spr_q2_2012.pdf
[6] Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics- Annual Report 2011/12

4.29 Unemployment in Northern Ireland has remained relatively static with a rate of 7.2% for June to September 2011 compared to 7.6% for the same period in 2012. This is slightly lower than the UK average for the period which stood at 7.8%[7].

4.30 In line with employment and output, Northern Ireland's GDP has declined in recent years with small phases of growth. UK GDP growth in 2012 has been very volatile with contraction of 0.3% and 0.7% in Q1 and Q2 respectively while in Northern Ireland Q2 witnessed a growth rate of 0.1%. The annual growth rate in the UK for 2012 is projected to be 0.3% while in Northern Ireland this is lower at 0.1%[8].

**Programme for Government**

4.31 Economic policy within Northern Ireland rests primarily with two Departments:

- The Economic Policy Unit (EPU) which is part of the Office of First Minister and Deputy First Minister; and
- The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI).

4.32 The EPU has a broad range of responsibilities. In conjunction with the Department of Finance and Personnel, it brings together work on the administration's Priorities and Budget and the effectiveness of various programmes. The unit is responsible for the development of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) policy and also for providing advice on a range of economic issues.

4.33 The DETI's responsibilities include economic policy development, energy, tourism, mineral development, health and safety at work, Companies Registry, Insolvency Service, consumer affairs, and labour market and economic statistics services. It also has a role in ensuring the provision of the infrastructure for a modern economy.

**Rethink Waste Campaign**

4.34 The DOE, through the Rethink Waste campaign, have funded over £5 million worth of projects since 2010 in an effort to divert waste from landfill and achieve recycling targets by 2020. A further £1.6 million has been released for projects in 2013.

4.35 Funding changes will clearly impact on the future aims and objectives for development and implementation of waste management services in the council districts. Accordingly they will need to be carefully considered by arc21.

[7] http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-labour-market/stats-labour-market-unemployment.htm
[8] http://www.northernbank.co.uk/SiteCollectionDocuments/economic/2012/economic-overview-q212.pdf

**Technological Change**

4.36 A Regional Innovation Strategy for Northern Ireland was published in June 2008 by an Inter-Departmental Working Group (IDWG) comprising all Northern Ireland Government Departments and Invest NI to cover the period 2008 - 2011. The vision of the Strategy is to create a culture and environment within which Northern Ireland will prosper by using its knowledge, skills and capacity to innovate. There has been no update on this strategy to date.

4.37 Technological advances and the adoption of cleaner technology have the potential to impact positively in terms of waste prevention by reducing the nature and types of wastes that are produced. Advances in waste management mean that alternatives are available from which appropriate solutions and treatment technologies can be identified.

**Sustainable Development**

4.38 The socio-economic factors described above may be summarised in the Government's sustainable approach to development which is based on 6 principles within the Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy, "*Everyone's Involved*", published in May 2010[9]. Consultation was conducted and in 2011 an Implementation Plan was published to support the strategy to cover a period up to 2014.

4.39 In the consultation for the new Sustainable Development Strategy, the government made commitments to produce a UK strategic framework for sustainable development covering the period up to 2020. This has been agreed by the UK Government and the Devolved Administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, to provide a consistent approach and focus across the UK.

4.40 Climate change is an issue that is playing an increasingly important role in government development of policies and strategies. The UK's Climate Change Programme was published in November 2000 and a review published in 2006[10]. It details the policies and measures which the UK is using to cut its emissions of greenhouse gases. It also explains how the UK plans to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

[9] http://www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/sustainable-development-strategy-lowres__2_.pdf
[10] http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm67/6764/6764.pdf

# 5 Waste Prevention Review

## Introduction

5.1 Waste prevention is key to optimising resource efficiency across all waste streams and is at the top of the Waste Management Hierarchy. The Waste Framework Directive defines prevention as 'measures taken before a substance, material or product has become a waste that reduces:

- The quantity of waste, including through the reuse of products or the extension of the life span of products;
- The adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
- The content of harmful substances in materials and products'.

5.2 Waste prevention's primary advantage is to achieve landfill diversion targets and reduce the environmental impact of waste. Additional benefits of waste prevention include:

- Reduces the quantities and hazardous properties of waste;
- Reduces products before they enter the waste stream;
- Contributes to meeting the requirements of EU legislation;
- Reduces the demand on finite natural resources; and
- Reduces expenditure on waste disposal activities.

5.3 The EU Resource Efficiency Roadmap calls for a transformation in our attitude to natural resources through greater reuse and the decoupling of economic growth from resource use. While it does not set specific targets for waste reduction, it contains a milestone that waste generated per capita should be in absolute decline by 2020.

## Waste Prevention

5.4 Waste prevention reflects the need to promote sustainable consumption and production through improved product design and consumer behavioural change. Waste prevention also has an important role in supporting measures to reduce the impact of climate change and in providing cost savings to householders and businesses.

5.5 The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy aims to maintain the downward trend in waste arisings in Northern Ireland, which has shown a 7% reduction between 2002 and 2011/12 (and a 8.8% reduction in arc21), and effect a decoupling of waste arisings from economic growth.

5.6 There are currently no EU targets for Waste Prevention, however any reduction in waste generated will have a significant impact on meeting EU targets. Under Article 29 of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive, Member States must have in place Waste Prevention Programmes by December 2013. In this regard, the DOE has recently (September 2013) issued a draft Waste Prevention Programme (WPP) for Northern Ireland for consultation. This process is scheduled to be completed in December 2013. The WPP encompasses a wide range of policies and actions which will be beneficial to the environment and the economy. The Actions within this WPP, which are split into household, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and reuse activities, are summarised as follows:

**Householder Actions**

- Action 1: Re-think Waste communications campaign with a particular focus on preventing food waste.
- Action 2: European Week of Waste Reduction with the aim to support and increase participation in this week and promote waste prevention across all sectors.
- Action 3: Eco-Home Programme with the aim being to assess the feasibility of expanding the Eco-Home programme across Northern Ireland.
- Action 4: Eco Schools Programme with the aim being to continue support for Eco-Schools, in particular the topics relating to waste prevention and recycling.
- Action 5: Carrier Bag Levy. DOE has plans to bring forward legislation to ensure full charging arrangements are in place and to extend the scheme to low cost reusable bags.

**Commercial and Industrial Activity**

- Action 6: The Department will work with partners to ensure voluntary agreements with business on waste and resource efficiency work well in Northern Ireland and include focus on preventing waste.

**Construction and Demolition Activity**

- Action 7: Voluntary Construction Sector Schemes. The Department will periodically review effectiveness in considering whether to implement statutory instruments in the future.
- Action 8: Voluntary Agreement for Construction Sector. The Department will work with Partners and Stakeholders to develop follow up voluntary agreements to Halving Waste to Landfill appropriate for Northern Ireland.

**Re-Use Activity**

- Action 9: Develop a reuse and repair network throughout Northern Ireland, supporting reuse and preparing for reuse infrastructure. Review rethink waste funds to provide Third Sector support to enable growth and expanse.
- Action 10: Assess the feasibility of introducing voluntary quality assurance scheme to promote re-use and improve public perception and confidence in Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

5.7 In developing a WPP for Northern Ireland the DOE will consider the scope for a common approach on Waste Prevention initiatives with the Republic of Ireland. Waste Prevention Programmes will be reviewed and revised every 6 years.

5.8 The Rethink Waste funding will play an important role in underpinning the Waste Prevention Programme, especially with assistance to the Third Sector, in order to promote and support innovative and sustainable projects.

5.9 arc21 will work with DOE on the implementation of waste prevention initiatives, including awareness raising and stakeholder engagement, to co-ordinate activities as appropriate to ensure that the delivery of waste prevention messages are consistent and effective.

5.10 The success of waste prevention measures can only be measured by the absence of municipal waste arising within the Region. The primary tool therefore is monitoring waste data to assess performance, and to identify areas of weakness. Waste generation, as measured through WasteDataFlow, will continue to be monitored. Councils will continue to commit adequate resources to ensure that the data is collated and managed effectively, and in a timely manner to allow performance to be assessed to ensure that contingency measures are implemented if necessary.

## Waste Prevention Initiatives in the arc21 Region

5.11 Waste Prevention and Minimisation has been a key component of current arc21 Waste Management Plans and arc21 activities. The Region has carried out a large number of waste education and awareness initiatives in order to promote waste minimisation whilst at the same time promoting sustainable waste management behaviour amongst stakeholders. In addition, the current recessionary economic conditions have also contributed to a reduction in waste arisings within the arc21 Region.

5.12 This has been delivered through two main strands, namely:

- Officers, appointed within Councils, who as part of their duties are responsible for education and awareness in waste prevention.
- Rethink Waste, a media campaign across Northern Ireland was launched by the Department of the Environment in 2010, and is co-ordinated by WRAP working in partnership with District Councils to:
  - Prevent waste and minimise the use of primary resources; and
  - Reduce the impact that waste can have on climate change.

5.13 Examples of initiatives implemented by arc21 and its member Councils have included the following:

- School visits and waste education programmes, information packs and support materials for teachers;
- Communication highlighting contamination of co-mingled materials;
- Liaison with community groups to promote waste prevention;
- Publicity methods and promotional materials that include advertisements in press, billboard posters and leaflet mailouts;
- Trade waste minimisation schemes; and
- Employment of a range of waste awareness and waste education officers.

5.14 In addition to above, individual Council led activities are also being instigated with the aim of these being to increase awareness and encourage waste prevention. One such initiative is being undertaken by Belfast City Council whereby from early 2014, the Council will be introducing smaller residual black bins (180 litre as opposed to 240 litre) whilst also replacing smaller blue recycling bins with larger ones. The new smaller black bins will be supplied firstly to new builds and as a result of request for replacement bins with the long term aim of rolling out across the Council area. The thought process behind this move is that by restricting the amount of residual bin space available will result in a compensatory increase in recycling rates.

**Wasteline**

5.15 Where resources allow, arc21 will continue to implement a bi-annual newsletter entitled Wasteline, which is delivered to public spaces such as schools, Council foyers, community organisations, businesses etc and can also be accessed via the website www.arc21.org.uk

**arc21 Waste Education Vehicle**

5.16 arc21 have to date visited over 400 events, community groups and town centres across the region in a dedicated Education Vehicle. The purpose of these visits has been the general promotion of resource management, including waste prevention.

**arc21 Website**

5.17 The arc21 website is regularly updated to include information on all new promotional activities, projects and services operated, including initiatives on waste prevention.

**Environmental Youth Speak Competition**

5.18 arc21 Councils have participated in the Environmental Youth Speak which is an annual public speaking competition, which is open to students across Northern Ireland, designed to increase awareness of environmental issues amongst young people. Co-ordinated by all three waste management groups, alongside the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, it encourages students to research and debate arguments on a wide range of environmental issues. The event is sponsored by the DoE, Rethink Waste fund, Cookstown Textile Recyclers and ERP (European Recycling Platform) and will include a focus on waste prevention.

5.19 All Councils in Northern Ireland take part in the competition and hold a local heat. Approximately 1,200 schools from all over Northern Ireland are invited to participate. The number of participants in each Council area varies but approximately 390 schools at local level and 52 schools at a regional level are represented by a junior and / or senior entrant.

5.20 arc21, and each Council individually and collectively, have also participated in a number of other national initiatives including: Real Nappy Campaigns and Eco Schools.

5.21 arc21, and each Council individually and collectively, will continue to implement waste prevention initiatives and activities across the Region to ensure that waste prevention is maximised through awareness raising and stakeholder engagement.

## Rethink Waste

5.22 The Department of the Environment has created a new national campaign in Northern Ireland entitled: www.rethinkwasteni.org.uk. arc21 has committed to working with this national campaign initiative through participation on the Learning and Communication Forum and involvement in the following initiatives, which for waste prevention include:

- European Week for Waste Reduction; and
- Love Food Hate Waste.

**European Week for Waste Reduction**

5.23 European Week for Waste Reduction (EWWR) is a project which aims to organise multiple actions during a single week, across Europe; which will raise awareness of waste reduction and encourage change in our everyday behaviour. The project has taken place for four years and was last held between the 17th and 25th of November 2012. EWWR is about how making even the smallest changes in our daily lives can make a big difference in our local environment and help Northern Ireland to move towards becoming a more sustainable and resource efficient society.

5.24 The theme for EWWR in 2012 in Northern Ireland was the food waste and promoting the Love Food Hate Waste Campaign. Love Food Hate Waste aims to raise awareness of the need to reduce food waste and help us take action. It shows that by doing some easy practical everyday things in the home we can all waste less food, which will ultimately benefit our purses and the environment too. It should be noted however, that any other projects that included waste reduction practices were also included within EWWR.

5.25 arc21, and its constituent Councils, participated in EWWR with the following selected events taking place during EWWR in the arc21 Region:

- Belfast City Council – The Untiques Roadshow
- Belfast City Council- Waste Prevention and Sustainable Consumption in QUB Halls of Residence
- North Down Borough Council – The showing of the film 'Waste Land'
- Belfast City Council – Student Craft Night
- Belfast City Council – Resource Efficiency Business Seminar
- Belfast City Council – Love Food Hate Waste Event
- Belfast City Council – The showing of the film 'Waste Land'
- Belfast City Council – 'Brew Your Own' Event
- North Down Borough Council – Love Food Hate Waste at Christmas Lights Switch On
- North Down Borough Council – Sewing Surgery
- Larne Borough Council – Bike Workshop

**Love Food Hate Waste**

5.26 The Love Food Hate Waste Campaign is delivered by WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) and aims to raise awareness of the need to reduce food waste and help individuals to take action. It aims to demonstrate that by doing something practical every day we can all waste less food which will be of benefit to the environment and household budgets.

5.27 Love Food Hate Waste works with a range of stakeholders including community organisations, chefs, UK businesses, trade bodies, Local Authorities and individuals offering practical advice to achieve results in the reduction of food waste.

5.28 arc21, its constituent Councils, businesses and individuals within the Region have both promoted and participated in the Love Food Hate Waste Campaign.

5.29 arc21, and each Council individually and collectively, will continue to promote and participate in initiatives and campaigns as part of Rethink Waste to ensure that waste prevention is maximised within the region.

# 6 Principles of Waste Management

## Introduction

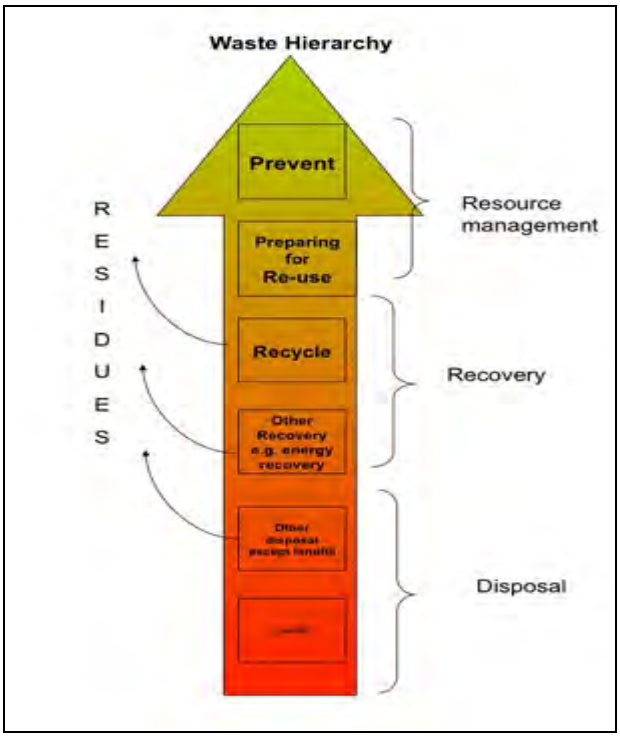
6.1 In assessing the contribution of different waste management options and future waste facilities, the following factors are relevant:

- The preference for waste management options at the top of the waste hierarchy in accordance with the requirements of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC);
- The key environmental constraints that affect the siting and development of new facilities, including land requirements;
- The cost of providing facilities, affordability and the impact on the local economy;
- Public acceptability and social implications; and
- Technical feasibility and operational flexibility.

6.2 To improve the management of controlled waste in the arc21 Region, a combination of waste management options will be required. These options should work in harmony with one another to provide an integrated waste management system and will include some or all of the waste recovery, treatment and disposal options described in this chapter.

6.3 Waste management options can be described using the terms applied in the waste hierarchy. The waste hierarchy, presented in Figure 6.1, ranks waste management options in terms of sustainability and environmental impact. The revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) requires the application of the revised waste hierarchy as a priority order in waste prevention. Prevention (at the 'top' of the hierarchy) is given top priority as it aims to stabilise and reduce waste generation whilst disposal to landfill is the lowest priority. This is consistent with European and national policy objectives to reduce the amount of waste disposed to landfill.

**Figure 6.1 The Waste Management Hierarchy**




Source: Rethink Waste NI[1]

## Waste Prevention

6.4 The consultation document on the revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- *Delivering Resource Efficiency* and the revised Waste Framework Directive has considered waste prevention as a number one priority for waste management.

6.5 For clarity, the definition of waste prevention in the context of the Waste Management Plan excludes materials recovery (recycling and composting) and energy recovery. Waste prevention therefore occurs before products or materials are identified or recognised as waste. For the purposes of this Plan, waste prevention is described as:

*"The reduction of the quantity (weight and volume) and hazardousness of waste generated for collection and treatment for disposal by a third party".*

6.6 Reducing the amount of waste generated at source is regarded as the highest priority of the Waste Hierarchy, established in the revised Waste Framework Directive. Waste prevention is closely linked with improving manufacturing methods and influencing consumers to demand greener products and less packaging.

[1] http://www.rethinkwasteni.org/fs/img/wastehierarchy1.JPG

6.7 In 2011/12, 949,491 tonnes of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) was collected in Northern Ireland which was 3.6% less than in 2010/11. The local authority waste arisings have decreased by 7.2% when comparing against the 2002 figure[2]. The arc21 region experienced a decrease in municipal waste arisings of 8.8% when comparing against the 2002 figure.

## Re-use and Preparing for Re-use

6.8 The term re-use refers to putting products and materials back into use before they become waste. It involves no physical change in the product and therefore keeps the products in use for longer. The capacity to re-use can be incorporated in the marketing of a product or service – its design, distribution, price and promotion. An example of a product designed for re-use is the supermarket "Bag for Life", which is very durable and can be re-used over a lengthy period of time.

6.9 Re-using products reduces raw material consumption and energy use and associated costs. It also reduces the requirements for waste collection, treatment and disposal.

6.10 Preparing for re-use' means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing.

6.11 The main difference between 're-use' and 'preparing for re-use' is that, in the former, the material has not become a waste whereas in the latter the material has become a waste. Examples for 'preparing for re-use' include repairing bicycles, furniture or electrical equipment.

6.12 However, re-use can be constrained by technical, regulatory, financial or logistical factors. Not all waste is suitable for re-use and re-use requires commitment from industry, retailers and householders. Re-use is contradictory to the prevailing disposable/throw away society that has developed in recent years in conjunction with low cost mass manufacturing.

## Recycling

6.13 Both recycling and recovery derive value from waste materials and involve reprocessing. Recovery differs from recycling in that it also includes energy production. For example, using wood chip from waste wooden pallets to make flooring panels constitutes recycling, whilst combustion of wood chips as a fuel to produce heat is recovery.

[2] The Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics: Annual Report 2011/12, DOENI http://www.doeni.gov.uk/waste2012.pdf

6.14 Recycling conserves natural resources and can save on waste disposal charges. It usually requires less energy than the use of virgin materials and reduces the demand for landfill. Recycling creates new opportunities of employment in areas of collection, treatment and reprocessing of recyclable materials particularly where new uses and applications for materials can be developed. Markets for recycled products need to be further developed and the demand for recycled products increased. Demand for products made of recyclable materials can be low due to the perception of poorer quality and in some cases more expensive final products. An overview of current markets for recyclable materials and the initiatives being taken in Northern Ireland to develop new markets is provided later in this chapter.

**Collecting and Sorting Recyclable Materials**

6.15 There are a number of collection and processing systems available to promote greater recovery and recycling of waste materials. The main dry recyclables for which markets can be developed are paper, cardboard, glass, certain plastics, textiles and metals. Additionally, organic waste can be biologically treated to produce a compost or similar product.

6.16 There are several ways to separate and collect recyclable materials:

- ***Kerbside collections:*** recyclable materials are separated by the householder and collected at the kerbside. Kerbside collections can be carried out at the same time as normal refuse collection but recyclable materials are placed in a separate container. The term 'kerbside' tends to be used to cover a range of collection points, ranging from 'door to door' collections to collections at the boundary of the property. Materials collections normally encourage householders to deposit a mixture of dry recyclables into a dedicated wheeled bin or to deposit into a box. These systems generally collect the same materials but in the former, materials are sorted at a facility such as Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and in the latter materials tend to be sorted at kerbside. The revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) has made provisions for member states to set up separate collections of waste for at 'least' paper, metal, plastic and glass by 2015.
- Additionally, householders can take their recyclables to ***bring banks*** or drop-off facilities or to a ***civic amenity*** (CA) site or a ***Household Waste Recycling Centre*** (HWRC). Bring banks are usually unstaffed and located at points the public already travel to, such as shopping centres and petrol stations. CA/HWRC sites are dedicated (usually staffed) facilities where general household waste, garden waste, dry recyclables, bulky and hazardous household wastes can be deposited.
- In these cases the recycling is generally referred to as **source segregated** recycling.

6.17 The revised Waste Framework Directive requires member states to "*take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, shall set up separate collections of waste where technically,*

*environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors. Subject to Article 10(2), by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass".* The WFD also requires member states to recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020 and to recover 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020.

6.18 The current arc21 Waste Management Plan included a sub-regional Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO) assessment. The preferred scenario for arc21 included a "3 stream" collection of organics, dry recyclables and residual waste. Since publication of the Plan, District Councils within arc21 have successfully implemented kerbside and bring recycling schemes for recyclable materials (details in Chapter 5) which include:

- A kerbside collection of dry recyclables (bin scheme). Materials collected can include: paper, card, plastics, textiles and metal. The materials are collected in a wheeled bin and are sorted at a MRF.
- A kerbside collection of dry recyclables (box scheme) (which is subject to review). Materials collected generally include: paper, card, plastics, textiles, metals, glass and old hand tools. The materials are sorted at the kerbside and bulked up at a MRF.
- Increased provision of bring and glass banks to enhance householder access to glass recycling.
- Improvement of CAs/HWRCs for the benefit of all residents.

**Processing of Organic Wastes**

6.19 Organic waste can be treated by either of two biological processes – aerobic and anaerobic. Aerobic processing, more commonly known as composting, is recycling of the organic fraction of waste in the presence of air, whilst anaerobic processing is a recovery process in the absence of air. The composting of kitchen and garden wastes within arc21, facilitated through the kerbside collection of kitchen and garden waste, continues to be a major factor in achieving the recycling targets for local authority collected municipal wastes, as outlined in the revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

6.20 Key sources of organic wastes include: garden waste, kitchen waste, organic waste from food processing businesses, institutions or hotels, timber and agricultural waste, wastewater and low grade paper waste.

6.21 Composting is a biological process in which organic waste is broken down by the action of micro-organisms and involves the following steps:

- Shredding/chipping – mainly of garden wastes.
- Composting – in open or enclosed vessels for a number of weeks.
- Maturation – to stabilise the compost product for several months.

- Post-processing – to remove contaminants and to screen the product prior to use.

6.22 There are a number of composting methods:

- ***Home composting*** – individual householders can compost in their own gardens by placing garden and kitchen waste in compost heaps or dedicated containers. This avoids the need to collect and treat the waste, and for this reason home composting is often considered as a waste reduction measure albeit that at present, there is no way of measuring implementation and success. Many Councils offer composting bins to householders at a very competitive price.
- ***Windrow*** – one of the simplest and most common forms where organic materials (principally green garden waste) are placed in long piles, known as windrows, and turned regularly and/or aerated through a perforated floor to accelerate composting.
- ***In-vessel*** – allows the breakdown of waste to happen more rapidly as the organic materials (green and kitchen waste) are placed in specially designed containers, tunnels or bays and composted under enclosed and controlled conditions. In particular this approach is required where kitchen and food wastes are collected separately for composting in order to ensure that sufficient treatment is undertaken to satisfy the requirements of the Animal By-Products Regulations.

6.23 Composting produces a useable product as a growing medium or soil improver for agricultural, horticultural and forestry use. There is the potential also for higher grades of compost to be used in restoration schemes such as closed landfill sites and derelict sites as a substitute for topsoil. The quality of compost depends on the quality of the organic wastes used. A better quality product is produced from wastes that have been segregated at source. NIEA[3] has set out guidance which recommends using source segregated kitchen and garden wastes. In addition, composts are now assessed against a number of British Standards. PAS100:2005[4] outlines the minimum requirement for the process of composting, the selection of materials from which compost is made, the process of composting and the quality of composted materials. PAS100:2005 requires that input materials shall be biodegradable and have not been mixed, combined or contaminated with other potentially polluting wastes, products or materials. This means that the input materials must be organic and source separated. BSI PAS 110[5] was developed to cover Anaerobic Digestion (AD) systems that accept source segregated biowastes. The standard specifies controls on input materials and the management system for the process of AD and associated technologies. It also specifies a minimum quality of whole digestate, separated fibres and separated liquor. As this is a particular issue for organic wastes from municipal sources, these standards should be highlighted and emphasised in any long-term waste management education programme.

[3] Waste Management and Contaminated Land: Composting Guidance September 2005, EHS.
[4] http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/Introduction%20to%20BSI%20PAS%20100-20052.pdf

[5] http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/bsi-pas-110-producing-quality-anaerobic-digestate

6.24 Compost facilities require careful management to prevent the escape of leachate and odours as well as airborne bacteria and fungal spores. Sites for composting are subject to planning regulations similar to those for an industrial process and require a waste management licence or PPC Permit. The viability of composting depends on establishing outlets for the products, particularly in the longer term as the volume of compost materials increases.

6.25 arc21 District Councils have made significant progress in the implementation of the preferred scenario with regards to segregated organic wastes and composting of wastes collected from HWRCs and kerbside schemes. This includes the provision of a brown bin to the majority of householders for the source segregation and kerbside collection of garden and food waste and the collection of garden wastes at HWRCs.

**Additional Recycling and Composting Opportunities**

6.26 The revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy sets challenging levels for recycling and composting of LACMW. This provides a framework under which all possible source segregated recycling and composting can be considered. Developments in recycling technologies, such as more advanced screening and sorting equipment, has meant that a wider range of municipal waste streams are now suitable for recycling.

6.27 Commercial waste arisings derive from a wide range of business types and industries and the waste composition varies depending on the type of activity undertaken. Each organisation is responsible for taking measures to ensure that its wastes are managed appropriately. Some organisations employ a District Council to manage the waste on their behalf. The wastes collected by the Councils are treated in the same way as other municipal wastes, and include many materials similar to those already collected from households (e.g. paper and card). Commercial waste therefore offers the opportunity for recycling.

**Household Bulky Wastes**

6.28 Most Councils offer a bulky household waste collection to assist residents with the disposal of large household items. These typically include, furniture, mattresses, carpeting and ovens and other large appliances. Many of these materials offer potential to be recycled and these can make a contribution towards recycling and landfill diversion targets.

**Litter and Street Sweepings**

6.29 Litter and street sweepings are collected by street cleansing services operated by each District Council. Street cleansing services provide regular mechanical and manual sweeping of all adopted

roads within a Council area on a scheduled basis. Every road is swept at defined periods, depending on the location. Busy High Streets will be swept much more regularly than quiet residential roads, and very busy shopping areas, such as the Centre of Belfast may be swept regularly throughout the day.

6.30 Collection of street sweepings normally involves manual sweepers removing litter and rubbish from the pavement or grass verges. They also remove larger items of litter from the gutters. Mechanical sweepers are used to clean the gutters and roadways. On-street litterbins that are provided in most town centres are emptied regularly by dedicated street cleansing crews.

6.31 Street sweepings can contain a large proportion of packaging materials (e.g. metals cans and plastic drink bottles) and newspapers that can be recycled, along with other similar recyclables already collected by the Councils. In addition, a large proportion of the general street sweeping material is potentially suitable for composting and can complement existing composting systems.

6.32 A number of arc21 Councils have already introduced schemes targeting litter and street sweeping wastes through the introduction of compartmentalised litter bins.

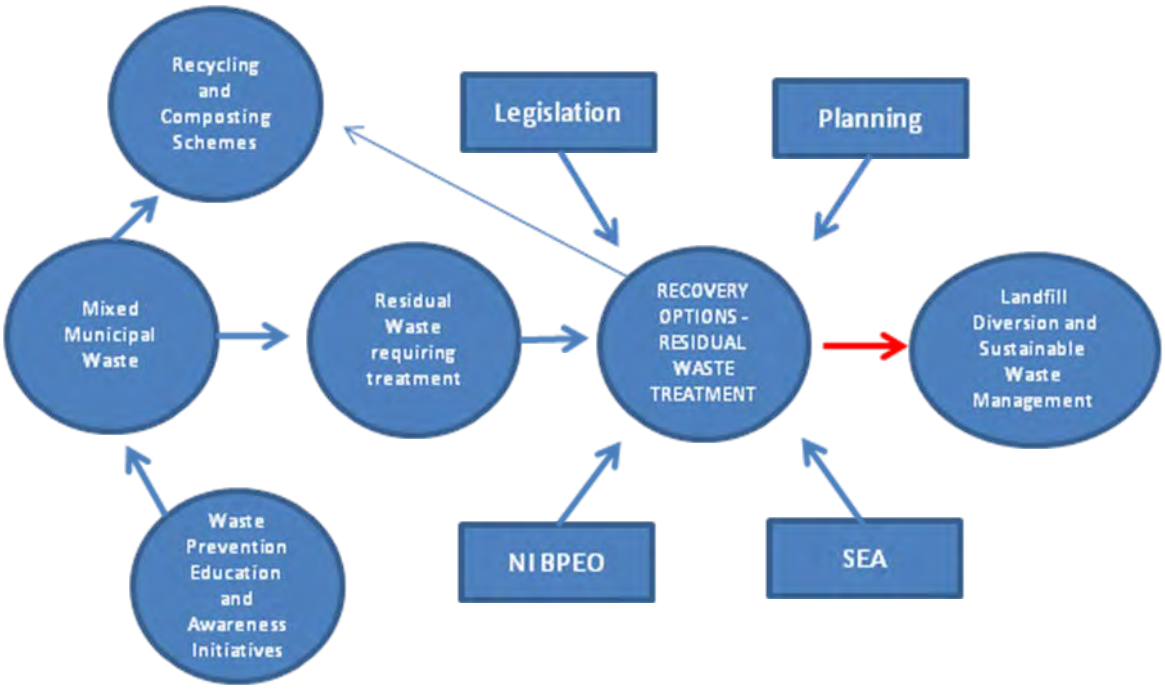
## Recovery Options

6.33 Recovery options include biological, physical and thermal treatment with energy recovery (i.e. energy from waste). These options are increasingly provided as processes that combine biological and physical treatment such as Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT). Recovery needs to be considered as part of an integrated waste management system as illustrated in Figure 6.2. Priority is given to options higher up the waste hierarchy (i.e. waste prevention, recycling and composting) although it is recognised that this alone may not be sufficient to allow targets including recycling and landfill diversion targets to be met. Recovery from residual waste will therefore be required to play an integral role in the future management of wastes in the arc21 region.

6.34 Treatment technologies for residual waste must be able to encompass the following:

- Suitable for municipal solid wastes.
- Residual treatment technology needs to allow recycling from the residual waste stream.
- Be capable of stabilising organic fraction of wastes and/or recovery of energy from wastes.
- Be capable of diverting BMW from landfill to help meet the requirements of EU Landfill Directive / NILAS.
- Be compliant with legislative requirements and environmentally acceptable.

**Figure 6.2 Recovery Options within an Integrated Waste Management System**




6.35 arc21 entered into a process in 2008 for the procurement of residual waste management infrastructure, with the aim being to meet the long term requirements in terms of the management of municipal wastes within the region. The procurement seeks to develop the infrastructure in accordance with the principles of the waste hierarchy, self sufficiency and proximity required to meet the statutory obligations in relation to diverting municipal waste from landfill and meeting the recycling requirements of the revised Waste Framework Directive. A high level options appraisal was carried out as part of this procurement process and was based on the preferred scenario identified within the sub-regional BPEO assessment undertaken for arc21. The appraisal identified that a combination of Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) and Energy from Waste (EfW) will be required for the future management of residual wastes within the arc21 region. Further details on this process can be found in Chapter 14: Future Requirements whilst each of these technologies are discussed in further detail below.

6.36 The former Newry and Mourne District Council commenced a procurement for the treatment and recovery/disposal of their residual waste. This resulted in a contract been awarded for a period of ten years with a break option after five years. The contract commenced on 1 April 2015 and entailed pre-treatment aimed at extracting suitable material for recycling allied to the production of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) for use in Energy from Waste Plants or Cement Kilns.

**Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)**

6.37 MBT involves the mechanical sorting and separation of residual wastes with, in arc21, in-vessel biodrying for the higher organic fraction of the wastes. Initially residual waste is treated through a mechanical treatment system which comprises the following:

- Removal of bulky objects.
- Initial shredding and/or screening of the waste.
- Extraction of materials for recycling.
- Production of an RDF.

6.38 The system offers the opportunity to recover additional recyclable materials such as ferrous and non-ferrous metals, paper, cardboard and plastics which can all count towards recycling targets.

**Thermal treatment - Energy from Waste**

6.39 Thermal treatment involves the use of heat to either burn or degrade waste under controlled conditions. These processes result in the release of heat energy, a significant reduction in the total volume of waste and significant removal of the biodegradable content. The heat energy created can be used to generate electricity and is often referred to as ***Energy from Waste*** (EfW). The energy can also be used to heat water for heating systems in local business or houses and in these cases the facility can be referred to as ***Combined Heat and Power*** (CHP) facilities.

6.40 The revised Waste Management Strategy recognises that residual waste has value in terms of recovery of energy and as such states support for "*efficient energy recovery from residual waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy which can deliver environmental benefits, reduce carbon impacts and provide economic opportunities".* Energy recovery from waste treatment technologies tend to fall into two main categories:

- **Combustion** technologies, such as waste incineration with energy recovery;
- **Advanced Thermal Treatment** technologies such as **gasification and pyrolysis.**

6.41 The main differences between these processes lie in the amount of oxygen used in the thermal treatment process.

6.42 The technology emerging from the arc21 procurement process, as detailed in Section 10: Future requirements, is waste combustion in the form of incineration with energy recovery.

6.43 Combustion with energy recovery is the application of sound, proven combustion engineering principles to a variety of technologies which reduces the volume and quantity, and sanitises the municipal waste fraction, after recycling and composting has taken place, in order to recover energy from the input waste material.

6.44 Typically, during controlled combustion in the presence of oxygen, the organic component of the waste is oxidised to form $CO_2$ and water, and the solid residues are mineralised into ash. There are a variety of different technologies, (for example, moving grate and fluidised bed) which can produce energy from waste by burning mixed MSW material. Metals are extracted after combustion has taken place, and bottom ash produced can be used as an aggregate replacement. Air pollution control residues produced are deemed hazardous, and whilst some markets exist for its use, it is generally landfilled.

6.45 The capital costs of developing these facilities are high and as such the development of an EfW plant needs to be underpinned by long term contracts that guarantee the operator a continuous supply of waste[6]. In the case of arc21, this will involve entering into a long term contract.

6.46 EfW can therefore contribute to an integrated waste management solution and can provide an alternative to landfill without compromising recycling activities as long as EfW capacity requirements are determined taking account of current and likely achievements in waste reduction, recycling and composting.

6.47 It is emissions to the atmosphere and associated risks to human health which have generated the attention of various quarters. Studies have not proven any link between EfW and health, particularly higher than normal incidences of cancer associated with dioxins. The UK review of the health effects of Waste Management of Solid wastes[7] identified that the health risks of a modern EfW plant are small compared with other known human health risks, and that EfW remains an option for dealing with residual waste. The Foreword by the former Minister of State for Environment & Agriculture indicates that the report provides sufficient confidence in current policies for local authorities to press ahead urgently with the task of approving planning applications for new waste management facilities. EfW plants are controlled operations subject to authorisation under IPPC, and all new plants have to meet the increased standards in the Industrial Emissions Directive. Once a plant is operational, the Operator is required to monitor emissions using approved protocols and to an agreed schedule. The Regulatory Body is responsible for checking monitoring data and for ensuring a plant operates in line with its authorisation.

[6] http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/partnerwork/documents/economies-scale.pdf
[7] Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes 2004, Prepared by Enviros for DEFRA.
http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/statistics/documents/health-report.pdf

## Disposal Methods

**Landfill**

6.48 Landfill can be simply defined as the disposal of solid municipal waste to land. The degradation of waste in landfills is carried out through a series of physical, chemical and biological processes. This is usually carried out under anaerobic conditions and results in the generation of landfill gas and leachate. The implementation of the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) has placed specific engineering requirements on landfill developments to ensure that landfills offer the protection to the environment from the design stage through to decommissioning and aftercare.

6.49 The waste hierarchy represents a chain of priority for waste management with the top priority given to preventing wastes and the lowest priority given to disposal. The objective of government policy is therefore to reduce the volume of waste going to landfill however there will be some wastes for which landfill remains the least worst option.

6.50 Landfills remain to be an important part of an integrated management approach in the control of municipal solid waste for the disposal of materials unsuitable for thermal treatment and for rejects and residues produced as part of this process.

## Opportunities for and Constraints to Recycling and Recovery

6.51 The revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) sets a 50% recycling target for waste from households by 2015. The Directive also requires local authorities to set up separate collections of waste for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass by 2015. In addition, the revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy has set a target to achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for re-use) of LACMW by 2020.

6.52 The achievement of these targets will require an uplift in current performance and will need to overcome the following constraints:

- Timely availability of facilities and technologies.
- Contracts and availability of markets for recyclates– materials for recycling depend on the availability of secure markets and contracts. Experience from other parts of the world has shown that markets strengthen once the industry gains confidence that it will be supplied with regular flows of high quality materials.
- Markets for recovery outputs – a level of uncertainty exists regarding the status of materials recovered from residual waste treatment processes. There are a number of key issues (discussed below) that will impact on the likely market interest for these materials.

- Education and awareness – this is essential to assist in the cultural change in behaviour towards how we manage waste, and also to encourage waste minimisation.

6.53 In particular, the development of new markets for recyclable materials is recognised as essential to supporting increased recycling and resource recovery in NI. In recognition of this, Invest NI continues to support a market development programme aimed at providing support to businesses that can demonstrate development of sustainable markets for recyclable materials and help Northern Ireland move towards the meeting of statutory targets.

6.54 Part of the original focus of the market development programme was the establishment of the North South Market Development Steering Group with the Republic of Ireland, the aim of which is to drive forward an agreed work programme based on specific deliverables of mutual benefit and to exploit all island economies of scale in the market for recycled materials. This is being undertaken through WRAP and rx3. The Group has identified opportunities to develop all island knowledge on waste management to support the development of markets for recovered waste resources.

6.55 WRAP continues to play a key role in the promotion of market development through the following aspects:

- Increasing the collection of quality waste materials for reprocessing- through supporting local authorities and collection and sorting service providers to capture more materials from householders and businesses;
- Developing protocols for the end-of-waste designation of waste derived inputs to reprocessing;
- Building supply chain confidence in the performance of recycled content products leading to increased demand;
- Enabling financial investment into the reprocessing sector through a range of financial mechanisms and development of investor confidence;
- Building the competence and acumen of recycling sector businesses to gain investment and to grow; and
- Providing current market data on commodity prices and economic indicators for supply and demand of key commodities such as paper, card, plastic and glass.

6.56 The Department of the Environment continues to promote market development initiatives through public awareness and education campaigns including the Rethink Waste Fund. In addition to this, the NIEA website provides dedicated information and advice to businesses in developing appropriate market development schemes.

**Organics**

6.57 Organics include all items that can be composted (aerobically) or digested (anaerobically) such as kitchen and garden waste. All arc21 councils provide a brown bin to the majority of householders

for the source segregation and kerbside collection of garden and food waste. In 2013/2014, compostable waste accounted for 60% of the total material collected at kerbside in the arc21 region and 50% in Northern Ireland.

6.58 Bulkier garden waste and clean agricultural/timber waste has clear potential to be used as an industrial woodchip. There is a demand for fibreboard and particleboard for flooring and construction purposes in Ireland. The manufacturing requirement cannot be met from naturally sustainable resources. There is clearly an opportunity for wood based chips to make up this shortfall. Site constraints are not quite so marked for this product as mobile grinders are available, although contamination of the raw material can be a constraint.

**Paper**

6.59 All arc21 councils operate a kerbside dry recyclables collection which includes newspapers, magazines and cardboard. In 2013/2014 paper and card accounted for 28% of the total material types collected for recycling at kerbside in the arc21 region. Paper and card accounted for 35% of the total material collected for recycling at the kerbside in Northern Ireland.

6.60 There are currently a significant number of companies that collect and export paper for recycling in Northern Ireland. The range of products for recycled paper is fairly diverse and the ability to sort mixed grades will improve levels of paper recycling. Regular fluctuations in the paper market will affect the viability of recycling.

**Metals**

6.61 An awareness campaign focussed on boosting the kerbside capture rate for metal has been launched by arc21 and Alupro (The Aluminium Packaging Recycling Organisation) with the support of the Department of Environment's Rethink Waste Campaign in February 2012. It is anticipated that the campaign will increase metal recycling rates in the arc21 region.

6.62 The infrastructure for the collection and processing of recycling metal is well established in Northern Ireland. There are a number of processors of metal waste in Northern Ireland which collect, separate and export ferrous and non-ferrous metal products. There are also currently 65 NIEA licensed Authorised Treatment Facilities in Northern Ireland which de-pollute, dismantle and store end of life vehicles.

**Textiles**

6.63 Recycled textiles can be used to make new yarn, or for the manufacture of furnishings, blankets, industrial wipes, or for filling for upholstery and bedding. There is a well-established textiles market in Northern Ireland where textiles are graded and sold to various destinations depending on

material type and use. Recent times have however seen a fluctuation in prices for materials. Using established and emerging sorting and processing contractors, arc21 will be able to secure markets for textiles. Alternatively bulk re-use of textiles is possible by offering clothes to charity shops by formal agreement.

6.64 It should be noted however, that recent years have seen an upsurge in private sector businesses offering stakeholders the opportunity to sell unused textiles. This has had an impact in that it has reduced the amount of this material within the controlled waste stream.

**Plastics**

6.65 The success of plastic recycling in Northern Ireland depends on the ability to identify, separate and then process different types of plastics. In 2013/2014 plastic waste accounted for 5.5% of the total waste collected for recycling at kerbside in Northern Ireland. Plastic waste accounted for 3.8% of the total waste collected for recycling in the arc21 region.

6.66 There are currently four Material Recovery Facilities in operation in Northern Ireland that separate co-mingled plastic recyclables into their individual material streams and prepare them for sale and export in the commodity markets.

**Computer / Electrical**

6.67 The majority of materials and components used in the manufacture of most computers and electrical appliances could potentially be re-used. There is a growing refurbishment sector that repairs and upgrades existing computers. Normally these computers are passed on to schools, charities and voluntary groups. There are also a significant number of companies involved in the re-manufacture of printer cartridges.

6.68 Most establishments do not produce bulk quantities of this type of waste at any one time so the costs associated with collection of “one-off” wastes restricts the amount collected for refurbishment. Co-operation between producers and between collectors would serve to minimise this constraint and this can be expected to develop further in the future with the introduction of the EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive. Printer cartridges are collected by a number of charities for reprocessing.

**Construction, Demolition and Extraction (C, D & E)**

6.69 The building industry is one of the most significant producers of waste. A study in 2003 identified that approximately 5 million tonnes of C, D & E waste was produced in NI. In 2010 it was estimated that C, D & E waste arisings in Northern Ireland was around 3.55 million tonnes per

annum[8] with the drop in waste mainly attributed to the significant reduction in the construction sector following the global financial collapse in 2008.

6.70 The revised Waste Framework Directive requires member states to recover 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020. A Northern Ireland survey carried out by WRAP in 2010, estimated that approximately 69% of C, D & E wastes are reused or recycled whilst the remaining 31% is mainly disposed to landfill.

**Hazardous**

6.71 The revised Waste Framework Directive has introduced the following changes to the existing Hazardous Waste Directive controls:

- Mixing of hazardous wastes should be only be carried out by holders of an appropriate permit and with regard to best available techniques.
- There is now a requirement for dealers and brokers of hazardous waste to keep records.

6.72 There are a significant number of hazardous collection, storage and transfer facilities in Northern Ireland. The hazardous facilities registered with NIEA include the following:

- Hazardous storage and transfer of clinical/healthcare waste.
- Bulking and storage of hazardous waste at civic amenity sites.
- Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles.
- Dismantling and storage of waste electrical and electronic equipment.
- Storage of Asbestos waste.
- Bulking, bailing and storage of battery waste.
- Bulking and storage of chemical waste.

6.73 Recommendations from the Hazardous Waste Forum set up in 2003 include the development of a single integrated facility which offers a variety of waste treatment options.

**Residual Waste Treatment Outputs**

6.74 A number of output materials are produced by the treatment technologies considered in this Chapter. These are anticipated to include the following:

- Cardboard;
- Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals;
- Plastics;
- Refuse Derived Fuel; and
- Incinerator Bottom Ash.

[8] Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal in Northern Ireland, 2009/10" WRAP 2011

In addition to the above, there will be other materials recovered in smaller quantities including WEEE and wood materials.

6.75 Markets for these products are currently being developed through the residual waste treatment project.

# 7 Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW)

## Introduction

7.1 This Section summarises the current pattern of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) waste arisings and the associated management of this waste stream within the arc21 Region.

7.2 In planning for the future, information is needed on the types and amounts of waste produced, treated, transported and disposed of. This information is necessary to establish the scale and nature of waste management in the arc21 Region so that informed decisions can be made about the realistic provision of future facilities.

7.3 This Section assesses the following key areas of baseline information for the LACMW stream:

- The pattern and amount of waste currently generated;
- Progress towards the meeting of applicable targets; and
- Management and control of the waste stream.

**Waste Streams and Definitions**

7.4 The EC Framework Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC) defines waste as *'any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard'*.

7.5 The Waste Management Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006/280 amend the definition of controlled wastes in Northern Ireland and include agricultural and mining and quarrying wastes within this definition as an extension of industrial wastes.

7.6 Following agreement with the European Commission, the definition of municipal waste in Northern Ireland has been broadened and now includes waste from all households and all wastes of similar nature and composition to households, including commercial wastes, whoever collects it. Previously, the definition only included wastes which were collected by Councils and these are now defined as Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste.

- ***Municipal Waste*** – is defined in the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 and means waste from households and other similar waste. This includes Commercial and Industrial waste which is similar in nature to waste from a household.
- ***Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste*** – is defined in the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011, and means waste that is collected by, or on behalf of, a District Council. These wastes can be collected either directly at

the household or premises by the council or its agents, or through civic amenity sites and bring banks.

- ***Household Waste*** – is defined in the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997 and Schedule 1 to the Controlled Waste Regulations (NI) 2002 (as amended) and means a domestic property or other specified premises.

7.7 ***Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste*** is defined in the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011 as biodegradable municipal waste that is collected under arrangements made by a waste collection authority or a waste disposal authority.

7.8 The information provided within this Waste Management Plan is primarily concerned with the management of controlled wastes arising within the arc21 Region. Information on sewage sludge is also included within this baseline waste management review. Within the municipal, commercial and industrial waste streams certain priority waste streams have been identified in European and UK legislation for particular action, and baseline information on each of these waste streams, as set out below, is also included in this Waste Management Plan.

- Batteries;
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE);
- Packaging and Packaging Waste;
- Tyres; and
- End of Life Vehicles.

7.9 Information for Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) has been provided by each of the Local Authorities as they are responsible for its collection and disposal. The remaining waste stream information has been gathered from waste data surveys carried out by DOENI / NIEA and from other appropriate sources. The source of data used for each waste stream is set out within the information provided.

7.10 Table 7.1 provides a description of each of the controlled waste streams considered within this Waste Management Plan.

**Table 7.1 Controlled Waste Arisings Categories**

| Waste Stream | Waste Classification | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) | Non Hazardous | These include household and all wastes of similar nature and composition to households and commercial wastes that are collected by or on behalf of a Council. The category also includes waste from various local council operations such as street cleaning, gully emptying, litter collections and some construction and demolition arising. It also includes civic amenity waste (household and garden waste taken to civic amenity sites by the general public). |
| Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste | Mixture of Hazardous and Non-hazardous | These wastes arise from premises used mainly for the purpose of a trade or business or for the purposes of sport, recreation or entertainment, in accordance with the definition in Article 3 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order. Some commercial wastes also arise from industrial sites. Industrial wastes largely cover waste arisings from industrial processes including factories, construction and dredging activities. |
| Construction, Demolition and Excavation (C,D & E) Waste | Generally inert | These wastes arise from construction, demolition and excavation activities or from improvement, repair or alteration of buildings. They essentially form a sub-group of industrial waste and can consist of soil, hardcore, brickwork, masonry, pipework, timber and rubble. Whilst these wastes are mostly classified as inert waste under the formal definitions, they may be contaminated with materials such as paints, oils etc or by previous land use history, in which case they may fall under the definition of hazardous or non hazardous waste. Where a site is licensed to accept only inert wastes, contaminating materials would need to be separated out before disposal. |
| Hazardous Waste | Hazardous | These wastes comprise controlled waste that is or may be so dangerous to treat, keep or dispose that the DOE considers special provision is required for dealing with it. These are defined by the Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 which provides a regulatory system. |
| Healthcare Waste | Generally Hazardous | These wastes include human and animal tissue, blood and other body fluids, swabs and dressings, syringes and needles and pharmaceutical products which may prove hazardous to any person coming into contact with it, and other waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary or similar practices which may cause |

| Waste Stream | Waste Classification | Description |
|---|---|---|
| | | infection to any person coming into contact with it. They are defined as clinical waste in the Controlled Waste Regulations (NI) 2002. The category also includes non infectious wastes arising at hospitals and other healthcare facilities. |
| Sewage Sludge | Generally non-hazardous | This includes the residue produced at sewage treatment works which is not discharged with the treated effluent. Sludges may contain contaminants in proportions that would render them hazardous and therefore require special treatment prior to their disposal. |
| Agricultural Waste | Generally non-hazardous | This comprises waste arising from premises used for agriculture and includes horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming and livestock breeding and keeping as well as the use of land as amongst others grazing land or market gardens. |
| Mining and Quarrying Waste | Generally non-hazardous | This includes wastes generated by mineral extraction and by the processing of minerals into saleable products such as colliery spoil, china clay wastes and slate wastes. |

**Management and Control**

7.11 Management and control of Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes is provided by the legislative framework primarily under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, and associated Regulations.

7.12 The main roles and responsibilities under the legislative provisions are set out in Table 7.2 below.

**Table 7.2 Summary of Key Roles and Responsibilities for LACMW**

| Element | Responsibility |
|---|---|
| **Waste management planning** | District Councils |
| **Collection of Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes** | District Councils |
| **Segregation of wastes** into separate receptacles for collection, including for recycling. | Waste Producers |
| **Treatment and disposal** of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste. In many cases, this is affected through contractual arrangements with private companies. | District Councils |

## Targets

7.13 The targets that apply to Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste or Household Waste come from a number of sources and include:

- Statutory targets for the diversion of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste from landfill;
- NI Executive's Programme for Government recycling target; and
- Statutory targets for recycling.

7.14 Each of these are summarised below.

**Landfill Diversion Targets**

7.15 These targets originate from the requirements of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC), which set targets limiting the quantities of BMW going to landfill, as follows:

- 75% of 1995 levels by 2010
- 50% of 1995 levels by 2013
- 35% of 1995 levels by 2020.

7.16 This requirement is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2005 and is referred to as the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS). It allocates annual allowances to district councils for the amount of BMW allowed to be landfilled over the period up to 2020. It should be noted that these Regulations were amended in 2011 to take into consideration the changes in the interpretation of municipal waste and to introduce the term "local authority collected municipal waste". The amended Regulations are referred to as the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011.

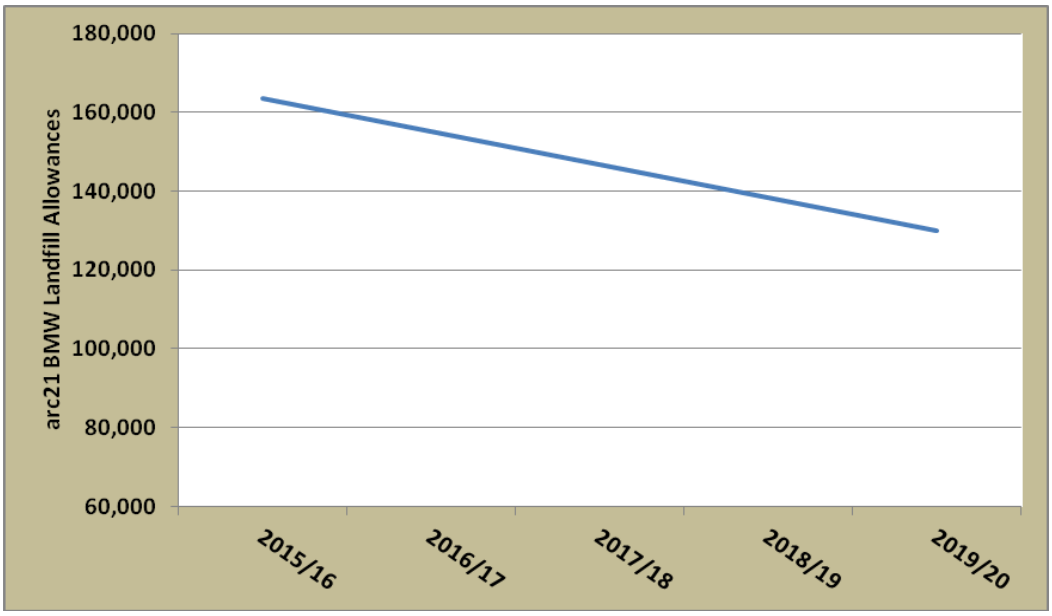
7.17 The allowances the district councils within the arc21 Region are presented in Table 7.3 and Figure 7.1. These are statutory targets with fines of £150 per tonne, for failure to comply. There is, within the arc21 Region, an agreement to share targets, to minimise the risks to individual councils. There is also provision within the legislation for allowances to be shared/reallocated between councils in Northern Ireland.

7.18 These targets therefore represent a driver in the management of municipal waste, with waste prevention, recycling, composting and other forms of waste treatment all contributing towards compliance.

**Table 7.3 Summary of Annual NILAS Allowances by District Council in arc21 to 2020**

| Council | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim and Newtownabbey | 21,148 | 20,058 | 18,968 | 17,878 | 16,788 |
| Ards and North Down | 23,956 | 22,722 | 21,487 | 20,252 | 19,017 |
| Belfast | 50,753 | 48,137 | 45,521 | 42,904 | 40,289 |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | 20,716 | 19,648 | 18,850 | 17,512 | 16,444 |
| Mid and East Antrim | 20,644 | 19,579 | 18,515 | 17,415 | 16,387 |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | 26,396 | 25,036 | 23,675 | 22,314 | 20,954 |
| ***arc21*** | 163,613 | 155,180 | 146,746 | 138,275 | 129,879 |

**Figure 7.1 Reduction in the Local Authority Controlled Biodegradable Municipal Waste Landfill Allowances over time for arc21**




**Programme for Government Target**

7.19 The Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government introduces an interim recycling target for household waste of 45% by 2014/15. The target is aspirational and appears to apply to NI as a whole rather than to individual district councils.

**Recycling Targets**

7.20 The EU Waste Framework Directive sets a statutory recycling target, including preparation for reuse, of 50% of household and other similar wastes by 2020. This has been implemented into Northern Ireland law through the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 which specifically requires "measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled". It is not clear if this target applies to NI as a whole or whether it will apply to individual district councils. Additionally sanctions or penalties relating to non compliance have not been detailed.

7.21 The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Delivering Resource Efficiency indicates that it plans to introduce a statutory target of 60% of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste by 2020.

7.22 The Department of the Environment have consulted on proposals to introduce the 60% statutory recycling target during 2013 with the intention of introducing a draft Bill into the NI Assembly in early 2014 with a view to it being implemented in 2015. The consultation undertaken regarding the introduction of legislation to implement the statutory recycling target will seek views on who the target should apply to, the scope of the definition of recycling and sanctions and penalties for the regime.

7.23 The Minister in answer to a written question in the Assembly in April 2015 stated that "I have therefore asked councils as a first step to concentrate on meeting the European Union revised Waste Framework Directive target of a household recycling rate of at least 50% by 2020 but to do so with a much greater focus on improving the quality of recyclates."

## Waste Quantities and Composition

**Waste Arisings**

7.24 The Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste arisings for Northern Ireland and arc21 prior to the reform of local government for the reporting year of 2013/14 have been extracted from NIEA reports, based on WasteDataFlow returns provided by individual District Councils and are provided in Table 7.4 below. These figures include that of Newry and Mourne District C.ouncil

**Table 7.4 Summary of LACMW Arisings 2013/14**

| Waste/Region | Arisings (tpa) | Recycled & Composted (%) | Landfilled (%) | Other (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Northern Ireland:*** | | | | |
| LACMW | 924,412 | 40.6% | 48.6% | 10.4% |
| Household Waste | 814,764 | 41.8% | 49.1. % | 9.1% |
| ***arc21:*** | | | | |
| LACMW | 599,901 | 37.5% | 47.1% | 16.4% |
| Household Waste | 482,795 | 41.5% | 50.0% | 8.5% |

Source: Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Waste Management Statistics, NIEA 2014

7.25 The data indicate that arc21 was responsible for producing just under 65% of Northern Ireland's LACMW in the reporting year 2013/14.

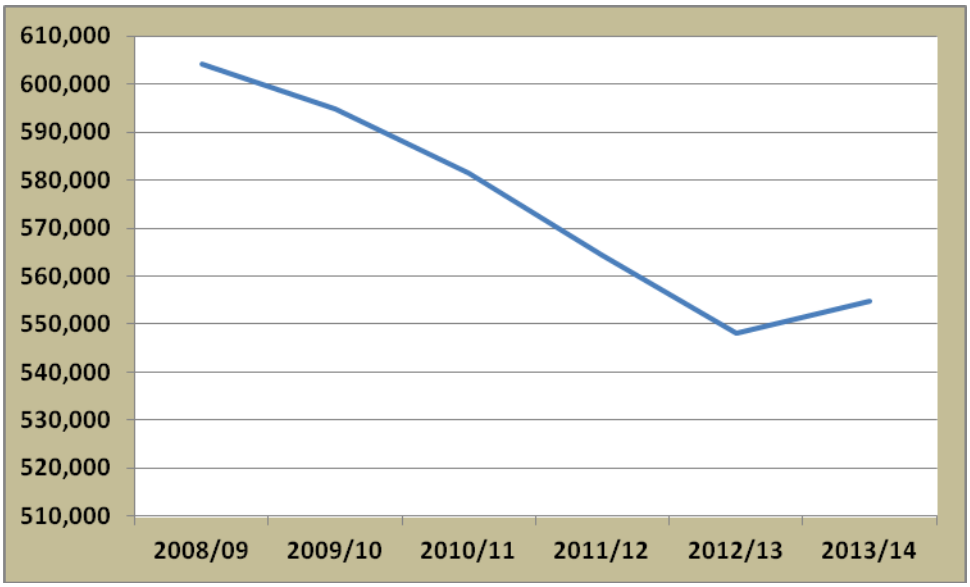
7.26 Since the preparation of the current Waste Management Plan for the arc21 Region, LACMW after experiencing a decline in waste arisings is now beginning to increase. These tonnages and the accompanying rates of decline are set out in Table 7.5 and Figure 7.2.

**Table 7.5 LACMW Arisings**

| Year | Arisings (Tonnes) | Growth Rate |
|---|---|---|
| 2008/09 | 604,118 | -4.81% |
| 2009/10 | 594,693 | -1.56% |
| 2010/11 | 581,599 | -2.20% |
| 2011/12 | 564,501 | -2.93% |
| 2012/13 | 548,007 | -2.92% |
| 2013/14 | 554,906 | +1.26% |

Source: Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Waste Management Statistics 2006/07 to 2011/12, NIEA

**Figure 7.2 LACMW Arisings**




7.27 Table 7.6 below provides a breakdown of the LACMW arisings in 2013/14 for each of the constituent arc21 Councils.

**Table 7.6 Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) Arisings 2013/14**

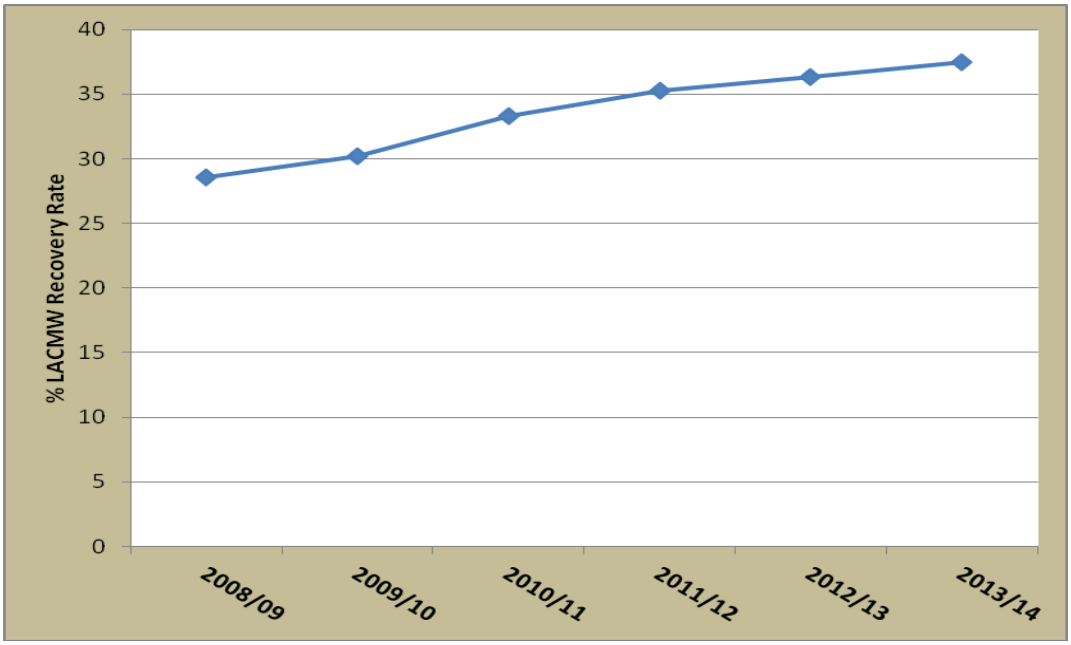
| Council | LACMW (Tonnes) | % LACMW Recycled & Composted |
|---|---|---|
| Antrim BC | 34,381 | 56.2% |
| Ards BC | 41,575 | 34.7% |
| Ballymena BC | 30,924 | 49.8% |
| Belfast CC | 146,216 | 35.9% |
| Carrickfergus BC | 19,723 | 40.4% |
| Castlereagh BC | 30,222 | 41.7% |
| Down DC | 35,020 | 28.7% |
| Larne BC | 20,402 | 50.1% |
| Lisburn CC | 57,236 | 41.5% |
| Newtownabbey BC | 44,277 | 46.3% |
| North Down BC | 49,937 | 43.6% |
| Newry , Mourne District Council | 44,995 | 33.7% |
| **arc21** | **599,901** | **37.5%** |

Source: Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Waste Management Statistics, NIEA 2013/14

## Recycling and Composting

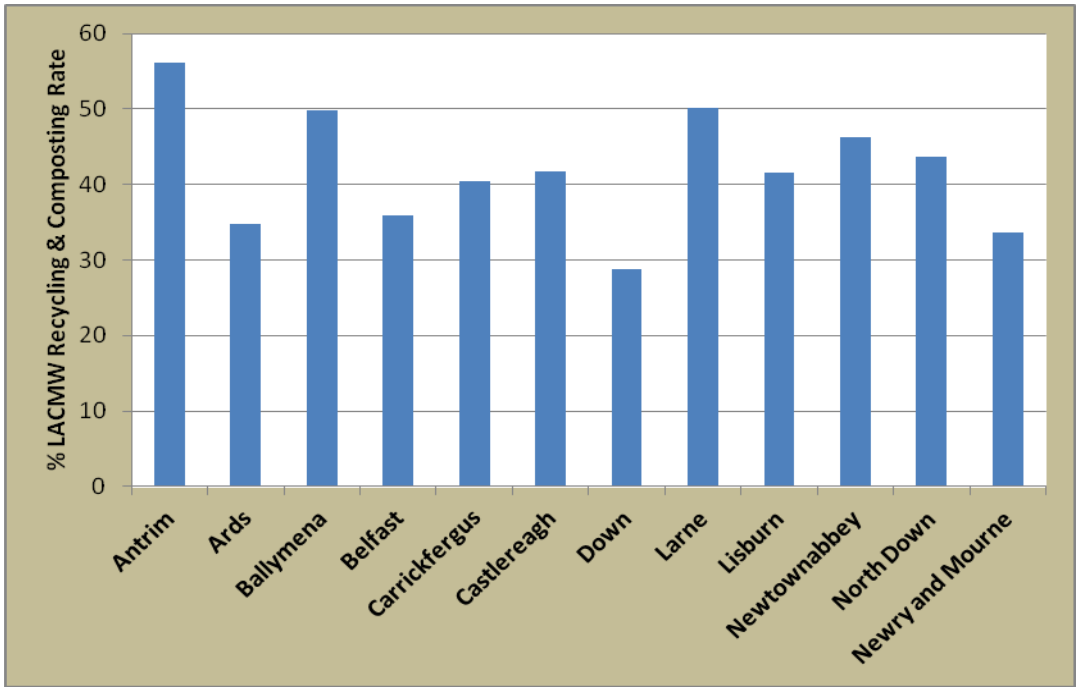
7.28 There has been an increase in the recycling and composting rate, year on year, in the arc21 region since 2002 with the rise since 2008 illustrated in Figure 7.3.

**Figure 7.3 LACMW Recycling Rates within the arc21 Region since 2008**




7.29 The variation in recycling rate performance for each Council within arc21 in 2012/13 is set out in Figure 7.4 below.

**Figure 7.4 arc21 LACMW Recycling Rates in 2012/13/ by Individual Councils**



7.30 Expansions to recycling and composting schemes, such as the introduction of food waste into the kerbside organic waste collection services have aided the arc21 Region in working towards the targets set out in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy and the revised Waste Framework Directive. Although an extensive range of materials are currently collected at the household for recycling, arc21 have recently increased the range of materials collected through the acceptance of clean aluminium trays and foil in the recycling bins and intend to further extend the range further during 2015/16. Consideration is also being afforded to expanding the provision of services to collect glass at kerbside.

**Landfill and NILAS Compliance**

7.31 Table 7.7 below details recent performance trends in relation to LACMW landfilled and biodegradable LACMW landfilled. The table also details the percentage of municipal waste sent for recycling and composting as a total percentage of LACMW arisings.

**Table 7.7 Recent Performance Trends**

| Year | MSW Landfilled* | BMW Landfilled | NILAS Allowance | Surplus (+) Deficit (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008/09 | 421,243 | 286,782 | 370,280 | +83,498 |
| 2009/10 | 401,438 | 229,936 | 277,120 | +47,184 |
| 2010/11 | 364,705 | 211,241 | 276,609 | +65,386 |
| 2011/12 | 346,347 | 191,016 | 273,784 | +82,768 |
| 2012/13 | 311,298 | 170,936 | 187,699 | +16,763 |
| 2013/14 | 282,553 | 154,334 | 179,012 | +24,678 |

Source: Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Waste Management Statistics, NIEA 2008/09 to 2013/14

**Waste Composition**

7.32 arc21 conducted a compositional analysis of kerbside collected waste in 2007, and this was followed up by the NIEA Review of Municipal Component Analysis 2008, carried out by RPS, which carried out compositional analysis of the same areas and also determined the total composition of municipal waste in Northern Ireland. The results of the 2008 study are set out in Table 7.8 below.

**Table 7.8 Total Composition of LACMW in Northern Ireland**

| Component | Mean (%) |
|---|---|
| Paper | 12.51% |
| Card | 5.16% |
| Dense Plastic | 6.38% |
| Plastic Film | 4.79% |
| Textiles | 3.05% |
| Glass | 6.17% |
| Miscellaneous Combustibles | 12.37% |
| Miscellaneous Non-Combustibles | 5.33% |
| Ferrous Metal | 2.24% |
| Non-Ferrous Metal | 1.69% |
| WEEE | 1.79% |
| HHW | 0.44% |
| Organic Non-Catering | 14.55% |
| Organic Catering | 22.68% |
| Fines | 0.87% |

7.33 The NIEA Review of Municipal Component Analysis 2008 also considered the biodegradable content of the LACMW in Northern Ireland, and determined that this was 64%. This value was subsequently implemented in Northern Ireland through the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009, No.46 which came into operation on 1 April 2009. This value of 64% is used to determine biodegradable waste arisings in compliance with the landfill allowances under NILAS.

**Best Practicable Environmental Option**

7.34 Guidance on the Best Practicable Environmental Option for Waste Management in Northern Ireland was published in June 2005 by the Department of the Environment and can be found at: http://www.ehsni.gov.uk/pubs/publications/NI_BPEO_Guidance_652kb.pdf.

7.35 In summary, for municipal waste at a Northern Ireland level, the guidance indicates that BPEO is represented by:

- A 3 bin system for separate collection of dry recyclables, organic waste and residual waste for all households- where practicable.
- Minimum recycling and composting rates of:
  - 35% by 2010
  - 40% by 2013
  - 45% by 2020

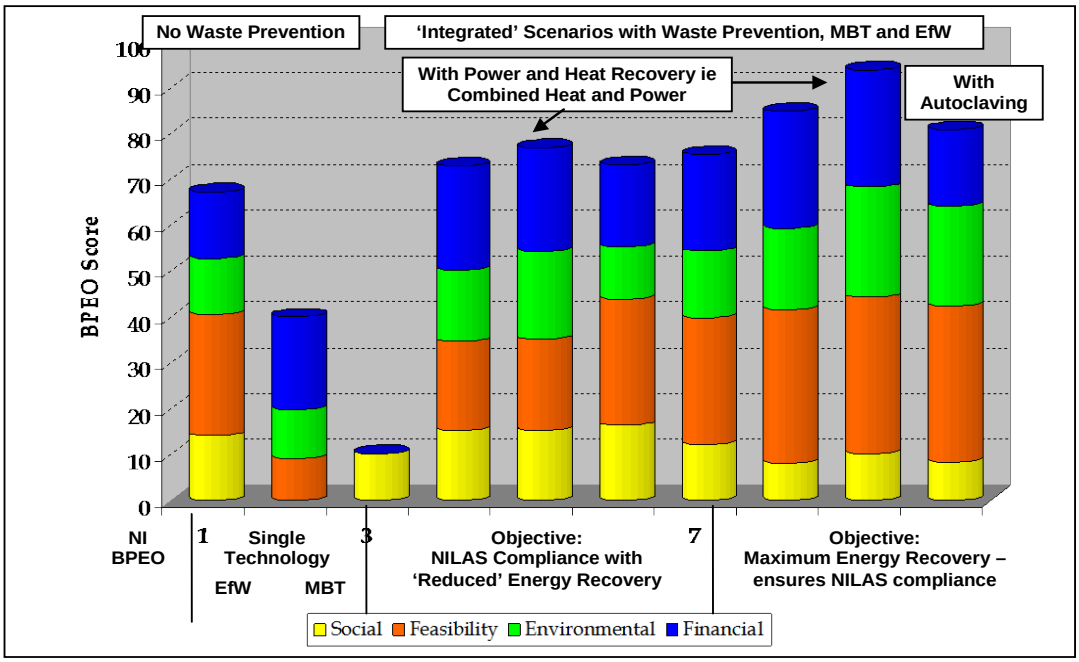
- The use of a mix of waste technologies, to include:
  - Mechanical Biological Treatment and Anaerobic Digestion
  - Thermal Treatment (Mass burn incineration)

7.36 However, since the BPEO Assessment was undertaken, the minimum recycling and composting rates stated have been superseded by those set out in the EU Waste Framework Directive (50%) and the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – Delivering Resource Efficiency (60%). However, it should be noted that the implementation of a 60% recycling target stated in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy will be the subject of a consultation process and therefore this Waste Management Plan sets out the measures that arc21 and its constituent Councils, will implement to achieve the 50% household recycling and preparing for reuse, in response to the Waste Management Strategy target set out in the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2011. In addition, consideration is also afforded to other measures which could contribute to the meeting of the 60% target.

7.37 However, the Department considers that the statutory Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) required to be undertaken as part of the preparation of the Waste Management Plan complements and potentially duplicates the BPEO process and as a result plan to remove BPEO as a planning requirement, an approach that is common with other UK administrations. The concept remains one of a number of non-statutory tools that Waste Management Groups may choose to use to assess different waste management options in the development of their Waste Management Plans. BPEO, therefore continues to be used by the arc21 Region as a high level tool to determine the overall technology mix for the Region.

7.38 In accordance with the BPEO Guidance, a technical assessment was undertaken by arc21 to inform the decision-making process in identifying the specific requirements for the region during the preparation of the current Plan. This assessment compared a number of scenarios, taking into account feasibility, social, economic, and environmental criteria, against the published BPEO Guidance for Northern Ireland, as illustrated in Figure 7.5.

**Figure 7.5 Scenario Assessment Summary**




## Current Arrangements for the Management of Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes

7.39 The current arrangements in place within the arc21 Region for the management LACMW are made up of three main components:

- Education and Awareness Programme;
- Materials Recovery- Recycling and Composting (including recycling and recovery of mixed waste from civic amenity sites/household recycling centres); and
- Landfill of Residual Wastes.

7.40 The majority of waste and recycling services are delivered directly by each Council with additional recycling collection services being provided by the private sector.

7.41 The services for the recovery of materials for recycling and composting are based on prioritising segregation at source and have included:

- Provision of receptacles for segregated collection at the household;
- Ensuring extensive coverage of bring sites in the Region; and
- Enhancement of services at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) for the segregation of wastes for recycling and recovery.

7.42 Table 7.9 sets out the waste collection arrangements currently in place in arc21 in relation to the number of bins provided. Councils have been expanding their recycling collection schemes in order to increase recycling rates.

**Table 7.9 Collection infrastructure in arc21 2011/12**

| | No. of Kerbside Residual Bins | No. of Kerbside Mixed Dry Recyclable Bins | No. of Kerbside Organic Bins | No. of Kerbside Boxes | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| arc21 | 442,779 | 301,878 | 386,692 | 147,699 | 1,279,048 |

Source: Waste Data Flow Returns January-March 2012

As can be seen from this table, each household in the arc21 Region has a kerbside residual collection and a kerbside collection of mixed dry recyclables, either through kerbside boxes or mixed dry recyclable bins. Based on WasteDataFlow returns, 33% of households have a kerbside box and 67% have mixed dry recyclable bins.

7.43 All Councils within the arc21 Region operate a kerbside collection of organic wastes.

7.44 Councils in the arc21 Region currently collect a large variety of LACMW for disposal, as shown in Table 7.10 below.

**Table 7.10 Waste (tonnes) Collected for Disposal in the arc21 Region (2013/14)**

| arc21 | Total Tonnes |
|---|---|
| **Household Waste** | |
| Regular Collection | 205,671 |
| Street Cleaning | 18,403 |
| Bulky Waste | 7,005 |
| Other | 5,067 |
| **Civic Amenity Site Waste** | |
| CA Site Household | 50,994 |
| CA Site Non-Household | 2,073 |
| **Non-Household Waste** | |
| C&I Waste | 35,634 |
| C,D&E Waste | 93 |
| Grounds Waste | 3,419 |
| Other | 91 |
| **Separately/Other Collected Waste** | |
| Asbestos | 6 |
| Fly tipping | 9,232 |
| Other | 1,017 |
| **Total** | **338,705** |

Source: Waste Data Flow

7.45 Table 7.11 sets out the facilities that are currently in use within the arc21 Region for collection and disposal of municipal wastes.

**Table 7.11 Summary of Waste Facilities Owned and/or Utilised by Councils**

| Council | Landfill (LACMW) | Waste Transfer Stations | Civic Amenity Sites | Composting Facilities | Materials Recovery Facility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim and Newtownabbey | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Ards and North Down | - | 2 | 9 | - | - |
| Belfast | - | 1 | 7 | - | -- |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - |
| Mid and East Antrim | - | 1 | 5 | - | 1 |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | 1 | 1 | 10 | - | 1 |
| **Total** | **3** | **5** | **38** | **2** | **3** |

7.46 As can be seen from the table, within the arc21 Region there are a total of three operational landfill sites owned or utilised by arc21 Councils, one of which (Drumanakelly Landfill Site in Down District Council) is Council operated. The other two sites are operated by private contractors. There are five waste transfer stations which are used by the Councils throughout the Region, however it is anticipated that this may fluctuate as differing contracts are utilised by individual Councils. Currently the number of CA / HRC sites in the arc21 Region is 38.

7.47 Three composting facility for the processing and treatment of organic wastes collected within the arc21 Region is operated by a private waste contractor with two of them located in the arc21 area. Part of this contract also will involves the utilisation of a transfer facility in the Antrim area by the Councils covering Ballymena, Larne and Antrim and a transfer station at Drumanakelly Landfill Site, serving Down District Council.

7.48 Three Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) for the processing and treatment of clean mixed dry recyclables collected within the arc21 region are currently operated by private waste contractors within the arc21 area. `

**Costs for Current Waste Treatment**

7.49 Consideration has been afforded to the current costs of LACMW sent for recycling, composting and landfilling within the arc21 Region. These are presented in Table 7.12. The costs per tonne of each treatment option are based on information provided in the WRAP Gate Fee Report, 2014. Where available, Northern Ireland figures have been used and elsewhere adjustments have been made to UK figures for Northern Ireland.

**Table 7.12 Current Waste Treatment Costs for LACMW**

| Treatment Method | Cost per tonne | Tonnage[1] | Treatment Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Recycling | £10.00 | 124,184 | £1,241,841 |
| Composting | £54.00 | 99,535 | £5,374,890 |
| Landfill | £100.00 | 292,310 | £29,231,000 |
| Energy Recovery | £94 | 32,691 | £3,072,954 |

Note: 1 Tonnage from NI Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics, Annual Report 2013/14

**Education and Awareness**

7.50 There has been significant progress in arc21 with regard to waste education and awareness initiatives and this has also contributed to the improved performance in recycling and composting. All member Councils have carried out waste awareness initiatives with the aim of raising awareness, encouraging best practice and achieving behavioural change by all stakeholders, in order to affect a cultural shift towards better resource management and improved environmental quality.

7.51 In addition, arc21 have an education vehicle with a dedicated waste promotions officer. To date, this vehicle has visited over 400 events, community groups, schools and town centres across the region. The purpose of these events has been the general promotion of resource management, including waste minimisation.

7.52 Initiatives within the region include:

- Employment of a range of waste awareness and waste education officers;
- Supporting National communications projects such as Love Food Hate Waste, Compost Awareness, Recycle Week, Christmas Recycling and Real Nappies;
- Promotion of mixed dry recycling;
- Development of the Council/arc21 websites;

- Production of a bi-annual arc21 newsletter entitled “Wasteline”, which is delivered to public spaces such as schools, council foyers, community organisations, businesses etc. and can also be accessed via the website.
- Articles in Council magazines which are issued to all households;
- Schools projects such as the promotion of eco-schools and Environmental Youth Speak;
- Schools visits and waste education programmes, information packs and support materials for teachers;
- Promotion of the organic collections and in particular the introduction of food waste collections at the kerbside;
- Leaflet distribution/Calendars to arc21 residents providing information on segregated kerbside collections and bring facilities for recyclable materials;
- Communications highlighting contamination of co-mingled materials;
- Liaison with community groups to promote waste minimisation;
- Trade waste minimisation schemes;
- Waste helplines; and
- Publicity methods and promotional materials.

# 8 Commercial and Industrial Waste

## Introduction

8.1 The commercial and industrial sector produces a sizable proportion of waste arisings in Northern Ireland. These Commercial and Industrial (C&I) wastes comprise of various waste streams, several of which are subject to their own specific legislation, targets and/or planning requirements. These include:

- Packaging Waste
- Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes
- End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)
- Batteries
- Hazardous Waste
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
- Tyres
- Sewage Sludge

8.2 This Chapter sets out the current arrangements for the management of C&I waste and outlines the statutory obligations and relevant targets for this waste stream. Effective management of C&I waste is also required in order to minimise environmental impacts and to allow financial benefits to be realised.

8.3 Resource efficient and cost effective management of C&I wastes produced are key considerations for many businesses. In particular, a wide range of businesses in Northern Ireland have introduced Environmental Management Systems which have delivered significant environmental benefits and financial savings in relation to management of wastes.

## Definitions

8.4 Commercial and Industrial waste is defined under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. In summary, commercial and industrial wastes are defined as follows:

- **Commercial waste:** 'waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of a trade or business or for the purposes of sport, recreation or entertainment…'
- **Industrial waste:** 'waste from any factory and any premises used for the purposes of: transport services, gas, water, electricity and sewerage services; and postal or telecommunications services.'

8.5 Commercial and Industrial wastes also form part of the wider Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) definition, which is defined by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011 as waste that is collected by, or on behalf of, a

District Council. These wastes can be collected either directly at the household or premises by the Council or its agents, or through civic amenity sites and bring banks.

## Management and Control

8.6 Management and control of C&I wastes is provided by the legislative framework primarily under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, and associated Regulations.

8.7 The main roles and responsibilities under the legislative provisions are summarised in Table 8.1 below.

**Table 8.1 Summary of Key Roles and Responsibilities for C&I Wastes**

| Element | Responsibility |
|---|---|
| **Waste Production:** Compliance obligations include: Duty of Care; Transfer to Authorised Persons; Use of licensed facilities for treatment and disposal | Businesses<br>Public Sector |
| **Waste Collection** | Waste Management Contractors<br>(District Councils for Trade Waste) |
| **Treatment and Disposal of Wastes** | Waste Management Contractors<br>Businesses (with on-site facilities)<br>Councils (Council operated facilities) |

8.8 The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) Regulations 2002 imposed a Duty of Care on commercial and industrial organisations who produce, import, carry, treat or dispose of controlled waste from their business or industry and ensure that any wastes they produce is handled safely.

8.9 The Department of the Environment introduced The Controlled Waste and Duty of Care Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 in November 2013 which revoked the 2002 regulations. The main purposes of the new revised Regulations are:

- To clarify what is classified as household, commercial or industrial waste;
- To provide for district councils to be able to levy a charge for the disposal of certain household wastes as well as commercial and industrial wastes; and
- To strengthen duty of care requirements by requiring Waste Transfer Notes to accompany the waste to which it refers whilst in transit.

8.10 Proposals for the future collection of mixed dry recyclables should also consider the requirement as part of the revised Waste Framework Directive for Member States to set up separate collections of waste for at ‘least’ paper, metal, plastic and glass by 2015.

8.11 The Polluter Pays Principle recognises that those who pollute should pay for the damage / impact their actions have on the environment and this extends to the waste we all produce. In accordance with the polluter pays principle, the costs of waste management shall be borne by the original waste producer or by the current or previous waste holders.

8.12 There are currently no statutory recycling targets for C&I wastes, however the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – Towards Resource Efficiency acknowledges that the introduction of a statutory recycling target for C&I waste in the near future is therefore considered desirable. The European Commission has also indicated the possibility of proposing recycling targets for C&I waste by 2014.

8.13 In order to facilitate the setting of a statutory target for C&I waste in the future, and to improve the capacity to report on possible future EU targets, the Department intends to consult on proposals to introduce a statutory requirement on waste operators to provide specified data on C&I waste as a condition of their license or permit by December 2013.

## Waste Quantities and Composition

### Waste Generation and Growth

8.14 There are difficulties in obtaining accurate estimates of C&I waste in Northern Ireland. Commercial waste collected by Council's is monitored and reported through WasteDataFlow system but there is no comparable system for C&I waste that is privately collected. Currently, there is no mechanism that collates data on arisings and / or movement of C&I waste nor is there mandatory reporting, therefore estimates have historically been based on surveys which have provided information on C&I arisings and recycling figures required by the European Commission under the Waste Statistics Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002). However, waste surveys generally have low response rates and the results produced therefore have a level of uncertainty.

8.15 The latest study conducted in Northern Ireland on the C&I Waste Stream carried out by WRAP (Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates) estimated there to be 1.3 million tonnes of C&I waste in 2009. This comprised 0.8 million tonnes from the industrial sector and 0.5 million tonnes from the commercial sector.

8.16 The methodology for this Study applies factors (waste per business) derived from the DEFRA study covering England: *C&I Waste Survey 2009*. These factors are applied to the 2009 business profile of Northern Ireland. The total C&I arisings from this WRAP Study are set out in appropriate business sectors in Table 8.2 below.

**Table 8.2 Total C&I waste arisings by sector in 2009**

| | Sector | Tonnes |
|---|---|---|
| **Industrial Waste** | Food, drink and tobacco | 243,856 |
| | Textiles / wood / paper / publishing | 103,848 |
| | Power and utilities | 125,645 |
| | Chemical / non-metallic minerals manufacture | 141,820 |
| | Metal manufacturing | 146,746 |
| | Machinery and equipment (other manufacture) | 53,725 |
| **Commercial Waste** | Retail and wholesale | 207,326 |
| | Hotels and catering | 78,402 |
| | Public administration and social work | 53,783 |
| | Education | 9,514 |
| | Transport and storage | 40,271 |
| | Other services | 84,060 |
| | **Total** | **1,288,996** |

Source: Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates

8.17 Table 8.3 shows the estimated C&I waste arisings for each District Council in Northern Ireland.

**Table 8.3 Total C&I Waste Arisings for each District Council in NI (2009)**

| Council | Waste Management Group | C&I Waste Arisings (tonnes) | Percentage of total arisings |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim and Newtownabbey | **arc21** | 77,178 | 6% |
| Ards and North Down | | 49,273 | 3.8% |
| Belfast | | 294,074 | 22.8% |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | | 143,398 | 11.2% |
| Mid and East Antrim | | 116,086 | 9% |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | | 76,804 | 6% |
| Causeway Coast and Glens | **NWRWMG** | 63,035 | 4.9% |
| Derry City and Strabane | | 80,903 | 6.3% |
| Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon | **Others** | 168,366 | 13.1% |
| Fermanagh and Omagh | | 101,627 | 7.9% |
| Mid Ulster | | 118,252 | 9.2% |
| **Total** | | **1,288,996** | **100%** |

Source: Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates

8.18 Table 8.4 below shows the estimated C&I waste arisings for each Waste Management Group and Others in Northern Ireland.

**Table 8.4 C&I Waste split by waste management group and others**

| Sector | C&I Waste Arisings (Tonnes) | Proportion |
|---|---|---|
| arc21 | 756,813 | 58.7% |
| NWRWMG | 143,938 | 11.2% |
| Others | 388,245 | 30.1% |
| **Total** | **1,288,996** | **100%** |

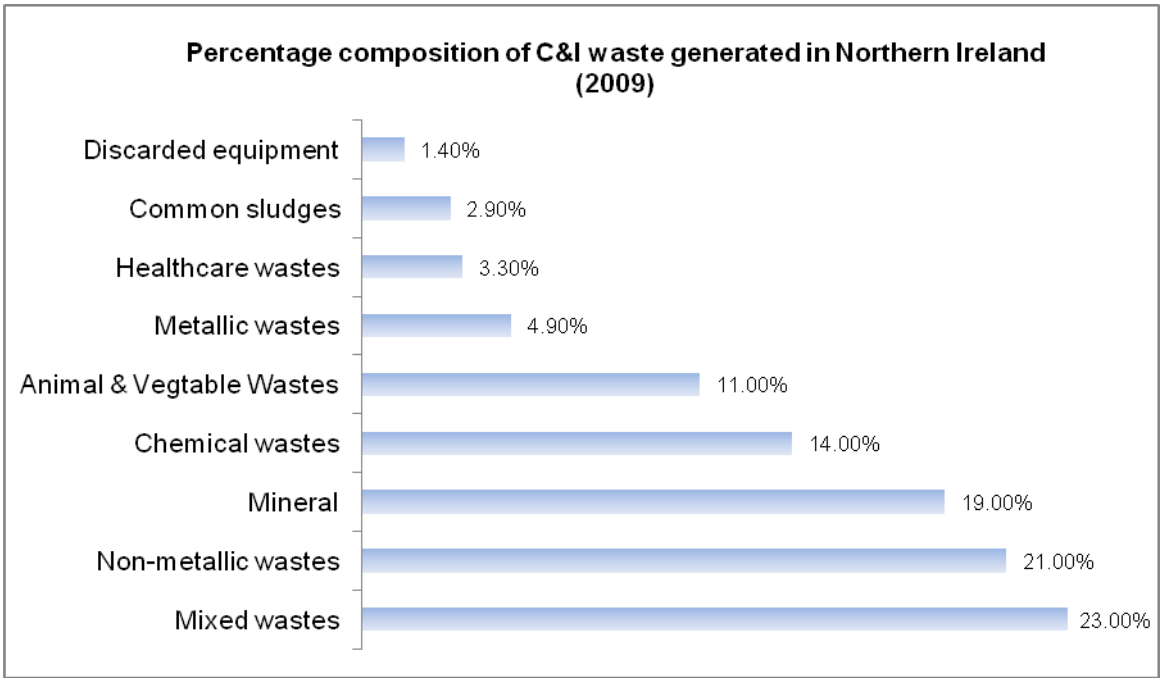
Source: Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates

8.19 The table shows that approximately 58% of C&I waste arising in Northern Ireland is generated in the arc21 region, with arisings from Belfast City Council accounting for approximately 23% of the total.

**Composition**

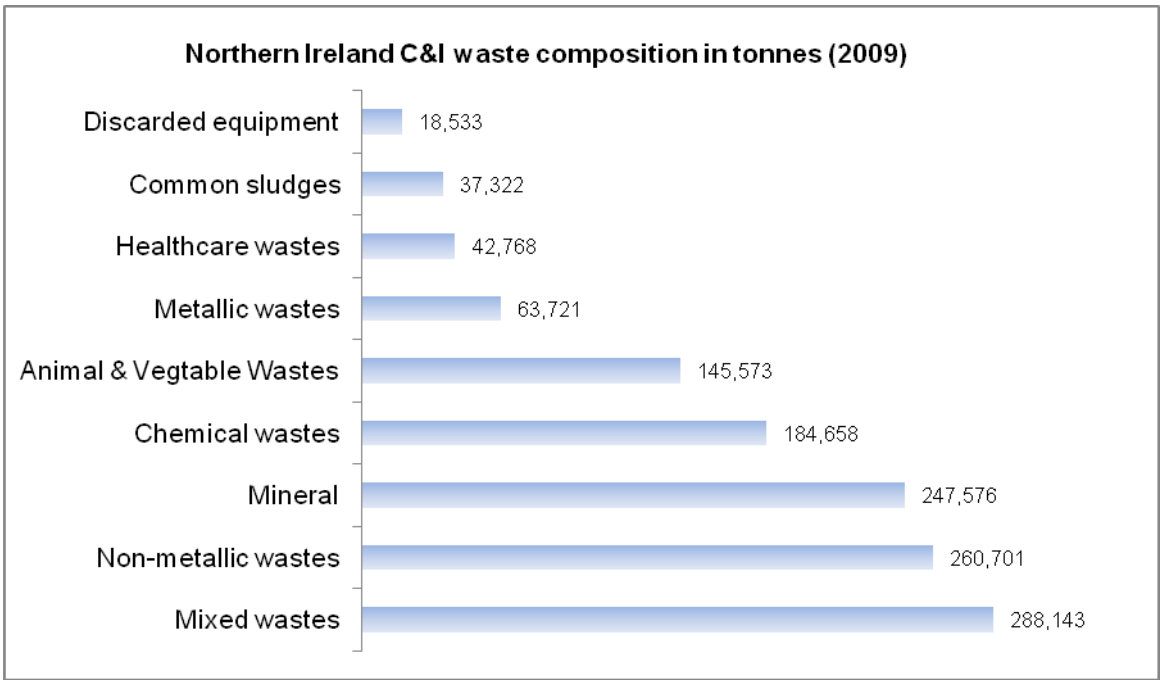
8.20 The composition of C&I waste derived from the WRAP Study is detailed in Figure 8.1 and 8.2.

**Figure 8.1 Composition of C&I waste generated in Northern Ireland (Percentage)**




Source: Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates

**Figure 8.2 Composition of C&I waste generated in Northern Ireland (Tonnes)**



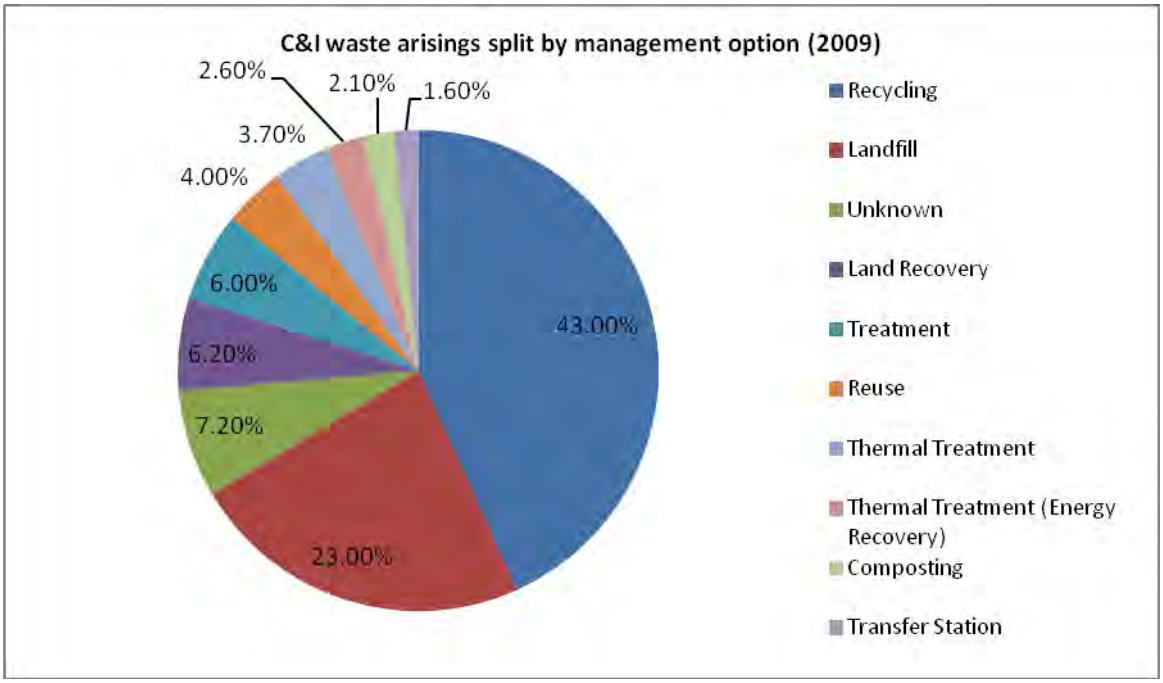

Source: Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates

8.21 A large proportion of C&I waste is similar in nature to Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW). As a result, there is potential that much of these wastes can be managed alongside each other, reducing the need for separate facilities for C&I wastes.

## Current Arrangements for the Management of C&I Wastes

8.22 Figure 8.3 below illustrates the current arrangements for the management of C&I wastes in Northern Ireland by management option as set out in the WRAP NI Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates Study.

**Figure 8.3 Current Arrangements for the Management of C&I Wastes in Northern Ireland**




Source: Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates[1]

8.23 Figure 8.3 above illustrates that approximately just less than 50% of C&I wastes in Northern Ireland are estimated to be managed via reuse, recycling and composting.

8.24 The figures above show that approximately 23% of C&I wastes are landfilled, and this represents a 17% improvement on the results recorded in the 2002 C&I survey where 40% of C&I wastes were assumed to be landfilled. However, it should be noted that the results for waste management options for 2009 as set out in the Northern Ireland Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates Study are not considered as robust as the other results for the study given the differences in management options available in Northern Ireland in comparison with England.

8.25 WRAP is running several voluntary agreements or responsibility deals aimed at helping the business sector make efficiencies and reduce waste. WRAP will continue to work with businesses in Northern Ireland and promote agreements including the grocery voluntary agreement and the hospitality and food service agreement.

8.26 Wastes arising within the C&I sector are generally managed within the private waste sector. Many businesses now operate Environmental Management Systems and have policies and procedures in place to help them manage their waste more effectively and expect that the

[1] Where thermal treatment was known to include energy recovery, this has been specified.

private waste management businesses collect their waste and achieve high diversion from landfill.

# 9 Packaging Waste

9.1 This Chapter has been prepared in fulfilment of Article 14 of the EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC) as amended[1]), which requires a specific chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste to be included in waste management plans.

## Introduction

9.2 Packaging plays a vital role in protecting and preserving our products and much has already been done to optimise it. Packaging protects food and other goods on their journey from farm or factory via warehouses and shops until they arrive at homes, offices or wherever they are used. Packaging helps to reduce the amount of wastage through spoilage and damage in the supply system and in the home. Consumer packaging increases shelf life for the retailer and allows consumers to keep food fresher for longer. Other roles include dispensing products, carrying an increasing amount of information – much of which is required by law, being easy to open and re-close, showing when tampering has occurred, and being child resistant.

9.3 While an increasing amount of the packaging is recycled, there is still a proportion that is not. Reducing the environmental impact of all packaging can be largely influenced at the design and specification stage – determining which materials are used, how much packaging is used and how easy it is to recycle.

9.4 In recent years a great deal of focus has been given to reducing packaging waste and significant progress has been made, particularly in the grocery sector. For example, re-thinking the way a product is produced, used and delivered can significantly improve its environmental impact and reduce costs across the supply chain. To this effect, Defra, in consultation with the four UK administrations have published a Strategy entitled "*Making the Most of Packaging- A Strategy for a Low Carbon Economy*[2] with the aim being to encourage producers to move towards a more resource efficient and low carbon economy.

9.5 Despite recent successes in increasing the amount of packaging that is recycled, there is still a perception amongst both householders and businesses that more packaging should be recycled. It is still a very visible presence in our bins.

[1] Amending Acts – Directive 2004/12/EC, Directive 2005/20/EC, Regulation (EC) No. 219/2009 and Directive 2013/2/EU
[2] http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13189-full-packaging-strategy-090624.pdf

## Definitions

9.6 Packaging is defined in the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 (SR/2010/396) as: *"…all products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and preservation of goods…from the producers to the user or consumer…"*

9.7 Packaging can be further grouped as follows:

- 'Primary' or 'Sales' packaging – the packaging which forms a sales unit for the user of final consumer, for example, a box containing soap powder.
- 'Secondary' or 'Grouped' packaging – packaging which contains a number of sales units.
- 'Tertiary' or 'Transport' packaging – the packaging that is used to group secondary packaging together to aid handling and transportation and prevent damage to the products. For example, the pallet and shrink wrap used to transport a number of large boxes containing boxes of soap powder. For the purposes of the Regulations, this does not include road, ship, rail or air containers.

9.8 A range of materials, principally paper, cardboard, plastic, aluminium, steel and wood are used in packaging applications. This diversity of materials reflects their characteristics and qualities, with respect to different producer, product, transit and consumer requirements.

## Management and Control

9.9 In Northern Ireland packaging waste is the most significant waste stream dealt under Producer Responsibility legislation.

9.10 The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (SR/1999/115) were introduced in Northern Ireland in 1999 as part of the UK implementation of the EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC).

9.11 This Producer Responsibility legislation makes producers responsible for meeting their share of the targets, based on their role in the supply chain and the amount of material handled in the preceding year. A fundamental principle of current producer responsibility legislation is to incentivise the incorporation of eco-design in the manufacture of products. In particular the packaging PR scheme encourages manufacturers to design their products to reduce the amount and type of materials used; improve the longevity of products and maximise the potential for re-use.

9.12 The minimum recovery and recycling target requirements of the EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste are implemented through the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (NI) 2007 and only apply to businesses which handle more than 50 tonnes of packaging waste and have a turnover in excess of £2 million per annum (these are known as obligated businesses). Companies that exceed both thresholds are known as 'producers'.

9.13 Producers may join a compliance scheme that will take on their producer responsibility recovery obligations or they can carry out self compliance however producers are required to demonstrate and provide evidence to the Northern Ireland Environment Agency how they have met their obligations.

9.14 As not all businesses are obligated (small businesses below the thresholds are exempt), those obligated producers above the thresholds have to recover more packaging waste to enable the Member States to meet its targets.

9.15 Compliance scheme members must ensure that the information and data they provide to their scheme are as accurate as reasonably possible (Regulation 19).

9.16 The EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC) aims to harmonise the management of packaging waste by minimising the impact of packaging and packaging waste on the environment and by avoiding obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community. It sets a minimum recovery target (60%) and recycling target (55%) as well as material specific targets for glass, paper, plastic, wood and metals in order to minimise the impact of packaging waste on the environment. By placing these obligations on business, the Packaging Waste Regulations encourage waste minimisation and reuse of packaging, reduce landfill disposal of packaging wastes and support the development of the packaging waste recycling sector.

9.17 Northern Ireland has no specific targets for the recovery of packaging waste but the data from businesses registered in Northern Ireland contribute to the UK target as the Member State. In 2008, the total amount of packaging was estimated at 10.7 million tonnes and the total amount of packaging recovered was 7.03 million tonnes yielding a recovery rate of 65.7%, therefore over achieving the target by 5.7%. In 2010, the UK's packaging waste recovery rate was calculated to be 67%[3].

9.18 Regulation 31 of the Packaging Waste Regulations places a duty on NIEA to monitor compliance in Northern Ireland covering:

- Obligated producers (direct registrants and members of schemes);

[3] Northern Ireland Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations - NIEA Compliance Monitoring Plan for 2012

- Non-obligated businesses who may exceed the thresholds (potential 'free riders')
- Compliance schemes; and
- Accredited reprocessors and exporters.

9.19 Recovery and recycling of packaging waste is carried out by reprocessors and exporters. In Northern Ireland, only those that are accredited and monitored by the NIEA may generate evidence of recovery in the form of Packaging Waste Recovery Notes (PRNs) or Packaging Waste Export Recovery Notes (PERNs) for each tonne of packaging waste that is reprocessed or exported.

9.20 The establishment and implementation of voluntary responsibility agreements is becoming increasingly important in ensuring best use of resources and cutting down packaging waste. Deals such as the Courtauld Commitment, which is a responsibility deal aimed at improving resource efficiency and reducing the carbon and wider environmental impact of the grocery retail sector contribute through their commitment to the reduction of food waste packaging. Further details of the Courtauld Commitment can be found at http://www.wrap.org.uk/node/62/.

## Waste Quantities and Composition

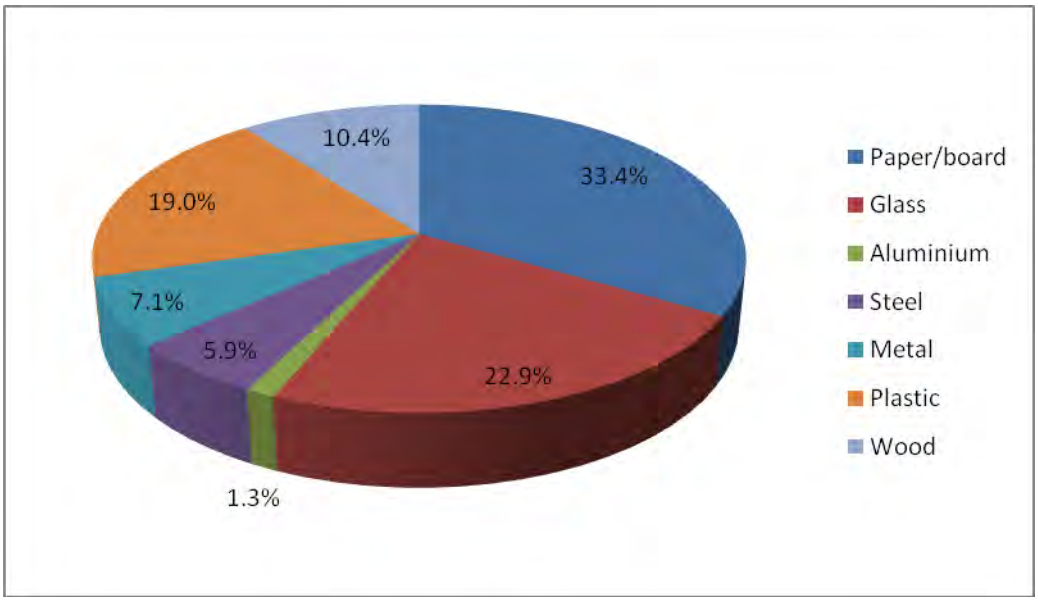
9.21 Packaging waste in Northern Ireland arises from two principal sources; the household waste stream and from the commercial and industrial waste stream.

9.22 Data on waste packaging was provided by the Producer Responsibility Section of the NIEA and from public reports available from the UK National Packaging Waste Database. NIEA have stated that they do not currently produce reports specifically for Northern Ireland for packaging waste.

9.23 The estimated packaging waste arisings for the UK in 2008 was 10.6 million tonnes[4]. Of this waste, 61.7% was recycled and 65% was recovered. This represents a saving of approximately 6.4 million tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalent[5] from being emitted into the atmosphere. The percentage composition of this waste stream is presented in Figure 9.1.

[4] http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/producer/packaging/data.htm
[5] Using the Carbon figures listed in Annex A of the Packaging Strategy

**Figure 9.1 Composition of UK Packaging Waste Arisings**




9.24 Based on the 2008 arisings and estimated tonnages from 2009 (to take into consideration the economic downturn) Defra have applied a number of predicted growth rates of packaging flowing into the UK waste stream by material percentage. Using this, the following estimations have been made for UK packaging waste arisings in 2011.

**Table 9.1 Total Estimated Packaging UK Waste Arisings 2011**

| Material | 2011 |
|---|---|
| Paper | 3,817,860 |
| Glass | 2,739,989 |
| Aluminium | 148,680 |
| Steel | 676,000 |
| Plastic | 2,515,809 |
| Wood | 1,066,189 |
| Other | 22,443 |
| **Total** | **10,986,971** |

9.25 Consultation with the NIEA Producer Responsibility Unit has confirmed that producer obligation data is the only separately published data for Northern Ireland in relation to packaging waste. In this regard, data for those businesses obligated under the Northern Ireland Packaging Waste Regulations, show that for 2011 a total of 423 businesses were obligated with a total recovery figure of 167,662 tonnes. In addition, in 2012 416 businesses were obligated with a total recovery figure of 156,159 tonnes. This data is set out in Table 9.2 below.

**Table 9.2 Northern Ireland Packaging Recycling for Obligated Businesses**

| | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|---|---|
| **Obligated Businesses** | **423** | **416** |
| | **Tonnes** | **Tonnes** |
| Paper Recycling | 58,013 | 56,181 |
| Glass Recycling | 44,372 | 37,115 |
| Aluminium Recycling | 2,542 | 1,352 |
| Steel Recycling | 4,618 | 4,961 |
| Plastic Recycling | 16,912 | 14,921 |
| Wood Recycling | 5,244 | 6,379 |
| General Recycling | 24,091 | 24,237 |
| **Total Recycling** | **155,792** | **145,146** |
| General recovery | 11,870 | 11,013 |
| **Total Recovery** | **167,662** | **156,159** |

9.26 The data summarised in Table 9.3 shows that the total packaging waste arisings in Northern Ireland in 2011 is estimated to be 263,040 tonnes. This has been calculated on a pro rata basis from the estimated total UK packaging waste arisings figure for 2011 as shown in Table 9.1 and from packaging waste managed by obligated businesses for 2011 as shown in Table 9.2.

**Table 9.3 Northern Ireland Packaging Waste Arising 2011**

| | Estimated Total Packaging Waste Arising Tonnes | Packaging Waste Obligation |
|---|---|---|
| UK | 10,986,971 | 7,003,357 |
| Northern Ireland | 263,040 | 167,662 |

**Future Trends in Packaging Waste Arisings**

9.27 A consultation process on proposals to increase recovery and recycling targets under the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations was undertaken in 2012 by Defra. Predicted growth rates of packaging flowing into the UK waste stream where determined and verified by industry during the Defra consultation process. These are provided in Table 9.4.

**Table 9.4 Predicted growth rates of packaging flowing into the UK waste stream[6]**

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paper | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Glass | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| Aluminum | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| Steel | -0.5% | -0.5% | -0.5% | -0.5% | -0.5% | -0.5% | -0.5% |
| Plastic | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| Wood | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Other | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

9.28 Taking the estimated packaging flowing into the waste stream for 2011 as a baseline (which is based on industry estimated for packaging production) and applying the growth rates as per Table 9.4 the projected packaging waste arisings for the period 2013-2017 were derived as set out in Table 9.5.

[6] http://www.defra.gov.uk/consult/files/packaging-ia-120321.pdf

**Table 9.5 Total tonnes of packaging in waste stream[7]**

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paper | 3,817,860 | 3,848,403 | 3,867,645 | 3,886,983 | 3,906,418 | 3,925,950 | 3,945,580 |
| Glass | 2,739,989 | 2,767,389 | 2,795,063 | 2,823,013 | 2,851,244 | 2,879,756 | 2,908,554 |
| Aluminum | 160,877 | 162,164 | 163,786 | 165,424 | 167,078 | 168,749 | 170,436 |
| Steel | 648,740 | 645,496 | 642,269 | 639,057 | 635,862 | 632,683 | 629,519 |
| Plastic | 2,515,809 | 2,553,546 | 2,591,849 | 2,630,727 | 2,670,188 | 2,710,241 | 2,750,894 |
| Wood | 1,023,939 | 1,023,939 | 1,029,059 | 1,034,204 | 1,039,375 | 1,044,572 | 1,049,795 |
| Other | 22,443 | 22,555 | 22,555 | 22,555 | 22,555 | 22,555 | 22,555 |
| | **10,929,657[8]** | **11,023,492** | **11,112,225** | **11,201,964** | **11,292,720** | **11,384,505** | **11,477,333** |

[7] http://www.defra.gov.uk/consult/files/packaging-ia-120321.pdf
[8] Consultation on recovery and recycling targets for packaging waste for 2013-2017. Defra

## Current Arrangements for the Management of Packaging Waste

### Recycling and Recovery of Packaging Waste in Northern Ireland

9.29 A total of 438 companies were registered with NIEA in 2011, of which 125 companies were directly registered and the remainder were registered through various compliance schemes.

9.30 In 2011 there were 14 compliance schemes operating in Northern Ireland.

**Table 9.6 Companies registered with NIEA**

| Compliance Scheme | Number of Registered Companies |
|---|---|
| Biffpack | 37 |
| Budget Pack | 8 |
| CO2 Compliance Ltd | 1 |
| Compliance Link | 10 |
| Complypak | 1 |
| DHL Packaging Compliance | 28 |
| Nipak Ltd | 81 |
| Paperpak | 5 |
| Pennine-Pack | 1 |
| Recycle-Pak | 16 |
| Synergy Compliance Ltd | 3 |
| Valpak | 89 |
| Veolia Environmental Services | 14 |
| Wastepack UK | 19 |

### Reprocessing and Exporting of Packaging Waste in Northern Ireland

9.31 In November 2012 there were five accredited reprocessors and six accredited exporters registered with NIEA. There were no accredited reprocessors of plastic, aluminium and steel registered with NIEA. Details of these reprocessors and exporters are set out in Table 9.7 below.

**Table 9.7 Accredited Reprocessors and Exporters Registered with NIEA**

| Packaging Waste Stream | Reprocessors | Exporters |
|---|---|---|
| Paper and Cardboard | Huhtamaki (Lurgan) Limited | BJ Bannside Recycling<br>Greenway Group<br>Re-Gen Limited |
| Plastic | | BJ Bannside Recycling<br>Re-Gen Limited |
| Glass | Glassdon Recycling<br>Quinn Glass Ltd<br>Re-Gen Limited | BJ Bannside Recycling |
| Aluminium | | Ballyvesey Recycling Solutions Limited<br>BJ Bannside Recycling<br>Re-Gen Limited |
| Steel | | Ballyvesey Recycling Solutions Limited<br>BJ Bannside Recycling<br>Clearway Ltd<br>Re-Gen Limited<br>T-Met Ltd |
| Wood | Eglinton (Timber Products) Ltd | BJ Bannside Recycling |

**Material Specific Issues**

9.32 This section outlines some of the issues relating to waste packaging materials in the Northern Ireland context.

**Glass**

9.33 Traditionally, household glass in Northern Ireland has been collected through the Bottle Bank system. Councils have sought to increase the amount of glass they collect through increased availability of glass bottle banks at existing Household Recycling Centres, and Bring Sites. It should be noted that arc21 are currently in the process of planning for the separate collection of glass at the kerbside.

9.34 Between a quarter and a fifth of waste glass packaging in the UK arises in the commercial and industrial stream[9]. A large proportion of this arises in pubs, clubs, restaurants etc. An increase in collection rates from commercial and industrial sources is being achieved through voluntary agreements.

9.35 From 2013, there will also be split targets for glass. The targets for individual businesses with an obligation in glass will be as follows:

- 63% of which glass must come from remelt for 2014, 2014 and 2015;
- Increasing to 64% for 2016 and 2017.

**Steel**

9.36 The majority of steel packaging waste arises from the commercial and industrial sector, but the majority of this is already recycled or reused.

9.37 The majority of untapped steel lies within the household waste stream and in the Away from Home stream[10]. There is therefore scope to increase the recycling rate by improving participation rates amongst householders.

9.38 Infrastructure for the recycling of most steel packaging already exists in the UK. There is no indigenous steel reprocessing capacity in Northern Ireland. Steel waste is collected for handling at steel scrap yards in the Province and exported to the UK, Europe or further afield for reprocessing. The end markets for steel packaging are not constrained.

9.39 Compared with paper, glass or plastics the proportion of steel packaging waste is relatively low, and the quantity of steel packaging is predicted to decrease.

9.40 Recycling rates for steel beverage cans will benefit from measures which will target cans consumed outside of the home. Increasing the capture rates of steel in the current household collections is required to assist in meeting the recovery targets.

**Aluminium**

9.41 The majority of aluminium packaging waste arisings relate to beverage cans, with foil and aerosols accounting for additional tonnages. This waste is prevalent in both the municipal and commercial and industrial sectors. Aluminium has a positive financial value, which should support its collection and recovery in both sectors.

9.42 Over 95% of aluminium packaging waste is primary consumer packaging (drink cans, ready meals trays etc.). It is estimated by industry that approximately 18% of all aluminium

[9] Making the most of packaging A strategy for a low-carbon economy. Defra 2009
[10] PackFlow 2012 UK Compliance with the European Packaging & Packaging Waste Directive Volume 1: Summary Report & Recommendations. 2009

packaging is used 'on the go' and it tends to end up in street bins rather than be taken home to be recycled[11]

9.43 Increased quantities of aluminium need to be recovered from the municipal waste stream, either in the form of cans or aluminium foil. Councils in NI have responded to this by including aluminium cans and aluminium foil in the dry recyclables collections and increasing the provision of can banks at bring sites and Household Recycling Centre.

9.44 There is no indigenous aluminium reprocessing capacity in Northern Ireland. As with steel, the market for aluminium is not constrained, and it is collected and exported to the UK, Europe or further afield for reprocessing.

**Plastics**

9.45 Plastic is a generic term, encompassing a wide range of plastics, including, for example: low-density polyethylene (LDPE), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), polyvinylchloride (PVC), polystyrene (PS) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET), each is used in specific packaging applications, reflecting their particular qualities.

9.46 Plastic waste because of its light weight and volume is expensive to collect and the diverse nature of the polymers used can make it difficult to recycle for certain waste streams. One of the main challenges to recycling more plastics is extracting them in a suitable form from the mixed waste stream to enable them to be processed into new products. Improving the quality of materials at MRFs is key to increasing the quantities and value of plastics recycled. This would enable MRFs to be able to meet the input requirements of reprocessors and manufacturers. Collectors and operators of MRFs need to be encouraged to improve quality and take advantage of the added value that can be obtained by bringing the materials up the value chain.

9.47 The flows of plastic packaging waste suggest that, at a UK level, the commercial and industrial sector has sufficient capacity to recover the tonnages required to meet the requirements of the proposed targets. Current and future targets should in principle be attainable within the existing infrastructure of collection, processing and reprocessing both within the UK and overseas.

9.48 There are several barriers to the effective recovery and recycling of plastics, which include collection costs. These tend to be relatively high due to the low density of waste streams made up by waste plastics, such as bottles. In relative terms, volumes are large, but

[11] Implementing the Packaging Strategy: recovery and recycling targets, funding transparency and technical changes. Defra 2010

tonnages are low, which drives up the costs of collection and transportation on a per tonne basis.

9.49 The Irish Recycled Plastic Waste Arisings Study completed by rx3 in collaboration with the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, Department of the Environment Northern Ireland and WRAP Northern Ireland, identified that increasing the quantities collected for recycling and recovery can be achieved by the following:

- Including mixed films (bags etc.) and rigid plastics from post consumer sources (pots, tubs trays etc.) in the recyclables co-mingled collection;
- Targeting new waste streams that are not currently collected for recovery, such as on the go consumption; and
- Exploring innovative waste of collecting plastics such as reverse vending machines or deposit refund schemes.

9.50 Councils across NI have increased the provision of plastic banks at both bring and Household Waste Recycling Centres sites to encourage a greater level of plastic recycling. The range of plastics now accepted at the kerbside for recycling has also increased.

**Paper/Cardboard**

9.51 The majority of paper packaging recycling comes from the commercial and industrial waste sector because of the quality and volume available from businesses. In the UK, there is a well established infrastructure of paper merchants with effective packaging collection systems which currently recover the majority of cost effective material from the commercial and industrial waste sector.

9.52 It is also recognised that to achieve further recovery of this material from the C&I sector, paper and cardboard packaging wastes will need to be captured from SMEs, who typically generate smaller quantities than the businesses currently obligated under the Packaging Regulations. Such businesses tend to be a good source of high quality paper and cardboard materials.

9.53 Segregated collection facilities for such materials are now available at Household Waste Recycling Centres. Councils and the private sector are providing services for the source-separated collection of paper/cardboard and other materials to SMEs.

9.54 Reprocessing capacity for paper and cardboard packaging material now operates in a global context, with a generally mixed market view. This is an area where there is a need for market development to open up alternative markets to those already in place.

**Wood**

9.55 Wood packaging waste arises mainly in the commercial and industrial sector.

9.56 Councils generally now are providing for the collection of wood at their Household Waste Recycling Centres. Waste wood is also being used increasingly as a fuel, as life cycle thinking is increasingly applied. The burning of wood in the form of pellets or chips is carbon neutral and also avoids the formation of the greenhouse gas methane in landfill.

## Proposed Arrangements for the Management of Packaging Waste

### Targets of the Recovery of Packaging Waste

9.57 In recognition of the potential to optimise packaging further and to address public concern about excessive packaging, the Department of Environment Northern Ireland plans to introduce higher recycling rates for aluminium, plastic, and steel for the period 2013-2017.

9.58 The proposed recycling targets for each waste stream are set out below and will be implemented through an amendment to the Packaging Regulations to take effect from 1 January 2013.

**Table 9.8 Proposed packaging recycling targets for each waste stream**

| Material | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paper | 69.5 % | 69.5% | 69.5 % | 69.5% | 69.5 % | 69.5 % |
| Glass | 81.0 % | 81.0% | 75.0 % | 76.0% | 77.0 % | 77.0 % |
| Aluminium | 40.0 % | 43.0 % | 46.0 % | 49.0 % | 52.0 % | 55.0 % |
| Steel | 71.0 % | 72.0 % | 73.0 % | 74.0 % | 75.0 % | 76.0 % |
| Plastic | 32.0 % | 37.0 % | 42.0 % | 47.0 % | 52.0 % | 57.0 % |
| Wood | 22.0 % | 22.0 % | 22.0% | 22.0 % | 22.0% | 22.0 % |

9.59 Under these proposals the overall recovery rate will rise to 79% and the recycling rate to 72.7% 2017, thus ensuring that Northern Ireland meets the minimum EU Directive targets.

9.60 New EU End of Waste Regulations for iron, steel and aluminium came into force on 7 October 2011. Defra is currently looking at changes in the point at which PRNs can be issued to take account of these Regulations. Glass end-of-waste has been agreed in Europe, but no date has yet been set for its introduction.

## Measures and Actions

9.61 Key issues associated with the future management of packaging waste in Northern Ireland include five fundamental priorities which are as follows:

- Waste prevention is key to optimising resource efficiency across all waste streams and is at the top of the waste hierarchy. The Waste Framework Directive priorities waste prevention reflecting the need to promote sustainable consumption and production through improved product design and consumer behaviour change. Waste prevention needs to be an area of greater focus for businesses and councils to minimise the quantities of packaging waste generated and encourage the wider use of re-usable packaging.
- The extraction of high quality material, particularly from the household waste stream, as well as additional materials from the commercial and industrial waste stream;
- The establishment of a presence in the market to secure suitable contracts for the supply of captured packaging waste materials to reprocessors;
- The development of a partnership approach between consumers, industry (including businesses and packaging waste producers), compliance schemes, reprocessors and waste management sector, and local authorities to the management of packaging waste.

9.62 Although the Packaging Regulations imposes specific obligations on certain businesses, reprocessors and exporters, as part of the system that has been implemented in Northern Ireland to meet the requirements of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, it is clear that all sectors have a role to play, if the quantities of packaging waste recycled and recovered is to increase. The identified actions are set out below on a sectoral basis.

**Businesses**

9.63 Businesses in Northern Ireland are beginning to think about their wastes as a resource or commodity, and so be part of the move towards a low carbon economy. There are a number of actions businesses can take relatively quickly in relation to increasing packaging recycling:

- Examine their waste disposal costs and consider getting together with a nearby business to recycle waste. One business's waste could be turned into another business' raw materials. To support this, WRAP and NISP are working together to find new industrial markets for recyclates in the UK.
- Ask their suppliers about take-back schemes for unused products. They may be able to get their money back, or at least a portion of the cost.
- Let their customers and suppliers know they are committed to reducing their environmental impact, and promote it through their marketing. More than a third of

consumers would favour a product that has been designed with either low environmental impact, minimal packaging or recyclability in mind [12].

9.64 All businesses, large and small should seek to reduce the quantities of packaging waste produced through waste prevention initiatives, and the increased re-use of packaging where possible. Guidance can be obtained from WRAP but examples to consider might include, as appropriate to the organisation:

- The elimination of unnecessary packaging.
- The use of supply chain management principles to encourage 'producer responsibility' in suppliers.
- The application of packaging waste take-back terms in contractual agreements.
- Specification or use of refillable or reusable multi-trip packaging.
- Awareness raising of and training in waste prevention for staff.

9.65 Voluntary agreements led by WRAP in relation to packaging waste are playing an important role in packaging waste reduction such as the Courtauld Phase 2 Commitment. The primary aims of this are:

- Reducing the carbon impact of all grocery packaging by 10% through reduced packaging weight, increased recycling rates and increased recycling content; and
- To reduce traditional grocery product and packaging waste in the grocery supply chain by 5%.

Initial results are positive in relation to meeting or exceeding these targets.

9.66 The Hospitality and Food Service Sector agreement, launched in June 2012, aims to cut food and associated packaging waste by 5% and to increase the overall rate of food and packaging waste that is being recycled, send to AD or composted to 70% by the end for 2015. The voluntary agreement, which was developed with industry and all four UK governments is being led by WRAP.

9.67 In relation to recycling and recovery, obligated businesses are required to:

- Register with NIEA, either directly or through membership of a compliance scheme.
- Submit data on packaging waste as required.
- Recover specified tonnages of packaging waste, either directly or through compliance schemes.
- Demonstrate that obligations have been met through PRNs or PERNs.
- Plan for the targets that are in place and the further targets that are likely to emerge in the longer term.
- Obligated businesses should also seek to maximise the recycling and recovery of all wastes, including packaging wastes, as outlined below for non-obligated businesses.

[12] DEFRA – Making the most of packaging – A Strategy for a low carbon economy, 2009

9.68 Non-Obligated Businesses have a role to play in increasing the recycling and recovery of packaging wastes, though there is not a statutory requirement to do this. However, the changing economics of waste management mean that disposal will become the least cost effective waste management option, and SMEs will place greater emphasis on recycling and recovery. SMEs therefore should seek to maximise their recycling and recovery of packaging and other waste through segregation of the wastes at source, and the use of all available facilities and services.

9.69 All businesses have a responsibility to identify and implement, where economically feasible, opportunities to encourage the use of recycled materials in their activities and products, to assist with the development of sustainable local markets and end-uses for recycled materials.

**Accredited Reprocessors and Exporters**

9.70 Accredited reprocessors and exporters should:

- Register with NIEA.
- Submit data on packaging waste as required.
- Reprocess/export packaging waste, and issue PRNs/PERNs as confirmation to obligated businesses and compliance schemes.
- Continue to ensure that the necessary infrastructure and services to provide adequate capacity for the management of packaging wastes are in place, to ensure that obligated businesses can meet their statutory responsibilities.

**Central Government**

9.71 Responsibility for the implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the Packaging Regulations lies with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). Key responsibilities include:

- Publishing guidance for businesses, in this legally complex and challenging area with increasing targets.
- Monitoring performance, including the auditing of businesses and compliance schemes, and inspection of accredited reprocessors and exporters.
- Maintaining registers of obligated businesses, registered compliance schemes, and accredited reprocessors and exporters.
- Taking enforcement action where required under the Packaging Regulations (as amended); and
- Facilitating and supporting the Agencies and Industry Packaging Operational Liaison Group and the Advisory Committee for Packaging on an ongoing basis.

9.72 The Agencies and Industry Packaging Operational Liaison Group (AIPOLG) meets quarterly to discuss and address operational issues around the regulation of the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (as amended). Members of the Advisory Committee for Packaging (ACP) represent Industry and the agencies are represented by the NIEA, EA, SEPA.

9.73 There is a responsibility on all government departments to provide leadership in the more sustainable management of wastes, including packaging wastes. Across the Government estate, a recycling contract was established in 2008 to separately collect and recycle food waste, paper, cardboard, shredded confidential paper, newspaper, plastic, metal, cans and glass.

9.74 With their significant buying power, government departments are continuing to implement 'green' procurement policies, including the use of the supply chain to encourage 'producer responsibility' in their suppliers. This has included:

- The application of packaging waste take-back terms in contractual agreements.
- Specification or use of refillable or reusable multi-trip packaging.
- Awareness raising of and training in waste prevention, and recycling for staff.

9.75 To operate most effectively, packaging policy requires better data to be available throughout the packaging chain. There is a need for more accurate information about the amount and types of packaging put on the market.

9.76 In Northern Ireland, there is still a lack of reliable data on packaging wastes, and not all packaging waste that is recycled or recovered is recorded in the Northern Ireland data sets. This is an area that needs to be improved in collaboration with all parties led by NIEA and including businesses, compliance schemes, councils, and others as appropriate, working together to ensure that all packaging wastes recycled and recovered are recorded. The information should be collated in a non-commercially sensitive format and published, to allow Northern Ireland performance to be identified and reported on an ongoing basis as well as facilitating benchmarking with other administrations.

**District Councils**

9.77 Councils will continue to encourage consumers and businesses to exercise thought and avoid excessive packaging through their Education and Awareness Campaign.

9.78 Councils will encourage businesses, as part of their Education and Awareness Campaign, to adopt the principles of supply chain management, to work with their suppliers to take back packaging waste, and encourage the use of re-useable packaging.

9.79 Councils will encourage the public and businesses to participate in the segregation and collection of packaging wastes for recycling and recovery, through their Education and Awareness Campaign.

9.80 The availability of collection services for packaging waste has increased significantly through the actions of councils in recent years. Packaging waste can now be recycled at the kerbside or through a network of Household Waste Recycling Centres and Bring Sites. Although the range of materials collected and the availability of these facilities has been expanded by councils, investigation into the potential to increase the range of packaging waste accepted for collection at the kerbside, bring sites, Household Waste Recycling Centres should be encouraged, where appropriate.

9.81 District Councils will work with local businesses, through their Recycling and Waste Prevention Officers, to provide advice and guidance to encourage the prevention, and the recycling and recovery of packaging wastes. The advice will draw on local experience and knowledge, as well as published guidance, such as that provided by WRAP.

9.82 Councils will introduce a system to ensure that the quantities of packaging waste recycled and recovered from the municipal waste stream are quantified and reported in their Annual Reports. The system will also record the packaging waste collected from the commercial and industrial sectors as C&I waste data, separate from municipal waste data. This may require the introduction of reporting clauses in contracts with reprocessors/exporters.

9.83 Councils will continue to use 'green' procurement policies, including the use of the supply chain to encourage 'producer responsibility' in their suppliers. Other measures may include for example:

- The application of packaging waste take-back terms in contractual agreements.
- Specification or use of refillable or reusable multi-trip packaging, where appropriate.

9.84 A partnership approach is continuing to develop, with the private sector working closely with councils in the provision of services and facilities, particularly for the recovery and recycling of wastes.

**The General Public**

9.85 Waste Prevention - Experience shows that commercial interests are sensitive to the perception that the public has of their products and activities. There is no doubt that the actions of consumers, in exercising careful and responsible purchasing decisions, such as

buying ‘loose’ food rather than pre-packaged products, and leaving packaging at the point of sale e.g. shoe boxes, can influence the quantities and recyclables of product packaging.

9.86 Consumer choice in buying unpackaged or lightly packaged goods therefore is essential to promoting more sustainable practices in the medium to long term, and consumers should exercise their purchasing decisions accordingly.

9.87 Recycling - Householders should continue to support the services provided by the councils, (separate receptacles for recyclables at the house, and bring banks) for the segregation of waste, including packaging waste, at source.

# 10 Hazardous Waste

## Introduction

10.1 The management of hazardous wastes has changed significantly in recent years, largely as a result of more stringent legislation governing its treatment and disposal. This legislation, discussed further in this chapter, has extended the definition of hazardous waste as well as banning the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.

10.2 The aim of this Chapter is to address the current arrangements for the management of hazardous wastes within Northern Ireland and specifically within the arc21 region. The ultimate aim is to ensure that arc21, and Northern Ireland as a whole, are aware of their requirements in light of recent legislative changes concerning the treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes.

10.3 The revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) was adopted on the 19th November 2008 and repealed directives on Waste Disposal (75/439/EEC), Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC) and Waste Oils (2006/12/EC). The revised Waste Framework Directive provides a European wide definition of hazardous waste and requires the correct management and regulation of this waste.

10.4 Hazardous waste is defined as a waste possessing one or more of the 15 hazardous properties set out in Annex III of the revised Waste Framework Directive. The hazardous properties are discussed below.

| | |
|---|---|
| H1 | "**Explosive**": substances and preparations which may explode under the effect of flame or which are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzene. |
| H2 | "**Oxidising**": substances and preparations which exhibit highly exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances. |
| H3A | "**Highly flammable**":<br>- liquid substances and preparations having a flashpoint of below $21^0$C (including extremely flammable liquids) or<br>- substances and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperatures without any application of energy or<br>- solid substances and preparations which may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn or be consumed after removal of that source of ignition or<br>- gaseous substances and preparations which are flammable in air at normal pressure, or<br>- substances and preparations which, in contact with water or damp air, evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities. |
| H3B | "**Flammable**": liquid substances and preparations having a flashpoint equal to or greater than $21^0$C and less than or equal to $55^0$C. |
| H4 | "**Irritant**": non-corrosive substances and preparations which, through immediate prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membrane, can cause inflammation. |
| H5 | "**Harmful**": substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve limited health risks. |
| H6 | "**Toxic**": substances and preparations (including very toxic substances or preparations) which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve serious, acute or chronic health risks and even death. |
| H7 | "**Carcinogenic**": substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce cancer or increase its incidence. |
| H8 | "**Corrosive**": substances and preparations which may destroy living tissue on contact. |
| H9 | "**Infectious**": substances containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or reliably believed to cause disease in man or other living organisms. |
| H10 | "**Toxic for reproduction**": substances or preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested, or if they penetrate the skin, may induce non-hereditary congenital malformations or increase their incidence. |
| H11 | "**Mutagenic**": substances or preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested, or if they penetrate the skin, may induce hereditary genetic defects or increase their incidence. |
| H12 | Waste which releases toxic or very toxic gases in contact with water, air or in acid. |
| H13 | "Sensitising": substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or if they penetrate the skin, are capable of eliciting a reaction of hypersensitization such that on further exposure to the substance or preparation, characteristic adverse effects are produced [As far as testing methods are available]. |
| H14 | "**Ecotoxic**": waste which presents or may present immediate or delayed risks for one or more sectors of the environment. |
| H15 | Waste capable by any means, after disposal, of yielding another substance e.g. a leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics above. |

## Management and Control

10.5 The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) came into operation in 2005 and replaced the Special Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1998 and apply to those who produce, broker/deal, carry and receive hazardous waste to keep, treat or dispose of. The purpose of the Regulations is to provide an effective system of control for hazardous waste in order to ensure that they are properly managed from their point of production through to their final destination for disposal or recovery.

10.6 The Hazardous Waste Regulations also introduced the creation of one consignment note for hazardous waste exported to Great Britain which tracks the waste to the destination in Great Britain. The consignment notes also require that the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2003) Code for the process giving rise to the waste must be entered in Part B of the note. The regulations also introduce the requirement of consignees to send returns to producers notifying them of receipt of the waste.

10.7 Implementation of the revised Waste Framework Directive has brought about a number of changes to the Hazardous Waste Regulations. These changes have been brought in by regulations 45 to 63 of the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 and came into operation on 8 April 2011: They include the following:

- The mixing of hazardous waste must be carried out by holders of an appropriate permit allowing the activity and the activity must be carried out using “best available techniques”;
- A new hazardous waste property (H13 sensitising) has been introduced; and
- Record keeping has been extended to dealers and brokers of hazardous waste.

10.8 In addition, the following changes came into effect on 8 October 2011:

- The consignment note has been amended; and
- The waste hierarchy must be considered and applied in a priority order when hazardous waste is transferred.

10.9 In terms of management of hazardous wastes, the Hazardous Waste Forum, consisting of key stakeholders, was established to advise on a way forward for hazardous waste reduction, recovery and management. The forum produced an Action Plan in 2004 and an Implementation Plan in 2006. The objectives of this were as follows:

- To provide a clear and robust regulatory system for hazardous waste management, consistent with EU, international and national legislation;
- To raise awareness of the issues surrounding hazardous waste management in business and industry; and

- To ensure the provision of hazardous waste management facilities to meet legislative requirements.

## Current Hazardous Waste Arisings

10.10 Hazardous wastes may be dispatched directly to their point of disposal/recovery or may pass through one or more transfer stations en route. A consignment note accompanies each movement with relevant information being entered into the NIEA Hazardous Waste Arisings Database. The start of each movement is classified as an arising and the arrival at a consignee's premises is recorded as a deposit. For this reason the recorded tonnage of arisings and deposits within the database will be greater than the actual amount of Hazardous waste produced due to movements via transfer stations.

10.11 In addition, wastes may reduce in weight through treatment processes such as dewatering, or may gain weight through the addition of substances such as lime. Treatment may also partially or totally recover wastes, or result in a non-hazardous residue. Hazardous waste may also be transported between sub-regional areas and may be exported and then re-imported. These factors make it difficult to calculate an accurate figure for hazardous waste production and to reconcile waste arisings figures with deposits.

10.12 Data on hazardous waste arisings in 2010/2011 has been collated from datasets provided by NIEA. The total hazardous waste arisings for Northern Ireland (NI) in 2010/2011 was approximately 68,658 tonnes, as presented in Table 10.1.

**Table 10.1 Total Hazardous Waste Arisings in Northern Ireland 2010/11**

| Council Area | Total Hazardous Wastes Produced (tonnes)[1] |
|---|---|
| Antrim Borough Council | 2,787 |
| Ards Borough Council | 1,249 |
| Armagh City and District Council | 3,352 |
| Ballymena Borough Council | 1,832 |
| Ballymoney Borough Council | 229 |
| Banbridge District Council | 486 |
| Belfast City Council | 15,329 |
| Carrickfergus Borough Council | 748 |
| Castlereagh Borough Council | 1,236 |
| Coleraine District Council | 1,364 |
| Cookstown District Council | 607 |

| Council Area | Total Hazardous Wastes Produced (tonnes)[1] |
|---|---|
| Craigavon Borough Council | 5,419 |
| Derry City Council | 4,540 |
| Down District Council | 4,232 |
| Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council | 2,663 |
| Fermanagh District Council | 1,866 |
| Larne Borough Council | 3,330 |
| Limavady Borough Council | 360 |
| Lisburn City Council | 3,795 |
| Magherafelt District Council | 834 |
| Moyle District Council | 146 |
| Newry & Mourne District Council | 4,146 |
| Newtownabbey Borough Council | 3,964 |
| North Down Borough Council | 2,177 |
| Omagh District Council | 1,495 |
| Strabane District Council | 471 |
| **Total** | **68,658** |

Source: NIEA Hazardous Waste Data for Northern Ireland 2010/2011
Note: 1. Figures rounded to nearest tonne

10.13 The hazardous waste arisings in the arc21 region for 2010/2011 was approximately 40,680 tonnes which accounts for approximately 60% of the total hazardous waste arisings generated in Northern Ireland.

10.14 A breakdown of the arisings by council and generic type (EWC Chapter Headings), is summarised in Table 10.2

**Table 10.2 Breakdown of 2010/2011 Hazardous Waste Arisings by Council and EWC Chapter Headings**

| Waste Description | Antrim | Ards | Ballymena | Belfast | Carrickfergus | Castlereagh | Down | Larne | Lisburn | Newtownabbey | North Down | Totals | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | % |
| Agriculture, food production (02) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.002 |
| Wood and paper production (03) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.0 | 0.01 |
| Petrol, gas and coal refining/treatment (05) | 3.9 | 0 | 0 | 107.9 | 0 | 0 | 56.3 | 120.2 | 0 | 5.0 | 0 | 293.2 | 0.721 |
| Inorganic chemical processes (06) | 185.6 | 15.7 | 6.4 | 201.9 | 29.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 225.1 | 5.7 | 0 | 669.9 | 1.647 |
| Organic chemical processes (07) | 13.7 | 0 | 40.2 | 139.9 | 1.4 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 54.8 | 64.8 | 8.0 | 3.1 | 337.7 | 0.830 |
| Paints, varnish, adhesive & inks (08) | 105.2 | 45.6 | 92.4 | 248.5 | 11.7 | 77.6 | 15.8 | 21.9 | 113.4 | 87.8 | 150.0 | 969.8 | 2.384 |
| Photographic industry (09) | 30.6 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 56.0 | 0 | 12.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 20.4 | 5.9 | 139.3 | 0.342 |
| Thermal processes waste (inorganic) (10) | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 32.7 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35.7 | 0.088 |
| Metal treatment & coating processes (11) | 81.6 | 46.8 | 19.2 | 404.0 | 0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 258.5 | 0.9 | 822.6 | 2.022 |
| Shaping/treatment of metals & plastics (12) | 253.4 | 32.0 | 4.3 | 331.0 | 0.3 | 91.9 | 0 | 640.0 | 490.8 | 314.2 | 0 | 2158.0 | 5.305 |
| Oil and oil/water mixtures (13) | 405.6 | 457.1 | 704.7 | 6575.0 | 266.1 | 147.7 | 537.1 | 2020.8 | 657.3 | 795.2 | 331.5 | 12898.0 | 31.706 |
| Solvents (organic) (14) | 21.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 49.3 | 0.121 |
| Packaging, cloths, filter materials (15) | 42.3 | 20.1 | 50.9 | 210.9 | 32.9 | 25.6 | 28.2 | 45.4 | 171.2 | 80.0 | 33.0 | 740.5 | 1.820 |
| Not otherwise specified (16) | 218.1 | 88.7 | 464.4 | 2379.0 | 89.9 | 124.5 | 463.4 | 87.0 | 254.0 | 1216.6 | 262.5 | 5648.1 | 13.884 |
| C&D waste & asbestos (17) | 212.0 | 86.5 | 167.1 | 1128.9 | 45.40 | 71.2 | 2361.5 | 157.3 | 1175.7 | 345.9 | 1019.6 | 6770.9 | 16.644 |
| Healthcare (18) | 650.4 | 35.7 | 61.1 | 1856.3 | 13.9 | 416.1 | 63.2 | 28.6 | 124.5 | 468.5 | 24.3 | 3742.6 | 9.2- |

| Waste Description | Antrim | Ards | Ballymena | Belfast | Carrickfergus | Castlereagh | Down | Larne | Lisburn | Newtownabbey | North Down | Totals | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | (Tonnes) | % |
| Waste/water treatment & water industry (19) | 38.0 | 0 | 0 | 220.4 | 64.7 | 0 | 293.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 616.6 | 1.5 |
| Municipal & similar commercial (20) | 525.4 | 418.8 | 215.0 | 1451.3 | 159.4 | 242.7 | 410.9 | 151.7 | 503.6 | 358.0 | 345.7 | 4782.6 | 11.6 |
| **Totals** | **2,787.0** | **1,249.0** | **1,832.4** | **15,329.2** | **748.1** | **1,236.5** | **4,232.2** | **3,329.7** | **3,794.5** | **3,964.3** | **2,177.3** | **40,680.2** | **100.0** |

Source: NIEA Hazardous Waste Data for Northern Ireland 2010/2011
Note: 1. Figures rounded to nearest 0.1tonne

10.15 As can be observed from Table 10.2, the highest volumes of hazardous waste arisings in 2010/2011 were generated in the Belfast City Council Area which accounted for approximately 38% or 15,329 tonnes of the total waste arisings in the arc21 region. It can also be observed from Table 10.2 that hazardous oils and oil/water mixtures accounted for approximately 31.7% of the total hazardous waste stream in the arc21 region for the period April 2010 to March 2011. Approximately 51% of the hazardous oils and oil/water mixtures waste stream was generated in Belfast City Council Area.

10.16 These hazardous waste arisings were consigned to a range of waste management facilities for treatment, recovery, disposal and onward transfer. The total quantity of hazardous waste registered with the NIEA for treatment and disposal in Northern Ireland in 2010/2011 was 75,432 tonnes. The disparity between the reported hazardous waste arisings figure of 68,658 tonnes and the figure of 75,432 tonnes is likely to represent wastes entering the licensed facility sites prior to April 2010 and transport of waste occurring in the period April 2010 to March 2011. The hazardous waste arisings in 2010/2011 have been identified by treatment/disposal route and summarised in Table 10.3.

**Table 10.3 Summary of Hazardous Waste by Treatment/Disposal Route in Northern Ireland in 2010/2011**

| Treatment/Disposal Route | Total 2010/2011 | |
|---|---|---|
| | (Tonnes)[1] | (%) |
| Export to Great Britain | 21,746 | 28.83 |
| Use principally as a fuel to generate energy (R01). | 5,630 | 7.46 |
| Solvent reclamation/regeneration (R02). | 84 | 0.11 |
| Recycling/reclamation of organic substances (R03). | 2,855 | 3.79 |
| Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds (R04). | 270 | 0.36 |
| Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials (R05). | 60 | 0.08 |
| Oil refining or other re-uses of oil (R09). | 8,342 | 11.06 |
| Exchange of Wastes for submission (R12). | 23 | 0.03 |
| Storage of wastes (R13). | 18,046 | 23.92 |
| Specially engineering landfill (D05). | 561 | 0.74 |
| Biological treatment (D08). | 0 | 0.00 |
| Phsico-chemical treatment (D09). | 12,582 | 16.68 |
| Incineration on land (D10). | 14 | 0.02 |
| Blending or Mixing (D13). | 9 | 0.01 |
| Repackaging (D14). | 114 | 0.15 |

| Treatment/Disposal Route | Total 2010/2011 | |
|---|---|---|
| | (Tonnes)[1] | (%) |
| Storage (D15). | 5,096 | 6.76 |
| **TOTAL** | **75,432** | **100.00** |

Source: NIEA Hazardous Waste Data for Northern Ireland 2010/2011
Note: 1. Figures rounded to nearest tonne

10.17 As can be observed from Table 10.3, approximately 29% of the hazardous waste generated in Northern Ireland in 2010/2011 was sent for recovery and disposal in Great Britain. Approximately 24% of the hazardous waste generated within Northern Ireland in 2010/2011 was classified for storage subject to been sent for recovery. A further 11% of the waste was subject to oil recovery operations which accounted for the highest proportion of waste recovery. Approximately 16.7% of the waste underwent physico-chemical treatment prior to disposal which accounted for the most popular disposal route.

10.18 In 2010/2011, 21,746 tonnes of hazardous waste were exported to Great Britain. Of this, 10,104 tonnes were sent for disposal and 11,642 tonnes were sent for recovery. The total quantities of waste exported to Great Britain by waste management operation are summarised in Table 10.4.

**Table 10.4 Summary of Hazardous Waste Exported to GB by Waste Management Operation in 2010/2011**

| Treatment/Disposal Route | England (Tonnes)[1] | Scotland (Tonnes) | Wales (Tonnes) | Total (Tonnes) | Total % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Use principally as a fuel to generate energy (R01). | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0.08 |
| Solvent reclamation/regeneration (R02). | 241 | 0 | 0 | 241 | 1.11 |
| Recycling/reclamation of organic substances (R03). | 623 | 0 | 0 | 623 | 2.87 |
| Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds (R04). | 8,339 | 0 | 421 | 8,760 | 40.28 |
| Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials (R05). | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.01 |
| Oil refining or other re-uses of oil (R09). | 581 | 25 | 105 | 711 | 3.27 |
| Storage of wastes (R13). | 855 | 308 | 125 | 1,288 | 5.92 |
| Specially engineering landfill | 689 | 3,238 | 0 | 3,927 | 18.06 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (D05). | | | | | |
| Biological treatment (D08). | 0 | 115 | 0 | 115 | 0.53 |
| Physico-chemical treatment (D09). | 3,361 | 307 | 0 | 3,668 | 16.86 |
| Incineration on land (D10). | 552 | 0 | 5 | 557 | 2.56 |
| Storage (D15). | 920 | 918 | 0 | 1,838 | 8.45 |
| **TOTAL** | **16,180** | **4,911** | **655** | **21,746** | **100.00** |

Source: NIEA Hazardous Waste Data for Northern Ireland 2010/2011
Note: 1. Figures rounded to nearest tonne

10.19 As can be observed from Table 10.4 approximately 40% of the hazardous waste exported to Great Britain was classified as metal and metal compounds subject to treatment and recycling in an appropriate facility. As can be observed from Table 10.4, approximately 18% of the hazardous waste was subject to disposal via the landfill route and approximately 17% was subject to physico-chemical treatment prior to disposal which accounted for the most popular disposal routes.

**Hazardous Waste Facilities in Northern Ireland**

10.20 The number of facilities in Northern Ireland licensed for the treatment or disposal of hazardous wastes in February 2013 are presented in Table 10.5.

**Table 10.5 Number of Facilities in NI Licensed for Hazardous Wastes**

| Type of Facility | Northern Ireland<br>2010/2011<br>No. |
|---|---|
| **Treatment and Transfer** | |
| Range of hazardous wastes, for acid-alkali neutralisation, oil-water separation and transfer | 1 |
| Metal Treatment and Transfer | 3 |
| Authorised Treatment Facilities for End of Life Vehicles | 65 |
| Recovery of Photographic Wastes | 1 |
| **Treatment** | |
| Oil recycling/ treatment | 3 |
| Steam sterilisation of clinical wastes (including prescription only medicines and sharps) | 1 |
| **Transfer Stations** | |
| Covering a range of hazardous wastes | 99 |
| Clinical/Healthcare wastes | 10 |
| Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) | 11 |

| Type of Facility | Northern Ireland |
|---|---|
| | 2010/2011 No. |
| Chemical Waste storage and transfer | 5 |
| Batteries | 1 |
| **Landfill** | |
| Single cell for asbestos waste | 1 |
| **Total** | **200** |

Source: NIEA License Register 2013.

10.21 The Waste Management Plan prepared for the arc21 region in 2006 identified a total of 36 facilities that have been licensed for hazardous waste in Northern Ireland. As can be observed from Table 10.5 the total number of facilities licensed for hazardous waste has increased to approximately 200 in 2013. The increase in licensed facilities can be attributed to the significant number of authorised treatment facilities (ATFs) for end of life vehicles (ELVs); and Household Waste Recycling Centres and material recycling facilities licensed in the period 2006 to 2013. There has also been a 100% increase in the number of facilities licensed for the recycling of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

## Hazardous Waste Management Options

10.22 The range of options for handling hazardous waste are summarised below.

**Prevention/Reduction**

10.23 Hazardous waste prevention and reduction is a priority supported by all the Sub-Regional Groups. The ability to prevent or reduce hazardous waste is dependant on the individual hazardous waste however arc21 aim, wherever possible, to raise awareness of reduction options, such as cleaner technologies, with hazardous waste producers.

**Re-use, Recovery and Recycling**

10.24 Certain hazardous waste can be re-used, recovered or recycled. The options available are dependent on the nature of the hazardous component of the waste. Table 10.6 provides examples of potential options along with some of the suitable hazardous waste streams.

**Table 10.6 Examples of Hazardous Waste Re-use, Recovery and Recycling Options**

| Option | Suitable Waste Streams |
|---|---|
| Recovery for use as fuel | ▪ Organic solvents (blended to produce secondary liquid fuel) fine chemicals and biocides |
| Solvent reclamation/regeneration | ▪ Organic solvents including halogenated solvents, phenols, ethers, organohalons can be regenerated. |
| Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds | ▪ Photographic chemicals and materials - recovery of silver.<br>▪ Spent catalysts -recovery of precious metals<br>▪ Car batteries -recovery of lead.<br>▪ NiCd batteries -recovery of nickel and cadmium Fluorescent light tubes -recovery of mercury.<br>▪ Oil filters -recovery of steel. |
| Regeneration of acids and bases | ▪ Acids and bases |
| Recovery/re-refining of used oil | ▪ Mineral oils, oil/water and hydrocarbon mixtures |

10.25 Approximately 29% of the hazardous waste generated in Northern Ireland in 2010/2011 was sent for recovery and disposal in Great Britain.

**Physico-Chemical Treatment**

10.26 Most physical and chemical treatment methods aim to produce a less hazardous form of the original waste. This often involves a chemical reaction to change the hazardous components into non-hazardous compounds. Residues of hazardous components may also be immobilised chemically or physically.

10.27 Chemical processes primarily change inorganic compounds into a less harmful or hazardous form. They are usually applied to waste with one main chemical constituent and take place in a liquid state. Oxidation, reduction and neutralisation are the main types of treatment. The most common types of physical and chemical treatment technologies are summarised in Table 10.7.

**Table 10.7 Summary of Common Physico-chemical Treatment Technologies**

| Typical Treatment Methods | Summary |
|---|---|
| Oxidation/reduction | The processes of oxidation and reduction are considered together. Commonly used to oxidise waste such as chromic acid or reduce wastes such as those containing cyanide. Oxidising agents include hypochlorite, peroxides and persulphates. Chromic acid wastes must be reduced before neutralisation. |
| Neutralisation | Neutralisation is the adjustment of the pH of a liquid or sludge waste. It involves the mixing of acid or alkaline wastes with a buffering agent to produce a solution (pH=7.0). Acid wastes often contain metals so during neutralisation these are converted to metal hydroxides. Therefore neutralisation and precipitation often go together. Examples include: the treatment of spent acid catalysts; tanning wastes, and acid pickle liquor from metal cleaning. |
| Precipitation | Precipitation involves the removal of dissolved components in solution by: changing the pH; a chemical reaction, or changing temperature to solidify dissolved components. Precipitation can be combined with processes that remove solids, such as sedimentation, filtration and centrifugation. This method is often used to remove metals from waste water. A variety of re-agents are used to generate metal precipitation thus leaving an effluent to be discharged and a concentrate that can be recycled or disposed to landfill. Reagents can include calcium hydroxide, sodium carbonate or sodium sulphide. |
| Ion exchange | This involves the removal of dissolved inorganic materials from an aqueous liquid with the use of resin column to which inorganic material will become attached. |
| Solidification | In this process wastes are combined with additives to convert them into a solid product which bonds toxic ions and elements. |
| Adsorption | Activated carbon or synthetic resins are used to trap contaminants (by adhesion) from hazardous wastes. Adsorption is suitable for gaseous and aqueous waste streams |

10.28 There is one partially 'integrated' treatment / transfer facility operating in Northern Ireland, which is licensed for acid-alkali neutralisation, oil-water separation and transfer.

10.29 It is likely that export will continue to be the only viable option for the smaller quantities of wastes requiring more specialised treatment.

**Oil Separation and Treatment**

10.30 In NI oily wastes are generally treated by processing to Recovered Fuel Oil (RFO). Almost all of the exported oily wastes are machining oils and sludges, some of which require more specialised treatment. The number of processing facilities currently located in Northern

Ireland and the Republic of Ireland are considered adequate for pre-processing and recovery. The problem lies more in the continuation of existing markets in the roadstone industry for the RFO.

**Energy from Waste**

10.31 For environmental and safety reasons, high temperature incineration is considered the most appropriate disposal route for certain hazardous wastes. Such wastes include agrochemical residues, wastes containing PCBs, solvents, halogenated waste, laboratory chemicals and acid tars.

10.32 Three types of thermal treatment for hazardous wastes were identified in Section 2 of Facility Needs for Hazardous Wastes in Northern Ireland – Supporting Report. October 2005:

- Export hazardous wastes to specialised high-temperature incineration (HTI) facilities;
- Blending with organic wastes to produce a 'secondary liquid fuel' SLF, for co-incineration in a cement-kiln; and
- Steam sterilisation of healthcare wastes.

10.33 There is one steam sterilisation plant in Antrim serving the whole of NI under a centralised contract for wastes from the National Health Service. This is discussed in further detail in Healthcare Waste within Chapter 13.

**Landfill**

10.34 The implementation of the Landfill Directive has had an impact on the type and quantity of hazardous waste landfilled. For certain hazardous waste, landfill is currently, and will remain, the most appropriate disposal route. These wastes include: asbestos, certain treated timber, some contaminated soils and inorganic wastes containing metal compounds.

10.35 In the period 2010/2011, approximately 4,488 tonnes of hazardous wastes were consigned to landfill, of which approximately 12.5% was landfilled within NI and 87.5% was exported to Great Britain for landfill.

10.36 Currently the only landfill licensed for hazardous waste in NI is a single cell for asbestos waste at the Lisbane site in the Armagh district. A BPEO assessment for asbestos wastes was carried out in 2004, which concluded that the best option for asbestos waste is double bagging and landfilling within NI, at two or more sites spatially spread across the Province.

**Transfer Station**

10.37 There are currently 99 transfer stations licensed to handle hazardous waste within NI (Table 10.5). The majority of these are hazardous waste civic amenity sites developed to service the collection of a range of hazardous wastes.

## Future Requirements in Northern Ireland

10.38 The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency- contains a proposal for the Department to produce a Hazardous Waste Policy Statement which will consider the existing Statement of Facility Needs for hazardous Waste in Northern Ireland.

10.39 arc21 remain committed to ensuring a safe and sustainable disposal for hazardous waste arisings within the region will therefore incorporate any information published from this policy statement into the next review of their Waste Management Plan.

## Measures and Actions

10.40 This section sets out the key actions required by each of the following stakeholders in the hazardous waste stream:

- DOENI;
- Industrial and commercial producers of hazardous waste;
- Waste management sector;
- District Councils; and
- Members of the Public.

**Department of the Environment Northern Ireland (DOENI)**

10.41 As indicated in paragraph 10.38 above the Department propose to produce a Hazardous Waste Policy Statement. This will consider the infrastructure needs and the provision of advice to all those who transport, store or handle hazardous waste on how these activities should be carried out.

**Industrial and Commercial Producers of Hazardous Waste**

10.42 Industrial and commercial waste producers should identify and prioritise ways in which the quantity of hazardous waste arisings can be reduced and the hazardous nature of the waste minimised.

**Waste Management Sector**

10.43 The waste management industry should provide clear guidance to their clients on what is and is not acceptable in terms of segregation, management and treatment for hazardous waste.

**District Councils**

10.44 District Councils should continue to develop constructive working relationships with NIEA to monitor, and where appropriate detect, deter and disrupt illegal and unlicensed activities. .

10.45 District Councils in providing trade waste services, should provide clear guidance to their clients on what is and is not acceptable in terms of segregation, management and treatment for hazardous waste.

10.46 District Councils should encourage the separate collection of household hazardous waste, through the wider dissemination of good practice and the provision of support, as appropriate.

10.47 District Councils should continue to provide facilities for the acceptance of household hazardous waste such as WEEE, paints, batteries at appropriate Civic Amenity sites within their District, as part of the wider infrastructure provision for these waste streams.

10.48 District Councils should encourage wider public participation in schemes for the separate collection of hazardous household waste. This is to be linked to the wider public awareness campaigns.

**Members of the Public**

10.49 Members of the public need to be aware of their responsibilities and should separate out household hazardous waste (for wastes including batteries, paints, WEEE) and take this waste stream to a local Civic Amenity site for safe disposal.

10.50 Any clinical waste within the household (in particular hypodermic needles and syringes) should be disposed of in the receptacles (sharps bins) provided by the healthcare profession and disposed of in accordance with their requirements.

10.51 Any unused medicines should be taken back to the pharmacy from which they came, for safe disposal.

# 11 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes

## Introduction

11.1 The purpose of this chapter is to outline measures for the future management and control of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (C, D & E) wastes in order to facilitate greater resource efficiency and to comply with relevant policy targets within the arc21 Region.

11.2 C, D & E waste arises from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of infrastructure, buildings and structures. The waste stream mainly consists of:

- **Construction wastes –** Wastes arising from site management practices, for example, excess materials, off-cuts and damaged materials. Packaging waste typically comprises a significant portion of this stream;
- **Demolition wastes –** Wastes generated by the demolition of existing structures/buildings rather than opting to refurbish them. This often comprises a number of mixed waste sub-streams which can also contain hazardous substances such as asbestos which were present in the building during demolition or renovation; and
- **Excavation wastes –** Typically consisting of materials such as soil, made ground and existing foundations removed as a function of design or from excavations for new construction. This can contain contaminated material depending on the previous use of the site.

11.3 The Northern Ireland construction sector has typically been a significant contributor in terms of revenue and employment with £3.4 billion generated and 85,000 people employed at its peak[1]. There has however been a sizeable reduction in both these figures since the economic downturn in 2008.

11.4 The construction and building industry can be considered, in broad terms, as two main categories:

- **Medium to large scale development projects –** Typically such projects involve a level of control and planning through the involvement of informed clients, construction professionals, the larger contractors and builders. These sites are often large enough to allow the segregation and storage of substantial quantities of wastes on site and as such facilitating more efficient use of materials and resources; and
- **Small build projects –** Typically concerned with the building, repair, maintenance and renovation of individual houses and other small buildings. These are usually under spatial constraints and with small quantities of waste produced it is often uneconomic to

[1] www.cefni.co.uk

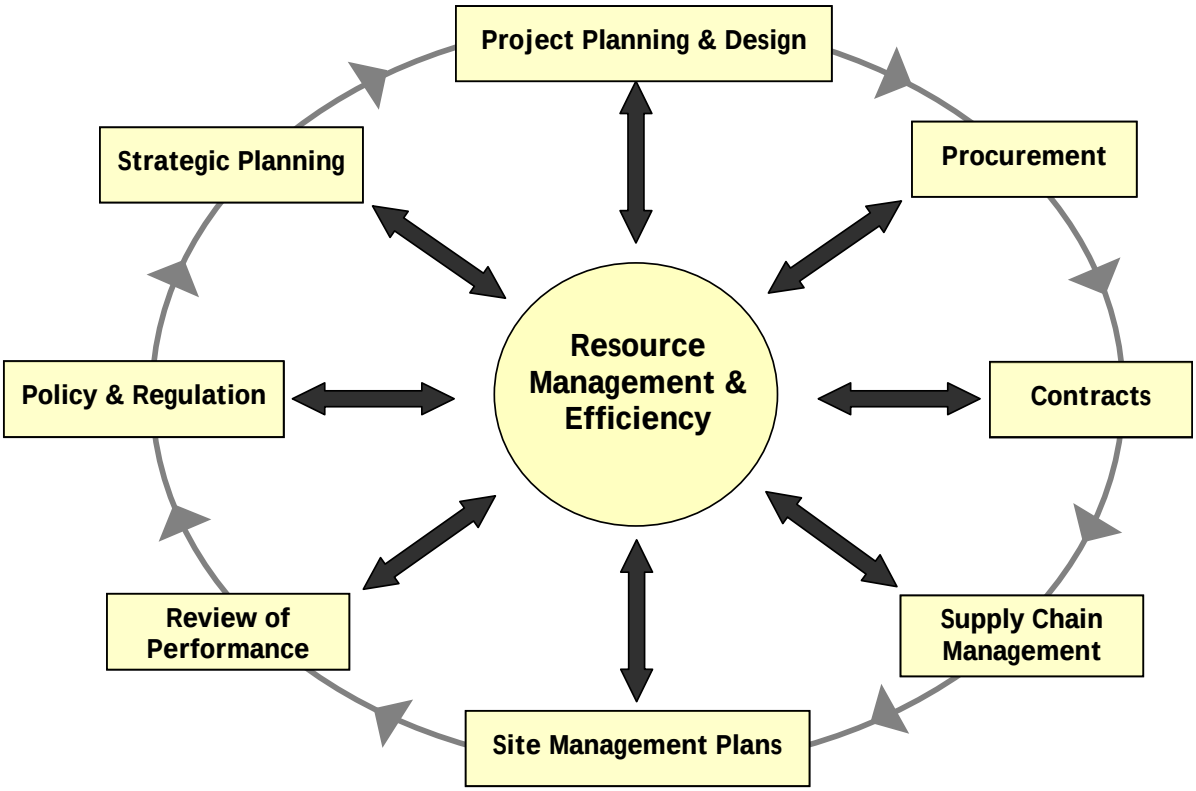
sort material which, as a consequence, results in use of single skips for accepting waste on the project.

11.5 Although there is a wide range of projects in terms of size and activity undertaken within the construction sector, identifying the difference in their activities further emphasises the need for strategies to be targeted in order to affect the various participants within the sector for change to be effective.

11.6 Costs continue to be a key driver influencing the management of C, D and E wastes in Northern Ireland with landfill fees having increased significantly over the past 5 years. This will further increase pressure on wastes to be separated at source, particularly inert waste such as soil and rock, so as to reduce the potential costs of waste disposal within a project. Inert waste to be disposed of at landfill is currently set at £2.60 per tonne.

11.7 The construction sector takes place within a policy and regulatory framework, which means that there are a range of opportunities to intervene and influence resource planning, management and efficiency within the construction cycle. This is illustrated in Figure 11.1.

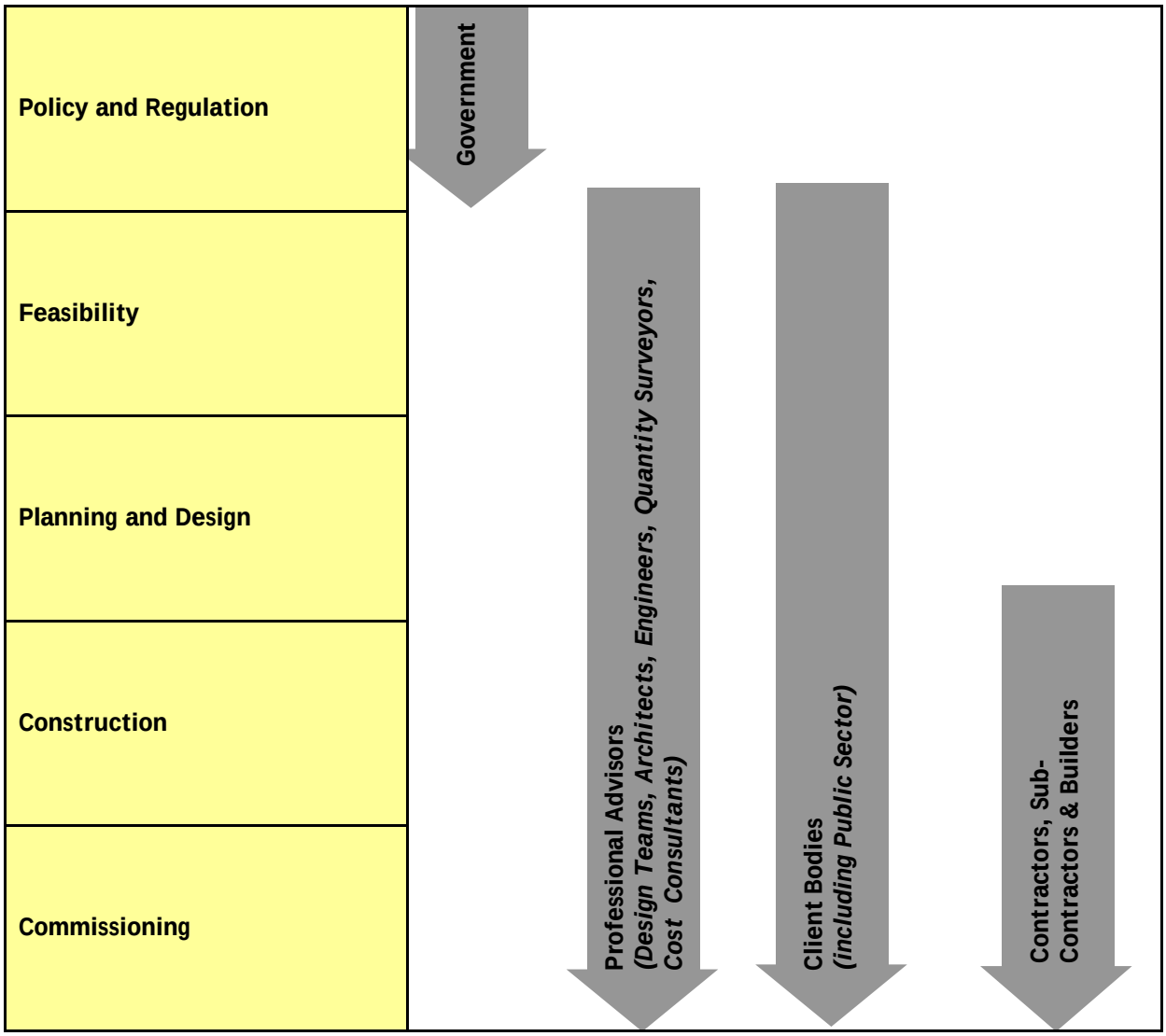
**Figure 11.1 Potential Intervention Points to influence Resource Management in the Construction Cycle**




11.8 The greatest influence that can be exerted within the construction process is at the early stages of the project with this influence decreasing if it is left to the actual construction stage

on site. Figure 11.2 illustrates how the quantities are influenced throughout the life cycle of the project.

**Figure 11.2 Influence on C, D & E Waste Generation in a Project Life Cycle**




11.9 All participants within the project lifecycle from government through to material re-processors have a role to play with regards to waste. The primary responsibility however lies with clients, designers and specifiers to reduce the quantities of waste that will be produced as well as the general improvement resource management during the project. The influence of contractors and builders upon waste quantities produced is limited to improving site practices.

## Definitions

11.10 C, D & E wastes are defined as: '*waste arising from works of construction or demolition, including waste arising from work preparatory thererto*[2].'

11.11 The wastes produced by C, D & E activities are 'controlled wastes', as defined by the Waste and Contaminated Land Order (NI) 1997. C, D & E waste can vary significantly from natural sub-soils to hazardous asbestos containing materials and therefore is classified as inert, non-hazardous or hazardous waste depending on the nature of the particular waste.

11.12 Common C, D & E wastes classified under the European Waste Catalogue include:

- Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics;
- Wood, glass and plastic;
- Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products;
- Metals (including their alloys);
- Soil, stone and dredging spoil;
- Insulation materials and asbestos containing construction materials;
- Gypsum based construction materials; and
- Other construction and demolition wastes.

## Management and Control

11.13 The management and control of C, D & E waste is provided by the legislative framework under the following main pieces of legislation:

- The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997;
- The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999;
- The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002;
- Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003;
- The Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003;
- The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005;
- The Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011;and
- The Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011.

11.14 C, D & E waste is subject to a Duty of Care on how it is transported, managed, licensed and disposed as other waste streams. The disposal of wastes by landfilling is governed by the Landfill Directive, a technology specific measure. It sets standards for landfill design, operation and closure, and requires operators to make appropriate financial provisions. It

[2] Controlled Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002

also outlines criteria for the acceptance of wastes and licensing of sites, requiring landfills to be classified depending on the type of waste they receive. Landfills are classified as:

- Inert;
- Non-Hazardous; and
- Hazardous.

11.15 The previous Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy - *Towards Resource Management* sets out a commitment for the introduction of Site Waste Management Plans to be prepared on a project specific basis for developments over £200,000. The Department of Finance and Personnel, and the recently established Sustainable Construction Group, have published a Code of Practice / Guidance the construction process[3].

11.16 Consultation on the implementation of Site Waste Management Plans as legislation in Northern Ireland was held in 2011 however their implementation is currently on hold[4].

11.17 Industry led awards and schemes such as WRAP's Halving Waste to Landfill initiative[5], as well as CEEQUAL[6] and BREEAM[7] awards for sustainable building projects, have been significant contributors, outside of legislative driven initiatives, in reducing waste within construction projects.

11.18 The main roles and responsibilities for the management of C, D & E wastes are summarised in Table 11.1.

**Table 11.1 Summary of Key Roles and Responsibilities for C, D & E Waste**

| Element | Responsibility |
|---|---|
| **Project planning and design** to minimise the amount of waste generated and maximise as far as possible the amount of materials recycled and recovered through design and specification. | Clients (public and private sector), Designers and Specifiers |
| **Source segregation of wastes** for collection for downstream reuse and recycling. | Specifiers (in contractual requirements), Contractors, Builders and Sub-Contractors |
| **Treatment and disposal** of C, D & E wastes. | Contractors and Sub Contractors and the Waste Management Industry |
| **Site Waste Management Plans** | Contractors |

[3] http://www.dfpni.gov.uk/index/procurement-2/cpd/cpd-policy-and-legislation/content_-_cpd_achieving_sustainability_in_construction_procurement/cpd-site-waste-management-plans/scg_guide__swmp_.doc.
[4] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/foi/recent-releases/publications-details.htm?docid=7867
[5] http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/what-halving-waste-landfill
[6] http://www.ceequal.com/
[7] http://www.breeam.org/

## Targets

11.19 The recycling and waste prevention targets that apply to C, D & E waste come from a number of sources and include the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy - *Delivering Resource Efficiency*.

11.20 The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy sets the target that 70% of all non-hazardous C, D & E wastes are to be recycled or reused by 2020. In addition, the Government Construction Clients' Group (GCCG) has in its Sustainability Action Plan for 2012-15 targets for reducing waste during construction and operation. This includes a requirement that government construction projects shall include a minimum of 10% by value of recycled content.

11.21 The primary responsibility rests with clients, designers and specifiers, to reduce the quantities of waste produced, and improve the management of resources on construction projects generally. Contractors and builders are constrained to a minor influence in the form of the quantities of waste produced by improving site practices.

## Waste Quantities and Composition

11.22 A study carried out by WRAP estimated that C, D & E waste arisings was 3.55 million tonnes in Northern Ireland in 2010[8]. Whilst recognising that there is no direct relationship between population and C, D & E waste arisings, this yields a C, D & E waste generation figure of approximately 1.9 tonnes per person per annum.

11.23 C, D & E waste generation is directly linked with the economic growth and the activity of the construction and building sectors. Following the economic downturn in 2008, and the subsequent reduction in the size and quantity of construction projects throughout Northern Ireland, there has been a significant reduction in C, D & E waste arisings. It is forecast that the construction sector will witness a slow recovery and as a result it is difficult to predict waste growth figures for this sector.

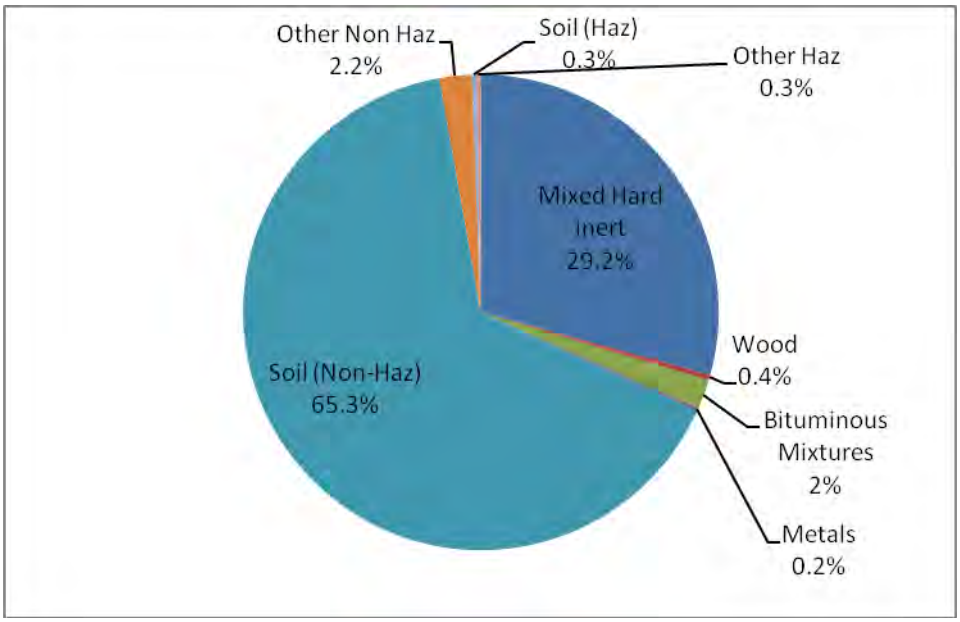
11.24 Following the creation of the best practice guidelines by the Sustainable Construction Group, and a UK wide emphasis on reducing construction waste as early in the process as possible, a portion of the reduction of waste arising could also be attributed to better waste prevention practices. It is however difficult to estimate the tonnage of waste reduced due to better practice.

[8] *Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal in Northern Ireland, 2009/10"* WRAP 2011

11.25 In addition, Northern Ireland currently landfills approximately 2,500 tonnes of asbestos containing materials per year with a single cell in Lisbane Landfill the only licensed site in Northern Ireland that can accept asbestos waste. This however is accepted not to be the total amount of asbestos waste arisings within Northern Ireland as a large proportion of asbestos waste is exported and there is no recognised reporting for this. A study conducted by SEPA in 2009[9] estimated that asbestos waste attributed to 0.3% of C, D and E waste generated in Scotland which would be equivalent to approximately 10,500 tonnes in Northern Ireland.

11.26 The compositional analysis of the C, D & E waste, from the recent WRAP study of this waste stream, is illustrated in Figure 11.3. The data indicates that over 90% of the C, D & E waste comprises excavated soil, stones, concrete, and bricks with only 0.7% of the waste reported to be wood, metal, glass and plastic. It was estimated that 1 million tonnes of this C, D & E waste was "hard" construction waste suitable for crushing and recycling as aggregate.

**Figure 11.3 C, D & E Waste Composition 2010[10]**




11.27 Table 11.2 illustrates the total tonnage of each waste category as was reported by the 2010 WRAP survey for C, D & E waste in Northern Ireland in 2010.

[9] www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data.aspx
[10] See footnote 3

**Table 11.2 C, D & E Waste Composition 201011**

| | Waste Type | Estimated Arisings 2009/10 (tonnes) | Proportion of Total Arisings (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Non hazardous waste | Mixed Hard Inert | 1,035,069 | 29.2 |
| | Wood | 15,022 | 0.4 |
| | Glass | 1,130 | <0.1 |
| | Plastic | 1,339 | <0.1 |
| | Bituminous Material | 71,691 | 2.0 |
| | Metals | 7,907 | 0.2 |
| | Soil | 2,318,275 | 65.3 |
| | Insulation | 917 | <0.1 |
| | Gypsum | 1,719 | <0.1 |
| | Other non-hazardous waste | 77,581 | 2.2 |
| **Total Non-Hazardous Waste** | | **3,503,650** | **99.4** |
| Hazardous | Wood, glass & plastic | 7 | <0.1 |
| | Metals | 102 | <0.1 |
| | Soil | 9,124 | 0.3 |
| | Insulation | 999 | <0.1 |
| | Gypsum | 146 | <0.1 |
| | Other hazardous waste | 9,174 | 0.3 |
| **Total Hazardous Waste** | | **19,545** | **0.6** |
| **Total Waste Arisings** | | **3,550,202** | **100.0** |

Source: WRAP, 2010

11.28 With respect to the future composition of construction C, D & E wastes, it is anticipated that there will be a continued increase in contaminated soil due contaminated land legislation and the increased development on Brownfield sites.

11.29 The results of the recent WRAP C, D & E study estimated that approximately 69.2% of the C, D & E wastes are reused or recycled in some form, whilst the remaining 30.8% is primarily sent to landfill.

## Management and Control

11.30 The management of C, D & E wastes is currently going through a period of change, driven by increased regulation and cost considerations. At present the relative proportion of the

[11] See footnote 4

management approaches to C, D & E waste, as identified by the Construction and Demolition Waste Arisings Study carried out by WRAP in 2010, is as follows:

- Reuse and Recycling: 69%
- Landfill: 31%

11.31 As mentioned previously a number of drivers, both legislative and industry led, can be deemed responsible for the significant reduction in C, D & E waste sent to landfill since the publishing of the current Waste Management Plan in 2006.

11.32 Landfilling has taken place at a large number of sites spread out across the Region, many of which traditionally have been unlicensed and unregulated. Exemptions, under the licensing regime, have been used for the deposit of inert wastes for agricultural land improvement purposes.

11.33 From 1 April 2015, Landfill Tax is set at £2.60 per tonne applied to inert wastes, with the higher rate of £82.60 per tonne applied to the non-hazardous and hazardous fractions. The cost of landfill tax is set to increase in line with the Retail Price Index rounded to the nearest 5 pence from 1 April 2016. This will further influence an already strong incentive to separate wastes, particularly inert wastes such as soils and rock, at source and manage each material accordingly.

11.34 Reuse and recycling has generally been carried out as or when the opportunity arose on projects. However, the identification of recycling and reuse of waste as a business opportunity has resulted in the creation of licensed C, D & E waste recycling/reprocessing centres in the Region[12].

## Mining and Quarrying Waste

**Introduction**

11.35 Mining waste arises from the process of extracting materials from the ground that are then used as a saleable product. Commonly mining and quarrying waste arises from mined materials including clay, coal, precious stones, precious metals, metal ores and sand and shingle materials. The actual waste that is generated from the mining process generally consists of solid lumps of rock that the minerals were contained in. There can also be a large amount of sludge like material due to the seepage of groundwater into the mined materials and the application of waste water to cool drilling equipment. Although most of this

[12] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/licensed?txtlicno=&txtwmcl=&txtpostcode=&txtCompanyName=&btnSearch=Done&btnSearch=Search&Blank=Start

material will be harmless and inert, some of the waste will need to be deposited carefully as it could contain a large amount of metals[13].

11.36 The European Parliament and the Council of the EU adopted Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from extractive industries (the Mining Waste Directive) in March 2006. The Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Planning (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010.

**Definition**

11.37 The Regulations define "extractive waste" as "waste produced from an extractive industry and resulting from the winning, working, treatment and storage of minerals". The Regulations will only cover material directly linked to the extraction and treatment of minerals. This will typically include tailings (i.e. the waste solids or slurries that remain after the treatment of minerals by processing) rock which is weathered, below specification or otherwise unsalable, overburden (i.e. the material moved to access the mineral) and soil.

11.38 The definition of extractive waste is intended to cover only natural materials excavated at the site. It excludes any other waste arising at mines or quarries such as that from manufacturing processes (including production of asphalt, concrete or concrete products), construction, service of machinery or other operations.

**Waste Arisings**

11.39 The quantity of mineral waste produced by the extractive industry in the UK fluctuates yearly, depending on the level of activity in the various sectors.

11.40 In 2008, total waste generated in the UK was estimated to be 288.6 million tonnes[14]. Mining and quarrying waste was considered to make up 29.7% of this total. This equates to 86.0 million tonnes.

11.41 There are limited figures available for Northern Ireland. It is estimated that approximately 1.9 million tonnes of mining and quarry waste was produced in the same period in 2008, representing 32% of the total waste generated. This figure is based on the apportioning of the total UK arisings, on a per capita basis.

11.42 Table 11.3 below indicates a reduction in the amount of waste being generated between 2004 and 2008. This is considered to be due to a reduction in the levels of mining and

[13] http://www .wasteonline.org.uk/resources/Wasteguide/mn_wastetypes_miningquarrying.html
[14] http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/wrfg01_gensec.xls

quarrying activities within the UK over this period. In total, mining and quarrying wastes decreased by 7.9 million tonnes over this period.

**Table 11.3 Tonnage of Mining and Quarrying Waste in the UK 2004-2008[15]**

| Year | United Kingdom (thousand tonnes) | Northern Ireland (thousand tonnes) |
|---|---|---|
| 2004 | 93,883 | 4,067 |
| 2006 | 86,766 | 3,699 |
| 2008 | 85,963 | 1,879 |

**Management and Control**

11.43 Due to the fact that the Mining Waste Directive is now in force, there is an obligation on Member States to ensure that all mineral waste is managed in accordance with the objectives of the Directive i.e. to prevent or reduce any adverse effects on the environment and human health brought about as a result of the management of extractive waste.

11.44 The general position of the Directive is that extractive waste should be reused on site with emphasis on placing the waste back into the excavation void where appropriate as long as this is technically possible, economically feasible and environmentally sound. There are however no definitive statistics available regarding mineral waste management, as individual mines and quarries will manage wastes according to local conditions.

11.45 For sound economic reasons, operators may aim to recover the maximum possible amount of economic mineral and any saleable by-products at each site.

[15] http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/wrfg01_gensec.xls

# 12 Agricultural Waste

## Introduction

12.1 Agricultural waste was previously excluded from regulations that controlled the management of household, commercial and industrial waste. The implementation of the Waste Management Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 (S.R. No. 280 of 2006), as amended, has however resulted in waste management controls now applying to agricultural waste in accordance with the European Waste Framework and Landfill Directives.

12.2 NIEA is the regulatory body with the responsibility for implementing these Regulations.

12.3 Under the Regulations, farmers are no longer permitted to burn or bury agricultural waste, or put agricultural waste into the household residual kerbside collection. Agricultural waste is required to be recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment.

12.4 Individuals, companies or organisations that are operating an agricultural business are required to register activities considered exempt from the waste management licensing regime. Waste exemptions relate to different types of activities and these activities must meet certain guidelines before they can be considered exempt. These rules and limitations can be found in full in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003.

## Definitions

12.5 Agricultural waste is defined in the Waste Management Regulations (NI) 2006 as: *"waste from premises used for agriculture within the meaning of the Agriculture Act (Northern Ireland) 1949."*

12.6 Agricultural premises are farms used for an activity defined as agriculture in the Agriculture Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 which includes, without prejudice to any other provision of this Act, horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming and livestock breeding and keeping, the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, market gardens and nursery grounds. It also includes woodlands where that use is ancillary to the use of land for other agricultural purposes and arable farming. It should be noted that riding stables, equine centres, farm shops, kennels and animal parks are not classed as agricultural premises and therefore do not produce agricultural waste.

12.7 Types of agriculture waste are as follows[1]:

- **Vehicle and machinery waste** - Antifreeze, batteries, brake pads, oil, filters, tyres, redundant vehicles and machinery, hydraulic oils, engine/gear/lubricating oil, waste fuels.
- **Plastic packaging** - Feed bags, animal health, packaging, fertiliser bags, agrochemical containers, seed bags, feed bags, general plastic packaging.
- **Animal health products** - Animal health treatments, swabs and dressings (used and unused), sheep dip, syringes (used and unused).
- **Non-packaging plastic -** Bale twine, net wrap, tree guards, cores for silage sheets, greenhouse and tunnel film, mulch film, crop cover, fleeces, horticultural plastic, silage plastic.
- **Natural farm wastes -** Ditch and waterway dredgings, feathers, wool, silage, plant tissue, manure and slurry, parlour washings, yard washings, poultry, litter, milk, straw, hay, unused (treated) seed.
- **Hazardous waste -** Agrochemical concentrates, antifreeze, asbestos (all forms), batteries, brake fluids, oils, medicines, fluorescent light tubes.
- **Miscellaneous -** Ash, textiles, vegetable washings.
- **Metal, wood, glass, rubber -** Hedge trimmings, tree runnings, oil drums, scrap wood (e.g. fence posts), paint tins, sawdust, wood shavings, pallets, aerosols.
- **Cardboard and paper** - Packaging, feed bags, cores for silage sheets, seed bags.

12.8 Agricultural waste can be natural and non-natural waste. Non-natural agricultural wastes include discarded pesticide containers, plastics, bags and sheets, tyres, batteries, clinical waste, old machinery, oil, packaging waste and much more. The common natural waste includes slurries and manure.

12.9 Manure and slurry may fall outside classification as waste:

a. If it is used as a soil fertiliser; and
   - that use is part of a lawful practice of spreading; and
   - the spreading takes place on clearly identified parcels of land; and

b. If its storage is limited to the needs of those spreading operations;

c. Furthermore, to fall outside classification as waste it is not necessary for livestock effluent used as fertiliser to be spread on land forming part of the same agricultural holding as that which generated the effluent.

12.10 However, other rules and regulations will apply. For example, the storage and spreading of manures and slurries are subject to other controls such as the Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC)

[1] Code of Good Agricultural Practice (COGAP) DARD 2008

and associated regulations (Nitrates Action Programme and Phosphorous Regulation 2011-2014), and the Silage Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil Regulations (SSAFO).

12.11 Animal by-products (animal carcases, parts of carcases or products of animal origin that are **not intended for human consumption) are subject to the** Animal By-Products (Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 (S.R. No. 124 of 2011) which have been put in place to administer and enforce the EU regulations including Regulation EC 1774/2002 Animal by-products Regulations.

12.12 Duty of care now applies to all waste produced on a farm. To comply with Duty of Care a farmer must:

- Ensure the waste is secure and that containers are fit for purpose; and
- Ensure the waste collector is authorised to take it i.e. registered waste carriers and holders of waste management licences and that a waste transfer note has been completed and kept for two years. Details of registered waste carriers and holders of waste management licences are held on a public register on the NIEA website.[2]

## Management and Control

12.13 The main roles and responsibility for the management of agricultural waste are summarised in Table 12.1.

**Table 12.1 Summary of main roles and responsibilities**

| Element | Responsibility |
|---|---|
| Implementation and enforcement of the regulations | NIEA |
| Publication of guidance on the regulation including exemptions | DARD<br>NIEA |
| Development of waste collection system for agricultural waste as appropriate | Waste Management Sector |
| Duty of care to ensure farm wastes are managed appropriately | Farmers and Agricultural Industry |

12.14 Under the regulations individuals, companies or organisations that are operating an agricultural business are required to register activities that are exempt from the need to have

[2] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste-home/public_reg.htm

a waste management licence. There are 25 exemptions (21 simple and 4 complex exemptions) which may apply to agricultural activities involving waste. An example of simple waste exceptions are[3]

- Treatment and cleaning of agricultural packaging or agricultural containers so that they can be re-used;
- Beneficial use of agricultural waste; and
- Storing agricultural waste intended for recycling or recovery, in a secure place.

An example of a complex waste exception is:

- Spreading of agricultural waste on land for agricultural benefit or ecological improvement.

12.15 The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 also apply to agriculture wastes. Examples of hazardous waste produced on farms include: oils, lead acid batteries, antifreeze, fluorescent light tubes and agrochemical concentrates.

12.16 Hazardous agricultural waste must not be transported without a consignment note, which is administered by NIEA. A unique code is provided to each particular movement of hazardous waste. This acts as a system of control for dangerous and difficult to handle wastes.

12.17 A number of guidance document have been produced and are available to farmers to assist in the management of farms wastes :

- *Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Water, Air and Soil.*[4]

  This code was produced by Countryside Management Branch of DARD to provide good management practice on how to avoid polluting water, air and soil. The code is for farmers, growers, contractors and others involved in agricultural activities and contains practical management advice on how farm wastes such as silage effluent, slurry and manure can be collected, stored and spread with minimum risk to the environment. Those claiming the Single Farm Payment and other direct payments must meet certain conditions known as Cross Compliance where regulations on the environment, public health, animal health, plant health, animal welfare and land maintenance must be followed. These regulations are called the Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs). These are set down in EU legislation Directives and Regulations. The code also contains sections on 'reducing GHG emissions from agriculture and waste management'. Actions include
  - Changes to livestock feed regimes;
  - Installation of Anaerobic Digestion systems for slurry;
  - Nutrient management planning;

[3] Agricultural Waste Guidance NIEA
[4] Code of Good Agricultural Practice (COGAP) DARD 2008

- Reduce energy needs and utilise non-fossil fuel sources;
- Storage of waste up to 12 months under approved conditions;
- Use of authorised disposal sites and registered carriers; and
- Duty of Care guidance.

- *Agricultural Waste Guidance NIEA*[5]

  This guidance provides detailed information on agricultural waste licence exemptions.
- *Dealing With Farm Wastes*[6]

  This booklet provides advice and guidance to assist farmers in the production of a farm nutrient and waste management plan for their farm.
- *Waste Management, The Duty of Care, A Code of Practice for Northern Ireland*

  The purpose of the Code of Practice is to provide practical guidance for everyone subject to the Duty of Care.

12.18 In addition, DARD run a number of schemes to assist farmers in the management of agricultural wastes:

- *Manure Efficiency Technology Scheme*

  This scheme is a sub-programme approved under Axis 1 of the Northern Ireland Rural Development Programme 2007-2013. The purpose of the Scheme is to encourage uptake of advanced slurry spreading equipment such as trailing shoe, trailing hose and soil injection systems. Maximum grants of £10,000 are available per farm business. The Scheme equipment delivers a range of productive and environmental benefits including increased nutrient efficiency, improved water quality, reduced gaseous emissions and reduced odour. Up to mid 2013, 232 machines have been funded through 2 tranches of the Scheme with grant aid of £2.2 million and a total investment of £5.5 million. A further tranche of the Scheme is planned for 2014.
- *Anaerobic Digestion/Biomass Processing Challenge Fund*

  Tranche 1 of this Scheme opened in June 2010 and under this tranche, three Anaerobic Digesters and four biomass boilers were supported. Almost £700,000 was committed to these projects under this tranche of the scheme. Each of these projects are either fully operational or in the final stages of commissioning. Tranche 2 of the Scheme was open for applications between Monday 10th September to Friday 30th November 2012. Under this tranche of the Scheme, 24 applications were received and of these 19 projects were successfully selected for grant award and have received formal letters of offer. Sixteen of these projects relate to Anaerobic Digesters and three are in respect of biomass boilers. The fund is managed under the EU Sustainable Competitiveness Programme for Northern Ireland 2007 to 2013 of which DETI are the managing authority. Under the Scheme, projects are eligible for grant rate of up to 40% capital and installation costs to a maximum of €400,000 to fund eligible technologies fuelled by

[5] Northern Ireland Environment Agency
[6] DARD 2008

biomass. Projects that intend to benefit under the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligations Certificate (NIROC), usually Anaerobic Digestion, have the grant reduced accordingly.

The Scheme supports:

- Heat Boilers greater than 30 kw thermal output fuelled by eligible biomass; and
- Anaerobic Digestion fuelled by eligible sustainable biomass.

Eligible biomass includes:

- Purpose grown energy crops, for example, miscanthus, short rotation coppice, willow and short rotation forestry;
- Clean wood fuel derived from any part of a tree as a result of forestry operations, aboricultural/horticultural tree management operations, and primary processing including saw milling;
- Wood waste or residues such as clean recycled wood (provided it is not covered by the Waste Incineration Directive);
- Agricultural residues originating from production, harvesting and storage (for example straw or husks, animal manures and slurries, poultry litter and biomass material from excess production or insufficient market, such as silage); and
- Grasses, cereal and maize silage.

- *Farm Nutrient and Waste Management Plans*

  Farm Nutrient and Waste Management Plans are a condition of entry to DARD's agri-environment schemes. The Plans, which must be reviewed annually, help to focus on issues requiring immediate or medium term action. They deal with the management of slurry, manure, silage effluent and farm wastes such as plastic.

12.19 Permitted options for the disposal of agricultural waste are as follows:[7]

- **Register a licence exemption** - There are 25 exemptions, 21 simple and 4 complex exemptions.
- **Store the waste for up to 12 months** - Agricultural waste can be stored for 12 months where it is being produced, pending collection. However, this storage must not pose a risk to the environment or human health. Once this timescale has elapsed, the waste must be recovered or disposed of at an appropriately licensed site.
- **Dispose of the waste in an appropriately licensed waste management site off-farm, transported by farm producer:**

[7] Code of Good Agricultural Practice (COGAP) DARD 2008

  - *Non-hazardous agricultural waste* - The producer of the waste can undertake the transport of the material, except agricultural construction and demolition waste, without the need for a waste carrier's licence.
  - *Agricultural construction and demolition waste* - The producer of the waste can undertake the transport of the material, but a waste carrier's license is required.
  - *Hazardous agricultural waste* - A consignment note from the NIEA is required if the agricultural waste is hazardous.
- **Dispose of the waste to an appropriately licensed waste management site off-farm, transported by anyone other than the farm producer –** A waste carrier's licence is required. If the carrier is only transporting agricultural waste, applying for the licence will be a one off procedure and it is free of charge. If a carrier is transporting all forms of waste the existing registration of carriers system applies.
- **Transfer the waste to a registered waste carrier for recovery or disposal off farm at an appropriately licensed site**
- **Apply to NIEA for a waste management licence or a landfill permit to recover or dispose of the waste on the farm.**

12.20 Prohibited options for the disposal of agricultural waste are as follows:

- Waste must not be disposed using unlicensed farm tips or by burying waste.
- Waste can no longer be disposed of using a farm dump as a method of disposal unless a Waste Disposal Licence for the site has been received.
- Waste must not be burned - The unregulated burning of all wastes is no longer permitted. Non-natural farm waste, such as plastic and tyres must not be burned in the open. Natural farm waste like crop residues (from linseed, cereals, oil seed rape, peas and beans), hedge trimmings and other untreated wood can be burned in the open. However, an exemption must be obtained from NIEA.
- Farm waste cannot be disposed of in the household bin.

**Tyres**

12.21 Tyres which no longer have a use are required to be disposed of correctly, as set out below:

- Tyres, which are to be discarded, cannot be stored for a period longer than 12 months.
- Tyres must be disposed of through an appropriately licensed tyre recovery or disposal company.
- Tyres must never be burnt or buried on the farm.
- Farmers can take the tyres themselves to the recovery or disposal company without the need for a waste carrier's licence. However, if someone else transports the waste tyres for the farmer they would require a waste carrier's licence to undertake the operation.
- Tyre suppliers may take old tyres after fitting new ones to agricultural machinery.

12.22 The beneficial reuse of waste tyres, when it requires no further treatment and where the activity does not involve disposal of the waste, will qualify for an exemption from the NIEA for example on top of a silo. The exemption must be renewed every three years.

**Farms Plastics**

12.23 The Waste Management Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 are the legal instruments for end of life management of farm plastics.

12.24 A Producer Responsibility scheme to increase the collection and recovery of non packaging farm plastics has been developed. The Advisory Group on Farm Plastics (AGFP) was set up in 2007 comprising representatives of Government, the Agencies, producers and importers of non-packaging farm plastics and the farming community. Consultation was undertaken by DEFRA on the introduction of a producer responsibility scheme for non-packaging agricultural plastics (NPAP). Following the consultation process it was decided that no Government intervention through the introduction of a statutory collection scheme was needed as the scheme would cover only a small waste stream and the costs and administrative burden on businesses of any scheme could be disproportionate to the environmental benefits that would be achieved.

12.25 All waste, including plastic waste, must now be:

- Taken or sent for recycling; or
- Taken to a licensed landfill site for disposal.

12.26 Plastic waste may be stored on the farm of origin for up to 12 months.

**Poultry Litter**

12.27 Poultry litter is defined in the Nitrates Action Programme Regulations as: “a mixture of bedding material and poultry manure arising from the housing of poultry and with a dry matter content not less than 55%”[8].

12.28 Around 260,000 tonnes of poultry litter are produced per annum in Northern Ireland and this is expected to increase in the future.

12.29 At present only 83,000 tonnes of poultry litter is managed sustainably per annum and an alternative use/disposal is required immediately for the remaining poultry litter waste arisings[9].

[8] Updated Guidance for Farmers on Requirements for the Storage and Spreading of Poultry Litter to 31 December 2014. http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/storageandspreadingofpoultrylitter.pdf

12.30 The Updated Guidance for Farmers on Requirements for the Storage and Spreading of Poultry Litter to 31 December 2014 provides details of requirements which:

- Require poultry litter field heaps to be notified and authorised by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA); and
- To be sited at increased distances from lakes and other waterways.

12.31 Poultry litter, to be spread on land as a fertiliser in accordance with the Nitrates Action Programme Regulations (NI) 2010 is deemed not a waste. However there is a limit of 170 kg organic manure nitrogen/hectare/year that can be applied to agricultural land on any one farm holding. Poultry litter may be stored in a midden prior to field storage or land application, provided that adequate collection facilities are in place to capture all run-off.

12.32 The guidance provides information on

- Storage requirements for field heaps;
- Storage capacity requirements;
- Application limits;
- Closed spreading period;
- Distances poultry litter must not be applied within;
- Poultry litter and botulism advice; and
- Storage of poultry litter when it is not to be used as a fertiliser.

12.33 Where Poultry litter is to be put to any other use, it is classified as a waste and is subject to other controls outside of the Nitrates Action Programme Regulations. This is dependent on the location and reason for storage, for example litter stored on site of production prior to recovery or treatment. This may be covered by an exemption, a waste licence or require a PPC permit as the storage area may be considered a landfill site. This is dependent on the duration of storage.

12.34 The Department and the Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI) were commissioned by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in 2012 to carry out a review of alternative technologies for the management and disposal of poultry litter. This review[10] examined the potential of a range of alternative technologies and options to fluidised bed combustion as a means of utilising/disposing of surplus poultry litter in Northern Ireland.

12.35 Options for disposal /utilisation of poultry litter include:

[9] Review of alternative technologies to fluidized bed combustion for poultry litter utilisation/disposal. http://www.dardni.gov.uk/poultry_litter_options_paper_final_-_jan_2012.pdf

[10] Review of alternative technologies to fluidized bed combustion for poultry litter utliisation/disposal. http://www.dardni.gov.uk/poultry_litter_options_paper_final_-_jan_2012.pdf

- Land spreading locally;
- Export for land spreading;
- Export for processing elsewhere;
- Mushroom compost production; and
- Alternative processing technologies including anaerobic digestion (conventional and dry), pyrolysis, gasification, autoclaving and quick wash treatment.

12.36 As stated previously, the Nitrates Action Programme Regulations includes a limit of 170 kg organic manure nitrogen/hectare/year that can be applied to agricultural land on any one farm holding. Poultry farms which exceed this limit require the need to export poultry litter to other farms to comply with the Regulations. This is becoming increasing unavailable as an option as the limit restricts the area available for exporting excess manure from poultry farms and therefore there is an urgent need for an alternative to land spreading.

12.37 In addition, the AFBI review concluded that environmental problems and other constraints indicated that land spreading on grassland was not an appropriate disposal route for poultry litter.

12.38 Alternatives to land spreading and alternative processing technologies were assessed against a set of key criteria. The review concluded that thermal treatment, and in particular gasification, appears to offer potential as an alternative to fluidised bed combustion. Gasification is increasingly being used across Europe as a method for treating municipal waste and the process extracts significant quantities of energy during treatment. However, a number of technical challenges need to be overcome in applying the gasification approach to poultry litter.

12.39 Of the other options reviewed, export to Britain for land spreading on arable land also offered some potential, but this option will incur significant and ongoing costs due to high transport costs and the low financial value of poultry litter as a fertiliser.

12.40 The two key recommendations from the review are that consideration should be given by the industry to:

a. Developing a proto-type poultry litter fuelled gasification plant in Northern Ireland; and
b. Options to reduce the transport cost of poultry litter for export, for example use of baling, and the logistics of shipping poultry litter outside the north should be further investigated.

12.41 Ministers in Northern Ireland have launched a small business research initiative competition designed to find alternative, sustainable ways to use poultry litter that will both meet the

requirements of the EU Nitrates and Water Framework Directives and support industry development.

## Waste Quantities and Composition

12.42 There is currently no specific waste data on agricultural waste arising in Northern Ireland. Data on waste produced by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors for the UK[11] and Scotland[12] is currently estimated using the Agricultural Waste Estimates Model developed for the Environment Agency. Data from the Agricultural Census are used to produce estimates of waste arisings from farms based on parameters such as crop and livestock production. It is estimated that each year in Northern Ireland some 20 million cubic metres of farm wastes are produced and require storage. Almost all of this is disposed of by land spreading[13]. Manures and slurries are not within the scope of the controlled waste framework.

12.43 An Agricultural Census is undertaken in Northern Ireland annually. Table 12.2 shows the total areas of each crop and total numbers of each type of livestock for 2006 and 2011.

**Table 12.2 Crop Areas and Livestock Numbers in Northern Ireland**

| | 2006 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|
| **Crop Area ('000 ha)** | | |
| Cereals | 34 | 38 |
| Potatoes | 5 | 5 |
| Flax | 0 | 0 |
| Hay and Pasture | 804 | 777 |
| **Livestock Numbers ('000 head)** | | |
| Cattle | 1,636 | 1,590 |
| of which Cows | 579 | 552 |
| Sheep | 2,070 | 1,888 |
| Horses | 10 | 12 |
| Pigs | 387 | 425 |
| Poultry | 18,411 | 19,623 |

12.44 In 2011, rx3 carried out the Irish Recycled Plastic Waste Arisings Study with the aim of understanding waste plastics generated on the island of Ireland, the fate of waste plastics on the island of Ireland, and to investigate potential all-island markets for waste plastics in Ireland. The study was part funded by the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland (DOENI) and the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government (DECLG).

[11] http://www.ons.gov.uk-tables
[12] http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/commercial__industrial_waste/agriculture,_fishing,_forestry.aspx
[13] http://www.dardni.gov.uk/ruralni/index/environment/countrysidemanagement/farm_waste_management.htm

12.45 This Study estimated that the tonnage of farm plastics collected in Northern Ireland in 2009/2010 was approximately 428 tonnes[14].

## Proposed Arrangements for the Management of Agricultural Waste

12.46 From the end of 2013, anyone or normally or regularly carries waste, including a 'specified person' such as a carrier of their own waste, a registered charity, someone carrying animal by-products only or carrying agricultural waste only, will be required to complete a one off registration with NIEA.[15]

[14] The Irish Recycled Plastic Waste Arisings Study. rx3 2011
[15] The Duty of Care- A Code of Practice, NIEA, 2012

# 13 Priority and Other Waste Streams

## Introduction

13.1 Several EC Directives were identified as 'Priority Waste Streams' in the European Union's Fifth Environmental Action Programme[1] because of growing concerns about their impact on the environment.

13.2 Priority Waste Streams have been identified on account of one or more of the following: their volume, hazardous nature, potential for recycling, potential to create an economic benefit or the fact that legislation is changing the way in which these materials have traditionally been managed. The Priority Waste Streams include:

- Waste Electrical Electronic Equipment (WEEE);
- End of Life Vehicles;
- Tyres; and
- Batteries.

13.3 The Producer Responsibility policy underlies the approach to the implementation of these Directives. The aim of the Producer Responsibility approach is to achieve a more sustainable approach to resource use and a reduction in the overall quantity of waste disposed of to landfill, by diverting materials for reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery. Producer responsibility places the responsibility for the costs of collection, sorting and treatment and recycling and recovery on the producers and promotes the concept of supply chain management.

13.4 This Chapter sets out the measures for the management of each of these waste streams within the Region in order to ensure compliance with legislation and policy and ensure that each are managed in a compliant and sustainable manner.

13.5 In addition to the priority waste streams, this chapter considers the measures for the management of a number of other waste streams namely:

- Sewage Sludge; and
- Clinical Wastes.

[1] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/env-act5/pdf/5eap.pdf

## Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

13.6 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is cited in EC Directive 75/442/EEC as including '*all components, sub-assemblies and consumables which are part of the product at the time of discarding*'. The WEEE Directive segregates WEEE into ten categories as follows:

- Large household appliances;
- Small household appliances;
- IT and telecommunications equipment;
- Consumer equipment;
- Lighting equipment;
- Electrical and electronic tools;
- Toys;
- Leisure and sports equipment;
- Medical devices;
- Monitoring and control instruments; and
- Automatic dispensers.

13.7 The waste stream is managed through the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive which was recast as EU Directive 2012/19/EU[2]. This aims to implement producer responsibility for WEEE through the reduction of waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE), increasing the recycling and recovery of EEE through segregated collections and improving the environmental performance of all operators involved in the lifecycle of EEE.

13.8 The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013, implement most aspects of the WEEE Directive in the UK. In addition, there are two further sets of Regulations that apply to Northern Ireland. These are as follows:

- The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Waste Management Licensing) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 came into force in January 2007 and deal with the site licensing requirements and WEEE treatment requirements of the WEEE Directive.
- The waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Charges) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 came into force in January 2007 and prescribe charges to be paid to the Department of the Environment under the WEEE Regulations 2006.

13.9 In addition to the WEEE Directive, the revised Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive[3] (2011/65/EC), which restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in EEE and

[2] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index_en.htm
[3] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:174:0088:0110:EN:PDF

aims to protect human health, was implemented to support the WEEE Directive. This revision broadens the scope of products covered and requires all non-compliant products to be removed from the market by 2019.

13.10 The recast WEEE Directive has introduced a number of targets with the NI Waste Management Strategy - Towards Resource Efficiency proposing the following targets[4]:

- Collection of 45% of EEE placed on market by 2018 increasing to 65% by 2021;
- A broadening of the scope of the Directive to include more EEE and a redefinition of the categories;
- An increase to all recovery and recycling targets for all categories of EEE;
- The potential to introduce a mandatory reuse target of 5%; and
- An obligation on distributors to provide for the collection of small WEEE at certain retail shops.

13.11 Allied to the recast WEEE Directive, a revised EU Restriction of Hazardous Directive (2011/65/EU) came into effect on 2 January 2013. The Directive restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and aims to protect human health and the environment by minimising the amount of potentially hazardous substances ending up in landfill sites and recycling processes. The restricted substances are lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls and polybrominated diphenyl ethers. The revised Directive broadens the scope of the products covered; widens the definition of EEE and requires all non-compliant products to be removed from the market by July 2019.

13.12 In terms of arisings, the total WEEE collected from households and businesses in Northern Ireland in 2011 was 13,133 tonnes[5], equivalent to 7.2 kg per person which exceeds the 4kg per person target set within the initial WEEE Directive.

13.13 Based on population statistics, within the arc21 Region, these arisings would equate to an estimated 7,814 tonnes of waste WEEE in 2011.

13.14 The amount of WEEE placed on the market in the UK has remained steady at approximately 1.5 million tonnes per annum since a peak of 1.7 million tonnes in 2008. Collection quantities have been increasing by between 2% and 7% year on year over the past 4 years with over 517,000 tonnes collected within the UK in 2011[6]. It is expected that this collection figure will continue to increase at this rate, with almost 1 million tonnes estimated to be collected by 2020.

[4] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/waste_strategy_review.pdf
[5] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/northern_ireland_environmental_statistics_report_2012r.pdf
[6] http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/111016.aspx

**Management and Control**

13.15 There are currently a number of management routes for components of WEEE that are separately collected by District Councils at household recycling centres and also, in the case of business and industry, by registered waste contractors. These include:

- The collection of white goods for recycling and shredding;
- The collection of fluorescent tubes for recycling;
- The collection and bulking up of small WEEE;
- The collection of Cathode Ray Tubes (television and computer monitors) and subsequent bulking up for recycling; and
- The collection of domestic fridges and freezers by District Councils for treatment. Commercial units are also collected for treatment.

Table 13.1 illustrates the roles and responsibilities for the effective management of WEEE.

**Table 13.1 Roles and Responsibilities for the Management of WEEE**

| Sector | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| Producers and Importers | ▪ Register as a producer / importer with NIEA;<br>▪ Provide data on WEEE as required;<br>▪ Provide collection points and treatment / recycling facilities;<br>▪ Ensure the costs of collection, treatment, recovery and disposal are met;<br>▪ Provide evidence that WEEE is treated at an authorised site and target recovery rates have been met. |
| Retailers / Distributors | ▪ Provide free in-store collection of WEEE on sale of new “like for like” equipment or provide alternative arrangements via compliance schemes or local waste service providers; and<br>▪ Ensure customers are informed of the WEEE take back facilities available to them. Encourage consumer participation in the separate collection of WEEE. |
| Compliance Schemes | ▪ Register with NIEA; and<br>▪ Provide data returns as required. |
| Central Government | ▪ Register all obligated producers, importers and compliance schemes;<br>▪ Carry out regulation and enforcement activities;<br>▪ Provide NI data returns as input to UK figures as required; and<br>▪ Stakeholder education and awareness initiatives. |
| District Councils | ▪ The British Retail Consortium currently funds a take back scheme alongside District Councils as part of their obligation towards the |

| Sector | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| | collection network; and<br>▪ Follow WEEE Producer Responsibility requirements. Further information on these can be found at: http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/protect_the_environment/waste/waste_electrical_electronic_equipment.htm |
| Waste Management Sector | ▪ Develop and operate WEEE collection and recycling schemes |
| EEE Users | ▪ Do not deposit WEEE items in household bins for disposal;<br>▪ Participate in WEEE collection schemes;<br>▪ Exercise purchasing decisions by choosing resource efficient products; and<br>▪ Commercial users should endeavour, where possible, to include take back as part of their contracts with electrical and electronic equipment suppliers. |

## End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)

13.16 An End of Life Vehicle (ELV) is one which has been discarded for depollution and dismantling, rather than for repair and re-sale. There are two broad categories of ELVs - relatively new cars which result from accident write-offs, known as premature ELVs, and cars which have reached the end of their life naturally or natural ELVs.

13.17 The End of Life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC) aims to reduce environmental impact by introducing higher environmental standards for the treatment and dismantling of vehicles when they are scrapped. The principal objectives of the Directive are an increase in the recycling of ELVs and their components and the improved environmental performance of all the economic operators involved in the life cycle of vehicles. The Directive was implemented in Northern Ireland through the End of Life Vehicle Regulations 2003 (Northern Ireland S.R. 2003/493). Key elements of the Directive include the following:

- By 2006, vehicle producers must plan and establish an accessible network of Authorised Treatment Facilities (ATFs) and collection points to take back their own brand of vehicles;
- From 1st January 2007, vehicle producers must provide free take back of their own brand ELVs when the last owner presents a vehicle at one of their designated collection points;

- From 2006 up to 2014, each producer must achieve 85% reuse and recovery of ELVs (80% to be achieved by reuse and recycling);
- From 2015 onwards, each producer must achieve 95% reuse and recovery of ELVs (85% to be achieved by reuse and recycling); and
- For vehicles that were marked before 1 January 1980, the targets are 75% reuse and recovery (70% to be achieved by reuse and recycling).

13.18 Articles 5 and 7 of the ELV Directive were the subject of the End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005, which came into effect on 3rd March 2005. The End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) (Amendment) Regulations 2010 make amendments to the 2003 and 2005 Regulations.

13.19 DOENI, in conjunction with DEFRA, the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) and the other devolved administrations is currently reviewing the suite of producer responsibility legislation with the aim of developing more coherent Producer Responsibility regimes capable of delivering more effective environmental outcomes and targets at least cost to business. The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy - *Delivering Resource Efficiency* indicates that the review of Producer Responsibility legislation will take place during 2014 with consultation on the revised Producer Responsibility regulations to take place by September 2014. The review will tie-in with a 'fitness check' of certain EU Producer Responsibility legislation, including the End of Life Vehicles Directive, being carried out by the European Commission. In addition, the DOENI will play an active role in the concurrent review of the Producer Responsibility Initiative Model in Ireland being led by DECLG with the aim of ensuring a higher degree of compatibility between Producer Responsibility regimes in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and reduce the potential for illegal activity.

13.20 The delivery of a key number of targets included in the ELV Directive is presented in Table 13.2.

**Table 13.2 ELV Directive Targets and Implementation**

| ELV Directive Targets | Initiatives Implemented |
|---|---|
| By 2006, vehicle producers must plan and establish an adequate network of Authorised Treatment Facilities (ATFs) and collection points to take back their own brands of vehicles. | As of May 2012, there were 65 NIEA licensed Authorised Treatment Facilities in Northern Ireland. There are currently 22 ATFs in the arc21 region. |
| From 1 January 2007, vehicle producers must provide free take-back of their own brand ELVs when the last owner presents a vehicle at one of their designated collection points. | Vehicle producers have set up two service providers to facilitate the collection and free take back of their vehicles. The service providers Cartakeback and Autogreen have set up networks of ATFs throughout Northern Ireland. |
| From 2006 up to 2014, each producer must achieve 85% reuse and recovery of ELVs (80% to be achieved by reuse and recycling). | The figures for 2010 show that Northern Ireland reached an 81.28% recycling, 1.77% reuse and 2.51% energy recovery rate for ELVs. |
| From 2015 onwards, each producer must achieve 95% reuse and recovery of ELVs (85% to be achieved by reuse and recycling). | Investments are being made now which ensure that the targets are met in 2015. |

13.21 The main management routes for ELVs are as follows:

- ***Dismantling*** - dismantling companies remove valuable parts and components and depollute vehicles (for example, remove oils and fluids). Some dismantlers may also crush ELVs prior to transfer to shredding facilities.
- ***Shredding*** - shredding facilities tend to be large, capital intensive operations and produce 70% shredded steel for onward recycling in the steel industry. Some non-metallic materials (for example, rubber, plastics) may also be segregated for recycling. About 25% is lightweight shredder fluff which is usually landfilled.

In addition to the above, ELVs may be stockpiled or illegally burned or deposited on land.

13.22 Figures obtained from the Driver and Vehicle Agency in Northern Ireland (DVANI) estimated that the total number of vehicles de-registered and taken off Northern Ireland roads in 2010 was approximately 71,155 vehicles. Of this 36,224 vehicles were scrapped and 34,931 vehicles were exported. In order to estimate future ELV arisings in Northern Ireland it was assumed that the total number of de-registered vehicles that were scrapped is equivalent to the total number of ELV arisings in Northern Ireland.

13.23 The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) also provided the following data which was obtained from Certificate's of Destruction (CoDs) reported by ATFs. The CoD is the notice of intent to dispose of the vehicle and informs the Driver and Vehicle Agency of the intention to remove the vehicle from the registration database.

- The total number of End of Life Vehicles reported by ATFs in 2010 was 22,486 vehicles. The disparity between the reported figures from the DVANI and BIS is likely to represent a significant number of vehicles that were de-registered but not subject to immediate scrappage. There may also be a degree of under-reporting by ATFs.
- The total number of End of Life vehicles reported by ATFs in the arc21 region was 14,020 vehicles.

13.24 Following a review of the Waste Management Licences Public Register (which is available on the NIEA website) it has been identified that there are currently 65 NIEA licensed Authorised Treatment Facilities in Northern Ireland. There are currently 22 ATFs in the arc21 region, which are licensed to accept a total of 645,000 tonnes (including some metals).

13.25 The roles and responsibilities for the management of ELVs are presented in Table 13.3.

**Table 13.3 Roles and Responsibilities for the Management of ELVs**

| Sector | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| Vehicle Producers – Manufacturers and Importers | ▪ Comply with ELV Regulations and provide data returns as required;<br>▪ Provide an adequate network of ATFs and collection points;<br>▪ Design new vehicles to take account of the dismantling, reuse, recovery and recycling of end of use vehicles, their components and materials;<br>▪ Use more recycled materials in vehicle manufacture to develop and stimulate markets for recycled material; and<br>▪ Promote education and awareness among stakeholders. |
| Dismantlers / Treatment Facilities | ▪ Comply with ELV and other relevant environmental regulations;<br>▪ Issue certificate of destruction to last owner/holder of the vehicle; and<br>▪ Treat ELVs to reduce adverse environmental impacts, remove hazardous materials and treating polluting substances. |
| Central Government | ▪ Carry out regulation and enforcement activities; |

| Sector | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| | ▪ Collect data on ELV arisings and management routes; and<br>▪ Stakeholder education and awareness activities. |
| District Councils | ▪ Put in place waste management arrangements for abandoned vehicles; and<br>▪ Take account of producer networks for ELV collection and treatment in Waste Management Plans which cover all controlled waste streams. |
| General Public | ▪ Ensure ELVs are sent to Authorised Collection and / or Treatment facilities. |

## Tyres

13.26 Waste tyres can be divided into two different categories:

- Those which can be used for their original purpose as part worn or re-treaded tyres.
- Tyres which fail the technical examination to determine their suitability for re-use or retreading. Such tyres may have been rejected due to age or damage to the tyre carcass. While this tyre type is not suitable for re-use or re-treading there is potential for them to be recovered and used for alternative purposes.

13.27 Management of tyre wastes is primarily regulated by the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC), which has prohibited the disposal of whole tyres to landfill from 2003, with the exception of tyres used as engineering materials, bicycle tyres and tyres with an outside diameter above 1400mm. The Directive has also prohibited the disposal of shredded tyres from 2006 with the exception of bicycle tyres and tyres with an outside diameter above 1400mm. Other primary legislation which provides the regulatory framework for the management of tyre waste includes the following:

- EC Waste Incineration Directive 2000/76/EC, which implements emission controls;
- End of Life Vehicles Directive 2000/76/EC, which has proven to be a significant driver in the recovery and recycling of vehicle tyres;
- Consumer Protection Act by The Motor Vehicle Tyres (Safety) Regulations, 1994;
- The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997;
- The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999;
- The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) Regulations Northern Ireland 2002;
- The Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 (as amended);
- End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005; and
- The End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations (as amended) 2010.

13.28 The End of Life Vehicles Directive requires 85% recovery of an average vehicles weight of which 80% was to have been recycled by January 2006. As around 5% of the weight of an ELV is rubber, of which 3.5% comes from tyres, their recovery can play an important role in achieving the ELV targets. These targets are to increase to 95% recovery and 85% recycling by 2015.

13.29 A Departmental Used Tyres Working Group was established in 2011 to identify the scale of the problem of used tyres in Northern Ireland and to draw up an action plan to tackle the problems associated with this waste stream. The action plan included the commissioning of a survey, on an all-island basis, to identify the scale of the problem and an examination of the regulatory and enforcement frameworks surrounding the used tyre industry. The Used Tyres Action Plan will be finalised by the DOENI during 2013.

13.30 The Northern Ireland Used Tyre Survey, 2000[7], carried out by DOENI, estimated the total quantity of waste tyres produced annually in Northern Ireland to be 16,100 tonnes or 1,738,100 tyres. Based on an annual increase of 1% identified in the 2000 survey the tyres arisings were predicted to increase to approximately 17,962 tonnes in 2011 and 19,645 in 2020.

13.31 The most recent Used Tyre Survey was undertaken November 2012[8] for the Department of Environment Northern Ireland (DOENI) and the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government (DECLG) in the Republic of Ireland. The main objectives of the survey were to provide improved information on the quantity and management of used tyres on the Island of Ireland.

13.32 The Survey carried out in 2012 estimated that there was a total of 18,597 tonnes of used tyres in Northern Ireland in the years 2010/2011 which equated to approximately 1.8 million units of tyres. This accounts for a difference of 35 tonnes or 3.5% between the projected 2011 figure of 17,962 tonnes estimated in the Used Tyre Survey in 2000.

13.33 The survey estimated that out of a total of 18,597 tonnes of used tyres in Northern Ireland, 45.2% was collected by registered collectors, 0.7% was illegally disposed of and 54.1% was managed outside the licensed regime.

13.34 Table 13.4 presents information on the management options for used tyres in Northern Ireland, as estimated from the results of the 2012 All Island Used Tyre Survey. Management

[7] Northern Ireland Used Tyre Survey 2000, EHS.
http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/execsumma_usedtyresurvey.pdf

[8] All Ireland Used Tyre Survey 2012, DOENI and DECLG.

at recycling and reprocessing facilities is estimated to account for 71.9% of used tyres, of which 7,761 tonnes is estimated to be exported outside of Northern Ireland.

**Table 13.4 Management Options for Used Tyres in NI**

| Management Options | Estimated Tonnage | % |
|---|---|---|
| Recycling and Reprocessing Facilities | 13,370 | 71.9 |
| Reuse / Retread | 41 | 0.2 |
| Landfill Engineering | 1,116 | 6.0 |
| Agricultural and Other Temporary Uses | 942 | 5.1 |
| Part Worns | 1,365 | 7.3 |
| Unknown | 1,763 | 9.5 |
| **Total** | **18,597** | **100%** |

13.35 The roles and responsibilities for the management of tyres are presented in Table 13.5.

**Table 13.5 Roles and Responsibilities for Management of Tyres**

| Sector | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| Motor Industry | ▪ Comply with legislation;<br>▪ Implement initiatives for waste prevention;<br>▪ Implement initiatives for reuse and recycling of materials;<br>▪ Develop more resource efficient and competitive products and processes;<br>▪ Provide accurate data on waste management; and<br>▪ Promote education and awareness among stakeholders. |
| Central Government | ▪ Carry out regulation and enforcement activities;<br>▪ Collect data on waste arisings and management routes; and<br>▪ Stakeholder education and awareness activities. |
| Waste Management Sector | ▪ Develop and operate used tyre collection and recycling services;<br>▪ Respond to recycling and recovery market opportunities;<br>▪ Provide data on used tyre arisings and management routes as required; and<br>▪ Support stakeholder education and awareness activities. |

## Batteries

13.36 Battery types vary in their shape and also composition and are consequently very difficult to sort and recycle. They can be classified under three different types:

- Industrial batteries are those used for standby power (for example, emergency lighting, computer backup) or traction (for example, electrical vehicles) and many are lead acid or Nickel Cadmium (NiCd);
- Automotive industrial batteries are almost exclusively lead acid type batteries; and
- Consumer batteries are mainly small alkaline batteries of the type commonly used in mobile phones and personal stereos. These may be rechargeable, non-rechargeable or button cell.

13.37 Management and control of spent batteries is covered by various pieces of legislation but is primarily controlled by the EU Directive for Batteries and Accumulators and Waste Batteries and Accumulators (2006/66/EC). Other Regulations which effect the management and control of this waste stream are:

- The Landfill Directive Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC);
- The End-Of-Life-Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC);
- Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009;
- The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005; and
- The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive 2011.

13.38 The targets that apply to spent batteries come from the EU Batteries Directive, implemented in 2006 and proposed targets of:

- Registration of all producers, for example, manufacturers or importers of batteries;
- Collection target for waste portable batteries of 45% of average annual sales in the UK by 2016;
- 50-75% of collected batteries to be recycled depending on battery types;
- Ban on the disposal of untreated automotive or industrial batteries in landfill or incineration and a requirement for producers to arrange for the collection and recycling of waste industrial and automotive batteries; and
- A partial ban on portable NiCd batteries with some limited exceptions, for example, medical equipment.

13.39 Data on battery waste arisings is limited as there have not been any surveys directly estimating waste battery arisings within Northern Ireland. However, in the UK in 2010, the National Waste Packaging Database[9] stated that approximately 45,754 tonnes of batteries were placed on the market by battery compliance scheme members. Using population

[9] *National Packaging Waste Database, Summary of Batteries Placed on the Market in 2010*, March 2011

figures, this would equate to 1,358 tonnes of batteries on the market in Northern Ireland in 2010.

13.40 UK Data[10] suggests 0.3kg of battery arisings per person which would translate to 543 tonnes of waste per annum within Northern Ireland. For arc21 therefore, based on a 2011 population of 968,900, this would equate to approximately 290 tonnes per year.

13.41 In terms of management, there are a number of potential collection and recycling routes for batteries. The collection and recovery depends on the type of battery:

- **Consumer / Household Batteries** – these batteries can also be collected through Household Recycling Centres, Bring Banks and some retailers and manufacturers, where they are brought by the public or businesses. Collections are also carried out from schools and businesses.
- **Automotive Batteries** – spent automotive lead acid batteries and most industrial battery types are deemed as hazardous waste, as are a small proportion of portable batteries. These batteries are collected at garages, scrap metal facilities and many Civic Amenity Sites and Household Recycling Centres; and
- **Industrial Batteries** – due to their hazardous nature the batteries are collected by specialist hazardous waste contractors.

13.42 In terms of future management, there is a need for all stakeholders to work together to meet the requirements of Batteries Directive. As a result of this, the key requirements include systems for the source segregated collection of batteries from households, schools and commercial premises as well as facilities for the bulking, sorting, storage, treatment and reprocessing of battery waste arisings.

13.43 Table 13.6 illustrates the roles and responsibilities for the effective management of batteries

**Table 13.6 Roles and Responsibilities for the Management of Batteries**

| Sector | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| Business and Industry | ▪ Comply with legislation;<br>▪ Implement initiatives for waste prevention and reuse, for example, use rechargeable batteries;<br>▪ Implement initiatives for recycling of materials, for example, source segregate batteries for separate collection; and<br>▪ Develop more resource efficient and competitive products and processes. |

[10] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/annex2_2nddraft_screeen.pdf

| Sector | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| General Public | ▪ Minimise waste, for example, use rechargeable batteries, purchase more resource efficient products; and<br>▪ Use facilities provided by District Councils and other service providers for separate collection of batteries. |
| Waste Management Sector | ▪ Develop and operate used battery collection and recycling services;<br>▪ Respond to recycling and recovery;<br>▪ Market opportunities;<br>▪ Provide data on used battery arisings and management routes as required; and<br>▪ Promote education and awareness among stakeholders. |

## Sewage Sludge

13.44 Sewage sludge is the residual sludge from wastewater treatment plants, produced from the treatment of domestic or urban wastewaters and from other sewage plants treating wastewaters of a composition similar to domestic and urban wastewaters. This waste stream also encompasses the residual sludge from septic tanks and other similar installations for the treatment of sewage.

13.45 Responsibility for the management and control of sewage sludge falls with Northern Ireland Water. Northern Ireland Water has overall responsibility for the operation and maintenance of Northern Ireland's sewage systems and wastewater treatment works, including the management of the sewage sludge produced.

13.46 Management and control of sewage sludge is provided by the legislative framework, primarily under the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, implemented in Northern Ireland under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1995 and subsequent amendment. The aim of this legislation is to impose requirements for collection systems for treated urban wastewater and to make provisions with regard to discharges of industrial wastewater and the dumping of sludge from ships. Other legislation relating to the management of sewage sludge are the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1990. These Regulations are responsible for regulating the spread of sewage sludge on land with the aim being to protect human and animal health and the environment.

13.47 Quantities of sewage sludge produced incrementally increased between 1997 and 2005 due to the additional wastewater treatment capacity coming on stream to comply with the Urban Waste Water Directive.

13.48 The estimated volume of sewage sludge produced in Northern Ireland is identified in Table 13.7 below. In 2012, the total dry solids sludge produced in Northern Ireland was 39,000 tonnes.

**Table 13.7 Estimated Tonnage of Sewage Sludge**

| Year | Annual Tonnage (Tonnes) |
|---|---|
| 2008 | 38,400 |
| 2009 | 38,000 |
| 2010 | 37,900 |
| 2011 | 38,100 |
| 2012 | 39,000 |

13.49 Disposal of sewage sludge in Northern Ireland up to the end of 1998 involved the spreading to agricultural land and dumping at sea from Belfast. However the implication of the EC Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive resulted in an increase in the sewage sludge quantities and the prohibition of a disposal route, dumping at sea.

13.50 A sewage sludge disposal strategy was developed in 1994 which recognised the important role for incineration. The Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) principle established by The Twelfth Report of The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (1988)[11] was applied in the development of the strategy.

13.51 The 1994 strategy envisaged an incineration capacity of 24,000 total dry solids (tds) and 28,000 tds was to be disposed of to agricultural land.

13.52 In the light of developments which put greater constraints on land disposal, a review of the strategy was undertaken using a revised sludge production of circa. 40,000 tds by 2010. The Strategy recommended an expansion of the incineration disposal route by adding a second stream to the existing incinerator at Belfast's Duncrue Street thus enabling sufficient capacity for all of Northern Ireland's wastewater sludges to be incinerated.

13.53 In 2003, the expansion of incineration capacity was identified as a private finance opportunity, and the Sludge Disposal Service identified as a potential long term Public Private Partnership. In 2007, a Public Private Partnership (PPP) contract was awarded -

[11] http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110322143804/http:/www.rcep.org.uk/reports/index.htm

Project Omega. This contract included the delivery of the second stream incinerator and the operation of the disposal service up to 2032.

13.54 The second incinerator has been installed with a similar fluidised bed technology as the first incinerator. Both incinerators are operated under a Pollution Prevention and Control Permit issued by NIEA.

13.55 The roles and responsibilities for the management of sewage sludge are presented in Table 13.8.

**Table 13.8 Roles and Responsibilities for the Management of Sewage Sludge**

| Sector | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| Northern Ireland Water | ▪ Operation and maintenance of sewage systems and wastewater treatment plants.<br>▪ Collection, treatment and disposal of sewage sludge produced in a safe, sustainable and compliant manner. |
| Department of the Environment | ▪ Ensure collection systems are provided for every agglomeration with a population equivalent of more than 15,000.<br>▪ Monitor the discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants.<br>▪ Monitor the amount and composition of the sludge disposed of in surface waters.<br>▪ Monitor waters subject to discharges from treatment plants, where the receiving environment could be affected.<br>▪ Monitor any other discharges.<br>▪ Monitor disposal of sludge to surface waters.<br>▪ Review sensitive areas or high natural dispersion areas and keep this information up to date via their website. |

## Healthcare Wastes

13.56 Clinical waste is any controlled waste that arises from the treatment of humans and animals and is capable of causing infection or other harm. It includes all human and animal tissue, blood, surgical dressings, syringes, surgery implements, microbiological cultures, bodily waste as well as some pharmaceutical waste and chemical waste.

13.57 The two main sources of these wastes are hospitals and community healthcare, including nursing homes, health centres, veterinary surgeries, dental surgeries, GP surgeries, blood transfusion centres, health laboratories and teaching and research establishments.

13.58 The arc21 Region covers the following three Health and Social Care Trusts (HSC):

**Table 13.9 Health and Social Care Trusts within the arc21 Region**

| Health and Social Care (HSC) Trust | District Council |
|---|---|
| South Eastern HSC Trust | ▪ Lisburn & Castlereagh<br>▪ Newry, Mourne and Down Ards and North Down<br>▪ |
| Belfast HSC Trust | ▪ Belfast<br>▪ Lisburn & Castlereagh |
| Northern HSC Trust | ▪ Mid and East Antrim<br>▪ Antrim and Newtownabbey |
| Southern HSC | ▪ Newry, Mourne and Down |

Source: http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/inpatient_hospital_statistics_2010-11.pdf

13.59 An estimate of hospital waste is based on the average available hospital beds within each healthcare trust within the arc21 Region. Estimates of Average Available Beds in the Northern Healthcare trusts is calculated based on the populations of each arc21 District Council within the healthcare trust area. Table 13.10 below sets out the estimated average available beds in the arc21 Region in 2010/11.

**Table 13.10 Average Available Beds by Healthcare Trust in arc21 (2010/11)**

| arc21 | |
|---|---|
| **Healthcare Trust** | **Average Available Beds** |
| South Eastern HSC Trust | 969.6 |
| Belfast HSC Trust | 2504.2 |
| Northern HSC Trust | 684.7 |
| Southern HSC Trust | 294.5 |
| **arc21 Total** | **4,453** |

Source: http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/inpatient_hospital_statistics_2010-11.pdf

13.60 It is estimated by the Audit Commission (1997) that each bed produces approximately 500Kg of clinical waste per annum. However, not all of the beds are occupied all of the time. The hospitals in arc21 region had an average occupancy rate of 83.8% for 2010/11. In the arc21 Region therefore, this equates to approximately 1,865 tonnes per annum.

13.61 It is estimated that the volume of community clinical waste produced in relation to hospital waste is 50% to 100% (IWM, 2000). This would result in a clinical waste production of between 932.5 and 1,865 tonnes per annum.

13.62 Therefore, clinical waste arisings in the Region from hospital and community healthcare facilities are estimated to be in the region of 2,797.5 to 3,730 tonnes per annum.

13.63 The management of clinical wastes is primarily controlled by the Hazardous Waste (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2005.

13.64 There is presently only one treatment and incineration facility in Northern Ireland at Antrim Area Hospital. This facility processes around 78-80 tonnes of clinical waste (including sharps) per week. The facility also acts as a waste transfer facility for other pharmaceutical, anatomical and pathological wastes which are transferred to an incinerator in England.

13.65 The roles and responsibilities for the management of clinical waste are presented in Table 13.11.

**Table 13.11 Roles and Responsibilities for the Management of Clinical Wastes**

| Sector | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| Health Professionals | ▪ Ensure clinical waste is kept separate from other waste streams.<br>▪ Store waste in appropriate containers in a safe place.<br>▪ Transfer waste to licensed hazardous waste contractors. |
| Waste Management Sector | ▪ Ensure waste is treated and disposed in appropriately licensed facilities in accordance with legislative requirements. |

# 14 Future Requirements

## Introduction

14.1 The aim of this chapter is to consider the future requirements in the Region in terms of the management of the key controlled waste streams. The chapter will consider the capacity requirements and will include a description of the residual waste infrastructure identified for the Region.

14.2 The key waste streams identified from the previous chapters of this waste management plan comprise Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW), commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation wastes. The Plan will make provision for the future management of some 570,000 tonnes per annum of LACMW rising to nearly 610,000 tonnes per annum in 2020.

14.3 In order to meet the requirements of legislation outlined in Chapter 2, and to meet strategic objectives for waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, landfill diversion, significant changes will be required in the way this waste is dealt with in the arc21 Region. This will include the following:

- Prevention and re-use are recognised at the peak of the waste hierarchy and are duly advocated as a prime instrument in the management of waste.
- Recycling and composting should form a core part of the solution.
- Source segregation of recyclable materials is preferred to residual waste treatment, wherever practicable.
- Commercially viable and proven technologies should be the priority.
- Energy from waste, incorporating state of the art environmental protection will form part of the solution for the long term management of residual waste, and will not distract effort from increasing recycling and composting.
- The role of landfill for municipal waste should change from primary waste disposal to being subsidiary to other waste management methods.

14.4 In order to translate these conclusions into future needs for waste management facilities, the LACMW waste arisings set out in Chapter 7 and the waste projections identified within this chapter, as well as the technical assessment emanating from the BPEO analysis in previous approved versions of the arc21 Waste Management Plan were used to develop the overall systems for the future management of the LACMW stream.

14.5 Policies and siting criteria are identified within Chapter 15. Implementation actions and timescales for the preferred solution are identified within Chapter 16.

## Concept of the Technical Assessment

14.6 In determining the future needs for waste management in the arc21 area, baseline waste arisings and projections and BPEO elements already implemented within the arc21 area were used to develop overall systems for the future management of the municipal waste stream.

14.7 These systems were subjected to a technical assessment within the current Waste Management Plan with the aim of building upon the NI BPEO Framework to develop a preferred solution for the management of LACMW.

14.8 The preferred scenario identified from this process was as follows:

- Promote waste prevention throughout the arc21 Region and lead by example through the development of action plans to reduce levels of waste produced by arc21 Council initiatives.
- Communication Strategy to promote waste prevention.
- Education and awareness raising programme to promote re-use and recycling and increase participation in recycling. Awareness to also educate the public on recognition of materials for recycling.
- Complete implementation of the three stream collection of organics, dry recyclables and residual wastes to be provided to suitable households as identified by arc21 Councils.
- The preferred method for collecting dry recyclable waste within the scenario is a multi material co-mingled kerbside collection.
- Additional recycling and composting initiatives to target commercial waste collected by Councils;
- Additional recycling and recovery of bulky household wastes.
- Additional recycling and composting of street sweepings and litter collected by District Councils.
- Segregated garden waste collected at the kerbside with the later addition of kitchen waste.
- Refurbishment of existing CA sites to provide for a greater segregation of materials for recycling and composting, or the development of new purpose built household waste recycling centres.
- Sorting of residual CA/HWRC waste at a suitable facility to recover additional recyclable and compostable materials.
- Windrow composting of green waste collected at CA sites.
- Treatment of residual wastes at a Mechanical Biological Treatment Facility.
- An energy from waste facility for a suitable range of calorific value materials from either/or both MBT and residual wastes.

14.9 In terms of the treatment of residual waste, a technical assessment within the current waste management plan resulted in a preferred scenario of Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) and Energy from Waste. Details of the technology and the treatment capacities will be informed through a residual waste procurement exercise and also through the preparation of business cases.

14.10 Further to above, both the residual waste procurement exercise and the business preparation process have commenced and hence will dictate the final solution for the future treatment of residual waste within the arc21 region. Further information on the residual waste procurement exercise can be found in section 14.34.

## Future Management of LACMW

### Waste Growth

14.11 Given the current economic conditions, and the uncertainty surrounding when Northern Ireland will enter a period of sustained economic growth, it is difficult to project the long term waste arisings for the arc21 Region and this has led to a number of waste growth options being considered. Analysis of waste growth rates in the region has shown a significant drop in waste arisings in each year since 2007/08 with the largest reduction in the 2011/12 year. Given these factors, it is proposed that arc21 will base overall waste projections for the Region on the DEFRA ARIMA model. The ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average) Model is a time series forecasting technique which generates forecasts based on past events and trends. The model forecasts slower growth compared to other models such as input-output models and in doing so reflects recession effects and the preceding decoupling that could not be completely explained by economic growth/expenditure alone.

14.12 Given that the current pattern of waste arisings in the arc21 Region continues to show a reduction in waste arisings, coupled with the current economic conditions, waste projections for the Region have been modelled on the basis of the ARIMA +1 model (i.e. the model used for arc21 has been pushed forward one year from the model used by DEFRA).

### Waste Arisings Forecast

14.13 Table 14.1 presents a summary of the waste arisings forecast for the arc21 Region, up to 2019/20, calculated using the ARIMA+1 growth model..

**Table 14.1 Waste Arisings Forecast 2011/12 to 2019/20**

| Year | Household | Civic Amenity Site | Trade/Non Household | Bring Sites | Total MSW Arisings | Annual Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011/12 | 369,664 | 134,515 | 60,218 | 5,350 | 569,747 | -1.09% |
| 2012/13 | 368,185 | 128,453 | 54,915 | 5,328 | 567,468 | -0.40% |
| 2013/14 | 336,461 | 130,521 | 55,799 | 5,360 | 570,872 | 0.60% |
| 2014/15 | 339,153 | 131,565 | 56,245 | 5,403 | 575,439 | 0.80% |
| 2015/16 | 342,544 | 132,881 | 56,808 | 5,456 | 581,194 | 1.00% |
| 2016/17 | 346,313 | 134,343 | 57,433 | 4,665 | 587,587 | 1.10% |
| 2017/18 | 350,468 | 135,955 | 58,122 | 5,517 | 594,638 | 1.20% |
| 2018/19 | 354,674 | 137,586 | 58,819 | 5,583 | 601,774 | 1.20% |
| 2019/20 | 359,285 | 139,375 | 59,584 | 5,656 | 609,597 | 1.30% |

**Recycling and Composting**

14.14 The arc21 Region has modelled their future recycling and composting projections for the achievement of 50% recycling and composting of LACMW as required by the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). In working towards this, the Councils have confirmed the schemes that they plan to use to achieve a minimum recycling rate of 40% across the arc21 Councils. Analysis shows that, to achieve this, a further 7-8% recycling needs to be achieved through interventions/schemes not yet identified. This will allow the Councils to meet a recycling rate of 47.8%, with the remaining 6.2% potentially coming from the residual waste contract (discussed in further detail below). Schemes may include, but may not be limited to:

- Increase in the range of materials collected at the kerbside (including the collection of glass);
- Sustained education and awareness campaigns aimed at increasing participation and capture rates for recycling and composting;
- Introduction of Action Plans such as Belfast City Council Zero Waste Action Plan which will have the aim of promoting waste reduction, increasing recycling, going beyond legal targets and sending less waste to landfill[1];
- Further provision of bring banks;
- Fully implemented kerbside collections of organic wastes;
- Increase in recycling of segregated materials at household waste recycling centres;

[1] http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/waste/docs/waste-action-plan.pdf

- Introduction of kerbside collections of organic wastes from commercial premises serviced by the Councils; and
- Recycling of Plastic film.

14.15 Proposals for the future collection of kerbside mixed dry recyclables will consider the requirement as part of the revised Waste Framework Directive for Member States to set up separate collections of waste for at 'least' paper, metal, plastic and glass from 2015. This will also take into consideration the MRF Code of Practice and any subsequent guidance and quality protocols.

14.16 As of the end of 2013, WasteDataFlow states that arc21 currently have approximately 97% of households served by a kerbside recyclate collection. Any additional roll out to the remaining 3% will be on a phased approach to meet Directive requirements and will be undertaken following assessments carried out once greater clarity emerges with regard to TEEP (Technically, Environmentally and Economically Practicable) from various sources.

14.17 In terms of composting, it is the intention of arc21 to construct and operate a facility in Dargan Road in Belfast for the purposes of the treatment of organic waste.

14.18 Table 14.2 shows the recycling and composting projections for arc21 up to 2019/20. Projections for individual District Councils are presented in Annex C.

**Table 14.2 LACMW Recycling and Composting Projections**

| Year | Recycled Tonnes | % of LACMW | Composted | % of LACMW | Total % Recycled and Composted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011/12 | 119,647 | 21% | 96,857 | 17% | 37% |
| 2012/13 | 124,843 | 22% | 96,469 | 17% | 39% |
| 2013/14 | 137,009 | 24% | 97,048 | 17% | 41% |
| 2014/15 | 161,122 | 28% | 97,824 | 17% | 45% |
| 2015/16 | 168,546 | 29% | 98,803 | 17% | 46% |
| 2016/17 | 182,151 | 31% | 99,889 | 17% | 47% |
| 2017/18 | 190,284 | 32% | 95,142 | 16% | 49% |
| 2018/19 | 222,656 | 37% | 96,284 | 16% | 53% |
| 2019/20 | 225,551 | 37% | 97,535 | 16% | 54% |

**Proposed 60% Recycling Target**

14.19 The implementation of the arrangements set out above demonstrates that arc21 should achieve a target of 50% of household waste prepared for reuse and recycled by 2019/20. However, given the proposed implementation of a 60% LACMW recycling rate as set out in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency, arc21 have also considered mechanisms by which this target could also be met.

14.20 In order to achieve this, it is recognised within the consultation document 'A New Recycling Policy' that all activities entailing the recycling of key output materials are taken into account e.g. recycling of bottom ash from municipal waste treatment plants and the recycling of construction and demolition waste from Council Bring Centres.

14.21 For Northern Ireland to achieve an overall 60% District Council municipal recycling and composting rate, there will need to be a significant contribution from public residual waste infrastructure.

14.22 In summary, the achievement of a 60% recycling target will therefore require further additional uplift to projected recycling rates for 2019/20, and achievement of such is likely to require the inclusion of alternative sources of recycling, which may include, but may not be limited to the following:

- Further Best Practice Measures from District Councils including:
  - Recycling Street Sweepings (where feasible);
  - Diversion of residual waste from Civic Amenity Sites;
  - Extension of the collection and treatment of biowaste from schools; and
  - Extension of the collection of commercial organics/food waste for biowaste treatment and also the collection of recyclables at the kerbside.
- Composting from Home Composters issued by Councils to householders;
- Recycling of bottom ash and fly ash from Energy from Waste facilities;
- Recycling of Compost Like Outputs; and
- Inclusion of C&D recycling from Household Recycling Centres.

14.23 As set out in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy - Delivering Resource Efficiency the Department of the Environment has introduced an obligation for District Councils to provide receptacles for the separate collection of food waste from households from April 2017. In addition, it bans separately collected food waste from being sent to landfill and introduces a requirement which will see all food waste producers segregate food waste from April 2015.

14.24 The contribution of these additional recycling measures in the overall recycling and composting rate should therefore be considered by DOE in recognition of the achievement of a 60% recycling target. It is however recognised that, in order to meet any revised target, there will be an increased burden on Councils and hence on the ratepayers of the arc21 region. For example, proposed policy and legislative changes will require, at the very least additional (or further) separate collection regimes.

14.25 In light of the above, arc21 believe that there is a need for the Department to examine how resources will be made available to ensure that the approaches outlined in the Plan can be best implemented.

**Costs for the Implementation of the 60% Recycling Rate**

14.26 Estimated costs associated with the implementation of the 60% recycling rate within the arc21 region are set out in Table 14.3 below. Collection costs have been used as set out in the WRAP Kerbside Recycling: Indicative Costs and Performance Technical Annex (June 2008).

**Table 14.3 Estimated Costs for the Implementation of the 60% Recycling Rate**

| Measure | Treatment (£/tonne) | Collection (£/tonne) |
|---|---|---|
| Diversion of CA Site Waste | 120 | 25 |
| Increase in biowaste from schools | 54 | 25 |
| Increase in biowaste from commercial | 54 | 25 |
| Increase in MDR from commercial | 21 | 30 |

Note: Costs per tonne of collection options are based on information provided in the WRAP Kerbside Recycling: Indicative Costs and Performance Technical Annex (June 2008)

**Residual Waste Quantities**

14.27 Notwithstanding the meeting of the meeting of the 50% recycling target outlined with the Waste Framework Directive, there will still be a significant quantity of residual waste remaining within the arc21 Region. These quantities are illustrated in Table 14.4.

**Table 14.4 Residual Waste Quantities**

| Year | LACMW (Tonnes) | Recycled (Tonnes) | Composted (Tonnes) | % of Total MSW Arisings | Residual Waste (Tonnes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012/13 | 567,468 | 124,843 | 96,469 | 38.9% | 346,723 |
| 2013/14 | 570,872 | 137,009 | 97,048 | 40.8% | 337,956 |
| 2014/15 | 575,439 | 161,122 | 97,824 | 45.0% | 316,491 |
| 2015/16 | 581,194 | 168,546 | 98,803 | 46.2% | 312,682 |
| 2016/17 | 587,587 | 182,151 | 99,889 | 47.4% | 309,071 |
| 2017/18 | 594,638 | 190,284 | 95,142 | 48.9% | 303,860 |
| 2018/19 | 601,774 | 222,656 | 96,284 | 53.0% | 282,834 |
| 2019/20 | 609,597 | 225,551 | 97,535 | 54.0% | 280,414 |

14.28 As outlined in Section 2, one of the key drivers for ensuring sustainable waste management is meeting the requirements of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC), which set targets limiting the quantities of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill, as follows:

- 50% of 1995 levels by 2013; and
- 35% of 1995 levels by 2020.

14.29 Table 14.5 outlines the NILAS targets for each of the arc21 Councils and for arc21 for the target year 2019/20.

**Table 14.5 NILAS Targets (BMW that can be landfilled)**

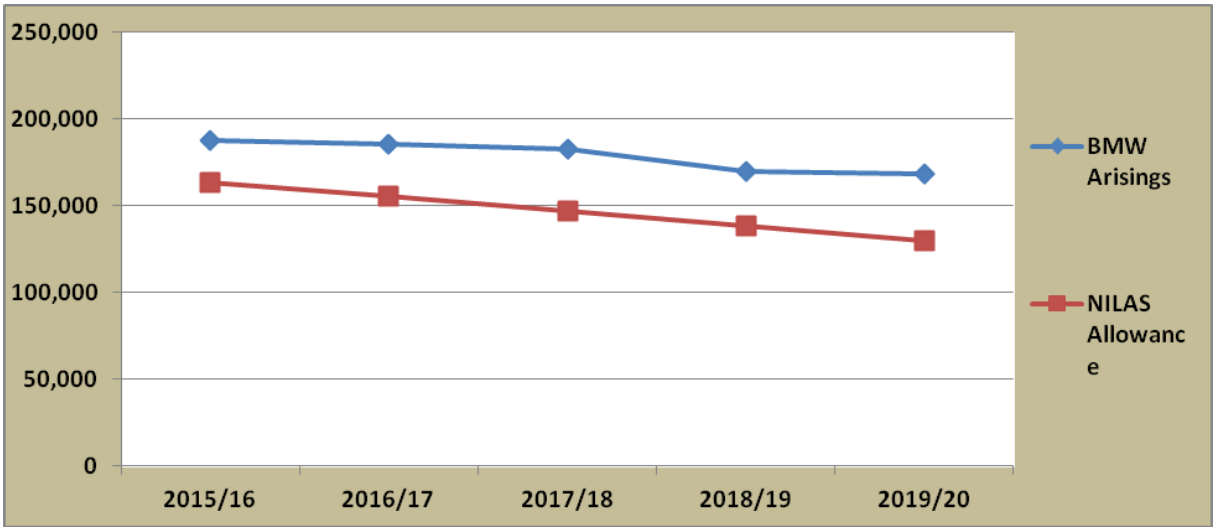
| District Council | NILAS Target Year |
|---|---|
| | 2019/20 |
| Antrim and Newtownabbey | 16,788 |
| Ards and North Down | 19,017 |
| Belfast | 40,289 |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | 16,444 |
| Mid and East Antrim | 16,387 |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | 20,954 |
| **arc21** | **129,879** |

14.30 Table 14.6 presents the Local Authority Collected Biodegradable Municipal Waste (LACBMW) arisings within this residual waste stream (assuming that 60% of residual LACMW is biodegradable) whilst Figure 14.1 outlines the amount of BMW within this residual waste stream, plotted against the NILAS allowances.

**Table 14.6 LACBMW Arisings in Residual Waste Stream**

| Year | Residual | LACBMW |
|---|---|---|
| 2012/13 | 346,723 | 208,034 |
| 2013/14 | 337,956 | 202,774 |
| 2014/15 | 316,491 | 189,894 |
| 2015/16 | 312,682 | 187,609 |
| 2016/17 | 309,071 | 185,443 |
| 2017/18 | 303,860 | 182,316 |
| 2018/19 | 282,834 | 169,718 |
| 2019/20 | 280,414 | 168,248 |

**Figure 14.1 BMW Arisings in Residual LACMW and NILAS Allowance**




14.31 The table and figure above identifies that, in order to meet statutory obligations with regard to landfill diversion targets, arc21 require additional treatment of the residual waste stream.

14.32 It also illustrates that additional treatment is also required to take account of the waste hierarchy and also to be consistent with the aim of minimising waste to landfill.

14.33 The projected costs associated with future waste treatment are presented in Table 14.7 below. It should be noted that these costs per tonne of the treatment options are based on the information provided in the WRAP Gate Fees Report 2014. Where available, Northern Ireland figures have been used and elsewhere adjustments have been made to UK figures for Northern Ireland. Due to commercial sensitivity associated with the arc21 residual waste procurement project, it is not possible at this time to provide costs for the treatment of residual waste.

**Table 14.7 Estimate of Projected Treatment Costs (per tonne).**

| Treatment | Cost per tonne |
|---|---|
| Recycling (MRF) | £10 |
| Invessel Composting | £54 |
| Anaerobic Digestion | £54 |

**Residual Waste Procurement Project**

14.34 In order to fulfil these requirements, and in accordance with procurement best practice, arc21 entered into a public procurement process in March 2008. This procurement sought to develop the infrastructure in accordance with the principles of self sufficiency and proximity required to meet the statutory obligations in relation to maximising recycling, diverting biodegradable waste from landfill and in addition aspires to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill as well as addressing any potential future ban on material(s) going to landfill.

14.35 Equally, it is consistent with the revised Waste Framework Directive in assisting progress towards a recycling society with a high level of resource efficiency. It has also been closely aligned with the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Towards Resource Management and the subsequent revision of this document.

14.36 The procurement contract will be for the receipt, acceptance and treatment of Contract Waste (comprising both LACMW and C&I waste), sale of recyclables and energy, transfer of waste treatment products, residues or rejects.

14.37 As a result of the preferred scenario identified within the current plan, and the residual waste procurement project, the chosen technology is a c. 240,000 tpa Mechanical Biological Treatment Facility with Invessel composting as the biological component and a c.210,000 tpa Energy from Waste Facility, using moving grate technology.

14.38 In terms of the siting of facilities, arc21 developed a multi staged process for the purposes of selecting suitable sites for residual waste infrastructure. This process is detailed within Section 15 of this Plan.

14.39 The site selection process, undertaken in accordance with Chapter 15 sought to identify available potential sites in either the private sector, public sector or local authority ownership with interested parties being invited to put forward sites for the development of MBT and/or EfW Facilities. The process was undertaken in a number of stages, primarily due to a lack of suitable sites in the southern region of arc21.

14.40 The land assembly process has identified the following sites, listed in alphabetical order, for the purposes of MBT:

- Antrim Road, Mallusk;
- Budore Quarry, Sycamore Road, Dundrod;
- Dargan Road, Belfast;
- Hightown Quarry, Antrim;
- Lands at Kilroot, Carrickfergus; and
- Nutts Corner, Antrim.

14.41 For the purposes of EfW, the sites have been listed in alphabetical order as follows:

- Antrim Road, Mallusk;
- Hightown Quarry, Antrim; and
- Lands at Kilroot, Carrickfergus.

14.42 The Participants then selected the site or sites considered most suitable for their solution. In this regard, the current Bidder has identified Hightown Quarry site for the development of both the MBT and EfW Facilities.

14.43 It should be noted however, that the use of this site will be dependent on a number of factors, including the completion of a procurement process and the granting of planning permission.

14.44 In terms of planning, a public consultation process was undertaken in the spring and summer of 2013, in parallel with the Pre-Application Discussion (PAD) process with the purpose of this being to inform interested stakeholders of the details around the final planning application.

14.45 A planning application for the proposed suite of facilities on the site was submitted to the Planning Service in May 2014. A decision on the application has yet to be made.

14.46 Prior to Local Government Reform, the former Newry and Mourne District Council undertook a procurement exercise that resulted in the award of a contract to treat residual waste from 1 April 2015.

14.47 This contract entails the treatment of residual waste to extract suitable material for recycling , produce Refuse Derived Fuel for recovery in a suitable facility area with the remaining material landfilled. The treatment of the residual waste is undertaken at a facility in the Newry area.

14.48 This contract has a ten year duration with the option of a break after five years and is complementary to the arc 21 residual waste treatment project

**Contingency Arrangements**

14.49 Should the current Residual Waste Procurement Project fail to be implemented, then arc21 councils will, within a six week timeframe and in agreement with the Department, commence the implementation of contingency measures until such times as a long term solution can be achieved. In this regard, arc21 councils will ensure that any contingency measures implemented will continue to ensure that the councils meet their statutory obligations.

14.50 It is anticipated that these measures will include the following;

- Instigation of a procurement options appraisal and market testing exercise; and
- Development and implementation of short to medium term residual waste management contracts with a view to the procurement of a longer term procurement option.

14.51 Following the completion of the process associated with the implementation of the contingency arrangements, the Waste Management Plan will be duly updated within 6 weeks of contract award to reflect the details of the proposed solution.

**Compliance with NILAS**

14.52 The implementation of additional materials recovery, through increased recycling and composting and residual waste treatment will divert additional wastes from landfill to work towards each Council within the arc21 Region achieving compliance with NILAS allowances.

14.53 Table 14.8 outlines the projected quantity of biodegradable waste landfilled against the NILAS allowance for the arc21 Region from 2015/16 to 2019/20.

**Table 14.8 Landfill Diversion**

| Year | NILAS Allowance | BMW Landfilled | Surplus (+) Deficit (-) | % of Allowance Utilised |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015/16 | 163,613 | 13,260 | +24,353 | 85.1% |
| 2016/17 | 155,180 | 129,785 | +25,395 | 83.7% |
| 2017/18 | 146,746 | 103,702 | +43,044 | 70.7% |
| 2018/19 | 138,275 | 22,709 | +115,566 | 16.4% |
| 2019/20 | 129,879 | 22,677 | +107,202 | 17.5% |

**Ensuring Best Value**

14.54 One of the key objectives of this Plan is to ensure that future waste management arrangements are developed and implemented in compliance with Best Value. arc21 councils will therefore continue to ensure that any new services and facilities provided are developed in such a way as to ensure best value is achieved with cost and efficiency savings being realised wherever possible.

The existence of arc21 following Local Government Reform in April was re-established through the provisions of the Local Government (Constituting a Joint Committee a Body Corporate) (Northern Ireland) 2015. The operation and governance of arc21 continues through the terms of a collaboration agreement which has been approved by all councils and took effect from 1 April 2015.

14.55 Once the provision of a service from the private sector has been identified as being required, arc21 councils will consider the various aspects associated with ensuring that best value will be obtained from the procurement process. One major aspect for consideration will be for a collective / collaborative procurement and contract bearing in mind these have been delivered successfully over the last decade particularly in relation to services which may necessitate the provision of new infrastructure.

14.56 The major advantages to collective and collaborative contracts being benefits accruing from economies of scale allied to centralisation of procurement and contract management. It is recognised that there may be circumstances in which disaggregated contracts may be more beneficial. Where appropriate, arc21 councils will utilise the HM Treasury Assessment Guidance which requires both qualitative and quantitative evaluation to be undertaken.

14.57 Accordingly, strong preference will be given to awarding any contract on the basis of criteria deemed to be the most 'most economically advantageous tender'.

**The Circular Economy Package**

14.58 The Circular Economy Package, as currently considered by the European Commission, is meant as a direct contribution to the objectives pursued to give a new boost for jobs, growth and investment and placed within the wider context of the European Commission’s commitment towards sustainable development.

14.59 Eco-industries and eco-innovation currently supply a third of the global market for green technologies worth a trillion euro and expeted to double by 2020.

14.60 The Circular Economic Package aims to reinforce this trend thus contributing to green growth and to other EU priorities.

14.61 This Waste Management Plan is consistent with the aspirations, aims and objectives of the circular economy. Any revision of the Waste Management Plan will continue to be coherent with the Circular Economy Package as it evolves and develops.

14.62 Waste management, including current measures and those proposed in this Plan, can form part of the Green Economy through the creation of 'green jobs', underpinning existing jobs and increasing regional productivity. Examples of this include:

- Rethink Waste revenue funding, which provided £806,000 for 18 months between 2010 and 2012, with £367,000 allocated for 2012/13 for 9 further projects;
- The development of policy which may lead to increasing collections of recyclables and biowastes for composting will support the recycling and composting industries and emerging technologies such as Invessel Composting and Anaerobic Digestion;
- The adoption of waste quality protocols which have the potential to create cost savings and to increase sales of waste derived products;
- The work of the North-South Market Development Steering Group (NSMDSG) in exploring opportunities for reprocessing facilities based on the Island of Ireland;
- Continued delivery of resource efficiency support including financial incentives for business; and
- Facilities already operational and those to be constructed in the arc21 Region.

**Health and Environmental Impacts**

14.63 Waste which is managed properly and in line with all appropriate policy and legislation can contribute to the health and social well being of the population. In order to do this, waste management must be carried out without endangering human health through the pollution of water, air or soil or contamination of plants or animals. The environmental impact of this Waste Management Plan has been assessed by arc21 through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process.

14.64 The SEA has determined a number of potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the Plan. These have included the following:

- Increase in emissions from increased waste management activities;
- Potential impacts on local visitors and landscapes; and
- Health and safety issues associated with increased kerbside collections.

14.65 In order to mitigate against these impacts, arc21 councils will within their proposed waste management arrangements, and in accordance with any licences and permits for facilities, aspire to enable Best Available Technologies to be operated at facilities and to endeavour for emissions to be in compliance with or below levels permissible in applicable legislation. In addition, arc21 councils will also ensure, as far as is technically and commercially

practicable, that waste collections and deliveries are optimised. In terms of visual impact, the use of site selection criteria demonstrating compliance with planning policy, waste policy and currently BPEO will be utilised, alongside detailed consultation with the relevant Departmental Stakeholders in the planning process. The aim of this will be to minimise the impact that any future waste management facility has on the surrounding landscape. Finally, in terms of health and safety issues associated with increased kerbside collections, arc21 councils will ensure that they utilise best practice guidance and carry out sufficient risk assessments during the introduction of any new measures or services.

14.66 arc21 councils, in compliance with Article 10 of the SEA Directive, are required to undertake monitoring in order to identify at an early stage any unforeseen adverse effects due to implementation of the Plan with a view to taking remedial action where adverse effects are implemented. In this regard, a monitoring programme will be developed, with the targets and indicators for this identified within Table 10.2 of the Environmental Report of the SEA. This will ensure that any potential adverse effects are identified and remediated at as early an opportunity as possible, hence reducing the potential for environmental impact.

**Social Well Being**

14.67 One of the key objectives of the implementation of waste management infrastructure and services is to maximise any benefit and minimise additional burdens to the local community. Additional benefits will be realised through the creation of jobs in the local area, both during the construction but also during the operational phases of any new facilities.

14.68 This increase of materials to be separated at the kerbside, may at first be conceived as a burden to the householder in terms of additional effort required to separate out their waste. In the long term however, this must be considered in the context of enabling the arc21 councils to meet their legal obligations, statutory targets and avoid fines.

14.69 arc21 councils will ensure that local communities take an active role in reuse and recycling activities, through Education and Awareness Initiatives and informing them of any new waste management measures, which will lead to a greater sense of community and social cohesion.

**Funding and Affordability**

14.70 The issue of affordability is an important issue in the delivery of the infrastructure and services needed to ensure the successful delivery of the arc21 Waste Management Plan. There is a need therefore for the constituent Councils of arc21 to work together and with the

Department of the Environment to ensure that adequate levels of funding and support are available within the ultimate aim being to ensure that statutory targets can be met. In order to do this, it will be imperative to ensure that delivery is not impeded.

**Partnership Working**

14.71 arc21 has, and is currently, liaising and working with other local government bodies within Northern Ireland to identify opportunities, where possible, for joint working to deliver a cost effective waste management solution for Northern Ireland.

14.72 arc21 will continue to liaise with other councils including their waste management group to identify future opportunities for co-operation that bring mutual benefit.

**Fly Tipping**

14.73 Fly-tipping, or the illegal deposit of waste on land, is being tackled through partnership working between NIEA and Councils. Under the Waste and Contaminated Land Order (Northern Ireland) 1997, District Councils have a statutory responsibility for taking action or arranging for appropriate action to be taken in respect of fly-tipping incidents, however these have not commenced.

14.74 However, a 12 month pilot study to develop operational arrangements on fly-tipping was launched in June 2012 and 11 District Councils signed up to participate. The purpose of this pilot study is to further develop the partnership approach, increase the Agency's clean up experience and collect data to inform a future review of the Fly Tipping Framework. Under the conditions of the study, NIEA will be responsible for waste deposits of more than $20m^3$ of non-hazardous waste, with Councils responsible for amounts below this threshold. In the case of hazardous waste, the division of responsibility is based on waste type. The results of the pilot study will be assessed to inform the most appropriate way forward.

## Future Management of Other Waste Streams

### Commercial and Industrial Wastes

14.75 Currently there are no statutory targets that apply to C&I waste, however in order to facilitate the setting of a statutory recycling target for C&I waste in the future and to improve the capacity to report on possible future EU targets, the Department of the Environment intends to consult on proposals to introduce a statutory requirements on waste operators. This will require them to provide specified data on C&I waste as a condition of their licence.

14.76 In order to promote high quality recycling of C&I wastes, the Department of the Environment intends to introduce a general mandatory requirement for C&I waste producers to take steps to segregate/pre-sort and for waste collectors to separately collect food waste and recyclable waste such as paper, cardboard, metal, plastics and glass. This is a requirement emanating from the revised Waste Framework Directive to be implemented in 2015 for all Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste.

14.77 These proposed changes will have a significant impact on the commercial and industrial sector in the arc21 Region and will require significant planning particularly in respect of the provision of infrastructure.

14.78 Businesses in the arc21 Region continue to have a firm understanding of the sustainable management options open to them. The management of C&I waste will be closely linked to that of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste, with management techniques focusing on greater recycling and better quality of recyclate, increasing recovery activities such as energy from waste while also reducing the proportions sent for disposal to landfill.

### Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

14.79 As identified in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency, for C,D&E wastes the priority is waste prevention, followed by materials reuse and recovery. However, there will remain a need for landfill capacity for those wastes that are not recycled or recovered.

14.80 The target recycling and reuse rate set out in the Waste Management Strategy is 70%. According to the study carried out by WRAP in 2010, Northern Ireland is currently achieving a recycling rate of 69% with over 1 million tonnes of waste with an ‘unknown’ fate. If it is assumed that a quantity of this waste is reused or recycled, then Northern Ireland is currently achieving its target recycling and re-use rate of 70%.

14.81 It is anticipated that the majority of reuse and recycling capacity of C, D & E waste will take place at the point of origin, with increased segregation and sorting, making use of appropriate mobile plant. Therefore, only a proportion of this capacity will need to be provided at licensed C, D &E waste recycling plants.

14.82 The location and scale of these facilities vary and is determined by the requirements of the market. These facilities will also be required to be appropriately licensed for the storage, sorting, crushing and reprocessing of C, D & E waste materials.[2]

[2] http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/licensed?txticno=&txtwmcl=&txtpostcode=&txtCompanyName=&btnSearch=Done&btnSearch=Search&Blacnk=Start

# 15 Site Selection Criteria

## Introduction

15.1 The revised Waste Framework Directive, requires the establishment of an *'integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations and installations for the recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from households, including such waste collected from other producers, taking into account best available techniques.'*

15.2 The issues surrounding the siting of waste management facilities are sensitive, complex and varied. Ultimately, the delivery of infrastructure is dependent on securing sites which meet the needs of arc21 and demonstrate compliance with planning policy, waste policy and currently BPEO to enable sites to secure the necessary planning permissions and authorisations.

15.3 It should be noted however that the Department considers that the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) duplicates the BPEO process and therefore intends to remove the link with BPEO for plans and waste proposals, in line with approach used in other UK administrations. This situation will be kept under review with the implications for planning anticipated to be clarified early in 2013 to coincide with the publication of the revised Waste Management Strategy.

15.4 Although it is proposed to remove BPEO for plans and waste proposals, the concept remains one of a number of non-statutory tools that may be used to assess different waste management options.

15.5 Future facilities for municipal waste management will be located within the arc21 region in accordance with the principles of proximity and self sufficiency. In this context, there is the potential for some of the facilities to be established as integrated waste management facilities on the same site.

15.6 This Chapter provides advice on the criteria and assessment process used to determine the location of waste management facilities for the siting of new municipal waste facilities within the arc21 region.

## The Assessment Process

15.7 A comprehensive assessment process should be used for the purposes of selecting suitable sites. Stage 1 involves the assessment of the site size, consideration of the risk of flooding and compliance with Planning Policy/considerations within the site. Sites failing to sufficiently meet the requirements of Stage 1 are not progressed to Stage 2.

15.8 The second stage of the process is a criteria analysis whereby the sites should be assessed using pre agreed criteria.

15.9 An additional stage may be undertaken to further refine the search and may involve a financial assessment.

15.10 The methodology involved within each stage of the assessment is discussed in further detail below.

## Site Selection Methodology

### Stage 1 Assessment – Threshold Criteria

15.11 The first stage of the assessment should consider the following parameters:

- Site Size
- Flood Risk
- Planning policy / considerations within the site

### Site Size

15.12 The first aspect of the Stage 1 Assessment should entail comparing the available site area with that required to fit the municipal waste facilities. In addition to the overall available site area, the shape, in terms of length and depth ratio, should also be taken into account.

### Flood Risk

15.13 The second element of this stage should involve an assessment of the sites in terms of flood risk. The susceptibility of all land to flooding is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

**Planning Policy Considerations**

15.14 In determining any planning application, the Department must have due regard to the development plan and any other material considerations. Development plans provide the policy framework and land use proposals with associated policy direction, and inform those other planning policy publications that will be material to the determination of any particular planning application. Development plans and planning policy statements are subject to review and may not be fully adopted at the time of determining an application. The weight given to such considerations depends on the degree to which the relevant policy document has progressed through public consultation towards adoption.

15.15 This section should address each proposed site against the key planning considerations that are likely to be critical in the Department's consideration of any prospective planning application against the development plan policies and relevant planning policy statements. This assessment aims to sift out those sites affected by designations that are considered to significantly reduce the potential for obtaining planning permission.

15.16 Planning policy implications should be considered by reviewing the sites against the following considerations:

- Development Plan land use zonings and constraints;
- Nature conservation designations;
- Archaeological and Built Heritage interests;
- Landscape Character Assessment;
- Landscape/scenic quality designations;
- Planning history;
- General compliance with the arc21 Waste Management Plan and the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy; and
- Consideration of aviation safety.

15.17 Where all or part of a site falls within any relevant designation, further consideration should be given to the potential impact on this designation and the associated implications for the relevant planning policy.

15.18 It should be noted however, as outlined in the Waste Management Strategy, the Department is committed to undertaking a comprehensive consolidation and review of existing planning policy in order to bring forward a single regional planning policy statement. This will be required in advance of the transfer of planning powers to District Councils. It is anticipated that the new planning policy statement will be simpler, shorter and more strategic in focus. The document is currently at the scoping stage and therefore, until appropriate detail and

any transitional arrangements are known, it is considered prudent to include details of current relevant planning policy statements. The position will however be kept under review and an update provided when available.

**Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 11**

15.19 In addition to the above, each of the sites should also be specifically reviewed against high level planning policy considerations. In terms of the development of waste management infrastructure PPS 11 "Planning and Waste Management" sets out the planning policies for the development of waste management facilities.

15.20 PPS 11 sets out the main planning considerations that will be taken into account when proposals for the development of waste management facilities are being assessed. The Waste Management Policies that should be taken into consideration within this process are as follows:

- Policy WM1 Environmental Impact of a Waste Management Facility; and
- Policy WM2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities.

15.21 Within Policy WM1 Environmental Impact of a Waste Management Facility, proposals would not be permitted where it is considered that the facility would cause demonstrable harm to the environment including air, water, soil, water resources, nature conservation, archaeological/built heritage interests and human health that cannot be prevented or controlled by mitigating measures.

15.22 Further to this, development will not be permitted where it is not compatible with the surrounding landscape or where it will have an unacceptable visual impact on any area designated for its landscape quality.

15.23 In addition, the proposals would not be acceptable where it is considered that the access to the site and the nature and frequency of associated traffic movements would prejudice the safety and convenience of road users or constitute a nuisance to neighbouring residents resulting from noise, dirt and dust.

15.24 Within Policy WM2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities, the proposals will only be permitted where the need for the facility has been identified within the Waste Management Plan and is identified as being the BPEO for the Region.

15.25 Further to the above, it is stated in PPS11 that in relation to integrated waste management, that where treatment facilities are ancillary to another waste management development, it is important that they do not prejudice restoration and after use.

**Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 15**

15.26 PPS 15 "Planning and Flood Risk" sets out the planning policies to minimise flood risk to people, property and the environment. The policies relevant to a site selection assessment are:

- Policy FLD 1 Development in Flood Plains;
- Policy FLD 2 Protection of Existing Defences; and
- Policy FLD 3 Development beyond Flood Plains.

15.27 Within Policy FLD 1 Development in Flood Plains, development will not be permitted within flood plains unless it can be demonstrated that it falls under a number of potential exemptions.

15.28 These exemptions of relevance to the selection of sites for waste management facilities include: development of previously developed land which is protected by flood defences or replacement of buildings in the countryside where this will not increase flood risk.

15.29 Within Policy FLD 2 Protection of Existing Flood Defences, development will not be permitted where it would impede the operational effectiveness of flood defences or prevent access for maintenance. Policy FLD 3 - Development beyond Flood Plains states that development beyond coastal plains or flood plains which is known to be at risk from flooding, or which would be likely to increase the risk of flooding elsewhere will not be permitted. There is a possible exemption to this whereby development may be permitted where applications are accompanied by mitigating measures.

**Consideration of Aviation Safety**

15.30 Part of the site selection assessment should involve consultation with the relevant Airport Operators in order to assess that any potential waste management sites are in compliance with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Publication CAP 168 and CAP 738. These publications set out the standards required at UK licensed aerodromes relating to physical characteristics, assessment and treatment of obstacles, visual aids, rescue and fire fighting services and medical services.

**Stage 2 Assessment- Criteria Analysis**

15.31 The second stage of the process should involve a criteria analysis assessment whereby the sites are assessed to determine the likely impact of development on the surrounding environment. Prior to scoring, each of the criteria should be weighted and agreed by appropriate stakeholders, according to the relative importance placed on each criterion.

The scores attained from each of the criteria should then be multiplied by the weighting to give an aggregated score for each potential location.

**Noise**

15.32 Consideration should be afforded to the sensitivity of operational noise from the facility to the neighbouring sensitive receptors. The assessment, being on a desktop basis, should involve a measure of the sites distance to the nearest sensitive receptors.

**Odour/Air Quality**

15.33 The sensitivity of odours and emissions of particulates impacting air quality from the facility to neighbouring sensitive receptors should be assessed. On a similar basis to the noise evaluation, the distance between the site and the nearest sensitive receptor should be considered.

**Dust/Litter**

15.34 The potential impact of dust/litter from the operations at the residual waste management facility to neighbouring sensitive receptors should be assessed. On a similar basis to the noise evaluation the distance between the site and the nearest sensitive receptor should be considered.

**Soils**

15.35 The impact of soils should be addressed according to whether the development is within a greenfield site or whether it is within a previously developed site, where the condition of the soil may be improved through remediation taking place prior to development.

**Site Conditions**

15.36 In terms of site conditions, those which are suitable for one type of waste management facility will not necessarily be suitable for another. This criterion may need to be developed specifically for the type of facility in question however, detail has been provided below of site condition criteria used to assess sites for the placing of residual waste infrastructure, namely MBT and Energy from Waste sites.

**Energy from Waste (EfW) Sites**

15.37 Sites should be assessed to determine their proximity to a potential outlet for heat (heat sink), the export to the electricity grid and, if required by the technology, proximity to a large water mass. The consideration for heat export is aligned to the desire to locate and enable high energy efficiency from the EfW plant via heat usage. Similarly, to ensure that electricity grid connection can be achieved within economic viability, the sites location should be assessed against the distance to the nearest suitable connection point. The consideration of a large water mass is associated with the ability to utilise water for cooling and hence the

potential to optimise the relative efficiency of the EfW plant operation for energy production. If required, sites should be measured with a score for electricity, heat and proximity to water separately and the evaluation aggregated to give an overall score.

**Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)**

The process of MBT will require considerable processing and storage areas and therefore a favourable site condition would be the ground conditions and the ability to construct portal framed structures without excessive geotechnical works.

**Proximity to Development**

15.38 The distance to the number and type of sensitive receptors should be assessed for each potential site.

**Waste Arisings Proximity**

15.39 The centre of waste arisings for the arc21 Region should be calculated and sites banded according to their distance away from this centre.

**Visual Impact**

15.40 The potential visual impact of the proposed residual waste facility should be assessed in terms of its potential to impact on designations, and its visual impact on the overall landscape.

**Traffic Impact/Accessibility**

15.41 The location of each proposed site should be assessed for the following:

- Whether visibility splays can be achieved for the site.
- The suitability of the surrounding road network for the level of traffic.
- The capability of surrounding junctions for accommodating additional traffic.
- Accessibility to the site.

**Flora and Fauna**

15.42 The location of each site should be assessed in terms of the potential loss or disturbance of habitats of flora and fauna, and also the potential for improving site conditions with measures such as landscaping and habitat enhancement. The scoring of this criterion should be preceded by a site walkover by suitably trained personnel in order to ascertain the diversity of species and habitats already present within the sites.

**Architectural and Archaeological Heritage**

15.43 The location of each site should be assessed in terms of the presence of and the impact upon sites of acknowledged architectural or archaeological interests within the potential area. This criterion should be used to ascertain and score against the proximity of potential

sites to any sites of architectural and archaeological interest or associated tourism interests within a particular area.

**Water Resources**

15.44 The potential water resources of the proposed site, in terms of the proximity of the proposed site to streams, should be assessed as to their suitability on which to locate a potential residual waste treatment facility. The factors requiring consideration in this instance are whether the development of this facility has the potential to affect the natural infiltration rates within the surrounding landscape and hence increase the run-off potential from the site and the risk to surface waters if accidental discharge occurs.

**Construction Impacts**

15.45 The sensitivity of construction traffic, noise and dust to neighbouring receptors should be assessed in the same manner as which the environmental impacts are assessed.

## Conclusions

15.46 The roles and responsibilities outlined within the revised Waste Framework Directive state that District Councils must provide an *integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations and installations for the recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from households, including such waste collected from other producers, taking into account best available techniques.'*

15.47 Any sites proposed to meet the requirements for waste management facilities will be assessed against the site assessment criteria identified within this Chapter. This will also take into consideration any existing planning permissions or applications.

# 16 Implementation, Monitoring and Review

## Introduction

16.1 This Waste Management Plan provides the framework for the management of controlled wastes arisings within arc21, setting out the arrangements required, and defining the actions needed to develop a resource efficient management approach. Implementation therefore is key, and the Plan will be subject to a process of ongoing monitoring and review, particularly with respect to Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes, for which the Councils have statutory responsibility.

16.2 Implementing the measures set out in the Waste Management Plan will require new waste management arrangements and infrastructure to be established. These need to be supported by programmes to educate and involve the public, businesses and industry if the targets for waste diversion and recycling are to be achieved.

16.3 The current arrangements in this Waste Management Plan reflect the existing circumstances in the arc21 Region and in Northern Ireland, and are based on information currently available and existing legislation and policy. The factors that influence policy could change over the Plan period. For example, further information about individual waste streams may become available, the NI Waste Management Strategy: *Delivering Resource Efficiency* will continue to evolve and new European and national legislation will come into force. The Plan needs to be monitored and reviewed in light of these changes. In addition, individual District Councils and arc21 as a whole, have a particular responsibility to monitor progress towards the achievement of recycling targets evolving from national and European legislation.

## Commitment to Regular Monitoring

16.4 Monitoring of the Waste Management Plan will be carried out as a minimum on an annual basis with results in relation to the Key Performance Indicators being made available within three months of the end of the monitoring period. However, given the lead / lag relationship between results and the ability to implement changes to improve those results it is recognised that not reacting until the annual results are available would be a somewhat ‘sluggish’ approach in term of response.

16.5 It is clear that monitoring on a quarterly basis is preferable to an annual cycle albeit that the effects of seasonality need to be considered and as a consequence annual targets would require profiling to ensure that these effects were recognised.

16.6 Regular monitoring and measurement of progress towards achieving recycling targets is fundamental to the success of the Waste Management Plan. The individual District Councils within arc21, are committed to:

- Completing the WasteDataFlow returns online on a quarterly basis;
- Validating the data used;
- Checking overall performance against planned levels;
- Identifying issues of concern, and implement corrective actions, where required, should performance fall significantly behind planned levels; and
- Monitoring a number of agreed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

16.7 The purpose of the Review process is to ensure that statutory and policy targets and obligations are met by:

- Assessing the performance of the measures and actions set out in the Plan;
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the arrangements;
- Assessing the impact of policy and legislative developments; and
- Reviewing and updating the arrangements and actions where necessary.

16.8 This process provides the basis for two levels of formal review, as follows:

- Annual Review, with the publication of an Annual Report, to inform stakeholders on performance, both at the Group and individual Council level.
- Plan Review, at not more than six yearly intervals, involving a full review of the Plan, culminating in the publication of a modified Plan.

16.9 In addition to this, arc21 will consider management information, collected from the individual Councils, on a quarterly basis, to ensure that progress and performance against projections is monitored regularly, and to pick up as early as possible, any areas of under-performance.

## Key Performance Indicators

16.10 Reliable data, and the use of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are essential elements in the ongoing process of monitoring and review. For Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste, WasteDataFlow, a structured online reporting facility is used by Councils across the United Kingdom for data reporting with data returns completed quarterly. One of its functions is to ensure that data collection and management conform to EU reporting requirements.

16.11 WasteDataFlow allows direct entry of data on Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW). It also generates performance reports based on a number of Key Performance

Indicators on a regular and ongoing basis. Examples of the KPIs reported are summarised below:

- Number of households served
- Participation rates
- Capture rates
- Waste generated per household (t/hhld/yr)
- Household Waste Arisings (tonnes)
- Household Waste Arisings, Growth Rate (%)
- *Household Waste Recovery Rates (%)*
- *Household Waste Landfilled (%)*
- LACMW Waste Arisings (tonnes)
- LACMW Waste Arisings, Growth Rate (%)
- *LACMW Waste Recovery Rates (%)*
- *LACMW Waste Landfilled (%)*
- *Biodegradable LACMW Landfilled (tonnes)*
- *NILAS, Landfill Allowance Allocation (tonnes)*

*The major KPIs from a council performance perspective are those above in italics.*

16.12 WasteDataFlow is a system for reporting LACMW and household waste data for each Council, broken down into arisings, recovery (recycling, composting and energy recovery), and disposal. The system also covers the destination of materials sent for recovery or disposal, and the tonnages accepted at each sites. It is the data and reporting generated by WasteDataFlow for LACMW therefore that provides the basis for the evidential approach to performance review and monitoring by the Councils.

16.13 Data on a range of waste streams will be collated and reviewed for the purposes of reviewing the Waste Management Plan, when and as appropriate. These will be obtained from available sources, including for example, waste surveys by DOE / NIEA, and sectoral and industry reports. These waste streams will include:

- Agricultural Waste
- Batteries
- Clinical Wastes
- Commercial and Industrial Waste
- Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) Waste
- End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)
- Hazardous Waste
- Packaging Waste
- Sewage Sludge
- Tyres

- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

## Annual Review

16.14 An Annual Review will be undertaken by the arc21 Group with the specific objectives of:

- Reviewing data on the quantities and nature of waste arisings;
- Reviewing data on the quantity of waste recovered and landfilled;
- Reviewing performance and progress against targets;
- Monitoring the implementation of the measures set out in the Waste Management Plan;
- Review of current waste management infrastructure in operation in the arc21 Region (numbers of bins / boxes for recycling and composting, home composting units, CA Sites and Bring Sites);
- Review of current service contracts in operation in the arc21 Region;
- Review of landfill capacity in the arc21 Region;
- Review of Education and Awareness Initiatives in the arc21 Region; and
- Review of Objectives, Targets and Achievements set out in the arc21 Waste Management Plan.

16.15 Two key aspects of the Annual Review are:

- To monitor progress and therefore the effectiveness of the measures in the Waste Management Plan;
- To communicate with and inform stakeholders on the performance of the Councils and the Region, by publishing an Annual Report.

16.16 The Annual Review will be published on the Group's website at: http://www.arc21.org.uk

## Plan Review

16.17 The Waste Management Plan sets the context for managing waste within arc21 up to 2020. As such the Plan has assessed the targets set out in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: *Delivering Resource Efficiency*, to determine the arrangements and actions necessary to meet these requirements.

16.18 The Plan will be monitored to assess the effectiveness of its measures that are set out within it. The Department will regulate consents to ensure the facilities are developed and operated within the terms of their planning permissions and waste licences, and that conditions are being met.

16.19 More general monitoring will be carried out to measure how effective the Waste Management Plan is in achieving its aims, and how it needs to change in light of new information or policy. This will include examining:

- Changes in European and national legislation, policy and guidelines;
- New information about how much waste is produced;
- Changes in population and household projections;
- The physical pattern and level of activity of development in the arc21 region and how it affects waste arisings; and
- Waste management developments in other sub-regions.

16.20 arc21 also recognises that resource and waste management policy and legislation is continuing to evolve, and there is a need therefore to review the Plan on a regular basis to take such developments into account, and make modifications as appropriate to ensure that the Plan continues to identify and support the arrangements and provisions necessary to meet future challenges, whilst remaining effective and responsive to local needs and priorities.

16.21 Formal reviews therefore will take place at intervals of not more than six years. arc21 recognises that the next Review will be undertaken in the context of the re-structuring of local government under the Review of Public Administration. This may change roles and responsibilities, and Councils included within arc21, but arc21 recognise that irrespective of local government arrangements, LACMW arising within the region needs to be managed effectively. arc21 is committed to ensuring that the planning and the provision of waste management services is effective and continues to meet the needs of the region into the future.

## SEA Monitoring and Review

16.22 It should be noted that a Strategic Environmental Assessment has been undertaken for the review of the Waste Management Plan. As part of this process a Scoping Report was prepared which was submitted for consultation to a number of agencies, such as Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) to provide comments on the scope and level of detail to be considered in the assessment. These comments have been addressed, where appropriate, in the Waste Management Plan and the SEA Environmental Report.

16.23 The purpose of the SEA Environmental Report is to provide information on the arc21 Waste Management Plan and its SEA process. The Environmental Report identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects of the Plan and other reasonable alternatives. It also provides an opportunity for the Consultation Body and the public to engage in the plan and

environmental assessment process. The SEA process undertakes to assess the objectives, policies and potential sites of the Plan.

16.24 The SEA confirms that the Plan is environmentally aware and through the SEA process the Plan is placing emphasis on mitigating negative environmental effects, whilst at the same time identifying and enhancing positive environmental effects.

16.25 The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Plan are monitored in order to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects and in order to undertake appropriate remedial action. Table 16.1 sets out the proposed environmental monitoring programme for the Waste Management Plan.

**Table 16.1 Environmental Monitoring**

| SEA Target | SEA Indicators | Potential Responsible Authority | Possible Data Availability, Source and Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| No damage to protected sites in the arc21 region (BFF) | Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species and status of national Priority Species and Habitats.<br><br>Condition of Selection Features in sites designated for nature conservation (SACs, SPAs and ASSIs). | NIEA | UK Report on Implementation of Habitats Directive (every 6 years). Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report (Annual). UK Biodiversity Action Plan (every 3 years). Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy (every 3 years). Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report (Annual) |
| No damage to or displacement of protected species in the arc21 region (BFF) | | | |
| No negative transboundary impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna (BFF) | | NPWS | NPWS Species Action Plan. Status of Protected Sites and Species in Ireland Report (Every 6 years). |
| Year on year reduction of kerbside collected recyclables contamination levels (P). | Recorded contamination levels of kerbside collected recyclables. | Local Authority / arc21 | Local Authority / arc21 contamination studies – As required. |
| Year on year reduction in waste management costs per head population (P). | Waste management costs per head population. | | Local Authority / arc21 economic studies – As required. |
| Increase in number of recycling facilities per head population (P). | Recycling facilities available per head population. | | arc21 Waste Management Plan review (every 6 years) |
| Increase in recycling participation rates (P). | Recycling scheme participation studies. | | Local Authority / arc21 participation studies – As required. |
| Provide safe waste management sites and working conditions (HH) | Number of accidents associated with waste management activities and facilities | HSENI / Local Authority Environmental Health Department | Data collected as reported. Can be sourced on request. |
| Prevent nuisance dust and odours emanating from waste facilities and activities (HH) | Health issues and nuisance complaints associated with waste management activities | Local Authority Environmental Health Department / NIEA | Data collected as reported. Can be sourced on request. |

| SEA Target | SEA Indicators | Potential Responsible Authority | Possible Data Availability, Source and Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| No soil contamination due to waste management activities (S) | Area of land contaminated or impacted due to waste activities, and the location of new facilities.<br><br>Contamination statistics and reports | Local Authority Environmental Health Department / NIEA | Local Authorities collect information of potentially contaminated site within their council areas. Can be sourced on request.<br><br>Data collected as reported from spills. Can be sourced on request.<br><br>Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report (Annual). |
| No deterioration of water status up or downstream of arc21 waste management facilities, due to development or operation (W). | WFD water status of surface and groundwaters in the area. | NIEA | WFD Water Status Reports (2015) |
| No negative impacts on water supplies (W) | | NIEA / NI Water | |
| No negative impacts on flood defences, floodplains or local flooding characteristics (W). | | NIEA / DARD Rivers Agency | |
| No negative transboundary impacts on water resources (W) | | EPA / RoI Local Authorities | |
| Reduce air emissions from waste management activities | Periodic dust, gas and noise monitoring in the vicinity of waste management facilities. | Local Authority Environmental Health Department / NIEA | Data collected as reported. Can be sourced on request.<br><br>PPC reporting |
| Reduce noise emissions from waste management activities | | | |
| Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from arc21 waste management activities | Estimated GHG emissions<br><br>$CO_2$ emissions from energy recovery, eg. landfill flares. | NIEA / arc21 | GHG Emissions Data Reporting and National (GHG) Inventory Reports |

| SEA Target | SEA Indicators | Potential Responsible Authority | Possible Data Availability, Source and Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provide waste management facilities that are adapted to potential climatic change | Facilities designed with potential climatic change taken into consideration. | arc21 | Planning applications and As-built drawings. |
| Reduce the quantity of waste produced. | Waste production statistics | Local Authority / arc21 | WasteDataFlow Reporting |
| Increase recycling and composting rates. | Material recovery and recycling statistics | | |
| Recovery of residual waste (percentage recovered). | | | |
| Reduce the quantity of materials Landfilled. | Landfill statistics | | |
| Avoid damage to any cultural heritage features in development and/or operation of arc21 waste management facilities. | Number of heritage features restored due to arc21 activities.<br><br>Number of new heritage features discovered due to arc21 activities.<br><br>Number of heritage features lost or destroyed due to arc21 activities. | NIEA | NIEA Heritage Datasets and Reporting – Updated on ongoing basis. |
| No damage to local vistas and landscape in the area of arc21 waste management facilities. | Significant negative changes in landscape quality and land cover types. | | |

| SEA Target | SEA Indicators | Potential Responsible Authority | Possible Data Availability, Source and Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| Enhance the local vistas and landscape where possible, with sensitive and sustainable development practices. | Percentage changes in land cover types in areas with a high sensitivity to change.<br><br>Changes in landscape character definitions. | NIEA / Local Authorities/ GSNI | Landscape Character Areas. Northern Ireland Countryside Surveys (every 10 years). Landcover Mapping. |

BFF: Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, P: Population, HH: Human Health, S: Soils, W: Water, A: Air Quality, C: Climate, MA: Material Assets, CH: Cultural Heritage, L: Landscape.

# Glossary of Terms

| | |
|---|---|
| **Agricultural Waste** | Waste from premises used for agriculture within the meaning of the Agriculture Act (Northern Ireland) 1949. Under this definition agriculture includes 'horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming and livestock breeding and keeping, the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, market gardens and nursery grounds, and the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for other agricultural purposes, and 'agriculture' shall be construed accordingly'. |
| **Anaerobic Digestion** | Anaerobic digestion is the biological decomposition and stabilisation of organic material in the absence of oxygen and under controlled conditions which produces biogas and a digestate. The process has the advantage of producing gas for energy recovery in addition to a useable end product. |
| **Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO)** | The option that provides the most benefits or the least damage for the environment, as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as the short term. |
| **Biodegradable Content** | The percentage content of waste which is biodegradable. For municipal waste in Northern Ireland this is assumed to be 64%. |
| **Biodegradable Waste** | Any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food, garden waste, paper and cardboard. |
| **Biowaste** | Source segregated household or commercial waste of an organic or putrescible character, such as food or garden waste. |
| **Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste** | Municipal waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard. |
| **Biological Treatment** | Involves composting, anaerobic digestion, mechanical-biological treatment or any other process for stabilising and sanitising biodegradable waste. |
| **Bring Banks/Recycling Schemes** | These are conveniently situated facilities in which members of the public deposit dry recyclable waste materials (for example paper, glass, cans textiles, shoes etc) in material specific receptacles for subsequent collection and delivery to material recovery facilities. These facilities can be at supermarkets, offices and parks, for example. |
| **Capture Rate** | The percentage of the available material in the waste that people participating in a recycling scheme separate for kerbside collection. For example, if there is 10kg of paper in the waste stream and 5kg is separated for recycling, this represents a 50% capture rate. |
| **Central Composting Facility** | A facility at which the biowaste is delivered to be processed by composting into a compost product – can be for garden waste, selected food waste or a combination of both materials. |

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| **Civic Amenity Sites (CA Sites) (also called Recycling Centres)** | A reception facility that enables householders to deposit a wide range of household waste categories including recyclable and non-recyclable materials, bulky household waste and certain categories of household hazardous waste. Sites are provided by local authorities for the disposal of excess household and garden waste free of charge, as required by Section 51(1)(b) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990/ Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 / Pollution Control and Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 1978. |
| **Clinical Waste** | (a) Any waste which consists wholly or partly of human or animal tissue, blood or other body fluids, excretions, drugs or other pharmaceutical products, swabs or dressings, or syringes, needles or other sharp instruments, being waste which unless rendered safe, may prove hazardous to any person coming into contact with it; and<br>(b) Any other waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practice, investigation, treatment, care, teaching or research, or the collection of blood for transfusion, being waste which may cause infection to any person coming into contact with it. |
| **Co-mingled materials** | Wastes collected in a mixed form (for example a kerbside recycling bin in which householders put glass, cans, plastics, and paper) that are destined for recycling after further sorting. |
| **Collection System** | A system of gathering, sorting or mixing of waste for the purpose of it being transported to a waste recovery or disposal facility. |
| **Combined heat and Power (CHP)** | Facilities in which waste is combusted to produce heat for domestic or industrial purposes in addition to the generation of electricity. |
| **Commercial Waste** | Waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of a trade or business, or for the purposes of sport, recreation or entertainment. |
| **Compost** | The stable, sanitised and humus-like material, rich in organic matter and free from malodours, resulting from the composting process of separately collected biowaste. |
| **Composting** | The controlled biological decomposition and stabilisation of organic materials (such as garden and kitchen wastes), under conditions that are predominantly aerobic (oxygen present) and that allow the development of thermophilic temperatures as a result of biologically produced heat. It results in a final useable product that has been sanitised and stabilised. |
| **Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste** | All waste from the construction, repair, maintenance, demolition and excavation of buildings or preparatory works thereto. Those waste materials which arise from the construction or demolition of buildings and/or civil engineering infrastructure, including hard construction and demolition waste and excavation waste, whether segregated or mixed. |
| **Digestate** | The material resulting from the anaerobic digestion of separately collected biowaste. |
| **Domestic Waste** | Waste which comes from homes – also known as **household waste**. |
| **Eco-labelling** | The provision of environmental and/or financial information on products, detailing for example whole life costs and emissions/wastes created |

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| | during manufacture. |
| **End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)** | Vehicles which have reached the end of their useful lives, either because of old age or due to accident. This waste is a priority EC waste stream and principally regulated by The End-of-life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC) came into force in the UK in November 2003. |
| **Energy from Waste (EfW)** | The controlled combustion of waste in which heat, power and other energy are recovered, while reducing the amount of waste. |
| **Fly-tipping** | The illegal dumping of rubbish in unauthorised places. |
| **Gasification Plant** | Facility for the production of combustible gas from waste. |
| **Greenhouse Gas** | This is a gas that absorbs heat and therefore contributes to the warming of the Earth's atmosphere (the '**greenhouse effect'**). Examples of greenhouse gases include water vapour, carbon dioxide and methane. |
| **Green/Organic Waste** | Biodegradable material such as garden and kitchen waste. This may also include other compostables such as cardboard if collected as part of a composting collection scheme. |
| **Green Purchasing** | Exercising environmental awareness in the choice of products and the buying of environmentally sustainable products. |
| **Hazardous Waste** | Hazardous waste is defined by the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and is described as waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex 3 to this Directive. |
| **Healthcare Waste** | The term "healthcare waste" is used to describe all waste resulting from healthcare activity. It includes waste which falls within the statutory definition of clinical waste and other non-clinical waste. |
| **Home Composting** | A process whereby biowaste is composted and used in gardens belonging to private households. The aerobic degradation of biodegradable components of the household waste stream (usually garden waste such as grass cuttings, prunings etc and some kitchen wastes) at the site where it is produced using a purpose designed container (either a composter, digester, combination of both, or a wormery) or a traditional compost heap. |
| **Household Clinical Waste** | Waste arising within the household waste stream that falls within the definition of clinical waste under The Controlled Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002. |
| **Household Hazardous Waste** | Waste arising within the household waste stream that is classified as Hazardous under EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Examples of Household Hazardous Wastes include: asbestos waste, batteries, fluorescent light tubes, garden and household chemicals, medicines, oils, paints, glues and varnishes, paint thinners and removers, refrigeration equipment and smoke detectors. |
| **Household Waste** | Is defined in the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997 and Schedule 1 to the Controlled Waste Regulations (NI) 2002 (as amended) and means waste arising from a domestic property or other specified premises. |
| **Humic** | Substances which are highly-abundant organic compounds formed in soils and sediments by the decay of dead plants, microbes and animals. |
| **Incineration** | The process of burning solid waste under controlled conditions to reduce its weight and volume, and often to produce energy. |
| **Industrial Waste** | Waste from a factory and any premises used for the purposes of: |

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| | transport services, gas, water, electricity and sewerage services; and postal or telecommunications services. |
| **Inert Waste** | Inert waste means waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm human health. The total leachability and pollutant content of the waste and the ecotoxicity of the leachate must be insignificant, and in particular not endanger the quality of surface water and / or groundwater. |
| **In-Vessel Composting** | The composting of biowaste in a closed reactor where the composting process is accelerated by controlled and optimised air exchange, water content and temperature control. |
| **Kerbside Collections** | The collection of biodegradable waste or mixed dry recyclables separately from other kinds of waste from outside private households in such a way as to avoid the different waste fractions or waste components from being mixed, combined or contaminated with other potentially polluting wastes, products or materials, usually employing separate bins for dry recyclables and organic waste. |
| **Kerbside Scheme** | Any regular collections of reusables/recyclables/compostables/residuals from premises, including collections from commercial or industrial premises as well as from households. Excludes services delivered on demand. |
| **Landfill / Landfilled** | A waste disposal site for the deposit of waste onto or into land in accordance with the definitions contained within the relevant national legislation and guidance implementing the Landfill of Waste Directive (1999/31/EC). |
| **Landfill Directive** | A Directive which aims to, by means of stringent operational and technical requirements on the landfilling of waste, implement measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, during the whole life cycle of the landfill. |
| **Landfill Tax** | A tax on every tonne of waste sent to landfill sites. The tax is designed to reduce the amount of rubbish sent to landfill by increasing the amount of waste being reduced, reused and recycled. |
| **Leachate** | Liquid consisting of a mixture of rainwater and rotten organic materials which drains from a landfill site. |
| **Life Cycle Analysis** | A tool that can be used to assess the true costs over the whole life of a product, including the initial capital outlay, operational costs, maintenance and ultimately disposal costs. |
| **Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW)** | Is defined in the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011, and means waste that is collected by, or on behalf of, a District Council. These wastes can be collected either directly at the household or premises by the council or its agents, or through civic amenity sites and bring banks. In general, it includes waste arising from: waste collection rounds (including separate rounds for collection for |

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| | recyclables); street cleansing and litter collection; beach cleansing; bulky waste collections; hazardous household waste collections; household clinical waste collections; garden waste collections; drop-off/bring systems; weekend skip services; any other household waste collected by the authority; rubble; clearance of fly-tipped waste; and commercial waste from shops and trading estates where local authority waste collection agreements are in place. |
| **Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)** | A facility used to sort municipal waste and separate out recyclable fractions for subsequent reprocessing. Recyclables are segregated by means of manual sorting on conveyor belts and mechanical processes. |
| **Mechanical-Biological Treatment (MBT)** | The treatment of residual municipal waste, in order to stabilise and reduce the volume of waste which requires disposal. A combination of mechanical processing and biological stabilisation are employed. |
| **Natural Resources** | Substances of use to humans that are derived either from the Earth e.g. coal, oil or metal ores or from living things. |
| **NILAS** | Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme. |
| **Organic Waste** | Also known as putrescible waste or biowaste, organic waste means “any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic Biodegradable Waste decomposition through a biological treatment process, such as food and garden waste”. |
| **Participation Rate** | The participation rate measures which households are making material available for collection. However, not all households that are participating are likely do so every week, it is therefore necessary to measure which households are using the service over at least four weeks or at least two collection cycles. |
| **PPC Permit** | Permit issued by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) to regulate and license certain activities, including waste management, to provide protection of the environment and the protection of human, animal and plant life from harm or nuisance from certain industrial activities. These Permits are issued under the Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 which will be revoked and replaced in January 2014 by the Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012. |
| **Preparing for Reuse** | Preparing for Reuse means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, so products or components that have become waste are prepared so that they can be reused without any other pre-processing. |
| **Producer Responsibility Initiatives** | A series of initiatives undertaken by industry with the agreement of the Government and generally having a requirement to take steps for the purpose of the prevention, minimisation, limitation or recovery of waste as respects the class or classes of product to which the requirement relates and may include a requirement to achieve specified targets in relation to those matters, in line with the ‘Polluter Pays Principle’. |
| **Proximity Principle** | The principle that waste should be treated or disposed of as close as practicable to its place of origin. |
| **Putrescribles** | Solid wastes which are biodegradable. |
| **Pyrolysis** | Decomposition of organic waste by heating in an enclosed vessel either in the absence of air to produce gas for combustion or with a limited supply of oxygen. |

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| **Quality Assurance Schemes** | Are usually non-statutory in nature, and designed to ensure that producers maintain a large degree of control over process management and produce a compost product of high quality, which will be easily marketed and profitable in nature. |
| **Mixed Dry Recyclables** | Recyclates (glass bottles and containers, plastic bottles and containers and metal tins and cans) not including putrescible wastes. |
| **Recovery** | Any operation which results in waste serving a useful purpose in the plant or wider economy. Annex 2 to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) sets out a list of recovery operations. |
| **Recyclables** | Waste materials that may be subjected to any process or treatment to make it re-useable in whole or in part. |
| **Recycling/Recycled** | "Recycled" means materials which have been collected and separated with subsequent reprocessing to produce marketable products. Recycling differs from product reuse because of the need to reprocess the material and it is often subsequently manufactured into a different product, for example Polyethylene plastic bottles can be reprocessed into fleeces. |
| **Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) Combustion** | The combustible fraction of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste can be mechanically and / or thermally separated into a product called Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). This may be pelletised or utilised as a loose flock product in a controlled combustion process (either a dedicated incineration / gasification process or co-combusted in an industrial type application, for example a cement kiln or power station). |
| **Residual Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste** | The fraction of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste remaining after the source separation of waste fractions, such as food and garden waste, packaging, paper and paperboard, metals, glass and is usually unsuitable for high quality recovery or recycling. |
| **Reduction of Waste** | A reduction of waste at source involving minimisation of the use of environmentally harmful substances and/or minimising material or energy consumption. |
| **Reuse** | Reuse means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for their intended purpose. |
| **Reduction of Hazardous Substance** (**RoHS)** | These European Union regulations set maximum concentration limits on hazardous materials used in electrical and electronic equipment (See WEEE). The substances are lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE). |
| **Separate Collection** | The separate collection of certain categories of biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste, such as paper / cardboard and organic waste, in such a way as to avoid the different waste fractions or waste components from being mixed, combined or contaminated with other potentially polluting wastes, products or materials. |
| **Sewage Sludge** | Sewage sludge is the residual sludge from wastewater treatment plants, produced from the treatment of domestic or urban waste waters and from other sewage plants treating waste waters of a composition similar to domestic and urban waste waters. This waste stream also encompasses the residual sludge from septic tanks and other similar installations for the treatment of sewage. |

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| **Street Cleaning Waste** | Includes waste collected by litter pickers, street sweeper and mechanical sweepers, but excludes gully emptying waste and poop-scoop wastes. |
| **Street Recycling Bins** | Litter bins for recycling located on streets; but not at CA Sites or Bring Sites. |
| **Supply Chain Management** | The management of the entire sequence of processes and activities within manufacturing and retailing operations. With respect to waste management, the purpose is to encourage the introduction of measures further up the supply chain in order to reduce the quantities of waste produced at all stages in the production and distribution process. |
| **Sustainable Development** | Finding ways to meet the needs of the present generation without damaging the environment or preventing future generations from being able to meet their own needs. |
| **Thermal Treatment** | A process by which heat is applied to waste under strictly controlled conditions in order to recover energy through the generation of heat or electricity or to produce a synthesis gas which is suitable for combustion and to reduce the bulk of the waste, prior to final disposal. Thermal treatment can involve a number of processes such as energy recovery, pyrolysis and gasification. |
| **Trade Waste** | Waste collected from commercial premises by district councils, as part of their service provided under the provisions of the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997. |
| **Treatment Facilities** | Facilities where waste undergoes thermal, physical, chemical or biological processes that change the characteristics of waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature or facilitate its handling, disposal or recovery. |
| **Waste** | Any substance or object which the holder discards, or intends, or is required to discard, and anything which is discarded as if it were a waste, as per the Waste Management Act 1996. |
| **Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)** | A waste stream defined by the European Community directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE Directive) which, together with the RoHS Directive, became European Law in February 2003, setting collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical goods. |
| **Waste Hierarchy** | The primary purpose of the Waste Hierarchy is to minimise adverse environmental effects from waste and to increase resource efficiency in waste management and policy. The Waste Hierarchy describes the way in which some ways of dealing with waste are better for the environment than others. **Waste Prevention** is the best option followed by **Preparing for Reuse**, which is included in the Waste Hierarchy above the **Recycling** with the aim of also improving resource efficiency. **Recycling** is next in the hierarchy followed by **Other Recovery** (for example, Energy Recovery) and **Disposal** as the last resort. |
| **Waste Management Facility** | A site or premises used for the recovery or disposal of waste. |
| **Waste Management Plans** | Statutory Waste Management Plans adopted by local authorities which have generally been implemented on a regional basis in Ireland since 2001. |
| **Waste Minimisation** | Any technique, process or activity that either avoids, reduces or |

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| | eliminates waste at its source, or results in reuse or recycling. |
| **Waste Prevention** | The reduction of the quantity (weight and volume) and hazardousness of waste generated for collection and treatment for disposal by a third party. |
| **Waste Producer** | A person whose activities produce waste or who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of waste. |
| **Waste Transfer Station** | A site to which waste is delivered for sorting or compacting / bulking prior to transfer to another place for recycling, treatment or disposal. |
| **Waste to Energy Plant** | A plant where waste undergoes thermal treatment with a recovery of energy due to the fact that the waste itself contains large amounts of thermal energy ready to be liberated either by combustion or by synthesis gas production followed by combustion. The energy that is recovered is often used to supply electricity or combined heat and power through integration with district heating systems. |
| **White Goods** | Household appliances including fridges, freezers, washing machines, tumble driers and dishwashers. |
| **Windrow / Other Composting** | The composting of biowaste placed in elongated rows which are periodically turned by mechanical means in order to increase the porosity of the heap and increase the homogeneity of the waste. |

# A Legislation and Policy

This Annex provides a list of the key legislation and policy documents relevant to waste management practices in Northern Ireland. Key European Union Waste Directives, Regulations as well as key primary and subordinate waste legislation in Northern Ireland are listed. It is intended for guidance only and the list is not exhaustive. Further information on waste policy and legislation is available from the following sources:

- European Union: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm
- Department of the Environment: http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/protect_the_environment/waste.htm
- NetRegs: www.netregs.org.uk

| European Union Waste Directives |
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| ▪ 2008/98/EC Waste Framework Directive |
| ▪ 1999/31/EC Directive on the Landfill of Waste |
| ▪ 2004/12/EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste |
| ▪ 2012/19/EU Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment |
| ▪ 2000/53/EC Directive on the End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) |
| ▪ 2006/66/EC Directive on Batteries and Accumulators |
| ▪ 2010/75/EC Industrial Emissions Directive |
| ▪ 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive |
| ▪ 91/689/EEC Directive on Hazardous Waste |
| ▪ 97/11/EC Environmental Impact Assessment Directive |
| ▪ 2004/35/EC Environmental Liability Directive |
| ▪ 1986/278/EEC Sewage Sludge Directive |

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| ▪ 2006/21/EC Mining Waste Directive |
| **European Union Waste Communication** |
| ▪ Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources |
| ▪ Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection |
| ▪ Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste |
| **National Legislation and Regulations** |
| **Primary Legislation** |
| ▪ Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order, 1997 SI 2778 (including Amendments) |
| ▪ Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003 |
| ▪ Environment (Northern Ireland) Order, 2002 SI 3153 (including Amendments) |
| ▪ Producer Responsibility Obligations (Northern Ireland) Order, 1998 SI 1762 (including Amendments) |
| ▪ Litter (Northern Ireland) Order, 1994 |
| ▪ Waste (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order, 2007 SI 611 |
| ▪ Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment (Northern Ireland) Act 2011 |
| **Secondary Legislation** |
| ▪ The Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR 127 |
| ▪ The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 |
| ▪ The Landfill (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2003 SR 297 (as amended) |
| ▪ The Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR 101 |

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| ▪ The Controlled Waste and Duty of Care Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2013 SR 255 (as amended) |
| ▪ Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999 SR 362 |
| ▪ Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 and Amendments |
| ▪ The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 SR 198 (as amended) |
| ▪ The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR 124 (as amended) |
| ▪ Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations, 2007 SI 1711 (as amended) |
| ▪ The Controlled Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002 (as amended) |
| ▪ Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 SR 46 |
| ▪ Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2012 / 453 |
| ▪ Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 and Amendments |
| ▪ Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 SR 300 (as amended) |
| ▪ End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 SI 2635 (as amended) |
| ▪ End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005 SI 263 (as amended) |
| ▪ The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 SI 3289 (as amended) |
| ▪ The Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 SI 14 |
| **National Waste Management Policy** |
| ▪ Northern Ireland Programme for Government |

- Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Delivering Resource Efficiency

# B Site Digest

## B.1 arc21 Licensed Waste Management Facilities

The following represents a list of the licensed waste management facilities within Northern Ireland, as listed on the Northern Ireland Environment Agency website in July 2015.

The list is regularly updated and can be found on the NIEA website at the following address:
http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/licensed?txtlicno=&txtwmcl=&txtpostcode=&txtCompanyName=&btnSearch=Done&btnSearch=Search&Blank=Start

**Table B.1 Licensed Waste Management Facilities**

| Ref And Licence no. | Licence Holder and Contact Details | Name and Address of Site | Type of Site | Specified Operations | Quantities | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WML 01/03<br>LN/11/06 | Eastwood Ltd<br>S Eastwood<br>(028) 9081 2221 | Eastwood Enviro-Waste Facility, Crosshill Quarry, Crosshill Road, Crumlin, Co Antrim, BT29 4BQ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation and storage of waste (metallic only for recycling or reclamation and residual only for disposal) to suitably authorised facilities. | Maximum 200,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/05/T<br>LN/14/14/M | SRCL Ltd<br>Rachel Griffith<br>07827350736 | Holywell Hospital, 60 Steeple Road, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 2RJ | Hazardous Transfer Clinical/Healthcare | Storage of waste pending disposal at a suitally licensed site. | Shall not exceed 913 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/06<br>LN/04/04/A/M | PHS Group NI Limited<br>Robert McCullough<br>(028) 94429663 | Part Block 5, Antrim Business Park, Randalstown Road, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 4LJ | Hazardous Transfer Clinical/Healthcare | Repackaging & storage of waste pending disposal or recovery at a suitably licensed site | Maximum 4,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 8 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/07<br>LN/09/23 | Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council<br>Michael Laverty<br>(028) 9446 3113 | Newpark Household Recycling Centre, Newpark Household Recycling Centre, 8 Orchard Way, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 2RU | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/08<br>LN/08/109 | Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council<br>Michael Laverty<br>(028) 9446 3113 | Craigmore Household Recycling Centre, Craigmore Household Recycling Centre, Clonkeen Road, Randalstown, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 3JL | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/09<br>LN/08/68 | Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council<br>Michael Laverty<br>(028) 9446 3113 | Crumlin Household Recycling Centre, Crumlin Household Recycling Centre, Main Street, Crumlin, Co Antrim, BT29 4UP | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/15<br>LN/06/27/M | McQuillan Envirocare Ltd<br>Cecil Hamill<br>(028) 9082 5401 | Caulside Drive, Newpark Industrial Estate, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 2DV | Hazardous Transfer Chemical Waste | Bulking of the same waste types & hazard codes, repackaging of waste withoput sorting or mixing and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 13,500 tonnes / yr waste accepted (assumes a liquid density 1.5 T / m3) | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/16<br>LN/09/27 | T Devlin Ltd<br>Thomas Devlin<br>(028) 9447 2537 | 117 Staffordstown Road, Randalstown, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 3LH | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling (inc baling) and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 6,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 1,020 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |

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| WML 01/18<br>LN/13/45 | McKinstry Skip Hire Ltd<br>Darren McKinstry<br>(028) 9082 5362 | 81 - 83 Belfast Road, Crumlin, Co Antrim, BT29 4TL | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | The physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal or recovery. Crushing of construction and demolition waste. Screening, shredding, baling of waste. Wrapping of baled waste. | Maximum 155,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/22<br>LN/09/86/M | Greenacre Composting Enterprises Ltd<br>Mr Patrick McKavanagh<br>(028) 9442 2378 | 102 - 104 Moira Road, Nutts Corner, Crumlin, Co Antrim, BT29 4HQ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Composting | Shredding, mixing, composting, screening and storage of biodegradable waste | Maximum 45,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 300 tonnes of unprocessed waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/30<br>LN/13/09 | ACSR Ltd<br>William McGaffin<br>(028) 9446 2841 | 24 Antrim Road, Crumlin, Co Antrim, BT29 4DX | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 1,250 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 300 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/36<br>LN/11/53 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Jenny Thompson<br>028 90354813 | NI Water, Milltown (Antrim) WWTW, Milltown Road, Randalstown, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 4NW | Non-Hazardous Storage Leachate | Storage of waste prior to treatment in Waste Water Treatment Works | Maximum 40,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 160 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/37<br>LN/12/38 | James Kernohan & Sons Ltd<br>Glenn Kernohan<br>028 94478228 | 18A TAMLOUGH ROAD, Randalstown, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 3DP | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of end of life Vehicles (ELVs) over 3.5 tons | Maximum 1,000 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 300 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/38<br>LN/13/40 | Ecopart NI Ltd<br>Mark Gilmore<br>07779 153367 | 40A Long Rig Road, Crumlin, Antrim, BT29 4SY | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 12,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/39<br>LN/13/46 | Hot Pursuit Enterprises Ltd T/a Cookstown Textile Recyclers<br>Peter Fisher<br>028 94478880 | 36 Magheralane Road, Randalstown, Antrim, BT41 2NT | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for reuse, recycling or disposal. | Maximum 60,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/40<br>LN/14/20 | Assured Energy LLP<br>Philip Turner<br>07826 553439 | 22 Gobrana Road, Glenavy, Crumlin, Antrim, BT29 4LQ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and Biogas handling and combustion in combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. | Shall not exceed 20,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/41<br>LN/14/24 | Paul McKee<br>Paul McKee<br>028 2589 0065 | Lands 160m North of No 10, Island Road, Randalstown, Antrim, BT41 2PS | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Treatment restricted to physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal, recycling or reclamation. Bailing and crushing of waste. | Shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 01/42<br>LN/15/11 | A2B Skip Hire<br>Stephen Moran<br>028 90833330 | 252A Seven Mile Straight, Antrim , Antrim, BT29 4YT | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer | Physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal, recycling or reclamation, bailing of waste. | Shall not exceed 25,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/02/T<br>LN/10/37/T | Tipco NI Ltd<br>Jim Lynas<br>028 91455355 | Craiganee Quarry, Ballyskeagh High, Ballybarnes Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 4TD | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/04<br>LN/08/90/C | Samuel Scott<br>Samuel Scott<br>(028) 9181 3913 | 159a Movilla Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 8RL | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/05<br>LN/08/91/C | Adrian Griffiths<br>(028) 9181 2982 | Carrowdore Road, Greyabbey, Newtownards, Co Down, BT22 2LU | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/07<br>LN/08/34/C | L T Wright & Son<br>Leslie Wright<br>(028) 9181 9626 | Rockmount Quarry, 124a Movilla Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 8RJ | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/09<br>LN/08/60 | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Nigel Martin<br>(028) 9182 4000 | Millisle Civic Amenity Site, Millisle Civic Amenity Site, Moss Road, Millisle, Newtownards, Co Down, BT22 2DR | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |

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| WML 02/10<br>LN/08/106 | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Nigel Martin<br>(028) 9182 4000 | Donaghadee Civic Amenity Site, Donaghadee Civic Amenity Site, Railway Street, Donaghadee, Co Down, BT21 0HN | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/11<br>LN/08/61 | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Nigel Martin<br>(028) 9182 4000 | Kircubbin Civic Amenity Site, Kircubbin Civic Amenity Site, Parsonage Road, Kircubbin, Newtownards, Co Down, BT22 2RJ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 3,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/12<br>LN/08/63 | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Nigel Martin<br>(028) 9182 4000 | Portaferry Civic Amenity Site, Portaferry Civic Amenity Site, Coach Road, Portaferry, Newtownards, Co Down, BT22 1PP | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 3,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/13<br>LN/08/62 | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Nigel Martin<br>(028) 9182 4000 | Ballygowan Civic Amenity Site, Ballygowan Civic Amenity Site, Moss Road, Ballygowan, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 6JE | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 3,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/18<br>LN/08/64 | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Nigel Martin<br>(028) 9182 4000 | Newtownards Civic Amenity Site, Newtownards Civic Amenity Site, North Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 7AN | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 5,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/20<br>LN/08/23 | Ards Containers (skip hire)<br>William Brown<br>(028) 9181 1877 | 10 Drumhirk Avenue, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 7QA | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 7,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 200 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/23<br>LN/08/19 | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Nigel Martin<br>(028) 9182 4000 | 151 Quarry Heights, North Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 7SZ | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Bulking up and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 67,250 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted. | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/24<br>LN/10/42/M | L T Wright & Son<br>David Wright<br>(028) 9181 9626 | Rockmount Quarry, 124a Movilla Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 8RJ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal, recycling or reclamation, bailing and shredding of waste. Composting of green waste, crushing of construction and demolition waste. Screening of waste. | Shall not exceed 130,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/30<br>LN/10/24 | McVea Recovery<br>Eric Peter McVea<br>(028) 9186 1387 | 8 Manse Road, Carrowdore, Newtownards, Co Down, BT22 2EY | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 250 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 16 polluted and 50 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/36<br>LN/11/20 | Ruddell Metals<br>Mrs A Ruddell<br>028 91810245 | Unit 8 North Road Industrail Park, North Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 7AN | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 5,760 / ELVs yr to be accepted and no more than 60 polluted & 30 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 02/38<br>LN/13/27 | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Nigel Martin<br>028 91824022 | Comber Waste Recycling Centre, Comber Waste Recycling Centre, 29-31 Ballygowan Road, Comber, Co Down, BT23 5PG | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Compaction and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 03/02<br>LN/09/47 | Greenway Ireland Ltd<br>Jon Nicholson<br>(028) 3751 8555 | 11 Porthill Road, Mountnorris, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 2TY | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Plastic | Physical sorting, shredding, washing, melting and pelletising of plastics. Sorting, baling and storage of cardboard | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 100 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 03/04<br>WDL 10 | NWP Recycling Ltd<br>Miss Aoife Woods<br>(028) 38353555 | Natural World Products, 55 Cargaclougher Road, Keady, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 3RA | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Composting | Composting of organic waste. Storage and processing of WEEE | No more than 2,500 T untreated solid domestic & commercial waste, 200 tonnes untreated WEEE & 10 tonnes untreated waste refrigeration equipment to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 03/06<br>LN/08/54/C | Richhill Waste Disposal Limited<br>Mr R Anderson<br>(028) 3887 1663 | 98 Annareagh Road, Richill, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT61 9JY | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 03/10 | Traynors Ltd | 86 Armagh Road, Moy, Dungannon, Co | Hazardous Treatment | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and | Licence |

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| LN/06/16 | John Traynor<br>(028) 3889 1242 | Tyrone, BT71 7JA | & Transfer ATF | Vehicles (ELVs) | no more than 55,000 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Existing |
| WML 03/11<br>LN/09/13 | Haughey Metals Ltd<br>Michael Haughey<br>(028) 3753 1929 | 151 Darkley Road, Aughnaguran, Keady, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 3BX | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling (including baling) of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 55,000 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/13<br>LN/11/04 | T - Met Ltd<br>Mr C Traynor<br>(028) 3754 9098 | 84 Armagh Road, Moy, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 7JA | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling (including baling) of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal | Maximum 10,000 / yr ELVs, 50,000 / yr ferrous metals & 15,000 / yr non-ferrous metals to be accepted. No more than 60,000 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/20<br>LN/08/27 | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council<br>Liz Drew<br>(028) 3752 9624 | Keady Recycling Centre, Annvale Industrial Estate, Annvale Road, Keady, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 2RP | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,200 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/21<br>LN/08/25 | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council<br>Kate Campbell<br>(028) 3752 9624 | Station Road Recycling Centre, Station Road Recycling Centre, Station Road, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT61 7NP | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/22<br>LN/08/26 | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council<br>Liz Drew<br>(028) 3752 9624 | Markethill Recycling Centre, Markethill Business Centre, Fairgreen Road, Markethill, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 1PW | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,200 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/23<br>LN/08/28 | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council<br>Liz Drew<br>(028) 3752 9624 | Tandragee Recycling Centre, Tandragee Recycling Centre, Madden Road, Tandragee, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 2DG | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,200 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/24<br>LN/11/27/M | NWP Recycling Ltd<br>Shane Woods<br>(028) 3753 1591 | Tassagh Road, Keady, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 3TU | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer WEEE | Dismantling and storage of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) for reuse of further processing elsewhere. | Maximum 20,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 385 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/25<br>LN/07/47 | Gerard Molloy Car Dismantlers<br>Martin Geary<br>(028) 3756 8083 | 185 Monaghan Road, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 4EZ | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 3,000 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 600 ELVs (polluted & depolluted) to be stored at any one time | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/26<br>LN/08/01 | MT Waste Management & Manufacturing Ltd<br>Sean McArdle<br>(028) 3750 7234 | 16 Rockstown Road, Cladybeg, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 2HF | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including baling of cardboard, paper & plastic) of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation and bulking up and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 20,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/31<br>LN/10/007 | J & P Best<br>John Best<br>07768 534066 | Acton House, Acton Road, Poyntzpass, Newry, Co Down, BT35 6TA | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Composting | Shredding, mixing, composting, screening and storage of organic waste | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/38<br>LN/12/34 | Kenneth McClelland T/A McClelland Motors<br>Iain Browne<br>028 37531914 | McClelland Motors, Old Quarry, Granemore Road, Tassagh, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 2NN | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling and baling of End of life Vehicles, Baling of scrap metal | Maximum 3,360 / yr ELVs & 11,622 tonnes / yr metal waste to be accepted and no more than 660 ELVs & 400 tonnes of metal to be stored at any one time. | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/39<br>LN/12/20 | Orchard Car Dismantlers<br>David Preston<br>028 38891680 / 07889 159495 | Orchard Car Dismantlers, 58 Ballymagarney Road, Loughgall, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT61 8PL | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 1,040 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 20 polluted ELVs and no more than 40 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/40<br>LN/12/14 | Donnelly Car Dismantling<br>Tony Donnelly<br>028 37548014 | 83 MULLANARY ROAD, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 7JD | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 180 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 1 polluted and no more than 60 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 03/42<br>LN/15/02 | Assured Energy LLP<br>Paul Kingston | 16 Crossnenagh Road, Keady, Armagh, BT60 3HW | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer | Treatment restricted to Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas. Biogas handling and combustion in combined | Shall not exceed 21,000 tonnes per annum. The total quantity of waste or a combination of wate and non- | Licence<br>Existing |

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| | 00353 866009712 | | Anaerobic Digestion | heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. | waste including solids and liquids accepted at the site shall not exceed 33 tonnes in any one day. | |
| WML 03/43<br>LN/14/22 | Bryson Recycling Ltd<br>Fiona McKilligan<br>028 90848494 | Lands adjacent to 41 Hamiltonsbawn Road, Armagh, Armagh, BT60 1EB | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer | Physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal, recycling or reclamation. Bailing of waste. | Shall not exceed 24,999 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 04/01<br>LN/08/13/C | Mid and East Antrim Borough Council<br>Donna Carey<br>(028) 2566 0300 | Ballymacvea Landfill Site, Tullynamullan Road, Kells, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 2LR | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 04/06<br>LN/11/69/T | Patrick Laverty<br>Patrick Laverty<br>028 27641083 | Loughguile Waste Recycling and Transfer Centre, 129a Coolkeeran Road, Loughguile, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT44 9JL | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Sorting, baling, bulking and storage of waste | Maximum 13,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 04/14<br>LN/07/32 | Hamill & Sons<br>Matthew Hamill<br>(028) 2587 9005 | 21 Crosskeys Road, Ahoghill, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 2QT | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling (including baling) of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal. Storage of batteries and accumulators | Maximum 74,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 40,000 tonnes waste stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 04/18<br>LN/08/110 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Dave McCrum<br>(028) 9074 1166 | NI Water Ballykeel Office, Larne Road, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 3HA | Hazardous Transfer Asbestos | Storage of waste | Maximum 1,100 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 250 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 04/20<br>LN/09/80 | Woodbine Skips Ltd<br>Robert James Stirling<br>(028) 2564 2387 | 70/72 Cloughtwater Rd, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT43 6SZ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including shredding) and storage of waste into different fractions for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 1,800 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 04/25<br>LN/09/99 | Mid and East Antrim Borough Council<br>Donna Carey<br>(028) 2566 0300 | Tully Quarry, 116 Moorfields Road, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 3HJ | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Bulking up and storage of waste pending disposal or recovery elsewhere than on this site | Maximum 53,125 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 460 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 04/32<br>LN/11/11 | Hire A Skip<br>John Logan<br>(028) 2565 2823 | 145 FENAGHY ROAD, Cullybackey, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 1EA | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including baling & shredding) and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 19,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 160 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 04/34<br>LN/12/33 | James Currie<br>James Currie<br>07715 539551 | 16 CRAIGSTOWN ROAD, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 3DF | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Wood | Shredding and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 150 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 04/35<br>LN/12/29 | PPP Group<br>Eamonn Kearney<br>028 25822066 | 79 GORTGOLE ROAD, Portglenone, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT44 8AN | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling & storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs). Sorting, shredding & storage of end of life tyres. Scrap metal sorting & storage. | Maximum 42,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 9,000 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 04/37<br>LN/13/15 | Mid and East Antrim Borough Council<br>Donna Carey<br>028 25660491 | Ballymena Civic Amenity Site, Ballymena Civic Amenity Site, Waveney Road, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT43 5BA | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Compaction and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 15,000 tonnes/ yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 05/01<br>LN/08/55 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Nigel McKeown<br>(028) 2766 0247 | Knock Road Civic Amenity Site, Knock Road Civic Amenity Site, Knock Road, Ballymoney, Co Antrim, BT53 6LX | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 4,600 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 05/02<br>LN/09/15/V2 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Nigel McKeown<br>(028) 2766 0247 | Crosstagherty Civic Amenity Site & Waste Transfer Facility, Crosstagherty Civic Amenity Site & Waste Transfer Facility, Burnquarter Road, Ballymoney, Co Antrim, BT53 8LN | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 19,600 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum of 12,000 tonnes / yr to be mixed municipal waste | Licence Existing |
| WML 05/03<br>LN/06/23 | Glendoor Motor Salvage<br>Joseph McConaghie<br>(028) 2766 7299 | Glendoor Motor Salvage, 49 Ballymena Road, Ballymoney, Co Antrim, BT53 7EZ | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste accepted and no more than 55,000 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |

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| WML 05/12<br>LN/11/03 | Hill Campbell Smith<br>Hill Campbell Smith<br>028 2075 1201 | 72 DRONES ROAD, Ballymoney, Co Antrim, BT53 8UP | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 200 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 180 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 05/13<br>LN/13/17 | All-Tex Recyclers Ltd<br>Paula McAuley<br>028 27638300 | 1 Ballycregagh Road, Cloughmills, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT44 9LB | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Bailing, sorting and grading used clothes for disposal, recycling or reclamation. | Maximum 27,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 2,000 tones of waste at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 05/14<br>LN/12/08 | Quigg Brothers<br>Liam Quigg<br>028 29571257 | 52 GORTAHAR ROAD, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT44 8SB | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 800 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 143 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 05/16<br>LN/14/27 | Percy Michael and John Michael<br>Percy Michael<br>07889 468133 | 11 COLDAGH COTTAGES, BALLYMONEY, Antrim, BT53 7PP | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Shall not exceed 150 vehicles per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 05/17<br>LN/13/42 | Albert McMullan T/A Leany Car and Van Dismantlers<br>Albert McMullan<br>07719 817387 | 29A Garryduff Road, Ballymoney, Antrim, BT53 7BS | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 280 / yr ELVs to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 06/09<br>LN/09/98/V2 | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council<br>Barry Patience<br>(028) 4066 0604 | Dromore Community Recycling Centre, Dromore Community Recycling Centre, Mossvale Road, Dromore, Co Down, BT25 1DG | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking up and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 06/10<br>LN/08/20/V2 | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council<br>Barry Patience<br>(028) 4066 0604 | Rathfriland Community Recycling Centre, Rathfriland Community Recycling Centre, Iveagh Park Road, Rathfriland, Newry, Co Down, BT34 5NQ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 06/11<br>LN/11/74 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Mr Dave McCrum<br>(028) 9024 4711 | NI Water, Gilford WWTW, Stramore Road, Gilford, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT63 6JF | Non-Hazardous Storage Leachate | Storage of waste prior to treatment in Waste Water Treatment Works | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 540 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 06/13<br>LN/08/18/V2 | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council<br>Barry Patience<br>(028) 4066 0604 | Scarva Road Civic Amenity Site, Scarva Road Civic Amenity Site, 86 Scarva Road, Banbridge, Co Down, BT32 3QD | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 12,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 06/23<br>LN/13/36 | Paul Kelly T/a Park Motors<br>Paul Kelly<br>028 38831785 | 5 Park Lane, Gilford, Craigavon, Co Down, BT63 6BD | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 525 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 06/25<br>LN/15/07 | JP O'Meara T/A Green-An Recycling<br>James Paul O'Meara<br>07740 983732 | 40 GREENAN ROAD, POYNTZPASS, Down, BT32 3PH | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Recycling, storage & transfer of commercial & industrial waste | Maximum 5000 tonnes / year waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 06/26<br>LN/14/07 | Progress Energy (NI) Ltd<br>Andrew Thompson<br>07889 326490 | 33 GREENOGUE ROAD, DROMORE, Down, BT25 1RG | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and its handling & combustion in a combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. Storage of associated waste. Incineration of waste on land. | Maximum 35,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 06/27<br>LN/14/21 | Assured Energy LLP<br>Paul Kingston<br>353866009712 | 156 BALLYGOWAN ROAD, BANBRIDGE, Down, BT32 3QS | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas. Biogas handling and combustion in combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. | Shall not exceed 21,000 tonnes per annum. The total quantity of waste or a combination of waste and non-waste including solids and liquids accepted at the site shall not exceed 100 tonnes in any one day. | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/01<br>LN/11/47 | Belfast City Council<br>Tim Walker<br>(028) 90320202 | Blackstaff Way Civic Amenity Site, Blackstaff Way Civic Amenity Site, 1 Blackstaff Way, Belfast, BT11 9DT | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction of municipal waste) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum 3,500 tonnes / yr of mixed municipal waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/02<br>LN/11/46 | Belfast City Council<br>Tim Walker<br>(028) 90320202 | Alexandra Park Avenue Civic Amenity Site, 180 Alexandra Park Avenue, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT15 3GJ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction of municipal) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum 3,500 tonnes / yr of mixed municipal waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |

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| WML 07/03<br>LN/11/45 | Belfast City Council<br>Tim Walker<br>(028) 90320202 | Palmerston Road Recycling Centre, Palmerston Road Recycling Centre, 2-4 Palmerston Road, Belfast, Co Down, BT4 1QA | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction of municipal) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum 3,500 tonnes / yr of mixed municipal waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/05<br>LN/11/10 | Bombardier Aerospace<br>Andrew Weir<br>(028) 90458444 | Airport Road, Belfast, Co Down, BT3 9DZ | Hazardous Transfer Chemical Waste | Storage of chemical waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 215 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/07/T<br>LN/08/125/T | P Kane Metals<br>Bridget Burns<br>(028) 9032 4191 | 9 - 43 Shiels Street, Belfast, BT12 7LQ | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Scrap Metal | Stripping, sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal | Maximum 20,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 400 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/09<br>LN/08/114/C | Whitemountain Quarries Limited<br>Mark Walsh<br>(028) 9250 7000 | Upper Springfield Road, Belfast, BT12 7AB | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/10/T<br>LN/13/29 | SITA (NI) No 1 Ltd<br>E O'Connell<br>028 90342444 | 110-114 Duncrue Street, Belfast, BT3 9AR | Hazardous Transfer Chemical Waste | Storage of chemical waste pending recovery or disposal at a suitably authorised site | Maximum 500 tonnes / yr inert, 1,500 tonnes / yr hazardous, 500 / yr non-hazardous wastes to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/11<br>LN/08/46/C | Belfast City Council<br>Peter McNaney<br>(028) 90342444 | Dargan Road Landfill, Dargan Road, Belfast, BT3 9JU | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/12<br>LN/13/10 | Avenue Recycling<br>Malcolm Lavery<br>(028) 90326391 | 208 Tates Avenue, Belfast, BT12 6ND | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer WEEE | Physical or mechanical sorting and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 1,900 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 6 tonnes of unprocessed waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/15<br>BCC 44A | Silver Lining Industries (Ireland)<br>William Harris<br>(028) 90744300 | Castleton Centre, 30 - 42 York Road, Belfast, BT15 3HE | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Chemical Waste | Bulking up of photographic aqueous wastes (inc. proposed precipitation) and waste storage | Maximum 9,825 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/17<br>LN/09/77 | SITA (NI) Ltd<br>J McMurtry<br>(028) 90352256 | 105 Limestone Road, Belfast, BT15 3AB | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Baling and compaction of waste, shredding of waste paper, cardboard and plastic packaging, sorting of waste. | Shall not exceed 30,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/19<br>LN/09/114/M | Clearway Disposals Ltd<br>Vincent Boyle<br>(028) 9045 7556 | East Twin Road, Belfast Harbour Estate, Belfast, BT3 9EN | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling (including screening & manual picking) of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, magnetic separation, compacting and storage of scrap metal Storage of waste. | Maximum 20,000 / yr ELVs, 240,000 tonnes / yr ferrous metals & 20,000 tonnes / yr non-ferrous metals to be accepted. No more than 40 polluted & 5,000 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/20<br>LN/10/59/M | Wastebeater Recycling<br>Kieran Byrne<br>(028) 90601384 | Unit 8A Blackstaff Road, Kennedy Way Industrial Estate, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT11 9DT | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including shredding, baling or bulking) and storage of waste for disposal or recovery | Maximum 150,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/22<br>LN/09/34 | Rentokil Initial Ltd<br>Billy McIlwaine<br>(028) 90370626 | Rentokil Initial Limited, 43-45 Duncrue Crescent, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9BW | Hazardous Transfer Clinical/Healthcare | Repackaging & storage of waste pending disposal | Maximum 55 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 2 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/25<br>LN/07/45 | Avenue Recycling<br>Michael Wilkinson<br>(028) 9032 6392 | Unit 1 Ballygomartin Industrial Estate, Ballygomartin Road, Belfast, BT13 3LZ | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer WEEE | Depollution and dismantling of end of life vehicles (ELVs). Dismantling of WEEE. Grading, segregation and baling of paper, cardboard and plastic. Shredding of paper. | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/26<br>LN/14/06 | Belfast City Recycling Ltd<br>Raymond Crane<br>(028) 9074 5774 | 10/14 Hillview Enterprise Park, Hillview Road, Belfast, BT14 7BT | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer WEEE | Physical sorting (including the dismantling of WEEE) and separation (including baling of segregated) and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 39,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/27<br>LN/06/18 | SITA (NI) Ltd<br>Sean McGovern<br>(028) 90747341 | 94 Duncrue Street, Belfast, BT3 9AR | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation, baling and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 104,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 160 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/28<br>LN/06/30 | Belfast City Council<br>Tim Walker | Springfield Avenue Recycling Centre, Springfield Avenue Recycling Centre, 7 - | Non-Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking up (compacting) and storage of wastes pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery | Maximum 7,499 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |

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| | (028) 90320202 | 11 Springfield Avenue, Belfast, BT12 7BA | | facilities | | |
| WML 07/29<br>LN/07/39 | Belfast City Council<br>Tim Walker<br>(028) 90320202 | Agnes Street Civic Amenity Site, Agnes Street Civic Amenity Site, 135 Agnes Street, Belfast, BT13 1GG | Non-Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking up (cardboard baling and compacting) and storage of wastes pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 7,499 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/30<br>LN/07/21 | Harland and Wolff Heavy Industries Ltd<br>Alan Haley<br>(028) 9045 8456 | Queen's Island, Belfast, Co Down, BT3 9DU | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Dismantling of marine vessels and marine structures Storage of waste. | Maximum 300,000 tonnes / yr waste of which a maxuimum 2,000 tonnes / yr non-hazardous mixed municipal waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/31<br>LN/07/25 | Belfast City Council<br>Tim Walker<br>(028) 90320202 | Park Road Civic Amenity Site, Park Road Civic Amenity Site, 6 Park Road, Belfast, BT7 2FX | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/32<br>LN/08/06/M/V2 | Irish Waste Services Ltd<br>Jason McPolin<br>(028) 9081 0000 | 116 - 120 Duncrue Street, Belfast, BT3 9AR | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer | Waste transfer station & Materials Recovery Facility | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 1000 tonnes of unprocessed waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/35<br>LN/09/97/M | Belfast City Council<br>Tim Walker<br>(028) 90320202 | Dargan Road Waste Transfer Station, Dargan Road, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9JU | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Bulking up and storage pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 165,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/38<br>LN/08/07 | Belfast Car Dismantlers<br>Damien Prior<br>(028) 9061 1321 | Belfast Car Dismsntlers, 169 Upper Springfield Road, Hannahstown, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT17 0LZ | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 6,000 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 1,000 ELVs (polluted & depolluted) to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/39<br>LN/10/60 | Virgil Bates / Jason Bates<br>028 90729494 | 1080 CRUMLIN ROAD, Belfast, BT14 8RX | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 30,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/41<br>LN/08/112 | Urban Forest Ltd<br>Patrick Durkan<br>(028) 30265446 | Gotto Wharf, Pollock Basin, Port of Belfast, Belfast, BT3 9AL | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Storage of shredded waste wood pending its recovery or disposal elsewhere than on this site | Maximum 120,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 2,500 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/42<br>LN/10/004 | RTD Crawford Ltd<br>Mark Crawford<br>(028) 9035 1119 | 20 Northern Road, Belfast Harbour, Belfast, BT3 9AL | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Wood | Shredding and storage of untreated wood waste | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 40 tonnes of unprocessed waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Suspended |
| WML 07/45<br>LN/10/20 | Young Excavator Services Ltd<br>Rosanna O'Hagan<br>(028) 9030 1392 | 3 - 5 Tornaroy Road, Hannahstown, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT17 0ND | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation and storage of waste for disposal or recovery. | Maximum 12,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 100 tonnes of unprocessed mixed waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/46<br>LN/13/30 | McKinstry Skip Hire Ltd<br>Darren McKinstry<br>028 90825362 | 4 Northern Road, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9AL | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 35,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/52/T<br>LN/11/51/T/M | David John Bates<br>David McLorinan<br>028 90830077 | 1 Duncrue Pass, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9BS | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Crushing of inert waste and the physical sorting or separation (including baling) and storage of waste for disposal or recovery | Maximum 100,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/53<br>LN/11/54 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Jenny Thompson<br>028 90354813 | NI Water, Belfast WWTW, 2A Herdman Channel Road, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9AR | Non-Hazardous Storage Leachate | Storage of waste prior to treatment in Waste Water Treatment Works | Maximum 380,000 cubic metres / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 1521 cubic metres to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/55<br>LN/13/01 | Grease Co<br>Paul Gilroy<br>07825 140900 | Unit C6, Edenderry Industrial Estate, 326 Crumlin Road, Belfast, BT14 7EE | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Oil/Fats | Storage pending disposal or recovery elsewhere than on this site | Maximum 1,250 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 200 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/58<br>LN/13/23 | Jim Lynas Jr T/A IRS Environmental Recycling<br>Jim Lynas<br>028 91455355 | 1 DUNCRUE PLACE, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9BU | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation, shredding, screening, baling and compaction of waste; chipping of wood waste; crushing of construction and demolition waste | Maximum 255,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/61<br>LN/13/02/M/V2 | McKenzies (NI) Limited<br>David Coburn | McKenzies NI Ltd, 76 - 86 Duncrue Street, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9AR | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & | Depollution and dismantling of ELV's. The sorting, grading, bailing and shearing of scrap metal. The | Shall not exceed 180,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |

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| | 028 28278254 | | Scrap Metal | sorting, testing, refurbishment, dismantling, bailing and shredding of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). | | |
| WML 07/62<br>LN/13/51/M | Belfast Harbour Commissioners<br>David Knott<br>028 90554422 | Pollock Dock, Belfast Harbour, Belfast, Antrim, BT3 9AA | Non-Hazardous Transfer | Treatment restricted to the re-wrapping of damaged bales. All RDF or SRF type wastes accepted shall be baled and fully wrapped to prevent the ingress of water, the release of odour or access by pests. | Shall not exceed 175,000 tonnes per annum. The maximum permitted quantity of waste to be stored at any one time shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes. | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/63<br>LN/13/44 | Belfast Harbour Commissioners<br>David Knott<br>028 90554422 | Gotto Wharf, Belfast Harbour, Belfast , Antrim, BT3 9AL | Non-Hazardous Transfer | Storage (& re-wrapping of damaged bales) of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). Storage of other waste from the mechanical treatment of waste. | Maximum 150,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 07/64<br>LN/15/12 | Ulster Supported Employment Ltd<br>Terence Fuller<br>028 9035 6600 | 182 - 188 Cambrai Street, Belfast, Belfast, BT13 3JH | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer | Physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal, recycling or reclamation. | Shall not exceed 300 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 08/07<br>LN/08/29/C | R & M Robinson<br>Mr Robinson<br>(028) 9335 3798 | Adjacent to 11 Bellahill Road, Ballycarry, Carrickfergus, Co Antrim, BT38 9LE | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 08/10<br>LN/08/72 | Mid and East Antrim Borough Council<br>Neil Patrick<br>(028) 9335 1921 | Sullatober Civic Amenity Site, Sullatober Civic Amenity Site & Depot, 10 Marshallstown Road, Carrickfergus, Co Antrim, BT38 9DE | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 9,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 09/13<br>LN/11/01 | Belfast Health & Social Care Trust<br>Mr Jeff Thompson<br>(028) 9063 4848 | Knockbracken Healthcare Park, 301 Saintfield Road, Castlereagh, Belfast, Co Down, BT8 8BH | Hazardous Transfer Clinical/Healthcare | Storage of waste pending disposal at a suitably licensed site | Maximum 400 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 20 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 09/18<br>LN/09/106 | Castlereagh Borough Council<br>Tim Smith<br>(028) 9049 4500 | Carryduff Civic Amenity Site, Carryduff Civic Amenity Site, 6 Comber Road, Carryduff, Belfast, Co Down, BT8 8AN | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 6,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 09/19/T<br>LN/13/34 | Stephen Lundy and Peter Hill T/a ABC Car Dismantlers<br>Stephen Lundy / Peter Hill<br>07714 262058 | 11A Upper Braniel Road, Belfast, Co Down, BT5 7TS | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 6,000 / yr ELVs and no more than 80 ELVs to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 09/20<br>LN/09/105 | Castlereagh Borough Council<br>Tim Smith<br>(028) 9049 4623 | Cregagh Road Civic Amenity Site, Cregagh Road Civic Amenity Site, 368 Cregagh Road, Belfast, Co Down, BT6 9EY | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,400 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 09/26<br>LN/12/10 | Blakiston Houston Estates<br>James Torney<br>028 90480285 | 28 CARROWREAGH ROAD, Dundonald, Belfast, Co Down, BT16 1TS | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and its handling & combustion in a combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. Storage of associated waste | Maximum 12,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 09/27<br>LN/12/13 | Enva Northern Ireland Limited<br>Martin Rafferty<br>028 97561574 | 11 COMBER ROAD, Carryduff, Belfast, Co Down, BT8 8AN | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer | Crushing (fluorescent tubes, oil filters, empty drums & paint cans only), repackaging, sorting and storage of waste | Maximum 23,360 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 800 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 09/29<br>LN/12/22 | South Eastern Health & Social Care Trust<br>Dr Linda Snodden<br>028 90413613 | Ulster Hospital, Upper Newtownards Road, Dundonald, Belfast, Co Down, BT16 1RH | Hazardous Transfer Clinical/Healthcare | Storage of waste pending disposal at a suitably licensed site | Maximum 2,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 09/30<br>LN/13/08 | MacNabb Bros (Waste Management) Ltd<br>David McLorinan | MacNabb Bros (Waste Management) Ltd, 35 Mill Road, Carryduff, Belfast, Co Down, BT8 8HJ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal or recovery | Maximum 15,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |

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| | 028 90830077 | | | | | |
| WML 10/03<br>LN/08/105 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Elaine McConaghie<br>(028) 7034 7272 | Kilrea Civic Amenity Site, Kilrea Civic Amenity Site, Lisnagrot Road, Kilrea, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT51 5SE | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/04<br>LN/08/101 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Elaine McConaghie<br>(028) 7034 7272 | Garvagh Civic Amenity Site, Garvagh Civic Amenity Site, Limavady Road, Garvagh, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT51 5EB | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/05<br>LN/08/103 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Elaine McConaghie<br>(028) 7034 7272 | Civic Amenity Site, Portrush Civic Amenity Site & Depot, Loughanhill Industrial Estate, Gateside Road, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT52 2PB | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 4,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/06<br>LN/08/102 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Elaine McConaghie<br>(028) 7034 7272 | Portstewart Civic Amenity Site, Portstewart Civic Amenity Site, Roselick Road, Portstewart, Co Londonderry, BT55 7PP | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/08<br>LN/08/104 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Elaine McConaghie<br>(028) 7034 7272 | Castlerock Civic Amenity Site, Castlerock Civic Amenity Site, Freeland Road, Castlerock, Co Londonderry, BT51 4TR | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/11<br>LN/08/70 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Elaine McConaghie<br>(028) 7034 7272 | Portrush Civic Amenity Site, Portrush Civic Amenity Site, Causeway Street, Portrush, Co Antrim, BT56 8AB | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/22<br>LN/08/15 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Johnathan Wilson<br>(028) 7034 7272 | Craigahulliar Waste Transfer Station, Craigahulliar Landfill Site, Portrush, Co Antrim, BT52 2PL | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Bulking up and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 6,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 300 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/23<br>LN/08/04 | Higgins Car Dismantlers<br>Martin Higgins<br>(028) 7086 8814 | 62a Belraugh Road, Garvagh, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT51 5HB | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 6,000 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 1,000 ELVs (polluted & depolluted) ELVs to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/24<br>LN/09/20 | Entyre Recycling<br>Colm Bradley<br>(028) 2955 8516 | 17 Culbane Lane, Garvagh, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT51 5BT | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Tyres | Shredding and storage of tyres | Maximum 7,500 tonnes / yr waste accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/26<br>LN/10/56 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Jonathan Wilson<br>028 70347272 | Letterloan Road, Macosquin, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT52 4PP | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Composting | Shredding, mixing, composting, screening, maturation and storage of biodegradable solid waste | Maximum 15,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/32<br>LN/11/57 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Jenny Thompson<br>028 90354813 | NI Water, Riversdale Sewage Pumping Station, RIVERSDALE ROAD, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT52 1XA | Non-Hazardous Storage Leachate | Storage of waste prior to treatment in Waste Water Treatment Works | Maximum 97,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 390 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/34<br>LN/14/08 | Ballyrashane Co-Operative Agricultural & Dairy Society<br>Ian Campbell<br>028 70343265 | 60m S of 75 Creamery Road, Cloyfin, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT52 2NE | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and its handling & combustion in a combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. Storage of associated waste. | Maximum 11,100 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/35<br>LN/13/22 | T - Met Ltd<br>Justin Shaw<br>028 70351404 | 6 RIVERSDALE ROAD, COLERAINE, Co Londonderry, BT52 1XA | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/36<br>LN/13/39 | Frylite Ltd.<br>Sally O'Kane<br>028 71383133 | Unit 5B Loughanhill Industrail Estate, Coleraine, BT52 2NR | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Oil/Fats | Storage pending disposal or recovery elsewhere than on this site. | Maximum 600 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |

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| WML 10/37<br>LN/14/04 | Coleraine Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd<br>Brett Ross<br>028 70868844 | River Ridge Recycling, Craigmore Landfill Site MRF & TS, Craigmore Road, Ringsend , Coleraine, Co Antrim, BT51 5HF | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer | Physical and mechanical sorting or separation of waste into different fractions for disposal, recycling or reclamation. Shredding, bailing or wrapping of mixed waste or separated fractions. | Shall not exceed 200,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/38<br>LN/15/04 | Portstewart Motorcycle and ATV Recycling Ltd<br>Georgina Black<br>07519681613 | 188 Coleraine Road, Portstewart, Co Londonderry, BT55 7PL | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Treatment restricted to the depollution and dismantling of ELV's. | Shall not exceed 3,600 vehicles per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 10/39<br>LN/14/25 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Jonathan Wilson<br>028 7082 2207 | Letterloan Compost Site, Letterloan Road, Macosquin, Coleraine, Antrim, BT51 4PP | Non-Hazardous Transfer | Storage of waste consisting of materials intended for submission to any of the category 'R' operations listed in Schedule 3 of the 2003 Regulations (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced. | Shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 11/03/T<br>LN/08/77/C | Eco Solutions (NI) Ltd<br>Tom Spence<br>(028) 9083 2631 | Killygarvan Landfill Site, Killygarvan Road, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT80 9BG | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 11/04<br>WDL 01/03 | Francis Donnelly<br>028 86736267 / 07887 878118 | 160m E of 5 Ardagh Road, Ballinderry, Coagh, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT80 0AU | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Composting | Composting & storage of green wastes. | Maximum 10,400 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 11/10<br>LN/06/14/A | Mid Ulster District Council<br>Mark McAdoo<br>(028) 8676 2205 | Moneymore Civic Amenity Site, Moneymore Civic Amenity Site, Moneyhaw Road, Moneymore, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 7XJ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 11/12<br>LN/08/14 | Ecosolutions (NI) Ltd<br>Tom Spence<br>07802 274024 | 324 Drum Road, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT80 9PS | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation, baling, shredding, screening and storage of waste for recycling and reclamation. Aerobic and anaerobic treatment of screened and shredded waste. Crushing & screening of inert construction & demolition waste. | Maximum 200,000 tonnes / yr waste of which a maximum 50,000 tonnes / yr mixed municipal waste to be accepted and no more than 4,000 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 11/14<br>LN/07/43 | Mid Ulster District Council<br>Mark McAdoo<br>(028) 8676 2205 | Molesworth Road Civic Amenity Site, Molesworth Road Civic Amenity Site, Molesworth Road, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT80 8NR | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction & baling) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 11/16<br>LN/10/61 | Rooney Metals Ltd<br>Alan Rooney<br>028 86762706 | 8 Knockaleery Road, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT80 9EA | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of ferrous and non-ferrous metal | Maximum 74,020 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 300 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 11/22<br>LN/11/76 | Mid Ulster District Council<br>Mr Mark McAdoo<br>028 86762205 | Magheraglass Waste Transfer Station, Knockaleery Road, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT80 8MR | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Bulking up and storage pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr of which a maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr of mixed municipal waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 11/23<br>LN/11/55 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Jenny Thompson<br>028 90354813 | NI Water, Cookstown WWTW, Castle Road, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT80 8TN | Non-Hazardous Storage Leachate | Storage of waste prior to treatment in Waste Water Treatment Works | Maximum 15,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 10 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 11/25<br>LN/14/16 | Mark Hamilton T/A CPS<br>Mark Hamilton<br>07709000009 | 9-11 Tamlaghtmore Road, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT80 9UT | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles. | Shall not exceed 320.5 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/02/T<br>LN/10/62 | Bailey Waste Recycling NI Ltd<br>Richard John Pearse<br>(028) 3834 5184 | Silverwood Industrial Estate, 1 - 4 Silverwood Road, Lurgan, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 6LN | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including baling, shredding & screening) and storage of waste for disposal or recovery. The crushing of construction & demolition wastes only. | Maximum 25,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/08<br>LN/09/29 | Clearway Disposals Ltd<br>Vincent Boyle<br>(028) 9045 7556 | Clearway Disposals Ltd, 41 Dobbin Road, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 4EY | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling (including baling) of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage | Maximum 10,000 / yr ELVs, 40,000 / yr ferrous metals & 4,000 / yr non-ferrous metals to be accepted. No more than 7,000 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |

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| | | | | of scrap metal | | |
| WML 12/10<br>LN/08/38/C | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council<br>Lorraine Crawford<br>(028) 3835 1611 | Ballyfodrin Landfill, 1 Drumneven Road, Moy Road, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 1RS | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/11<br>LN/08/52/C | P McCusker & Sons<br>Hugh McCusker<br>(028) 3832 2417 | Embankment Road, Aghacommon, Lurgan, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 6NE | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/14<br>LN/13/50 | Portadown Recycling & Skip Hire Ltd<br>Wesley Jameson<br>(028) 3833 3340 | Unit 1, Brownstown Business Centre, Brownstown Road, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 4EA | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal, recycling or reclamation except mixed municiple waste which may only be bulked up. | Shall not exceed 73,600 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/18<br>LN/09/08 | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council<br>Paul Topley<br>(028) 3833 9031 | Fairgreen Civic Amenity Site, Fairgreen Civic Amenity Site, Duke Street, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 3EX | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 11,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/19<br>LN/09/50 | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council<br>Paul Topley<br>(028) 3833 9031 | New Line Civic Amenity Site, New Line Civic Amenity Site, Tandragee Road, Lurgan, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 8TA | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction of mixed municipal waste) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 15,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/25<br>LN/10/14 | R4 Limited<br>Mrs Lynn Kerr<br>(028) 3833 8167 | 16 Seagoe Industrial Estate, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT63 5QD | Non-Hazardous Transfer Tyres | Baling, shredding and storage of end of life tyres | Maximum 8,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 300 tonnes of unprocessed waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/27<br>LN/10/40 | Keith McCracken T/A Down Salvage<br>Keith McCracken<br>(028) 9265 2533 | 9 Rock Lane, Aghalee, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT67 0AX | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 1,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 1,000 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/28/T<br>LN/15/13 | Recon Waste Management Ltd<br>Daniel Connolly<br>028 38852513 | D C Contracts, 9 Derrinraw Road, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 1UX | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including shredding of wood to manufacture pellets and blending of soils & screened fractions only) and storage of waste for disposal or recovery. | Maximum 51,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/34<br>LN/11/19 | Craigavon Commercial Dismantlers<br>Frank Cassell<br>028 3825045 | 47 Annaloiste Road, Lurgan, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 6NJ | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) over 3.75 tonnes | Maximum 1,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 500 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/35<br>LN/11/24 | Gerald Hamill & Sons<br>Maurice Hamill<br>07802 284728 | 114 OBINS STREET, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 1BP | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Scrap Metal | Sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, magnetic separation, compacting and storage of ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metal | Maximum 41,100 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/36<br>LN/11/43 | Richard Hunniford<br>028 38335980 | 76 MOY ROAD, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 1QW | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and its handling & combustion in a combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. Storage of associated waste | Maximum 35,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/39<br>LN/12/07 | Covington Cars<br>J H McNeill<br>028 38341725 | 207/209 Gilford Road, Lurgan, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 7AP | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 2,800 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 650 polluted or depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/40<br>LN/14/12 | Southern Health and Social Care Trust<br>Peter Douglas<br>028 38612947 | Craigavon Area Hospital, 68 Lurgan Road, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT63 5QQ | Non-Hazardous Transfer Clinical/Healthcare | Bulking up and storage pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Shall not exceed 1400 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 12/43<br>LN/15/19 | R Heatrick Ltd<br>Trevor Heatrick<br>028 3884 1934 | 341 TANDRAGEE ROAD, PORTADOWN, Armagh, BT62 3RB | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer | Treatment restricted to: sorting, baling, bulking up, screening and unloading. Storage pending disposal or recovery elsewhere. | The total quantity of waste accepted at the site per year shall not exceed 75,000 tonnes | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/02 | Glassdon Wastes | Campsie Industrial Estate, Campsie, | Non-Hazardous | Bulking up and storage of waste | Not specified | Licence |

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| WDL 26 | Frank Donnelly<br>(028) 7965 9659 | Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3PF | Transfer Municipal | | | Existing |
| WML 13/04<br>WDL 27 | Fuel Preparations International Ltd<br>Carol Martin<br>028 71861333 / 07870 832701 | Terminal 2000, Port Road, Lisahally, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 6FL | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Crushing, screening, grading, blending and storage of waste | Not specified | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/06<br>LN/09/21 | Western Health and Social Care Trust<br>Chris Devlin<br>(028) 7134 5171 | Altnagelvin Hospital, Glenshane Road, Altnagelvin, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 6SB | Hazardous Transfer Clinical/Healthcare | Storage of waste pending disposal | Maximum 400 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/07/T<br>LN/13/41 | Coleraine Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd t/a Riverridge Recycling<br>Brett Ross<br>028 70868844 | Newbuildings Industrial Estate, Newbuildings, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 2SX | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation of waste into different fractions for disposal, recycling or reclamation. Storage of the same. | Maximum 50,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 365 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/08<br>WDL 15 | Brickkiln Skip Hire<br>Thomas McGlinchey<br>(028) 7137 0780 | 23A Heather Road, Creevagh, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 9DX | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Sorting, bulking and storage of waste | Not specified | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/10<br>LN/11/48 | Eglinton Timber Products Ltd<br>Miss Kerry Love<br>(028) 7181 0904 | Longfield Industrial Estate West, Eglinton, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3PY | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Wood | Sorting, separation, shredding and storage of clean waste wood | Maximum 4,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 600 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/11/T<br>LN/08/82/C | Gerard Brolly<br>Gerard Brolly<br>07896 734697 | 163 Glenshane Road, Cross, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3NA | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/12<br>LN/08/99/C | Robert Lynch<br>028 71860988 / 07831 453039 | Carnmoney Road, Mobouy, Campsie, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3JH | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Suspended |
| WML 13/16<br>LN/08/24/C | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>C Morrison<br>(028) 7136 5151 | Culmore Landfill Site, Coney Road, Culmore, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 8JP | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/17<br>LN/09/33/C | B Mullan & Sons Ltd<br>B Mullan<br>(028) 7772 2337 | Clooney Road, Maydown, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT46 3LF | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/19/T<br>LN/13/37/C | Du Pont (UK) Industrial<br>Mr Robert Spence<br>(028) 7184 4899 | Maydown Works, Electra Road, Coolkeeragh, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 6TU | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/22<br>LN/09/79 | Robert McDaid (Carbreakers)<br>Robert McDaid<br>(028) 7135 3189 (0066) | 26 Lenamore Road, Shantallow, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 8NA | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 300 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/23<br>LN/07/11 | Tullyally Carbreakers Ltd<br>Robert McClements<br>(028) 7134 4824 | 15 Lower Tullyally Road, Waterside, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3QR | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 12,000 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 2,500 ELVs (polluted & depolluted) to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/25<br>LN/09/54 | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Conor Canning<br>(028) 7136 5151 | Glendermott Road Civic Amenity Centre, Glendermott Road Civic Amenity Centre, Glendermott Road, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 6BA | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 5,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/27<br>LN/08/98 | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Conor Canning | Brandywell Civic Amenity Centre, Brandywell Civic Amenity Centre, Lonemoor Road, Derry, Co Londonderry, | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 5,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |

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| | (028) 7136 5151 | BT48 9HT | | | | |
| WML 13/28<br>LN/08/35 | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Conor Canning<br>(028) 7136 5151 | Eglinton Civic Amenity Centre, Benbow Industrial Estate, Killylane Road, Eglinton, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3DW | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,200 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/30<br>LN/10/002 | Brickklin Civil Engineering Ltd<br>T Stuart<br>(028) 7137 0780 | Woodside Road, Newbuildings, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 2QD | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/31<br>LN/10/47/C | City Industrial Waste<br>Gerry Farmer<br>(028) 7136 5544 | Mobuoy Upper, Campsie, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3JQ | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/32<br>LN/07/09/V2 | Brickkiln Waste Limited<br>John Doran<br>028 71370780 | North of 19 Maydown Road, Electra Road, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 6UL | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Sorting, shredding, baling and storage of waste | Maximum 150,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum of 80,000 tonnes / yr to be unprocessed mixed houshold waste | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/36<br>LN/08/21/M | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Conor Canning<br>(028) 7136 5151 | Strathfoyle Civic Amenity Site, Strathfoyle Civic Amenity Site, Temple Road, Strathfoyle, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 6TJ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 5,400 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/43<br>LN/08/32 | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Conor Canning<br>(028) 7136 5151 | Park Village Civic Amenity Site, School Lane, Learmount Road , Park Village, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 4BA | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,400 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/45<br>LN/10/008 | Bradley Car Breakers<br>Columba Bradley<br>(028) 7130 1430 | 15 Fawney Road, Cross, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3NB | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 1,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 200 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/50<br>LN/10/36 | Peak Environmental (UK Ltd<br>Jim Corry<br>(028) 7186 0113 | Unit 7, Airfield Road, Eglinton, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3PA | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Storage of baled, bulk bagged or boxed paper, cardboard and plastic waste | Maximum 12,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 1500m3 to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/51<br>LN/10/38 | Brickkiln Waste Limited<br>John Doran<br>(028) 7137 0780 | Brickkiln Waste Limited, Enviroparc, Electra Road, Maydown, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 6UL | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal Sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal. | Maximum 70,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 11,700 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/53<br>LN/11/75/M | T - Met Ltd<br>Emma Farren<br>(028) 7181 2727 | T-Met Limited, Site 32 Campsie Real Estate, McLean Road, Campsie, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3XX | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs). Sorting, grading, baling, shredding, shearing, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal | Maximum 94,540 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 3,000 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/61<br>LN/11/56 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Jenny Thompson<br>028 90354813 | NI Water, Culmore WWTW, Coney Road, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 8JP | Non-Hazardous Storage Leachate | Storage of waste prior to traatment in Waste Water Treatment Works | Maximum 40,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 160 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/64<br>LN/13/25 | Peak Environmental (UK) Limited<br>Jim Corry<br>028 71860113 | 77 CLOONEY ROAD, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3PA | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation, granulation and baling of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation; sorting, grading, baling and shearing of scrap metal | Maximum 50,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/65/T<br>LN/11/73/T | Clearway Disposals Ltd<br>Vincent Boyle<br>028 90457556 | Londonderry Port, Port Road, Lisahally Docks, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 6FL | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Scrap Metal | Storage of waste pending recovery | Maximum 20,400 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 3,000 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/66/T<br>LN/13/18 | Clearway Disposals Ltd<br>Vincent Boyle<br>028 90457556 | lands off Port Road, Lisahally Docks, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 6FL | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs). Sorting, grading, baling, shredding, shearing, crushing and storage of scrap metal | Maximum 35,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 2,800 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |

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| WML 13/67<br>LN/12/27 | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Conor Canning<br>028 71365151 | Claudy Recycling Centre, Claudy Recycling Centre, Learmount Road, Claudy, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 4AQ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction & baling of cardboard) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 6,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum of 3,500 tonnes / yr mixed municipal & bulky waste | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/68<br>LN/13/11 | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Conor Canning<br>028 71365151 | Pennyburn Civic Amentiy Site, Pennyburn Civic Amentiy Site, Unit 23 Pennyburn Industrial Estate, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 0LU | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction & baling of cardboard) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 23,800 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum of 4,500 tonnes / yr to be mixed municipal & bulky waste | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/69<br>LN/13/26 | Paul Henry T/A Hugh Henry Car Breakers/Creevagh Car Breakers<br>Paul Henry<br>028 71269455 / 07815 082019 | Paul Henry T/A Hugh Henry Car Breakers, 19 Heather Road, Creevagh, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 9XD | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 300 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/70<br>LN/13/06 | Ken Ferguson T/A KF Tyres<br>Ken Ferguson<br>07802 959176 | 120 CORRODY ROAD, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 2QH | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Tyres | Bulking up (baling) and storage of waste tyres pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 25,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 43m3 to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 13/72<br>LN/15/06 | Clearway Disposals Ltd<br>Vincent Boyle<br>02890457556 | Port Road, Lisahally, Co Londonderry, BT47 6FL | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Treatment restricted to depollution and dismantling of ELV's. Sorting , grading, bailing, shearing, shredding and cutting of scrap metal. Stripping of cable. | Shall not exceed 50,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/02<br>LN/08/97/C | McNabb Bros<br>Vincent McNabb<br>(028) 4484 2248 | Inch Abbey Road, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 9AT | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/04<br>LN/09/111/M | McNabb Bros<br>Vincent MacNabb<br>(028) 4484 2248 | 23 Downpatrick Road, Killough, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 7QB | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including baling of cardboard, paper & plastic; shredding of wood waste; crushing & screening of plaster or plasterboard) and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 74,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/10<br>LN/04/10/A | Recycle Down Ltd<br><br>028 893764 | 6 Cloonagh Road, Flyinghorse Industrial Estate, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 6ED | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Bulking, baling, shredding and storage of waste | Maximum 19,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/12<br>LN/07/31 | Russell Auto Spares<br>Ciaran Russell<br>(028) 4461 5932 | Russell Auto Spares, Rear of 68 Drumcullen Road, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 8JA | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling (inc baling) and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 3,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 600 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/13<br>LN/11/66/N | Seaforde Scrap Metals Ltd<br>John Killen<br>07712 188258 | Seaforde Scrap Metals, 50 Farranfad Road, Seaforde, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 8NH | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling (including baling) of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal. Storage of batteries and accumulators | Maximum 74,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 40,000 tonnes waste stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/14<br>LN/07/08 | Noel Cochrane Car Spares<br>Noel Cochrane<br>028 44811814 / 028 4484 1920 / 07745 343682 | 66 Buckshead Road, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 8JP | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 6,000 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 1,000 ELVs (polluted & depolluted) to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/16<br>LN/07/01/V2 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Canice O'Rourke<br>(028) 4461 0800 | Bann Road Household Recycling Centre, Bann Road Household Recycling Centre, Bann Road, Castlewellan, Co Down, BT31 9AA | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 10,000 tonnes/ yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/21<br>LN/09/43 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Kenneth Craig Douglas<br>07761 413202 | 81 Demense Road, Drumanakelly, Seaforde, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT24 8NS | Non-Hazardous Transfer Green Waste | Bulking and storage of green waste pending transfer to authorised recovery facilities | Maximum 6,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 200 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/22<br>LN/08/127/V2 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Canice O'Rourke<br>(028) 4461 0800 | Downpatrick Civic Amenity Site, Downpatrick Civic Amenity Site, Cloonagh Road, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 6LJ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 3,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/23 | Craigs Auto Salvage | 7 Slievegrane Road, Ardmeen, | Hazardous Treatment | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life | Maximum 6,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no | Licence |

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| LN/09/07 | Warren Craig<br>(028) 4461 4859 | Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 6PF | & Transfer ATF | Vehicles (ELVs) | more than 1,500 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Existing |
| WML 14/24<br>LN/09/95 | Mackins 4x4<br>Seamus Mackin<br>(028) 9751 9944 | 39 Junction Road, Saintfield, Ballynahinch, Co Down, BT24 7JU | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 276 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 25 polluted and 600 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/25<br>LN/09/82 | William Pentland<br>(028) 4483 0784 | 42 Rocks Chapel Road, Bells Hill, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 9BA | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 624 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 12 polluted and 200 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/26<br>LN/12/02 | B & C McKeown Ltd<br>Mr C McKeown<br>(028) 4461 5148 | 5 Cloonagh Road, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 6LJ | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 1,300 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 20 polluted ELVs & 800 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/31<br>LN/11/26/M | Tony Patterson<br>Sportsgrounds Ltd<br>Tony Patterson<br>028 97510441 | 49 BALLYNAHINCH ROAD, Saintfield, Ballynahinch, Co Down, BT24 7ND | Inert Treatment & Transfer | Mechanical sorting and storage of waste. Mechanical blending of waste soil to create a material suitable for the construction of recreational facilities | Maximum 4,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/37<br>LN/11/44 | Crane's Tyre Recycling Ltd<br><br>07591 120883 | 1 Brannish Road, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 6QW | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Tyres | Tyre shredding | Maximum 25,000 tonnes / yr waste accepted | Licence Suspended |
| WML 14/39<br>LN/11/60/V2 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Canice O'Rourke<br>028 44610800 | Ballykine Household Recycling Centre, Ballykine Household Recycling Centre, 3 Ballykine Industrial Estate, Lisburn Road, Ballynahinch, Co Down, BT24 8BL | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 8,984 tonnes / yr of which a maximum of 4,356 tonnes / yr mixed municipal & bulky waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/41<br>PAC/2013/WCL002 | James Wightman T/A James Wightman Breakers<br>James Wightman<br>028 97561550 / 07860 920827 | 162A Dunmore Road, Ballynahinch, Down, BT24 8QQ | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) specifically agricultural & construction vehicles only. | Maximum 100 / yr ELVs | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/42<br>LN/13/28 | Ralph Ewart Jess T/a Railway Autospares<br>Ralph Jess<br>028 97561240 | 59A Ballylone Road, Ballynahinch, Down, BT24 8XX | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 1,000 tonnes / yr or 500 / yr ELVs | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/43<br>LN/13/49 | Biogen Distributors Ltd<br>Thomas Byrne<br>07736 805266 | Biogen Distributors Ltd, 16 Bay Road, Ballykinler, Downpatrick, Down, BT30 8EH | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Oil/Fats | Separation of waste by heat treatment into different components for disposal, recycling or reclamation. | Maximum 2,600 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/44<br>LN/13/43 | Natural World Products Ltd<br>Patrick Kelly<br>028 38353555 | Drumanakelly Landfill Site, Demesne Road , Seaforde, Co Down, BT24 8NS | Non-Hazardous Transfer | Storage pending disposal or recovery elsewhere than on this site | Maximum 25,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 14/46<br>LN/15/09 | KC Skip Hire and Recycling<br>Elvis Kirk<br>07889903794 | Tannery, Shrigley Road, Killyleagh, Down, BT30 9SR | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal, recycling or reclamation. Bailing. | Shall not exceed 9,999 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/02<br>LN/09/46 | Taylor Waste Services<br>Trevor Taylor<br>028 94428844 / 07711 428844 | Derryvale Industrial Estate, Farlough Road, Coalisland, Co Tyrone, BT71 4DU | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer WEEE | Crushing of fluorescent tubes and the re-packaging and storage of constituent parts pending disposal or recovery at a suitably licensed site | Maximum 104 tonnes / yr fluorescent tubes and no more than 100 tonnes untreated and 5 tonnes treated waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/08<br>10/9/03 | Damian Donaghy<br>(028) | 159 Clonmore Road, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 6HX | Non-Hazardous Transfer Tyres | Storage of waste tyres | Maximum 5 tonnes per day and no more than 10 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/10<br>LN/09/37 | Mid Ulster District Council<br>Jill Eagleson<br>(028) 8772 0390 | Coalisland Civic Amenity Site, Coalisland Civic Amenity Site, Station Road, Coalisland, Co Tyrone, BT71 4JD | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 2,250 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/11<br>LN/09/38 | Mid Ulster District Council<br>Jill Eagleson<br>(028) 8772 0390 | Drumcoo Civic Amenity Site, Drumcoo Civic Amenity Site, Oaks Road, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 4AS | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,250 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |

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| WML 15/12<br>LN/09/83 | Mid Ulster District Council<br>Martin Conlon<br>(028) 8772 0300 | Tullyvar Civic Amenity Site & Waste Transfer Station, Tullyvar Civic Amenity Site & Waste Transfer Station, 130 Tullyvar Road, Aughnacloy, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT70 2LS | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 7,200 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/13<br>LN/09/39 | Mid Ulster District Council<br>Jill Eagleson<br>(028) 8772 0390 | Fivemiletown Civic Amenity Site, Fivemiletown Civic Amenity Site, Screeby Road, Fivemiletown, Co Tyrone, BT75 0LF | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 1,200 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/14<br>LN/08/126 | Mid Ulster District Council<br>Jill Eagleson<br>(028) 8772 0390 | Clogher Civic Amenity Site, Clogher Civic Amenity Site, Fintona Road, Clogher, Co Tyrone, BT76 0TG | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,200 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/19<br>LN/08/122 | Techrec (NI) Limited<br>Patrick O'Neill<br>(028) 8778 9313 | 110 Trewmount Road, Killyman, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 7EF | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer WEEE | Authorised Treatment Plant for the Recycling of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Refrigeration Equipment | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/29<br>LN/12/26 | Westland Horticulture Limited<br>Mark Hamill<br>028 87727500 / 07825 550335 | 14 Granville Industrail Estate, Granville Road, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT70 1NJ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MBT | Mechanical treatment which includes heating, screening, milling, mixing & bagging and storage of waste | Maximum 50,960 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted. | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/30<br>LN/11/59 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Jenny Thompson<br>028 90354813 | NI Water, Moygashel WWTW, Moygashel Lane, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 7QY | Non-Hazardous Storage Leachate | Storage of waste prior to treatment in Waste Water Treatment Works | Maximum 40,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 160 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/31<br>LN/12/23 | Truck Dismantlers NI Ltd<br>Martin Toye<br>028 37548366 / 07715 009531 | 130 CARRICKANESS ROAD, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 7NE | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) specifically Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) | Maximum 2,100 tonnes / yr (includes a maximum 300 / yr ELVs) waste to be accepted and no more than 10 polluted & 100 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/32<br>LN/12/39 | Growmoor Recycling Ltd<br>Peter Quinn<br>028 87741444 | Growmoor Recycling, 207 Derrylee Road, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 6NY | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Composting | Screening, maceration and composting of biodegradable wastes and the screening and drying of sludges from water clarification | Maximum 13,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/34<br>LN/14/01 | McKeever Car Breakers<br>Sophie Boyle<br>07905 510 525 | 110 BALLYNAKILLY ROAD, COALISLAND, Tyrone, BT71 6HE | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution and dismantling of End-of-life vehicles. | Maximum 1,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/35<br>LN/15/10 | Clive Richardson Ltd<br>John Steen<br>028 38853200 | 54 Derrycoose Road, Annaghmore, Portadown, Armagh, BT62 1LY | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Recycling and storage of commercial and industrial waste | Maximum 4990 tonnes/year waste to be accepted on site | Licence Existing |
| WML 15/37<br>LN/15/15 | Christopher Neal and Richard Neal<br>Ken Moore<br>028 6632 8088 | 23 Kell Road, Fivemiletown, Tyrone, BT75 0TB | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Tyres | Waste Treatment Facility | Maximum 3380 tonnes / year waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/01<br>LN/08/51/C | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>R C Forde<br>(028) 6632 5050 | Glassmullagh Landfill Site, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT74 4QT | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/04<br>LN/09/42 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>(028) 6632 3533 | Belleek Civic Amenity Site, Belleek Civic Amenity Site, Rathmore, Belleek, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT93 3GE | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,200 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/10<br>LN/09/18 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>(028) 6632 3533 | Kinawley Civic Amenity Site, Kinawley Civic Amenity Site, Derrylin Road, Kinawley, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT92 4FJ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,375 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/11 | Fermanagh and Omagh | Kesh Civic Amenity Site, Kesh Civic | Hazardous Transfer CA | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste | Maximum 1,375 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence |

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| LN/09/70 | District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>(028) 6632 3533 | Amenity Site, Crevenish Road, Kesh, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT93 1RF | Site | pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | | Existing |
| WML 16/14<br>LN/09/71 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>(028) 6632 3533 | Garrison Civic Amenity Site, Garrison Civic Amenity Site, Belcoo Road, Garrison, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT93 4EL | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,375 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/15<br>LN/09/19 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>(028) 6632 3533 | Irvinestown Civic Amenity Site, Irvinestown Civic Amenity Site, Enniskillen Road, Irvinestown, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT94 1GP | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,200 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/17<br>LN/09/58 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>(028) 6632 3533 | Lisbellaw Civic Amenity Site, Lisbellaw Civic Amenity Site, Brooke Street, Lisbellaw, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT94 5AS | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,800 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/19<br>LN/09/56 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>(028) 6632 3533 | Newtownbutler Civic Amenity Site, Newtownbutler Civic Amenity Site, Crom Road, Newtownbutler, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT92 8AP | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,800 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/20<br>LN/09/59 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>(028) 6632 3533 | Rosslea Civic Amenity Site, Rosslea Civic Amenity Site, Lisnaskea Road, Rosslea, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT92 7HF | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,800 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/22<br>LN/09/17 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>(028) 6632 3533 | Tempo Civic Amenity Site, Tempo Civic Amenity Site, Brookeborough Road, Tempo, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT94 3GJ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,375 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/25<br>LN/04/02/A | Roy Nixon<br>Roy Nixon<br>(028) 6772 2490 | Coolaran, Lisnaskea, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT92 5BY | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 2,500 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 1,000 ELVs (polluted & depolluted) to be stored at any one time. Also no more than 50 tonnes of residual & 10 tonnes of hazardous waste (from depolluted vehicles) to be storted at any one time. | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/29<br>LN/06/32/M | Nixon Car Spares<br>John Roy Nixon<br>(028) 6772 2490 | Carrowgarragh, Lisnaskea, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT92 5DA | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and bailing of depolluted ELVs | Shall not exceed 10,000 vehicles per annum. | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/30<br>LN/08/121 | George Gallagher Metals Ltd<br>George Gallagher<br>(028) 6638 8593 | 14 Sheridan Road, Killymendon, Ballinamallard, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT94 2JF | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, Dismantling and Storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal | Maximum 50,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 15,000 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/34<br>LN/08/16/M | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>(028) 6632 3533 | Drummee Civic Amenity Site & Waste Transfer Station, Drummee Integrated Waste Management Facility, Derrygonnelly Road, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT74 7PY | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc baling of cardboard, shredding of wood & green waste) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 20,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/40<br>LN/10/16 | Manor Auto Salvage Ltd<br>Kevin Monaghan<br>(028) 6862 1144 | Manor Auto Salvage Ltd, 140 Kesh Road, Coolaness, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT94 1FX | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 500 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 50 polluted ELVs and 60 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/41<br>LN/10/30 | RTD Crawford Ltd<br>Garreth Crawford<br>(028) 6638 7315 | 34a Inishmore Road, Lisbellaw, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT94 5DZ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Wood | Shredding and storage of untreated wood waste | Maximum 26,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 500 tonnes of unprocessed waste to be stored at any one time | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 16/42<br>LN/10/64/M | Skip Services Enniskillen Ltd<br>Declan Leonard<br>028 89541999 | Skip Services Enniskillen Ltd, 27 Largy Road, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT94 3BH | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation & storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 50,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 520 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence<br>Existing |

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| WML 16/48<br>LN/11/05 | P Carson & Sons<br>Philip Carson<br>028 66387736 | Leambreslin, Lisbellaw, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT94 5EX | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 4,000 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 12 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/49<br>LN/11/40 | Sharon McCaffrey<br>07816 973186 | Derrylea, Derrylin, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT92 9QR | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Storage of waste prior to incineration on this site. Storage of ash residue pending disposal off-site | Maximum 3,650 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 10 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/50<br>LN/11/42 | William Chambers<br>07711 787733 / 07711 787733 | 185 -187 Newbridge Road, Drumguiff, Lisnaskea, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT92 0JW | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 3,500 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 300 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/51<br>LN/15/20 | McDonagh Engineering<br>Harold McDonagh<br>028 68631635 | McDonagh Engineering, 88 Manoo Road, Kesh, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT93 1AN | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Treatment restricted to the depollution and dismantling of ELV's | The total quantity of waste accepted at the site per year shall not exceed 300 tonnes | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/52<br>LN/12/17 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>028 66323533 | Lisnaskea Civic Amenity Site, Lisnaskea Civic Amenity Site, Killypaddy Road, Lisnaskea, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT92 0HE | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (baling only) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,500 tonnes / yr of which a maximum of 650 tonnes / yr mixed municipal waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/53<br>LN/13/04 | Declan Magee T/A Erne Skip Hire & Recycling<br>Declan Magee<br>028 66341873 | Erne Skip Hire & Recycling, 69 Leighan Road, Killyveagh, Glebe, Enniskillen, Fermanagh, BT74 8FL | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical Sorting or Separation of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 4,950 tonnes / yr to be accepted and no more than 720 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/54<br>LN/14/13 | Philip & Ciaran Carson T/a P Carson & Son<br>Ciaran Carson<br>028 66387736 | Leambreslin, Lisbellaw, Fermanagh, BT94 5EX | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Recycling/reclamation of metals, metal compounds and other inorganic materials. | Shall not exceed 200 depolluted ELVs and 100 tyres per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 16/55<br>Ln/15/14 | Fermanagh District Council<br>Paul Slowey<br>028 6632 3533 | Kesh Recycling Centre, 124 Letterboy Road, Moutlin, Kesh, Fermanagh, BT93 1TA | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Bailing, compacting & storage of commercial & industrial wastes | Maximum 21,000 tonnes / year to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 17/06<br>LN/09/57 | Mid and East Antrim Borough Council<br>Elaine Smith<br>(028) 2827 2313 | Redlands Recycling Centre, Redlands Recycling Centre, Harbour Highway, Larne, Co Antrim, BT40 1AX | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 9,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 17/08<br>LN/07/22 | Mid and East Antrim Borough Council<br>Elaine Smith<br>(028) 2826 2307 | Glenarm Household Recycling Centre, Glenarm Household Recycling Centre, Dickeystown Road, Glenarm, Larne, Co Antrim, BT44 0BA | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 17/09<br>LN/10/46 | Renewable Products Ltd<br>John Rodgers<br>(028) 2827 4055 | 31 Crosshill Road, Raloo, Larne, Co Antrim, BT40 3EB | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Shredding, screening, pelletising, crushing and storage of (& firelighter manufacture from) clean waste wood. Sorting, baling and storage of waste plastic, cardboard and metal | Maximum 20,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 800 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 17/46<br>LN/11/25 | Mid and East Antrim Borough Council<br>Elaine Smith<br>028 2826 2307 / 07970 891137 | Island Magee Household Recycling Centre, Island Magee Household Recycling Centre, 5 Island Road Lower, Ballycarry, Carrickfergus, Co Antrim, BT38 9HB | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (including compacting & baling) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 7,580 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum 3,000 tonnes / yr of mixed municipal / bulky waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 17/47<br>LN/13/21 | Alan McKinty T/A A McKinty Car Dismantlers<br>Alan McKinty<br>028 93353255 | A. McKinty Car Dismantlers, 35 Ballywillan Road, Gleno, Larne, Antrim, BT40 3LQ | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 700 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 17/48<br>LN/13/38 | Sita (Northern Ireland) Limited<br>Richard Watkins<br>07970 233762 | Port of Larne, 9 Olderfleet Road, Larne, Antrim, BT40 1AS | Non-Hazardous Transfer | Storage (& re-wrapping of damaged bales) of refuse derived fuel (RDF). Storage of other waste from the mechanical treatment of waste. | Maximum 150,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 17/49 | McKenzies NI Ltd | Unit 12A Port of Larne Business Park, | Hazardous Treatment | Depollution and dismantling of ELV's and sorting, | Shall not exceed 116,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence |

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| LN/14/19 | David Coburn<br>028 28277778 | Redlands, Larne, Antrim, BT40 1AX | & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | grading, baling and shearing of scrap metal. | | Existing |
| WML 18/01<br>LN/09/05 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Martin McNicholl<br>(028) 7776 2226 | Limavady Civic Amenity Site, Ballyquin Road, Limavady, Co Londonderry, BT49 9ET | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 4,400 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 18/06<br>LN/09/28 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Martin McNicholl<br>(028) 7776 2226 | Aghanloo Transfer Station, 81 Downland Road, Limavady, Co Londonderry, BT49 0HA | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Bulking up and storage pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 14,020 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 18/12<br>LN/12/15 | Causeway Coast and Glens District CouncilCauseway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Martin McNicholl<br>028 77762226 | Dungiven Civic Amenity Site, 10m to the rear of Dungiven Sports Centre, Chapel Road, Dungiven, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 4RS | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction & baling of cardboard) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,310 tonnes / yr of which a maximum of 500 tonnes / yr mixed municipal & bulky waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/02<br>LN/09/24/C | John McQuillan (Contracts) Ltd<br>John McQuillan<br>(028) 9266 8831 | Rumbling Hole Quarry, Glenside Road, Dunmurry, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT17 0ND | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/03<br>LN/09/53/C | Rosbotham Demolition Ltd<br>James Rosbotham<br>(028) 9030 1116 | 21 Mullaghglass Road, Sales Corner, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT28 3SN | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Suspended |
| WML 19/04/T<br>LN/08/76/C | Aughrim Landfill Limited<br>Vincent Boyle<br>(028) 9045 7556 | Aughrim Quarry, Flowbog Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT29 4YT | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/21<br>LN/07/23/A | Safety-Kleen UK Ltd<br>Gillian Blakely<br>028 92622203 | Unit 1/2, Building 5, Lissue Industrial Estate, Moira Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT28 2RF | Hazardous Transfer Chemical Waste | Storage of chemical waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 15 tonnes / day hazardous waste to be accepted and no more than 10 tonnes oil (or 49 x 205 litre drums) to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/26<br>LN/06/02 | McCreath Taylor (NI) Limited<br>Peter Johnston<br>(028) 9266 2756 | 5 Flush Park Industrial Estate, Knockmore Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT28 2DX | Hazardous Transfer WEEE | Sorting, bulking and storage of waste (for charaterisation studies) pending disposal | Maximum 2,500 tonnes / yr of mixed municipal waste, 30 tonnes / yr of solid dog excrement, 5,000 tonnes / yr of WEEE, 5,000 tonnes / yr waste refrigeration equipment to be accepted. No more than 10 tonnes of mixed municipal waste, 1 tonne solid dog excrement, 20 tonnes WEEE, 20 tonnes waste refrigeration equipment to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/32<br>LN/07/17 | Temple Auto Salvage<br>Philip Neill<br>(028) 9263 8359 | 11A Knockany Road, Bailliesmills, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT27 6YB | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 2,000 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/33<br>LN/07/34/V2 | Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council<br>Noeleen O'Malley<br>(028) 9250 9455 | Derriaghy Household waste recycling centre, Derriaghy Household waste recycling centre, The Cutts, Derriaghy, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT17 9HN | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 30,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/36/T<br>LN/10/35/T/M | R Heatrick Limited<br>Sara Harrison<br>028 38841934 | 39 Groganstown Road, Ballycolin, Dunmurry, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT17 0NR | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation & storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Shall not exceed 180,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/38<br>LN/09/49 | Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council<br>Noeleen O'Malley<br>(028) 9250 9455 | Drumlough Civic Amenity Site, Drumlough Waste Facility, Dromara Road, Hillsborough, Co Down, BT26 6QA | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction paper & cardboard) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 7,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/40<br>LN/10/54 | Rosbotham Demolition Ltd<br>Mr E Donnelly<br>(028) 9266 4742 | 21 Mullaghglass Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT42 6DF | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including screening) and storage of waste for disposal or recovery. The crushing of construction & demolition wastes only. | Maximum 100,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/42/T | Natural World Products Ltd | Natural World Products Ltd, Glenside | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence |

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| LN/10/52/T | Brendan Woods<br>(028) 3835 3555 | Phase 2 and 3, Glenside Road, Dunmurry, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT17 0LH | | | | Existing |
| WML 19/48<br>LN/12/12 | Greer Recycling<br>James Greer<br>07793 357226 | Spence's Quarry, 20 GLENAVY ROAD, Moira, Craigavon, Co Down, BT67 0LT | Inert Treatment & Transfer | Physical sorting or separation, compaction, shredding, baling or wrapping (crushing & screening of construction, demolition & excavation waste only) and bulking up & storage of waste for disposal or recovery | Maximum 35,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted. | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/49<br>LN/12/35 | Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI)<br>Dr J P Frost<br>028 92682484 | AFBI, Large Park, Hillsborough, Co Down, BT26 6DR | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and its handling & combustion in a combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. Storage of associated waste. | Maximum 11,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/50<br>LN/13/31 | Natural World Products Ltd<br>Patrick Kelly<br>028 38353555 | 32 Glenside Road, Dunmurry, Antrim, BT19 0LH | Non-Hazardous Transfer | Storage pending disposal or recovery elsewhere than on this site | Maximum 100,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/51<br>LN/14/03 | Eastwood Limited<br>John Eastwood<br>028 90812221 | Newline Landfill, Hannahstown Road, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT8 | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation and storage of waste into different componenets for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 150,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 19/52<br>LN/14/18 | Quarry Landfill Services<br>John McCourt/Marie McCourt<br>028 92675902 | 143 COLINGLEN ROAD, DUNMURRY, Antrim, BT17 0NP | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | The physical sorting or separation of waste into different components for disposal or recovery. Crushing of construction and demolition waste, screening of waste. | Shall not exceed 4,999 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/01<br>LN/10/48/C | Mid Ulster District Council<br>John McLaughlin<br>028 79386874 | Ballymacombs Landfill Site, Ballymacombs Road, Bellaghy, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 8JW | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/02<br>LN/08/49 | Bridge Van Limited<br>Mr O'Kane<br>(028) 7964 3954 | 24 Macknagh Lane, Maghera, Co Londonderry, BT46 5PS | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 2,000 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 270 ELVs (polluted & depolluted) to be stored at any one time. Also no more than 20 tonnes of residual & 10 tonnes of hazardous waste (from depolluted vehicles) to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/05<br>LN/09/63/M | Mid Ulster District Council<br>John Murtagh<br>028 77937979 | Maghera Civic Amenity Site, Maghera Civic Amenity Site, Station Road Industrial Estate, Station Road, Maghera, Co Londonderry, BT45 5EY | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Compaction (cardboard only), bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 2,220 tonnes / yr waste of which a maximum of 1,000 tonnes / yr mixed municipal & bulky waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/06<br>LN/09/64/M | Mid Ulster District Council<br>John Murtagh<br>028 79397979 | Castledawson Civic Amenity Site, Castledawson Civic Amenity Site, Moyola Road, Castledawson, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 8AN | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Compaction (cardboard only), bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 2,220 tonnes / yr waste of which a maximum of 1,000 tonnes / yr mixed municipal & bulky waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/07<br>LN/09/62/M | Mid Ulster District Council<br>John Murtagh<br>028 79397979 | Draperstown Civic Amenity Site, Sperrin Industrial Estate, Magherafelt Road, Draperstown, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 7AF | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Compaction (cardboard only), bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 2,220 tonnes / yr waste of which a maximum of 1,000 tonnes / yr mixed municipal & bulky waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/08<br>LN/09/61/M | Mid Ulster District Council<br>John Murtagh<br>028 79397979 | Magherafelt Civic Amenity Site, Magherafelt Civic Amenity Site, 50 Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 6EN | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Baling (plastic waste & metal cans only), compaction (cardboard only), bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 18,850 tonnes / yr waste of which a maximum of 14,000 tonnes / yr mixed municipal & bulky waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/10<br>LN/08/71 | F P McCann Ltd<br>Francis McCann<br>(028) 7964 2558 | Knockloughrim Quarry, 3 Drummard Road, Knockloughrim, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 8QA | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Crushing, screening and storage of waste | Maximum 76,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 2,000 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/20<br>LN/07/44 | Quinns Car Dismantlers<br>William Quinn<br>(028) 7940 1447 | 72 Gorteade Road, Swatragh, Maghera, Co Londonderry, BT46 5RF | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling (inc baling) and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 3,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 500 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/21<br>LN/08/103 | Glassdon Wastes<br>Patrick O'Neill<br>(028) 8778 9313 | 52 Creagh Road, Toomebridge, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 3SE | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation. Cushing, screening & cleaning of waste glass | Maximum 146,250 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |

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| WML 20/33<br>LN/12/03 | Kintone Ltd<br>Francis Donnelly<br>07887 878118 | 73 Creagh Road, Toomebridge, Antrim, Co Londonderry, BT41 3SE | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 74,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 300 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/34<br>LN/13/13 | GTG Biogas (Toomebridge) Limited<br>Francis Donnelly<br>07739 974844 / 07739 974844 | Land 20m W of 61 Creagh Road, Castledawson, Co Londonderry, BT45 8EY | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and its handling & combustion in a combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. Storage of associated waste. | Maximum 25,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/36<br>LN/14/10 | Mid Ulster District Council<br>Andrew Cassells<br>028 79397979 | Magherafelt DC Civic Amenity site, Magherafelt DC Civic Amenity site, Ballymacombs Landfill Site, 95 Ballymacombs Road, Bellaghy, Co Londonderry, BT45 8JP | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 2,000 tonnes / yr waste waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 20/40<br>LN/15/08 | R Heatrick Ltd<br>Trevor Heatrick<br>028 3884 1934 | 81 Bellshill Road, Castledawson, Aughrim, Co Londonderry, BT45 8HG | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer | | | Licence Existing |
| WML 21/01<br>LN/10/17/M | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Aidan McPeake<br>(028) 2076 2225 | Carneatly Civic Amenity Site, Carneatly Civic Amenity Site, 55 Moyarget Road, Ballycastle, Co Antrim, BT54 6HL | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction of mixed municipal wastes) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 4,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum of 1,100 tonnes / yr to be mixed municipal & bulky waste | Licence Existing |
| WML 21/02<br>LN/06/25 | McAuley Car Dismantlers<br>Breege McAuley<br>(028) 2075 1584 | 169 Glenshesk Road, Armoy, Ballymoney, Co Antrim, BT53 8RL | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste accepted and no more than 55,000 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/01 | McParlands Plant Hire<br>Francis McParland<br>(028) 9037 1232 | Disused Sand pit, Drumiller, Jerrettspass, Newry, Co Down, BT34 1TF | Inert Treatment & Transfer | | Not to exceed 30 tonnes per day | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/07/T<br>LN/12/01 | Autoparts<br>Bernard O'Hare<br>028 30838553 | 133 Camlough Road, Newry, Co Down, BT35 7EF | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 416 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 10 polluted & no more than 60 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/08<br>22/10/97 | Sean O'Hare<br>(028) 3083 8553 | Limekiln Road, Newry, Co Down, BT35 7EF | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Dismantling and crushing of vehicles and storage of vehicle bodies | Not to exceed 20 tonnes per week | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/14<br>LN/09/94/V2 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Eamon McManus<br>(028) 3031 3233 | Hilltown Civic Amenity Site, Hilltown Civic Amenity Site, Rostrevor Road, Hilltown, Newry, Co Down, BT34 5XX | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/15<br>LN/09/93/V2 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Eamon McManus<br>(028) 3031 3233 | Newtownhamilton Civic Amenity Site, Newtownhamilton Civic Amenity Site, Newry Road, Newtownhamilton, Newry, Co Armagh, BT35 0AE | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (incl compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/16<br>LN/09/90/V2 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Eamon McManus<br>(028) 3031 3233 | Newry Civic Amenity Site, Newry Civic Amenity Site, Moorhill, Chapel Road, Newry, Co Down, BT34 2QE | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/17<br>LN/09/92/V2 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Eamon McManus<br>(028) 3031 3233 | Warrenpoint Civic Amenity Site, Warrenpoint Civic Amenity Site, Upper Dromore Road, Warrenpoint, Newry, Co Down, BT34 3PW | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/18<br>LN/09/88 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Jim McCorry<br>(028) 3031 3100 | Aughnagun Civic Amenity Site, Aughnagun Civic Amenity Site, Chapel Hill Road, Mayobridge, Newry, Co Down, BT34 2EX | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/19<br>LN/09/89/V2 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council | Kilkeel Civic Amenity Site, Kilkeel Civic Amenity Site, Ballymageogh Road, | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |

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| | Eamon McManus<br>(028) 3031 3233 | Kilkeel, Newry, Co Down, BT34 4HW | | facilities | | |
| WML 22/20<br>LN/09/91/V2 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Eamon McManus<br>(028) 3031 3233 | Camlough Civic Amenity site, Camlough Civic Amenity site, Quarter Road, Camlough, Newry, Co Armagh, BT35 2EZ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 10,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/22<br>LN/10/27 | Kinney Skip Hire<br>Gerald Kinney<br>(028) 3044 1174 | 78 Chancellors Road, Newry, Co Down, BT35 8NG | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including baling) and storage of waste for disposal or recovery. | Maximum 40,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 50 tonnes of unprocessed waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/24<br>LN/09/60 | Allclear Environmental<br>Pat Durkan<br>(028) 3026 5446 | 17 Derrybeg Lane, Newry, Co Down, BT35 6JW | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (inc baling) and storage of waste into different components for disposal or recovery | Maximum 15,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted - timebound till 13/5/11 | Licence Suspended |
| WML 22/25<br>LN/13/32 | Regen Waste Ltd<br>Joseph Doherty<br>028 30265432 | Unit 7, Shepherd's Drive, Carnbane Industrial Estate, Newry, Co Down, BT35 6JQ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including baling & shredding) and storage of waste for disposal or recovery | Maximum 270,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/28<br>LN/05/02/A | Joanne Newell<br>Joanne Newell<br>(028) 4176 2625 | Adjacent to N of 24 Ballynahatten Road, Kilkeel, Newry, Co Down, BT34 4LG | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation, baling and storage of waste | Maximum 60,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 1,000 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/29<br>LN/09/10 | John Tinnelly & Sons<br>Patrick Tinnelly<br>(028) 3026 8491 | 46 Forkhill Road, Newtowncloughogue, Newry, Co Down, BT35 8LZ | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling (including baling) of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the processing and storage of scrap metal Storage of scrap metal, storage of construction and demolition wastes. | Maximum 60,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 1,000 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/30<br>LN/06/22 | Urban Forest Ltd<br>Pat Durkan<br>(028) 30265446 | Lisduff, Carnbane Business Park, Newry, Co Down, BT35 6JW | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Wood | Sorting, screening, shredding, baling, packaging and storage of wood waste | Maximum 74,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 1,706 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/32<br>LN/08/03 | MacWaste Ltd<br>Mr Barry McCoy<br>07813 188252 | Unit 6 Milltown Industrial Estate, Greenan Road, Warrenpoint, Newry, Co Down, BT34 3FN | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Screening & sorting of mixed wastes, baling of cardboard, paper and plastic and bulking up and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/35<br>LN/08/113/M | T & H Fleming<br>Kyle Fleming<br>(028) 3082 1339 | 21a Lissummon Road, Newry, Co Down, BT35 6NA | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | The depollution and dismantling of ELV's. The sorting, grading, bailing and shearing of scrap metal. | Shall not exceed 22,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/38<br>LN/12/06 | F McParland and Co Ltd<br>Francis McParland<br>(028) 3082 1260 | 44 Glen Road, Lurganare, Jerrettspass, Newry, Co Down, BT34 2QU | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Manual picking and mechanical screening & crushing and storage of waste | Maximum 35,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 485 tonnes of unprocessed waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/39<br>LN/08/116 | Transco Waste Ltd<br>Vivian Devlin<br>(028) 3086 0598 | 124 Concession Road, Cullaville, Newry, Co Down, BT35 9JE | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation and storage of waste for disposal or recovery | Maximum 25,000 tonnes / yr (& 100 tonnes / day) waste to be accepted and no more than 100 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/46<br>LN/12/09 | Southern Health and Social Care Trust<br>Peter Douglas<br>028 38612947 | Daisy Hill Hospital, 5 Hospital Road, Newry, Co Down, BT35 8DL | Hazardous Transfer Clinical/Healthcare | Compaction in separate vessels of mixed municipal and paper & cardboard wastes only. Storage of associated waste. | Maximum 1,395 tonnes / yr waste of which a maximum 91 tonnes / yr mixed municipal waste contaminated with food to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/47<br>LN/10/63 | Mark Skip Hire<br>M Trainor<br>07736 696144 | 126 Greencastle Road, Kilkeel, Co Down, BT34 4JP | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including baling) and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 2,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 342 tonnes of unprocessed waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/53<br>LN/11/68 | Beatties Recycling Ltd<br>Cyril Beattie<br>028 30839535 | Quarter Road, Camlough, Newry, Co Armagh, BT35 7EY | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs). Shearing, baling and storage of scrap metal | Maximum 8,730 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/54<br>LN/13/33 | Pat Durkan T/a Allclear Environmental<br>Patrick Durkan<br>028 30285446 / 07831 766476 | 9 Springhill Road, Carnbane Industrial Estate, Newry, Co Down, BT35 6EF | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Internal sorting, screening, shredding, granulating and bailing of waste. External shredding of wood and crushing of inert materials timebound. | Maximum 99,480 tonnes / yr waste to be acepted | Licence Suspended |

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| WML 22/55<br>LN/11/58 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Jenny Thompson<br>028 90354813 | NI Water, Newry WWTW, Greenbank Industrial Estate, Warrenpoint Road, Newry, Co Down, BT34 8RJ | Non-Hazardous Storage Leachate | Storage of waste prior to treatment in Waste Water Treatment Works | Maximum 15,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted (Maximum 60 tonnes / day waste to be accepted) | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/57<br>LN/12/37 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Eamon McManus<br>028 30313233 | Crossmaglen Household Recycling Centre, Crossmaglen Household Recycling Centre, Newry Road, Crossmaglen, Newry, Co Armagh, BT35 9NN | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Reception and storage of waste brought onto the site by members of the public | Maximum 4,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum of 1,500 tonnes / yr to be mixed municipal waste (this includes bulky & other streams too) | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/58<br>LN/14/05 | Fealy Motor Parts Limited T/A Fealy Motors Ltd<br>Declan Curran<br>00353 862566590 | 179 & 181 Concession Road, Crossmaglen, Armagh, BT35 9JB | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 2,322 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/59<br>LN/13/35 | ReGen Waste Ltd<br>Joseph Doherty<br>028 30265432 | The Docks, Warrenpoint Harbour, Warrenpoint, Down, BT34 3JR | Non-Hazardous Transfer | Storage of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) bales pending recovery elsewhere than on this site | Maximum 116,244 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 19,374 tonnes waste at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 22/60<br>LN/14/02 | Newry Van Dismantlers Ltd<br>Pat Donnelly<br>028 30851620 | 69 Newry Road, Mayobridge, Down, BT34 2EU | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 2,184 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 240 ELVs to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/03<br>LN/10/19/CM | Biffa Waste Services Ltd<br>Peter Lunt<br>07764 2289511 | Cottonmount Quarry, Mallusk Road, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 4QN | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/04<br>LN/09/25/C | Macwill Services<br>Laura McLaughlin<br>(028) 9071 4969 | Hightown Quarry, Upper Hightown Road, Glengormley, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT14 8RR | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/05<br>LN/10/13/C | U K Waste Management Ltd<br>K English<br>(028) 9334 1616 | Green Road Quarry, Green Road, Ballyclare, Co Antrim, BT39 9LN | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/06/T<br>LN/08/115/C | Colin Glen Contractors Ltd<br>Sean McStravick<br>(028) 9062 5584 | Bruslee/Carntall, Adjacent to A8 Corrs Corner, Ballyclare, Co Antrim, BT36 5SJ | Closed Landfill | Restoration and Aftercare | | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/08<br>LN/13/14 | Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council<br>Lisa Mayne<br>(028) 9034 0000 | Bruslee Civic Amenity Site, Bruslee Civic Amenity Site, Belfast Road, Bruslee, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT40 2PJ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 15,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/09<br>LN/10/23 | Cannon Hygiene Ltd<br>Dave Dingle<br>01524 60894 | Units 5,6 and 7, Abbey Enterprise Park, Mill Road, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 7BA | Hazardous Transfer Clinical/Healthcare | Storage of waste pending recovery or disposal elsewhere than on this site | Maximum 4,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/12<br>LN/06/19 | T - Met Ltd<br>Thomas Dunbar<br>(028) 90836252 | 2a Trench Road, Hydepark Industrial Estate, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 8TY | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling (including baling) of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal. Storage of lead batteries | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 55,000 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/13<br>LN/07/27 | A McAuley Metals<br>Mark Stow<br>(028) 9085 9666 | 7 Longlands Avenue, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 7NE | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Scrap Metal | Sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal. Dismantling of transformers & capacitors and battery storage | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 5,000 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/17<br>LN/13/24/V2 | Bryson Recycling Limited<br>Eric Randall<br>028 90831810 / 028 90848494 | Belfast Road, Central Park, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 4FS | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including baling) and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 150,499 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/18<br>LN/07/41 | Extern Recycle<br>Brian Lewis<br>(028) 9084 7333 | Extern Recycle, 2 Trench Road, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 4TY | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer WEEE | Sorting, dismantling (PCs & CRTs only), grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of plastic, paper & cardboard waste | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |

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| WML 23/19<br>LN/07/35 | Eastwood Envirowaste<br>Suzanne Eastwood<br>(028) 9081 2221 | 135 Shore Road, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT37 9SX | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 250,000 tonnes / yr waste accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/20<br>LN/08/69 | ISL Waste Management Limited<br>Barry Donaghy<br>(028) 9084 4445 | Building 4, Central Park, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 4FS | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation, baling and storage of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation | Maximum 74,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/21<br>LN/09/11 | Abbey Car Breakers<br>James Larkham<br>(028) 9086 6978 | 28 Sanda Road, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT37 9UB | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 120 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/25<br>LN/09/100 | Asset Management Ireland Ltd (AMI)<br>Philip McMichael<br>(028) 9084 4400 | Units 1 & 2, Mallusk View, Central Park, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 4FR | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer WEEE | Inspection, dismantling (including shredding of data discs only), repackaging and storage of WEEE | Maximum 3,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/26<br>LN/10/33 | Ballyvesey Recycling Solutions Ltd<br>Dennis Monaghan<br>(028) 9002 1000 | 50 Trench Road, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 4TY | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the sorting, grading, baling, shredding, cutting, crushing, compacting and storage of scrap metal | Maximum 60,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 2,215 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/32<br>LN/12/30 | Biffa Waste Services Limited<br>Krith Woodward<br>01494 521211 | Cottonmount Quarry, 140 Mallusk Road, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 4QN | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation & storage of waste for recycling or reclamation and storage of unrecoverable residual waste for disposal. | Maximum 80,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted of which a maximum 80,000 tonnes / yr to be non-haz unprocessed waste | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/34<br>LN/13/07 | T - Met Ltd<br>Mr Thomas Dunbar<br>028 90836252 | 3 Trench Road, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 4TY | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution and Dismantling of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs); Sorting, grading, baling and shearing of scrap metal; Sorting, testing, refurbishment, dismantling, baling and shredding of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) | Maximum 16,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/35<br>LN/14/09 | McKenzies NI Ltd<br>David Coburn<br>028 28277778 | 2 Hightown Avenue, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Antrim, BT36 4GT | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF & Scrap Metal | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs). Sorting, grading, baling, shearing and storage of scrap metal | Maximum 116,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted. | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/37<br>LN/15/01 | Christie Waste Limited<br>Tom Shearer<br>028 93323644 | Building 13 , Unit 2, Central Park, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Antrim, BT36 4FS | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Treatment restricted to physical sorting, bailing or separation of waste into different components for recovery or disposal. | Shall not exceed 23,900 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/38<br>LN/15/03 | Movianto UK T/a Movianto Northern Ireland<br>Harry Lyness<br>028 90795799 | 605 Antrim Road, Sandyknowes Bus Park, Belfast, Antrim, BT36 4RY | Hazardous Transfer Clinical/Healthcare | Storage pending disposal elsewhere than on this site. | Shall not exceed 600 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 23/39<br>LN/15/16 | Antrim & Newtownabbey District Council<br>Lisa Mayne<br>02890340000 | O'Neill Road, Land adjacent to the Valley Park between Tobar Gle, Newtownabbey, Antrim, BT36 6UN | Non-Hazardous Transfer | Storage, compacting and baling pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | The total quantities of waste accepted at the site per year shall not exeed 20,000 tonnes. | Licence Existing |
| WML 24/01<br>LN/09/12 | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Peter McCoy<br>(028) 9127 8009 | Holywood Civic Amenity Site, Holywood Civic Amenity Site, Sullivan Close, Holywood, Co Down, BT18 9HL | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 24/05<br>LN/07/30/A | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Peter McCoy<br>(028) 9127 8009 | Balloo Waste Transfer Station, Balloo Waste Transfer Station, 15 Balloo Drive, Bangor, Co Down, BT19 7QY | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Compaction of waste for disposal, recycling or reclamation. Bulking up and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 48,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 500 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 24/06<br>LN/07/29 | Ards and North Down Borough Council<br>Peter McCoy<br>(028) 9127 8009 | Balloo Household Waste Recycling Centre, Balloo Household Waste Recycling Centre, 28 Balloo Avenue, Bangor, Co Down, BT19 7QT | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 50,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 24/14 | IRS Environmental | 10 Balloo Crescent, Bangor, Co Down, | Non-Hazardous | Physical sorting or separation of waste for disposal or | Maximum 15,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted. | Licence |

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| LN/11/41 | Recycling<br>Jim Lyness Jnr<br>028 91455355 | BT19 7WP | Treatment & Transfer MRF | recovery | | Existing |
| WML 24/16<br>LN/14/17 | Alan Griffith T/A AG Cars<br>Alan Griffith<br>028 91229907 | 18 Balloo Avenue, Bangor, Down, BT19 7QT | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELV's). | Shall not exceed 300 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/03<br>LN/09/66 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Colin Sinnamon<br>(028) 8224 7859 | Fintona Civic Amenity Site, Fintona Civic Amenity Site, Lisdergan Road, Fintona, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 2NS | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 2,100 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/04<br>LN/09/67 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Colin Sinnamon<br>(028) 8224 7859 | Gortrush Civic Amenity Site, Gortrush Industrial Estate, Great Northern Road, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 5EJ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 21,500 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/05<br>LN/09/40 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Colin Sinnamon<br>(028) 8224 7859 | Dromore Civic Amenity Site, Dromore Civic Amenity Site, Fairgreen, Camderry Road, Dromore, Co Tyrone, BT78 3AU | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 3,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/12<br>LN/09/22 | H & E Johnston<br>Eric Johnston<br>07785 504991 | Yard at the rear of 64 Kilskeery Road, Trillick, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 3RH | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 500 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/13<br>LN/07/24 | Tyre Recycling (Services) Ireland<br>Alphonsus Haughey<br>07786 164459 | 5 Garryowen Road, Carrickmore, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 9AJ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Tyres | Shredding and storage of waste | Maximum 14,300 tonnes / yr waste accepted and no more than 160 tonnes waste to be stored at any one time. | Licence Suspended |
| WML 25/20<br>LN/08/39 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Colin Sinnamon<br>(028) 8224 7859 | Carrickmore Household Recycling Centre, Carrickmore Household Recycling Centre, Quarry Road, Carrickmore, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 3JP | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Maximum 5,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/21<br>LN/09/30/V2 | Dominic Darcy T/A Darcy Bros<br>Dominic Darcy<br>(028) 8284 0595 | 74 Tattyreagh Road, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 1QB | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution and dismantling of ELV's. The sorting, grading, bailing and shearing of scrap metal. | Maximum 7,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 1,600 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/26<br>LN/10/39 | Francis Mc Girr & Sons<br>Francis McGirr<br>07748 477352 | 138 Longhill Road, Trillick, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 3TS | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 100 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 2 polluted and 200 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/27<br>LN/10/57 | Tereco Limited<br>James McCallan<br>07901 538602 | 286 Drumnakilly Road, Carrickmore, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 9PU | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation and storage of waste for disposal or recovery | Maximum 54,240 tonnes/ yr waste to be accepted and no more than 500 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/33<br>LN/11/15 | Recyco Ltd<br>M Cunningham<br>(028) 8225 2424 | Mountfield Quarry, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 7QG | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation (including bulking, baling & screening) and storage of waste for disposal or revovery. The shredding of wood wastes and crushing of construction & demolition wastes only. | Maximum 150,000 tonnes / yr waste of which a maximum of 110,000 tonnes / yr unprocessed non-hazardous mixed waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/35<br>LN/11/77 | Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute<br>David King<br>028 82243337 | 43 BELTANY ROAD, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 5NF | Non-Hazardous Transfer Municipal | Storage of waste prior to incineration or transfer to another authorised facility and of ash following incineration on this site. | Maximum 350 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 8 tonnes to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/36<br>LN/12/16 | Fintona Autospares<br>James McConnell<br>028 82841859 | 43 MILL STREET, Fintona, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 2BP | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 85 / yr ELVs to be accepted and no more than 150 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/37<br>LN/12/04 | Grogan Quarries Ltd<br>Philip Anderson<br>028 80761215 | 154 TERMON ROAD, Pomeroy, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT79 9HW | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Physical sorting or separation, shredding, crushing, screening, composting (biodegradable material only) and storage of waste | Maximum 130,000 tonnes / yr waste of which a maximum of 100,000 tonnes / yr mixed municipal waste to be accepted and no more than 15,000 tonnes waste to | Licence Suspended |

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| WML 25/38<br>LN/14/29 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Colin Sinnamon<br>07969 286680 | Fintona HWRC, Lisdergan Road, Fintona, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 2NS | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking up and storage pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Shall not exceed 4950 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 25/39<br>LN/14/26 | Assured Energy LLP<br>Paul Kingston<br>00353 866009712 | 21 Shannaragh Road, Dromore, Tyrone, BT78 3EJ | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Treatment restricted to Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas. Biogas handling and combustion in combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. | Shall not exceed 12,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/08<br>LN/04/03/A | Simpro Ireland Ltd<br>David McIlrea<br>07775 768179 | 1 Davies Road, Newtownstewart, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 4NH | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Composting | Shredding, composting, screening and storage of waste | Maximum 8,120 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 2,250 tonnes of waste to be stored at anty one time. | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/09<br>LN/07/42 | Killen Recycling Centre<br>David Galbraith<br>07712 866334 | Killen Recycling Centre, Killen Recycling Centre, Scraghey Road, Killen, Castlederg, Co Tyrone, BT81 7SQ | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking, baling, shredding and storage of waste | Maximum 7,499 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/10<br>LN/06/21 | Norman McMullan<br>(028) 8165 8324 | 81 Orchard Road, Strabane, Co Tyrone, BT82 9QT | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) | Maximum 24,999 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 55,000 tonnes of waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/14<br>LN/08/118 | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Malcolm Scott<br>(028) 7138 1316 | Plumbridge Civic Amenity Site, Plumbridge Civic Amenity Site, Ligford Road, Plumbridge, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 8DL | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,300 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/15<br>LN/08/117 | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Malcolm Scott<br>(028) 7138 1316 | Donemana Civic Amenity Site, Donemana Civic Amenity Site, Berryhill Road, Donemana, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT82 0JB | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,100 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/16<br>LN/09/44 | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Malcolm Scott<br>(028) 7138 2204 | Newtownstewart Civic Amenity Site, Newtownstewart Civic Amenity Site, Douglas Road, Newtownstewart, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 4NR | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking (inc compaction) and storage of waste pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities | Maximum 1,300 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/26<br>LN/11/63 | Frylite Ltd<br>Sally O'Kane<br>028 71383133 | Orchard Road Industrial Estate, Strabane, Co Tyrone, BT82 9FR | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Filtration or centrifuging of used cooking oil & heating of same (to ensure separation of oil from sludge) and storage of used cooking oil | Maximum 20,000 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted and no more than 315 tonnes of unprocessed waste to be stored at any one time | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/27<br>LN/12/05/M | Greenville Energy Ltd<br>William Moore<br>07738 253555 | 40 Greenville Road, Ardstraw, Newtownstewart, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 4LU | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and its handling & combustion in a combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. | Shall not exceed 36,450 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/28<br>LN/13/12 | Evergreen Natural Evergy Ltd<br>William Moore<br>07738 253555 | Evergreen Natural Energy Ltd, 100m NW of 26 Deerpark Road, Newtownstewart, Co Tyrone, BT78 4LA | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer Anaerobic Digestion | Anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and its handling & combustion in a combined heat and power plant (CHP) and stand-by boiler. Storage of associated waste. | Maximum 24,950 tonnes / yr waste to be accepted | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/29<br>LN/14/28 | Derry City and Strabane District Council<br>Malcom Scott<br>028 77760305 | 11 STRAHANS ROAD, STRABANE, Tyrone, BT82 9SF | Hazardous Transfer CA Site | Bulking up and storage pending transfer to authorised disposal or recovery facilities. | Shall not exceed 18,050 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 26/30<br>LN/14/23 | William Vance T/a Vance Recovery<br>William Vance<br>028 81670131 | 29 Castlegore Road, Castlederg, Tyrone, BT81 7RU | Hazardous Treatment & Transfer ATF | Depollution, dismantling and storage of End of Life Vehicles (ELV's). | Shall not exceed 520 vehicles per annum. | Licence Existing |
| WML 27/01<br>LN/05/10/A | Envirotreat Limited<br>Tracey Davies<br>01384 288876 | Mobile Plant, , , | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence Existing |
| WML 27/07<br>LN/11/16 | Mel Limited<br>Simon Nicholas Dumble<br>01924 251101 | Mobile Plant, , , | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence Existing |

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| WML 27/08<br>LN/11/17 | Irish Waste Services Ltd<br>Rachel Mulgrew<br>(028) 9035 7000 | Mobile Plant, , , | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the dewatering of muds, sludges, soils and dredgings | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/09<br>LN/11/21 | Rural Generation Limited<br>Christopher Johnston<br>(028) 7135 8215 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of sludge by lime stabilisation | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/10<br>LN/11/39 | RemedX Limited<br>Simon Jackman<br>01173 004314 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remediation with respect to land, waterways or underground strata using the following technology - Air sparging, bioremediation - in situ, ex situ, (windrows, biopiles, bioreactors) | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/11<br>LN/11/22 | VHE Construction plc<br>Hassan Masoum<br>01132 739200 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/13<br>LN/08/44 | M B Environmental Solutions<br>William Dunn<br>(028) 9146 0070 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/15<br>LN/11/30 | Alpha Environmental Systems Ltd<br>Niall Clements<br>(028) 7035 4435 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/16<br>LN/11/31 | CA Blackwell (Contracts) Ltd<br>James Wilson<br>01787 223131 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/17<br>LN/11/32 | ERS (Environmental Reclamation Services) Ltd<br>Mark Burton<br>01417 722789 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/18<br>LN/11/33 | Eneotech Environmental Ltd<br>Maria Mortellaro<br>01932 577292 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/19/T<br>LN/13/03 | KDC Contractors Limited<br>Christopher Sandground<br>01324 474816 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/20<br>LN/11/35 | Celtic Technologies Ltd<br>Cheryl Tippins<br>07969 690678 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/21<br>LN/11/36 | WSP Remediation Limited<br>John Peter Morton<br>07796 315357 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/22<br>LN/11/37 | Eastwood Ltd<br>Suzanne Eastwood<br>(028) 9073 0010 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/23<br>LN/11/38 | Cab Plant Hire NI ltd<br>Chris Blair<br>(028) 9127 4000 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence<br>Existing |
| WML 27/24<br>LN/11/28 | ATG Services Ireland Ltd<br>Dr Mark McKinney<br>028 70343787 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of waste soil | | Licence<br>Existing |

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| WML 27/30<br>LN/11/61 | Vertase F.L.I. Ltd<br>Lucy Hamilton<br>01275 397600 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence Existing |
| WML 27/31<br>LN/11/71 | Irish Waste Services<br>Rachel Mulgrew<br>028 90810000 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of sludge by lime stabilisation | | Licence Existing |
| WML 27/32<br>LN/12/11 | McAuliffe Environmental Ltd<br>Adam Czarnecki<br>01619 287740 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway | | Licence Existing |
| WML 27/33<br>LN/12/24 | Albion Recycling & Environmental Management Limited<br>Douglas Nisbet<br>01899 229499 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of sludge by lime stabilisation | | Licence Existing |
| WML 27/35<br>LN/12/21 | Drumclog Plant Ltd<br>Frank MacFarlane<br>028 90830077 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purposes of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence Existing |
| WML 27/36<br>LN/13/05 | Frankis Solutions Limited<br>Rachael Cains<br>020 83092800 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway | | Licence Existing |
| WML 27/37<br>LN/13/19 | Hydrock Contracting Limited<br>Ian Burton<br>01604 842888 | Mobile Plant, | Mobile Plant | Mobile plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or a waterway. | | Licence Existing |
| WML 30/01<br>LN/15/17 | NWP Commercial Ltd<br>Shane Woods<br>028 38353555 | 91 Moy Road, Portadown, Belfast, BT62 1QW | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer MRF | Sorting, mixing, blending, baling, bulking, screening, shredding & storage of waste | Shall not exceed 225,000 tonnes per annum | Licence Existing |
| WML 31/01<br>LN/15/18 | RTD Crawford Ltd | 20 Northern Road, Belfast Harbour, Belfast, Belfast, BT3 9AL | Non-Hazardous Treatment & Transfer | Shredding & storage of waste wood | 21,300 tonnes per annum | Licence Existing |
| WML 36/01<br>LN/15/21 | ISL Waste Management<br>John Dundee<br>028 90787775 | ISL RDF Storage, Port of Larne, Larne, Antrim, BT40 1AS | Non-Hazardous Transfer | Treatment restricted to the re-wrapping of damaged bales. RDF or SRF type wastes accepted shall be baled and fully wrapped to prevent the ingress of water, the release of odour or access by pests. | Shall not exceed 50,000 tonnes per annum. | Licence Existing |

## B.2 arc21 Waste Management Facilities with Exemptions

The following represents a list of exempted waste management facilities within Northern Ireland, as listed on the Northern Ireland Environment Agency website in July 2015.

The list is regularly updated and can be found on the NIEA website at the following address:
**http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste-home/public_reg/waste-management-licensing/exempted.htm**

### Table B.2 Exempted Waste Management Facilities

| File Ref | Exemption Holder | Exemption Paragraph no. | Title of Exemption | Waste Quantity | Exemption Expiry Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WMEX 01/18 | Emerald Isle Recycle<br>26 Groggan Road, Randalstown, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 3HA<br>BT41 3HA<br>Contact:<br>Roy Livingston<br>(028) 9447 3583 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The baling, sorting, shredding of a waste plastic, paper and cardboard . | 100 tonnes per week waste paper, 100 tonnes per week waste plastic and 100 tonnes per week waste cardboard | 10/11/2017 |
| WMEX 01/24 | James Kernohan & Sons Ltd<br>Tamlough Road, Randalstown, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 3DP<br>BT41 3DP<br>Contact:<br>James Kernohan<br>(028) 9447 8228 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The storage of depolluted end of life vehicles | No more than 40 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | 29/03/2016 |
| WMEX 01/39 | Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council<br>Antrim Borough Council Bring Banks,<br><br>Contact:<br>Michael Laverty<br>028 79659659 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (cans, glass, paper, textiles) | Maximum 220 tonnes per year | 06/09/2015 |
| WMEX 01/40 | Cookstown Textile Recyclers<br>Bring Banks across Northern Ireland,<br><br>Contact:<br>Peter Fisher<br>028 94478880 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (clothes and textiles) | | 01/09/2015 |
| WMEX | Heatons NI Ltd | Paragraph | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse | Maximum 3,000 tonnes per week cardboard and paper. | 05/08/2016 |

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| 01/52 | Enkalon Industrial Estate, 27 Randalstown Road, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 4LD<br>BT41 4LD<br>Contact:<br>Paul Ferris<br>028 94485400 | 12 | Baling, compacting and storage of cardboard, paper, and plastic | Maximum 100 tonnes per week plastic | |
| WMEX 01/53 | Lidl Ireland Gmbh<br>Dundrod Road, Nutts Corner, Crumlin, Co Antrim, BT29 4SR<br>BT29 4SR<br>Contact:<br>Matthew Tighe<br>00353 45853445 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste pending collection | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 26/08/2016 |
| WMEX 01/54 | Lidl Ireland Gmbh<br>Dundrod Road, Nutts Corner, Crumlin, Co Antrim, BT29 4SR<br>BT29 4SR<br>Contact:<br>Hendrick Wobben<br>00353 4585447 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Baling, sorting and shredding of waste cardboard, paper and plastic | Maximum 19 tonnes per week cardboard and paper.<br>Maximum 1 tonne per week plastic | 26/08/2016 |
| WMEX 01/69 | Roads Service Direct<br>160 Loughanmore Road, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 2QP<br>BT41 2QP<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of scrap metals, mixed waste and active and inactive construction spoil, | Total volume not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time and not to be stored for a period longer than 3 months. | 29/07/2015 |
| WMEX 01/70 | Camden Group Ltd<br>62-82 Greystone Road, Antrim, Co Antrim, BT41 2QN<br>BT41 2QN<br>Contact:<br>Kieran Lavery<br>028 94462419 | Paragraph 15 | The Manufacture of Finished Goods from Waste Metal, Plastic, Glass, Ceramics, Rubber, Textiles, Wood, Paper, or Cardboard, and the Storage of Those Wastes<br><br>The manufacture of PVC window frames from cut offs and scrap PVC | Not to exceed 15,000 tonnes | 17/02/2016 |
| WMEX 01/74 | Paul McKee<br>Lands 160m N of 10 Island Road, Randalstown, Antrim, BT41 2PS<br>BT41 2PS<br>Contact:<br>Paul McKee<br>07713 511301 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting/baling/shredding/crushing/pulverizing of paper & cardboard, plastic, glass, textiles, steel cans, aluminium cans/foil and food and drinks cartons | Paper/cardboard - 3,000 tonnes weekly Textiles - 100 tonnes weekly Plastics - 100 tonnes weekly Glass - 1,000 tonnes weekly Steel/aluminium cans/foil - 100 tonnes weekly Food & drinks cartons - 100 tonnes weekly | 20/08/2016 |
| WMEX 01/76 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>12a Rathenraw Industrial Estate, Antrim, Antrim, BT41 2SG<br>BT41 2SG<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McAuley<br>028 90828017 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste including WEEE | No more than 50 cubic metres and no waste to be stored for longer than 3 months | 12/11/2016 |
| WMEX 01/78 | Cherry Pipes Limited<br>Unit 5 Nutts Corner Business Park, Dundrod Road, Crumlin, Antrim,<br>BT29 4SR<br>BT29 4SR<br>Contact: | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse | | 06/03/2017 |

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| | Fintan Monaghan<br>07812 158592 | | | | |
| WMEX 01/79 | Cherry Pipes Limited<br>Unit 5 Nutts Corner Business Park, Dundrod Road, Crumlin, Antrim, BT29 4SR<br>BT29 4SR<br>Contact:<br>Fintan Monaghan<br>07812 158592 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse | | 06/03/2017 |
| WMEX 01/81 | Mark McKinstry<br>Lands immed. SW of 80 Carnaghliss Road, Nutts Corner, Crumlin, Antrim, BT29 4TT<br>BT29 4TT<br>Contact:<br>Mark McKinstry | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stones for the purpose of infilling lands for the purposes of improvement to drainage regime | No waste to be stored for longer than 3 months. | 12/08/2015 |
| WMEX 01/82 | Shannon Site Services Ltd<br>140 BARNISH ROAD, RANDALSTOWN, Antrim, BT41 2NG<br>BT41 2NG<br>Contact:<br>John Shannon<br>07746142324 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of bricks and clay for the purpose of construction of a laneway into a new private dwelling. | No more than 670 tonnes of waste in total should be used, and no waste should be stored for more than 3 months. | 05/01/2016 |
| WMEX 01/83 | Lee Morelli<br>Unit 3D Nutts Corner Business Park, Dundrod Road, Crumlin, Antrim, BT29 4SR<br>BT29 4SR<br>Contact:<br>Lee Morelli<br>028 9082 4067 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The storage and dismantling of depolluted ELV's. | The maximum number of depolluted ELV's treated and stored must not exceed 40 at any one time. The height of any pile or stack shall not exceed 5 metres. | 25/11/2015 |
| WMEX 01/84 | Brian Ferris<br>19 TAMNAGHMORE ROAD, TOOMEBRIDGE, Antrim, BT41 3PR<br>BT41 3PR<br>Contact:<br>Brian Ferris<br>0787 167 9175 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The storage and dismantling of depolluted end-of-life vehicles. | The maximum number of depolluted end-of-life vehicles treated and stored must not exceed 40 at any one time. | 14/12/2015 |
| WMEX 01/85 | Craig Bell<br>33 GROGGAN ROAD, RANDALSTOWN, Antrim, BT41 3JH<br>BT41 3JH<br>Contact:<br>Craig Bell<br>0756 519 0311 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The storage and dismantling of depolluted end-of-life vehicles. | The maximum number of depolluted end-of-life vehicles treated and stored must not exceed 40 at any one time. | 19/04/2016 |
| WMEX 02/02 | Ruddell Metals Ltd<br>North Road Industrial Park, North Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 3AN<br>BT23 3AN<br>Contact:<br>Mr Mervyn Ruddell | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>Sorting, grading and storage of scrap metal, non-ferrous metals and ferrous metals | No more than - 30 tonnes of ferrous metals 0.75 tonnes of non-ferrous metals to be stored at any one time | 03/01/2016 |

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| | (028) 9181 0245 | | | | |
| WMEX 02/100 | Roy & Stephen Shields<br>274 BANGOR ROAD, NEWTOWNARDS, Down, BT23 7PH<br>BT23 7PH<br>Contact:<br>Roy Shields<br>028 91820422 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, soil & stones which arise from demolition or construction work | Not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 17/12/2016 |
| WMEX 02/102 | Refresh Appliances Ltd<br>Unit C5 & C6 Strangford Park, Ards Business Centre, Jubilee Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 4YH<br>BT23 4YH<br>Contact:<br>Arthur Cunningham<br>028 9182 1112 | Paragraph 49 | The Repair, Refurbishment, and Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>The treatment and storage of WEEE for the purpose of its repair or refurbishment | The total quantity of any type of WEEE must not exceed 80 cubic metres at any one time and no waste should be stored for longer than 12 months. | 26/03/2016 |
| WMEX 02/104 | Engineering Services Electrical Ltd<br>22E CRAWFORDSBURN ROAD, NEWTOWNARDS, Down, BT23 4EA<br>BT23 4EA<br>Contact:<br>Alan McGowan<br>02891 828333 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 07/08/2017 |
| WMEX 02/105 | James Massey<br>15 BOG ROAD, BALLYGOWAN, Down, BT23 6JL<br>BT23 6JL<br>Contact:<br>Mark Massey<br>07549076605 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The secure storage of waste paper & cardboard, textiles, plastics, steel cans, food & drink cartons, tyres and refrigerants with a view to recovery or reuse. | Each waste type must be stored separately and no waste may be stored for longer than 12 months. | 28/10/2017 |
| WMEX 02/106 | Mass Plant & Recycling Ltd<br>11 Bog Road, Ballygowan, Down, BT23 6JL<br>BT23 6JL<br>Contact:<br>Paul Massey<br>07549076605 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture from waste soil and stone, concrete, bituminous materials, concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, which arises from demolition or construction work, of aggregate. | The total quantity of waste stored must not exceed 20,000 tonnes. | 22/04/2018 |
| WMEX 02/12 | Northstone (NI) Ltd<br>Northdown Quarry, 61 Ballybarnes Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 4UE<br>BT23 4UE<br>Contact:<br>Angus Kennedy<br>028 25898151 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture from waste concrete and bituminous mixtures of roadstone and aggregate | Total quantity of waste stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 03/01/2017 |
| WMEX 02/38 | Northern Ireland Environment Agency<br>Scrabo Country Park, 203a Scrabo Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 4SJ<br>BT23 4SJ<br>Contact:<br>James McEvoy | Paragraph 30 | Burning Waste on Land in the Open<br><br>Burning of wood. | Maximum 10 tonnes per 24 hours | 17/12/2015 |

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| | (028) 9181 1491 | | | | |
| WMEX 02/39 | Tarmac Ltd<br>73 Holywood Road, Craigantlet Quarry, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 4TQ<br>BT23 4TQ<br>Contact:<br>Pat Lyons<br>028 90423251 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture from waste mineral excavation , waste gravel & crushed rock, processed slag and bituminous mixtures, of roadstone and aggregate | Maximum 20,000 tonnes per year | 11/02/2016 |
| WMEX 02/59 | Liam Rankin<br>15 Cunningburn Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT22 2AR<br>BT22 2AR<br>Contact:<br>Liam Rankin<br>07789 208789 | Paragraph 21 | Chipping, Shredding, Cutting, or Pulverising Waste Plant Matter<br><br>Chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising of waste plant tissue | Maximum 1,000 tonnes per week | 28/04/2016 |
| WMEX 02/63 | O Miskelly Ltd<br>Unit 23A, Crawfordsburn Road Industrial Estate, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 4EA<br>BT23 4EA<br>Contact:<br>John Miskelly<br>028 91812431 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste wood, plastic, mixed construction & demolition waste and gypsum based construction products | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 04/03/2016 |
| WMEX 02/82 | Northern Ireland Electricity<br>Jubilee Road, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 4YH<br>BT23 4YH<br>Contact:<br>Gareth Hughes<br>028 90661100 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of wastes gathered from NIE tradesmens vehicles pending collection by licensed waste management contractors | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 12/04/2017 |
| WMEX 02/84 | Scrabo Developments Ltd<br>Lands to rear of 16-24 The Chanderies, Greyabbey, Newtownards, Co Down, BT22 2TA<br>BT22 2TA<br>Contact:<br>Paul Hollinger | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of soil & stones, concrete and bricks for infilling for the prupose of re-profilling land | Maximum 5,000 tonnes in total. | 12/01/2016 |
| WMEX 02/90 | Pearlow Developments Ltd<br>lands to W of junction of Windmill Road & Mos, Millisle, Newtownards, Co Down, BT22 2EB<br>BT22 2EB<br>Contact:<br>Syd Barlow | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste concrete, bricks and soil and stones for the purposes of infilling land for the improvemnet to drainage regime. | Maximum 10,000 cubic metres to be used in total & waste not to be stored for longer than 3 months. Final levels/dimensions must be in accordance with planning permission X/2011/0710/F | 29/07/2015 |
| WMEX 02/92 | National Trust<br>MOUNTSTEWART ESTATE, Newtownards, Co Down, BT22 2AD<br>BT22 2AD<br>Contact:<br>Paul Stewart<br>07798 842139 | Paragraph 13 | Composting and Storage of Biodegradable Waste<br><br>The autothermic and thermophillic composting of horse manure,plant tissue waste and waste bark and wood chip | Composting up to 100 tonnes of per year. Not to exceed 200 tonnes treated or stored at any one time | 27/09/2015 |

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| WMEX 02/93 | Andy Coulter<br>11 INISHARGY ROAD, Kircubbin, Newtownards, Co Down, BT22 2RG<br>BT22 2RG<br>Contact:<br>Andy Coulter<br>028 42738344 | Paragraph 15 | The Manufacture of Finished Goods from Waste Metal, Plastic, Glass, Ceramics, Rubber, Textiles, Wood, Paper, or Cardboard, and the Storage of Those Wastes<br><br>Manufacture of finished goods from waste rubber into equestrian soft surface for outdoor and indorr riding arenas | Not to exceed 500 tonnes at any one time | 23/09/2015 |
| WMEX 02/96 | Vale Service & Rentals Ltd<br>Unit 12, 13, 14 North Road Industrial Park, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 7AN<br>BT23 7AN<br>Contact:<br>Sheena Cain<br>01942 492913 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste paper & cardboard and plastics | Max total quantity - Waste paper & cardbaord - 15,000 tonnes plastic - 500 tonnes | 04/02/2016 |
| WMEX 02/97 | J Murray & Son Ltd<br>69 THE BURN ROAD, BALLYGOWAN, Down, BT23 5RZ<br>BT23 5RZ<br>Contact:<br>Jim Murray<br>028 97528840 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste glass and textiles | The waste can be stored for no more than 12 months | 10/10/2016 |
| WMEX 02/98 | GLen Airley Estates Ltd<br>KILLAUGHEY ROAD, DONAGHADEE, Down, BT21 0LY<br>BT21 0LY<br>Contact:<br>Simon Holinger | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste concrete, bricks, and soil for the purpose of construction of a noise retention bund | No more than 1,200 cubic metres to be used in total | 07/11/2015 |
| WMEX 02/99 | The National Trust<br>Mount Stewart, Portaferry Road, Newtownards, Down, BT22 2AD<br>BT22 2AD<br>Contact:<br>Paul Stewart<br>028 42787808 | Paragraph 30 | Burning Waste on Land in the Open<br><br>Storage and burning of waste plant matter | Not to exceed 10 tonnes in any 24 hour period | 28/11/2016 |
| WMEX 03/100 | Cormac Hughes<br>24 ANNAGHANNANY ROAD, ARMAGH, Armagh, BT60 4NN<br>BT60 4NN<br>Contact:<br>Cormac Hughes<br>+44 799 999 8789 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage and dismantling of de polluted end of life vehicles | No more than 40 vehicles. All activity is carried out on an impermeable surface. | 25/02/2016 |
| WMEX 03/101 | Kieran Coleman<br>Lane 2 Teeraw Road, Armagh, Armagh, BT61 8HG<br>BT61 8HG<br>Contact:<br>Kieran Coleman<br>+44 (0) 7704 442 325 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage and dismantling of de polluted end of life vehicles | No more than 40 vehciles | 19/03/2016 |
| WMEX 03/24 | Dawn & Sean Kernan<br>Factory Unit, 80 High Street, Milford, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 3NZ<br>BT60 3NZ<br>Contact: | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting and baling of waste plastic and cardboard | 100 tonnes cardboard, 100 tonnes plastic per week | 29/10/2015 |

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| | Dawn Kernan<br>(028) 3087 8052 | | | | |
| WMEX 03/29 | Cross Refrigeration (NI) Ltd<br>Cross House, Hamiltonbawn Road Industrial Estate, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 1HW<br>BT60 1HW<br>Contact:<br>James Mc Mullan<br>(028) 3752 6090 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Storage of waste oil in a secure container for the purpose of reuse or recovery | 2 cubic metres per year | 02/01/2017 |
| WMEX 03/42 | Armaghdown Creameries Ltd<br>26 Moodage Road, Tandragee, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 2DS<br>BT62 2DS<br>Contact:<br>Joan Livingston<br>028 40662742 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>The spreading of dairy sludge on agricultural land | | 17/08/2015 |
| WMEX 03/46 | Glenn Drums Recycling Ltd<br>38 Upper Lisdrumchor Road, Glenanne, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 2LD<br>BT60 2LD<br>Contact:<br>Edna Hale<br>028 37507776 | Paragraph 06 | Cleaning, Washing, Spraying or Coating of Waste Packaging or Containers<br><br>Cleaning and washing of plastic and steel drums and IBC tanks | Storage of waste not to exceed 1,000 tonnes or more than 1 tonne of metal containers within a 7 day period | 26/01/2016 |
| WMEX 03/52 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Gibsons Hill Disused Service Reservoir, Gilford Road, Lurgan, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 7AH<br>BT66 7AH<br>Contact:<br>Angela Halpenny<br>028 90354813 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage, pending it's collection, of waste soil & stones and iron & steel construction waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time. The maximum amount stored should not exceed 700 tonnes of soil & stones and 720 tonnes of iron and steel per annum | 29/04/2016 |
| WMEX 03/65 | T - Met Ltd<br>53-58 Armagh Road, Moy, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 7JA<br>BT71 7JA<br>Contact:<br>Chris Traynor<br>028 37549092 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>Storage of scrap metals and dismantling of depolluted ELVs | The height of any pile/stack of waste not to exceed 5 metres | 21/07/2015 |
| WMEX 03/67 | W J & H Crozier<br>Outlack Quarry, 19 Outlack Road, Collone, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 2AN<br>BT60 2AN<br>Contact:<br>Nigel Crozier<br>028 37522202 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, bituminous mixtures and soil and stones arising from construction and demolition work. | Not to exceed 20,000 tonnes storage | 18/08/2017 |
| WMEX 03/72 | Roads Service Direct<br>17 BALLYNAHONEMORE ROAD, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 1JD<br>BT60 1JD<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of mixed metals, concrete, bituminous mixtures, mixed municipal waste (no prutresible waste) and temporary storage of WEEE and waste batteries or accumulators | not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time | 22/11/2015 |
| WMEX | J Shortt Recycling Ltd | Paragraph | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles | The height of any pile or stack of waste not to exceed 5 | 13/10/2015 |

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| 03/77 | 42 ANNVALE ROAD, Keady, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 2SA<br>BT60 2SA<br>Contact:<br>Una Shortt<br>028 37538984 / 07595 365907 | 45 | Storage of scrap metals, shavings, chippings and turnings. The dismantling of de-polluted end of life vehicles | metres. The total maximum quantity of 40 de-polluted vehicles at any one time | |
| WMEX 03/78 | Mark & Robert King<br>87 Killycapple Road, Collone, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 2AL<br>BT60 2AL<br>Contact:<br>Mark King<br>028 37518078 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of road stone, aggregate, soil and soil substrates from mixtures of waste concrete, ricks, tiles and ceramics, soil and stones. | Total quantity stored and treated must not exceed 20,000 tonnes and total amount of soil and soil substrate manufactured in any day must not exceed 500 tonnes | 03/12/2015 |
| WMEX 03/79 | Molloy Metals Ltd<br>185 MONAGHAN ROAD, MIDDLETOWN, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 4EZ<br>BT60 4EZ<br>Contact:<br>Gerard Molloy<br>028 37568083 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>Storage of scrap metal | Up to 104 tonnes at any one time of ferrous metal Up to 52 tonnes at any one time of non ferrous metals Up to 2 tonnes at any one time of shavings, chippings and turnings | 02/12/2015 |
| WMEX 03/80 | Molloy Metals Ltd<br>185 MONAGHAN ROAD, MIDDLETOWN, Armagh, Co Armagh, BT60 4EZ<br>BT60 4EZ<br>Contact:<br>Gerard Molloy<br>028 37568083 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of WEEE | Up to 5 cubic metres | 02/12/2015 |
| WMEX 03/89 | Clayton Auto Salvage Limited<br>Unit 101 Mullalelish Road, Richill, Armagh, BT61 9LT<br>BT61 9LT<br>Contact:<br>Simon Clayton<br>028 38870648 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>Dismantling of de-polluted end-of-life vehicles | No more than 40 de-polluted vehicles on site at any one time | 20/08/2015 |
| WMEX 03/90 | Clive Richardson Ltd<br>54 DERRYCOOSE ROAD, PORTADOWN, Armagh, BT62 1LY<br>BT62 1LY<br>Contact:<br>Clive Richardson<br>028 38853200 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics which arise from demolition or construction work | Total quanity of waste stored not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 05/09/2016 |
| WMEX 03/92 | Armaghdown Creameries Ltd<br>Druminargle House, 29 POYNTZPASS ROAD, SCARVA, Armagh, BT63 6LE<br>BT63 6LE<br>Contact:<br>Joan Livingston<br>028 40662742 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>Spreading of dairy effluent sludge | A maximum of 101.1 tonnes may be spread in the period covered by the exemption | 05/09/2015 |
| WMEX 03/95 | Molloy Metals Ltd<br>185 MONAGHAN ROAD, MIDDLETOWN, Armagh, BT60 4EZ | Paragraph 52 | The Secure Storage of Waste Batteries or Accumulators<br><br>The secure storage, at a place other than the place of production, pending its recovery of waste batteries. | No more than 5 tonnes of lead batteries. No waste to be stored for longer than 6 months. | 06/03/2016 |

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| | BT60 4EZ<br>Contact:<br>Noreen Murphy<br>028 37 568083 | | | | |
| WMEX 03/96 | Collen Bros (Quarries) Ltd<br>30 GLEBE HILL ROAD, TANDRAGEE, Armagh, BT62 2DP<br>BT62 2DP<br>Contact:<br>Andrew Collen<br>028 38840275 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities | | 21/03/2017 |
| WMEX 03/97 | Gibson Bros Ltd<br>Cornmucklagh Quarry, 56 MOY ROAD, PORTADOWN, Armagh, BT62 1QW<br>BT62 1QW<br>Contact:<br>Justin Gerring<br>028 40662771 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of roadstone & aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, bituminous mixtures and soil & stones arising from construction & demolition and road resurfacing. | Total quanity store & treated must not exceed 20,000 tonnes and aggregate manufactured must not exceed 500 tonnes in any day. | 07/08/2017 |
| WMEX 03/98 | J & P Best<br>Acton Farm, Acton Road, Newry, Armagh, BT35 6TA<br>BT35 6TA<br>Contact:<br>Simon Best<br>07736388338 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>The spreading and storage of Off Specification Compost consisting only of biodegradable waste on agricultural | | 06/05/2016 |
| WMEX 04/32 | Safe Solutions Textiles Ltd<br>34 Lisnahilt Road, Broughshane, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 4QT<br>BT42 4QT<br>Contact:<br>Desmond Reid<br>(028) 2564 5450 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Secure storage of waste textiles | No waste should be stored for longer than 6 months | 22/10/2016 |
| WMEX 04/41 | Edmundson Electrical Ltd<br>Walter S Mercer, Pennybridge Industrial Estate, Larne Road, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 3HB<br>BT42 3HB<br>Contact:<br>Mandy Stoker<br>01743 343403 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of WEEE | No more than 80 cubic metres in total to be stored at any one time | 26/10/2015 |
| WMEX 04/49 | Community Recycling Initiative Ltd<br>Ballyreagh House, Doury Road, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT44 9QW<br>BT44 9QW<br>Contact:<br>Philip Gordon<br>028 2563 9723 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Collection & sorting of waste textiles | 40 tonnes of waste textiles per week Maximum storage of 100 tonnes at any one time | 09/12/2015 |
| WMEX 04/63 | Northstone (NI) Limited<br>Ballymena Depot, 50 Craigadoo Road, Moorfields, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 4RB<br>BT42 4RB<br>Contact:<br>Brian Thompson<br>028 25898151 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of roadstone and aggregate from waste concrete and bituminous materials | Maximum 20,000 tonnes | 24/11/2016 |

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| WMEX 04/65 | Northern Ireland Electricity<br>Pennybridge Industrial Estate, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 3HB<br>BT42 3HB<br>Contact:<br>Gareth Hughes<br>028 90661100 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of wastes gathered from NIE tradesmens vehicles pending collection by licensed waste management contractors | Maximum 50 cubic metres | 12/04/2017 |
| WMEX 04/68 | Boville-McMullan Ltd<br>Tully Quarry, 116 MOORFIELDS ROAD, Ballymena, Co Antrim,<br>BT42 3HJ<br>BT42 3HJ<br>Contact:<br>Mark McMullan<br>028 25892843 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate | Not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 20/11/2017 |
| WMEX 04/70 | Roads Service Direct<br>190 Larne Road, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT42 3AS<br>BT42 3AS<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of scrap metal, mixed waste and street cleaning residues | Cannot exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 10/08/2015 |
| WMEX 04/73 | Robinsons Quarry Masters Ltd<br>Craigs Quarry, 32 GLENHEAD ROAD, Ballymena, Co Antrim,<br>BT42 4RE<br>BT42 4RE<br>Contact:<br>Stephen Robinson<br>028 25831245 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste | Not to exceed 19,5000 tonnes | 12/04/2018 |
| WMEX 04/74 | James Stevenson (Quarries) Ltd<br>Clinty Quarry, 215 Doury Road, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT43 6SS<br>BT43 6SS<br>Contact:<br>Jonathan Stevenson<br>028 25656114 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of roadstone from waste asphalt/bitumous road planings. The manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics and crushed rock, sand, clay, road base and planings and track ballast | Not to exceed 20,000 tonnes per annum | 16/08/2015 |
| WMEX 04/81 | Dale Farms Ltd<br>Killycowan Road, Glarryford, Ballymena, Antrim, BT44 9HL<br>BT44 9HL<br>Contact:<br>Geoffrey Bates<br>07899 666172 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>Spreading of dairy effluent | | 17/07/2015 |
| WMEX 04/82 | R G M Construction Ltd<br>Ballylig Quarry, Ballylig Road, Broughshane, Co Antrim, BT43 7HH<br>BT43 7HH<br>Contact:<br>Georgina McCullough<br>028 25898141 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, brickd, bituminous mixtures and tiles & ceramics arising from construction and demolition | No more than 20,000 tonnes can be stored at any one time | 22/08/2016 |
| WMEX 04/87 | Fyfes Vehicle & Eng. Supplies Ltd<br>Deerfin Works, PENNYBRIDGE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,<br>BALLYMENA, Antrim, BT42 3HB | Paragraph 52 | The Secure Storage of Waste Batteries or Accumulators<br><br>The secure storage at a place other than the place of production, pending its recovery, of waste batteries | No more than 1 tonne of batteries can be stored at any one time. Storage must be in a secure weatherproof container and not stored for longer than 6 months. | 02/11/2015 |

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| | BT42 3HB<br>Contact:<br>Alastair Boreland<br>028 25652801 | | | | |
| WMEX 04/88 | John Hendron<br>92 CLOUGHWATER ROAD, BALLYMENA, Antrim, BT43 6SZ<br>BT43 6SZ<br>Contact:<br>John Hendron<br>028 25644694 / 07980 620279 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The sorting and baling of waste paper & cardboard, plastic and glass with a view to recovery or reuse. | No more than 100 tonnes of waste plastics or 20 tonnes of waste glass, paper and cardboard may be dealt with per week. | 24/10/2017 |
| WMEX 04/89 | Specialist Glass Recycling Ltd<br>197 Moorfields Road, Ballymena, Antrim, BT42 3EG<br>BT42 3EG<br>Contact:<br>Steven Mathers<br>07702673455 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The secure storage of waste glass for the purpose of recovery. | No more than 5,000 tonnes should be stored at any one time. No waste should be stored for longer than 12 months. | 02/12/2017 |
| WMEX 04/90 | Albion Recycling and Environmental Management Ltd<br>82 BUCKNA ROAD, BROUGHSHANE, Antrim, BT42 4NR<br>BT42 4NR<br>Contact:<br>Douglas Nisbet<br>01899 229499 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>The spreading of dairy effluent sludge from Kerry Foods, Millburn Road, Coleraine, Co Derry, BT52 1QZ to agricultural land | Dairy Effluent sludge can be spread to each hectare of agricultural land per annum to meet crop requirements, as detailed in Appendix A. | 15/02/2016 |
| WMEX 04/91 | Albion Recycling & Environmental Management Ltd<br>82 BUCKNA ROAD, BROUGHSHANE, Antrim, BT42 4NR<br>BT42 4NR<br>Contact:<br>Douglas Nisbet<br>01899 229 499 | Paragraph 10(a) | The Spreading or Storage and Spreading of Sludge on Land which is not Land used for Agriculture<br><br>The secure storage of sewage sludge | Not more than 1,200 tonnes | 18/02/2016 |
| WMEX 05/09 | M Logan & Sons<br>46 Drumadoon Road, Cloughmills, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT44 9LJ<br>BT44 9LJ<br>Contact:<br>Mr Matthew Logan<br>(028) 2763 8241 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting and baling cardboard, plastic and paper. | 1250 tonnes cardboard and paper, 150 tonnes plastic per year | 08/09/2016 |
| WMEX 05/10 | Brian McLernon<br>Unit 5 Ballybrakes Industrial Estate, Ballybrakes Road, Ballymoney, Co Antrim, BT53 6LW<br>BT53 6LW<br>Contact:<br>Mr Brian McLernon<br>(028) 20763329 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Baling/Sorting waste paper, cardboard & plastic. | 1,400 tonnes of waste paper & cardboard and 1,000 tonnes of plastic per annum. | 24/08/2016 |
| WMEX 05/28 | Compass Advocacy Network Ltd<br>Bring Banks in the NW region of Northern Ireland, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Limavady, | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (cans, textiles) | 200 tonnes per year | 07/04/2018 |

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| | Contact:<br>Clare Carson<br>028 27667775 | | | | |
| WMEX 05/32 | All -Tex Recyclers Ltd<br>Bring Banks across Northern Ireland,<br><br>Contact:<br>John Magill<br>028 27638300 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (textiles) | Maximum 1,285 tonnes per year | 18/08/2015 |
| WMEX 05/41 | Compass Advocacy Network Ltd<br>22 SEYMOUR STREET,<br>Ballymoney, Co Antrim, BT53 6JR<br>BT53 6JR<br>Contact:<br>Clare Carson<br>028 27667775 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting and baling of textiles, aluminium cans and cardboard leading to their recovery or re-use | Maximum 3 tonnes textiles and 1 tonne aluminium cans and 1 tonne cardboard in any period of 7 days | 22/12/2016 |
| WMEX 05/43 | SJ McAuley Engineering Ltd<br>21 Ballymena Road, Ballymoney,<br>Co Antrim, BT53 7EX<br>BT53 7EX<br>Contact:<br>Jonathan McAuley<br>028 27666646 | Paragraph 07 | Burning of Waste as a Fuel in an Appliance with a Net Rated Thermal Input of less than 0.4 Megawatts<br><br>Burning of clean non virgin waste wood and wooden packaging as a fuel | | 08/06/2017 |
| WMEX 05/45 | All-Tex Recyclers Ltd<br>1 Ballycregagh Road, Cloughmills,<br>Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT44 9LB<br>BT44 9LB<br>Contact:<br>Mrs Paula McAuley<br>028 27638300 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste clothes | Not to exceed capacity of site | 07/08/2015 |
| WMEX 05/46 | Dixons Contractors Ltd<br>143 TULLAGHANS ROAD,<br>Dunloy, Co Antrim, BT44 9EA<br>BT44 9EA<br>Contact:<br>Daniel Dixon<br>028 27657310 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste wood and soil stones | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 29/01/2016 |
| WMEX 05/47 | Dixons Contractors Ltd<br>143 TULLAGHANS ROAD,<br>Belfast, Co Antrim, BT44 9EA<br>BT44 9EA<br>Contact:<br>Daniel Dixon<br>028 27657310 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste paper & cardboard, plastic, glass, waste to be used for construction work and mixed metals. | Quanity of waste not to exceed the capacity of the site | 29/01/2016 |
| WMEX 05/48 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>26 BALLYBRAKES ROAD,<br>BALLYMONEY, Antrim, BT53 6LQ<br>BT53 6LQ<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McAuley<br>028 90828017 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non liquid waste | No more than 50 cubic metres at any one time and not to be kept for longer than 3 months | 28/11/2016 |
| WMEX 05/49 | McAuley Fabrication Limited<br>21 Ballymena Road, Ballymoney,<br>Antrim, BT53 7EX | Paragraph 07 | Burning of Waste as a Fuel in an Appliance with a Net Rated Thermal Input of less than 0.4 Megawatts<br><br>Burning of clean non-virgin waste wood and wooden packaging as fuel | | 06/07/2017 |

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| | BT53 7EX<br>Contact:<br>Jonathan McAuley<br>02827666646 | | | | |
| WMEX 05/50 | Brian McLernon<br>11A Ballybrakes Industrial Estate, Ballybrakes Road, Ballymoney, Antrim, BT53 6LW<br>BT53 6LW<br>Contact:<br>Brian McLernon<br>07812185575 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The sorting and baling of waste paper and cardboard and of plastic and the shredding of some plastic with a view to recovery or reuse. | 156,000t of paper & cardboard and 5200t of plastic per annum. No waste to be stored for longer than 7 days | 14/09/2017 |
| WMEX 05/51 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Riverside Park, Armour Avenue, Ballymoney, Antrim, BT55<br>BT55<br>Contact:<br>John Michael<br>028 2766 0200 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and clays for the purposes of construction of a waterway/pond. | No more than 600 tonnes of such waste is to be used in total. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 02/11/2015 |
| WMEX 05/52 | Transport NI<br>28 MARKET STREET, Antrim, BT53 6EB<br>BT53 6EB<br>Contact:<br>Paul Dornan<br>028 2566 2542 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport, of non–liquid waste, at a site other than the premises where it is produced of: Scrap Metal, Mixed Municipal Wastes , Street Cleansing Residues and soil and stones . | Waste shall be stored in secure containers and cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than three months. | 18/01/2018 |
| WMEX 06/30 | Radius Plastics Ltd<br>Scarva Road Industrial Estate, Banbridge, Co Down, BT32 3QD<br>BT32 3QD<br>Contact:<br>Kristian Hill<br>028 4066 9996 | Paragraph 15 | The Manufacture of Finished Goods from Waste Metal, Plastic, Glass, Ceramics, Rubber, Textiles, Wood, Paper, or Cardboard, and the Storage of Those Wastes<br><br>Storage of plastic chippings and processing into a product by extrusion or injection moulding | 500 tonnes per year | 21/07/2017 |
| WMEX 06/33 | Tullyraine Quarries Ltd<br>122 Dromore Road, Banbridge, Co Down, BT32 4EG<br>BT32 4EG<br>Contact:<br>John McCartan<br>028 40662481 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Use of concrete products, bitmac/asphalt cuttings, road planings for the manufacture of roadstone, aggregate, soli or soil substitutes | 20,000 tonnes per year | 03/02/2018 |
| WMEX 06/40 | Gibson Brothers Ltd<br>5 Kilmacrew Road, Banbridge, Co Down, BT32 4ES<br>BT32 4ES<br>Contact:<br>Justin Gerring<br>028 40662771 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of road stone, aggregate, soil and soil substitutes from mixture of waste concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, bituminous mixtures, soil and stones | Maximum 20,000 tonnes. Maximum 500 tonnes at any one time | 07/12/2015 |
| WMEX 06/42 | Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council Banbridge District Council Bring Banks,<br><br>Contact:<br>Barry Patience<br>028 40660600 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (cans, glass, paper, plastics, textiles, tetra paks) | Maximum 1,285 tonnes per year | 24/03/2016 |

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| WMEX 06/57 | Noel Martin<br>28 TERRYHOOGAN ROAD,<br>Scrava, Craigavon, Co Down,<br>BT63 6NJ<br>BT63 6NJ<br>Contact:<br>Noel Martin<br>07712 839616 / 07712 839616 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>Sorting and storage of waste metals. | | 23/07/2015 |
| WMEX 06/61 | Roads Service Direct<br>15 Aughnacloy Road, Banbridge,<br>Co Down, BT32 3RU<br>BT32 3RU<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of scrap metal, waste concrete, bituminous waste and municipal waste. Also temporary storage of WEEE or waste batteries or accumulators | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres | 11/10/2015 |
| WMEX 06/64 | Armaghdown Creameries Ltd<br>26 CARRICK ROAD,<br>BANBRIDGE, Down, BT32 3PA<br>BT32 3PA<br>Contact:<br>Joan Livingston<br>028 40662742 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>Spreading of diary effluent sludge | | 20/08/2015 |
| WMEX 07/101 | Rentokil Initial Services Ltd<br>43-45 DUNCRUE CRESCENT,<br>Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9BW<br>BT3 9BW<br>Contact:<br>Paul Taylor<br>01235 5538061 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of fluorescent tubes and batteries from air freshener units prior to their transfer to an authorised recovery facility | Maximum 2.5 tonnes fluorescent tubes, 12.5 tonnes batteries | 11/04/2017 |
| WMEX 07/105 | Whitemountain Quarries Limited<br>125 UPPER SPRINGFIELD<br>ROAD, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT17<br>0LU<br>BT17 0LU<br>Contact:<br>Russell Drew<br>028 92501000 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture from waste bituminous material of roadstone and aggregate | Not to exceed 500 tonnes on any day and total quantity stored not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 19/07/2017 |
| WMEX 07/106 | Belron UK Limited<br>11-13 Somerton Industrial Park,<br>Dargan Crescent, Belfast, Co<br>Antrim, BT3 9JB<br>BT3 9JB<br>Contact:<br>Ginny Augustin<br>07595 211666 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste galss and mixed packaging | Cannot exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 04/08/2017 |
| WMEX 07/107 | Belron UK Limited<br>Unit 1 Meadow Industrial Estate,<br>Boucher Road, Belfast, Co Antrim,<br>BT12 6HR<br>BT12 6HR<br>Contact:<br>Ginny Augustin<br>07595 211666 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste glass | Maximum 100 tonnes per year | 04/08/2017 |
| WMEX 07/109 | All Electrical Recycling Ltd<br>Unit 17 Westbank Industrial Park,<br>Westbank Road, Belfast Harbour | Paragraph 49 | The Repair, Refurbishment, and Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Treatment and storage of WEEE | | 19/10/2015 |

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| | Estate, Belfast, BT3 9JL<br>BT3 9JL<br>Contact:<br>Brian Johnstone<br>028 90436613 | | | | |
| WMEX 07/122 | Wolsely UK Limited<br>Unit 1 M2 Business Park, Duncrue Street, Belfast, BT3 9AR<br>BT3 9AR<br>Contact:<br>Gordon Adams<br>01635 568260 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste refrigerants | No more than 18 tonnes | 27/09/2015 |
| WMEX 07/126 | Refrigeration Products 1999 Ltd<br>39 Somerton Industrial Estate, Dargan Crescent, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9JP<br>BT3 9JP<br>Contact:<br>Gerard McDonagh<br>028 90370595 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste refrigerant cylinders | Not to exceed 18 tonnes | 10/02/2016 |
| WMEX 07/128 | Belfast Drain Clearance Services Ltd<br>Unit 11 Channel Commercial Park, Queens Road, Belfast, Belfast, BT3 9DT<br>BT3 9DT<br>Contact:<br>Stephen Kennedy<br>028 90460678 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste paper & cardboard, mixtures of concrete & bricks, bulky waste and mixed municipal waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic meters at any one time | 28/04/2016 |
| WMEX 07/131 | Europarts Motor Factors Ltd<br>Unit 4 Duncrue Industrial Park, Duncrue Crescent, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9BW<br>BT3 9BW<br>Contact:<br>Douglas Millar<br>07738 793390 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>storage of waste windscreens | No more than 50 cubic metres to be stored at any one time and not for longer than 3 months | 01/08/2016 |
| WMEX 07/133 | Speedy Asset Services Ltd<br>Unit 2 Duncrue Pass, Duncrue Road, Belfast, Not Specified, BT3 9DL<br>BT3 9DL<br>Contact:<br>Ian Hutchinson<br>01942 7200000 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Secure storage of waste oil | No more than 42 litres per week or 4,000 litres per year | 12/09/2016 |
| WMEX 07/134 | Northern Ireland Husing Executive<br>21 GLENGALL STREET, BELFAST, Antrim, BT12 5AB<br>BT12 5AB<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McAuley<br>028 90828019 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste including WEEE | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time and not to be stored for more than 3 months | 28/11/2016 |
| WMEX 07/135 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>Unit 35 Argyle Business Centre, 39 NORTH HOWARD STREET, | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storgae of non liquid waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time and no waste should be stored for more than 3 months | 19/11/2016 |

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| | BELFAST, Antrim, BT13 2AP<br>BT13 2AP<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McAuley<br>028 90828017 | | | | |
| WMEX 07/136 | WJM Building Ltd<br>Unit 39, Argyle Business Centre, 39 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BELFAST, Antrim, BT13 2AP<br>BT13 2AP<br>Contact:<br>Glenn Meikle<br>028 90710000 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non liquid waste including WEEE | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time and no waste to be stored for longer than 3 months | 21/11/2016 |
| WMEX 07/137 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>Unit 18F Kennedy Enterprise Centre, BLACKSTAFF ROAD, BELFAST, Antrim, BT11 9DT<br>BT11 9DT<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McCauley<br>028 90828017 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of solid waste | No more than 50 cubic metres at any one time and no waste should be stored for longer than 3 months | 21/11/2016 |
| WMEX 07/138 | Golf Holdings Limited<br>3 Duncrue Place, Belfast, Not Specified, BT3 9BU<br>BT3 9BU<br>Contact:<br>David Montgomery<br>028 90746274 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non liquid waste including WEEE | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time and no waste should be stored for more than 3 months | 11/12/2016 |
| WMEX 07/139 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>13-15 Gardener Street, Belfast, Belfast, BT13 2GT<br>BT13 2GT<br>Contact:<br>Malachy Brennan<br>028 90317635 | Paragraph 30 | Burning Waste on Land in the Open<br><br>Storage of non liquid waste including WEEE | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time and no waste should be stored for more than 3 months | 11/12/2016 |
| WMEX 07/141 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>23 Stockman's Way, Unit 3 Musgrave Park Industrial Estate, Belfast, BT19 7ET<br>BT19 7ET<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McAuley<br>02890828017 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste including WEEE | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres and no waste to be stored for longer than 3 months | 12/01/2017 |
| WMEX 07/142 | Europarts Ltd<br>Unit 4 Duncrue Industrial Estate, Belfast, Not Specified, BT3 9BW<br>BT3 9BW<br>Contact:<br>Douglas Millar<br>028 383 90270 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced | | 16/04/2017 |
| WMEX 07/143 | Decco Limited<br>1-5 REDCAR STREET, BELFAST, Down, BT6 9BP | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of WEEE | No more than 80 cubic metres and no waste should be stored for longer than 3 months | 27/02/2016 |

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| | BT6 9BP<br>Contact:<br>Donna Coffin<br>01635 556 677 | | | | |
| WMEX 07/144 | Stearn Electric Co Ltd<br>Unit 13 Duncrue Industrial Park, Duncrue Road, Belfast, Not Specified, BT3 9BP<br>BT3 9BP<br>Contact:<br>Donna Coffin<br>01635 556 677 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of waste fluorescent tubes | No more than 3 cubic metres should be stored at any one time | 18/02/2016 |
| WMEX 07/145 | Norbert Dentressangle Logistics UK<br>34-44 BOUCHER CRESCENT, BELFAST, Antrim, BT12 6HU<br>BT12 6HU<br>Contact:<br>Noel Holmes<br>02890 669827 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse | | 12/03/2017 |
| WMEX 07/146 | Northern Ireland Electricity<br>57 DARGAN ROAD, BELFAST, Antrim, BT3 9JU<br>BT3 9JU<br>Contact:<br>Alastair Usher<br>07500 10001258 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste cardboard, plastic, mixed packaing waste, rubble, wood, metal, green waste and mixed municipal waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 22/04/2017 |
| WMEX 07/148 | Belfast Drain Clearance Services Ltd<br>Totalis Front Yard, GROVE STREET EAST, BELFAST, Down, BT5 5GH<br>BT5 5GH<br>Contact:<br>Stephen Kennedy<br>028 90460678 / 07711 777685 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste paper and cardboard, concrete and brick and non putresible mixed municipal waste | Cannot exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 06/07/2017 |
| WMEX 07/149 | Autowindshields (UK) Ltd<br>4 WEST BANK DRIVE, BELFAST, Antrim, BT3 9LA<br>BT3 9LA<br>Contact:<br>Colin Hill<br>07738793489 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste glass and mixed packaging | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any time in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 07/08/2017 |
| WMEX 07/150 | H & J Martin Ltd<br>26 ORMONDE GARDENS, BELFAST, Down, BT6 9FL<br>BT6 9FL<br>Contact:<br>John Thompson<br>02890232622 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The secure storage, pending collection, of non-liquid waste including WEEE, in a secure container or containers, at a site other than where the waste was produced. | The total amount stored at any one time must not exceed 50 cubic metres, and no waste shall be stored for longer than 12 months. | 01/12/2017 |
| WMEX 07/151 | H & J Martin Ltd<br>26 ORMONDE GARDENS, BELFAST, Down, BT6 9FL<br>BT6 9FL<br>Contact:<br>John Thompson | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>The storage in a secure container, for the purpose of recovery of waste hydraulic oil (EWC code 13 01 13). | No more than 3 cubic metres to be stored at any one time. No waste to be stored for longer than 12 months. | 01/12/2017 |

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| | 02890232622 | | | | |
| WMEX 07/152 | Newspread Ltd<br>M2 Business Park, 142 DUNCRUE STREET, BELFAST, Antrim, BT3 9AR<br>BT3 9AR<br>Contact:<br>Conor King<br>079 337 457 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The baling of waste cardboard for the purposes of recovery or reuse. | The total quantity of waste dealt with per week should not exceed 3,000 tonnes. | 09/12/2017 |
| WMEX 07/153 | H & J Martin Ltd<br>26 ORMONDE GARDENS, BELFAST, Down, BT6 9FL<br>BT6 9FL<br>Contact:<br>John Thompson<br>028 90232622 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>The secure storage at a place other than the place of production, pending its recovery, of waste batteries . | No more than 4 tonnes in total should be stored at any one time. Storage must be in a secure weatherproof container and no batteries stored for longer than 6 months | 11/01/2016 |
| WMEX 07/155 | Jenkins Shipping Co. Ltd<br>Pollock Dock and Sinclair Wharf, Belfast Harbour Estate, Belfast, Not Specified, BT3<br>BT3<br>Contact:<br>Alan Dowd<br>02890 748912 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The secure storage, for the purpose of re-use or recovery of paper | The waste can be stored for no more than 12 months. | 24/02/2018 |
| WMEX 07/156 | Farrans (Construction) Limited<br>Phase 2 , Connswater Comminity Greenway and East Belfast, Flood Alleviation Scheme, Belfast, Belfast,<br><br>Contact:<br>Kevin McGarvey<br>02890551326 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stones and mixed construction and demolition waste for the purposes of the development of the Connswater Community Greenway. | The final levels and dimension must be in accordance with those granted under planning permission Z/2008/0795/F. | 29/03/2016 |
| WMEX 07/24 | Gilbert-Ash Ltd<br>47 Boucher Road, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT12 6HR<br>BT12 6HR<br>Contact:<br>Mike McLaughlin<br>(028) 9066 4334 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of of construction waste and mixed packaging waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 13/07/2017 |
| WMEX 07/33 | Dean & Wood Ltd<br>54 Boucher Place, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT12 6HT<br>BT12 6HT<br>Contact:<br>Martin Jelinek<br>01372 362662 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of recovered refrigerants | 2 tonnes per year. | 22/10/2015 |
| WMEX 07/46 | Farrans (Construction) Ltd<br>99 Kingsway, Dunmurry, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT17 9NU<br>BT17 9NU<br>Contact:<br>Alex Anderson<br>(028) 9055 1212 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Temporary storage of soil and stones, mixed construction and demolition waste, mixed concrete, bricks and tiles, bituminous mixtures. | Maximum 50 cubic metres | 24/07/2017 |
| WMEX 07/49 | DFDS Logistics Ltd<br>Transit 2 Westbank Road, Belfast | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse | 7800 tonnes of paper and cardboard and 2600 tonnes of plastic per year. | 16/09/2017 |

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| | Harbour Industrial Estate, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9JL<br>BT3 9JL<br>Contact:<br>Andrew Mackenzie<br>(028) 90 771122 | | Baling of plastic, paper and cardboard. | | |
| WMEX 07/51 | Edmundson Electrical Ltd<br>Units 11 & 12 Duncrue Industrial Estate, Duncrue Road, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT3 9BW<br>BT3 9BW<br>Contact:<br>Mandy Stoker<br>01743 343403 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of waste electrical equipment for the purpose of recovery elsewhere | Maximum 130 cubic metres at any one time | 29/10/2015 |
| WMEX 07/62 | Coachfinish (NI) Ltd<br>180 - 190 Donegall Avenue, Belfast, BT12 6LU<br>BT12 6LU<br>Contact:<br>Gary Kidd<br>028 90320541 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste solvents and metal packaging | No more than 5 cubic metres at any one time of waste solvents and 1 tonne of metal packaging | 04/05/2018 |
| WMEX 07/63 | The Landscaping Centre Ltd<br>Ulster Supported Employment Ltd, 182-188 Cambrai Street, Belfast, BT13 3JH<br>BT13 3JH<br>Contact:<br>Samuel J Thompson<br>028 93345610 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 17/05/2018 |
| WMEX 07/70 | British Telecom plc<br>Telephone House, 45-75 May Street, Belfast, BT1 4NB<br>BT1 4NB<br>Contact:<br>David Miller<br>020 73562560 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Storage of waste oil | Less than 4,000 litres per annum | 22/09/2015 |
| WMEX 07/71 | British Telecom plc<br>Telephone House, 45-75 May Street, Belfast, BT1 4NB<br>BT1 4NB<br>Contact:<br>David Miller<br>020 73562560 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste solvents and waste refrigerants | Waste Solvents - no more than 5 cubic menters at any one time Waste refrigerants - No more than 18 tonnes at any one time | 22/09/2015 |
| WMEX 07/72 | Jenkins Shipping Company Limited<br>Belfast Harbour Warehouses, Pollock Dock, Belfast Harbour Estate, Belfast, BT3 9AL<br>BT3 9AL<br>Contact:<br>Alan Dowd<br>028 90748912 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of newspapers and magazines for export to Norway | 13,000 tonnes per year | 15/09/2015 |
| WMEX 07/73 | Platinum Batteries (Europe) Ltd<br>Unit 7 Ravenhill Business Park, Ravenhill Road, Belfast, BT6 8AW<br>BT6 8AW<br>Contact: | Paragraph 52 | The Secure Storage of Waste Batteries or Accumulators<br><br>Storage of waste batteries | Maximum 5 tonnes at any one time of lead batteries Maximum 10 tonnes of other batteries and accumulators at any one time | 23/09/2015 |

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| | Geoffrey Atkinson<br>01618 760057 | | | | |
| WMEX 07/81 | Fridge Spares Wholesale Ltd<br>Units 5/6 Hawthorn Business Centre, Wildflower Way, Belfast, BT12 6TA<br>BT12 6TA<br>Contact:<br>Graham Hill<br>028 90665999 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage reclaimed refrigerant gas before sending onward for recycling & recovery | Maximum 24 tonnes per year and no waste should be stored for more than 12 months | 26/05/2016 |
| WMEX 07/86 | W J M Building Services Ltd<br>574 - 576 Ballysillan Road, Belfast, BT14 6RN<br>BT14 6RN<br>Contact:<br>Glenn Meikle<br>028 90710000 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste timber, plastics, cardboard, rubble and gypsum based products | Cannot exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 22/06/2016 |
| WMEX 07/90 | M & M Contractors (Europe) Ltd<br>Hillview Road, Belfast, BT14 7BT<br>BT14 7BT<br>Contact:<br>Mark McShane<br>028 90754090 / 07909 9778230 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 25/10/2016 |
| WMEX 08/17 | John Graham Construction Ltd<br>A2 Shore Road, Greenisland, Construction Site - Offline Section, Not Specified, BT38 8UE<br>BT38 8UE<br>Contact:<br>David Crothers<br>029 2689500 / 07813 664415 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stones for the development of a trunk road | No waste to be stored for longer than 3 months | 04/08/2015 |
| WMEX 08/20 | John Graham Construction Ltd<br>Field North of 230 Shore Road, Greenisland, Antrim, BT38 8TX<br>BT38 8TX<br>Contact:<br>David Crothers<br>07813 664415 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stones to improve field drainage and utilise new carriageway drainage system. | No more than 20,000 tonnes of this waste should be used in the works. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 17/12/2015 |
| WMEX 09/18 | BOC Ltd<br>3 Prince Regent Road, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT5 6RW<br>BT5 6RW<br>Contact:<br>Ian Forester Jackson<br>(028) 9040 1441 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of recovered refrigerant | 18 tonnes | 03/04/2018 |
| WMEX 09/30 | Highway Barrier Solutions Ltd<br>40 Manse Road, Castlereagh, Belfast, Co Down, BT8 6SA<br>BT8 6SA<br>Contact:<br>Leanne Lavery<br>028 90708280 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste concrete, soil, metal and general waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 09/08/2015 |
| WMEX 09/38 | C B Contracts (NI) Ltd<br>Unit 4B Lamon Estate, Glen Road, Comber, Co Down, BT23 5QU<br>BT23 5QU | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste empty paint cans, vinyl flooring, cardboard and plastic | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 11/04/2016 |

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| | Contact:<br>Stephen Brunting<br>028 90449359 | | | | |
| WMEX 09/39 | Vodafone Limited<br>784 UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD, DUNDONALD, Down, BT16 1UD<br>BT16 1UD<br>Contact:<br>John Cosgrove | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of fluorescent tubes and bulbs | No more than 50 cubic metres can be stored at any one time and no waste to be stored for longer than 3 months | 03/10/2016 |
| WMEX 09/40 | Shred Bank Ltd<br>19 KNOCKBRACKEN DRIVE, CARRYDUFF, Down, BT8 8EX<br>BT8 8EX<br>Contact:<br>James Carson<br>028 90 817889 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport, of non-liquid waste at a site other than the premises where it is produced for the purpose of recovery elsewhere. | All waste should be stored in a secure container or containers and the total quantity should not exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time. No waste to be stored for longer than three months | 09/04/2018 |
| WMEX 10/05 | Patrick Bradley Ltd<br>Cullyrammer Road, Craighill Quarry, Kilrea, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT51 9TZ<br>BT51 9TZ<br>Contact:<br>Michael Hardy<br>028 29541059 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture from waste concrete, bituminous material, rock and a mixture of inert waste soil, stones and cement which arises from demolition or construction work, of aggregate. The treatment of waste soil | 20,000 tonnes at any one time. | 26/10/2016 |
| WMEX 10/08 | Northstone (NI) Limited<br>Shinny Road, Croaghan Quarry, Macosquin, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT51 4PS<br>BT51 4PS<br>Contact:<br>Angus Kennedy<br>028 25898151 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture from waste concrete, bituminous material and rock, which arises from demolition, of roadstone or aggregate | Total quantity of waste stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 28/09/2016 |
| WMEX 10/31 | Edmundson Electrical Ltd<br>Walsall/Unit 1, Old Airfield, 24 Ballyrashane Road, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT52 2NL<br>BT52 2NL<br>Contact:<br>Mandy Stoker<br>01743 343403 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of WEEE | No more than 80 cubic metres of EWC 16 02 14 & 20 01 36 collectively and no more than 50 cubic metres of EWC 20 01 21 to be stored at any one time | 26/10/2015 |
| WMEX 10/38 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Louguestown Road, Portrush, Co Antrim, BT56 8PD<br>BT56 8PD<br>Contact:<br>Angela Halpenny<br>028 90354813 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of soil and stones from excavation | Maximum 250 tonnes per year. Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 13/05/2016 |
| WMEX 10/46 | Northern Ireland Electricity<br>NIE Coleraine, Bushtown Road, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT51 3QP<br>BT51 3QP<br>Contact:<br>Gareth Hughes<br>028 90661100 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of wastes gathered from NIE tradesmens vehicles pending collection by licensed waste management contractors | Maximum 50 cubic metres | 12/04/2017 |

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| WMEX 10/50 | Whitemountain Quarries Limited<br>1c Letterloan Road, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT51 4PP<br>BT51 4PP<br>Contact:<br>Russell Drew<br>028 92501000 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of roadstone or aggregate from waste bituminous material, mixtures of concrete, bricks & tiles and soil and stones | Total amount manufactured not to exceed 500 tonnes on any day and total stored not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 22/07/2017 |
| WMEX 10/52 | T - Met Ltd<br>Northbrook Industrial Estate, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT52 2JB<br>BT52 2JB<br>Contact:<br>Chris Traynor<br>028 37549092 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste bricks for the construction of new recyling depot | No more than a further 2,600 tonnes to be used | 02/10/2015 |
| WMEX 10/54 | Roads Service Direct<br>17 Newmills Road, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT52 2JB<br>BT52 2JB<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of scrap metal, mixed waste, street cleaning residues and bixtuminous mixtures | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 22/08/2015 |
| WMEX 10/65 | Causeway Coast and Glens District Council<br>Coleraine Borough Council Bring Banks,<br><br>Contact:<br>Fiona Watters<br>028 70347272 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (cans, glass, paper, clothing) | | 01/08/2016 |
| WMEX 10/67 | Portstewart Golf Club<br>117 STRAND ROAD, PORTSTEWART, Belfast, BT55 7PG<br>BT55 7PG<br>Contact:<br>Bernard Findlay<br>028 70836925 | Paragraph 30 | Burning Waste on Land in the Open<br><br>Burning of waste plant tissue | Total quantity of waste burned in any period of 24 hours must not exceed 10 tonnes | 29/08/2016 |
| WMEX 10/68 | Thomas Campbell<br>Letterloan Business Park Unit 2, LETTERLOAN ROAD, COLERAINE, Down, BT51 4PP<br>BT51 4PP<br>Contact:<br>Thomas Campbell<br>07935025235 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Recycling of cardboard & paper, plastic, steel cans, aluminium cans and aluminium foil, food or drink cartons and glass | See file | 01/09/2016 |
| WMEX 10/69 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>1A HILLMANS WAY, COLERAINE, Antrim, BT52 2ED<br>BT52 2ED<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McAuley<br>028 90828017 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles, glass, scrap metal, wood, biodegardable waste, textiles, discarded equioment containg chlorofluorocarbons and mixed metals | Cannot exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time in total | 27/11/2016 |
| WMEX 10/70 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 20/12/2016 |

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| | 117 BALLYCASTLE ROAD, COLERAINE, Antrim, BT52 2DZ BT52 2DZ Contact: Joanne McAuley 028 90828017 | | Storage of non liquid waste | | |
| WMEX 10/72 | Ballyrashane Co-operative Agricultural& Dairy Soci Ballyreagh House, Ballyreagh Road, Portrush, Co Londonderry, BT56 8LP BT56 8LP Contact: Ian Campbell 028 703 43265 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>Spreading of diary effluent sludge | | 14/08/2015 |
| WMEX 10/73 | Ballyrashane Co-Operative Agricultural & Dairy Soc 89 CREAMERY ROAD, COLERAINE, Belfast, BT52 2NE BT52 2NE Contact: Chloe McConaghie 028 70343265 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>Spreading of anaerobic digestate | | 27/07/2015 |
| WMEX 10/74 | Riding for the Disabled Association (Coleraine Dis 184 Castleroe Road, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, BT51 3RW BT51 3RW Contact: Albert Clyde 028 70320147 / 07801 533 561 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste concrete and waste bricks for the purposes of construction of equestrian tracks. | No more than 2400 tonnes of such waste is to be used in total. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 14/09/2015 |
| WMEX 10/76 | Lisa Nevin 120m South of 96 CASHEL ROAD, COLERAINE, Belfast, BT51 4PR BT51 4PR Contact: Geoffrey Nevin 7035 3701 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of: mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics for the purpose of construction of a house and associated works | No more than 2,800 tonnes of such waste is to be used in total. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 09/11/2015 |
| WMEX 10/77 | Ballyrashane Co-Operative Agricultural Dairy Soci 19 MAYRS LANE, COLERAINE, Belfast, BT52 2NN BT52 2NN Contact: Ian Campbell 028 703 43265 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>The spreading of Anaerobic Digestate on agricultural land | All spreading must not exceed the levels indicated in Appendix 1. | 09/11/2015 |
| WMEX 10/78 | Farrans Construction Ltd Lakeside Housing Development, BUSHMILLS ROAD, PORTRUSH, Antrim, BT52 2BS BT52 2BS Contact: Gareth Wilson 028 90 551 200 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stones for the purposes of construction & improvement work for a housing development and associated recreational facilities. | No more than 20,000m3 of such waste is to be used in total. | 11/01/2016 |
| WMEX 10/79 | Robert William Danton Aiken 60 GREENHALL HIGHWAY, | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological | All spreading must not exceed the levels indicated in Appendix 1. | 11/02/2016 |

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| | COLERAINE, Belfast, BT51 3EW<br>BT51 3EW<br>Contact:<br>Chloe McConaghie<br>028 703 43265 | | Improvement<br><br>The spreading of Anaerobic Digestate on agricultural land | | |
| WMEX 11/06 | Creagh Concrete Products Ltd<br>93 Kilmascally Road, Ardboe, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT71 5BL<br>BT71 5BL<br>Contact:<br>Brett Hudson<br>(028) 8673 7999 | Paragraph 24 | Crushing Grinding or Other size reduction of Waste Bricks, Tiles, or Concrete with a view to Recovery or Reuse of the Waste<br><br>Crushing, grinding or other size reduction of concrete. | Total quantity stored at any one time must not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 09/08/2016 |
| WMEX 11/38 | Quinn Automatic Limited<br>TANDERAGEE ROAD, Pomeroy, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT70 3ED<br>BT70 3ED<br>Contact:<br>Gerry Loughran<br>028 87758381 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregates and roadstone from waste concrete, bricks, tiles, stones and bituminous mixtures | Maximum 20,000 tonnes at any one time | 24/09/2016 |
| WMEX 11/47 | Peter, Michael & Dermot Keenan<br>27 CORVANAGHAN ROAD, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT80 9TN<br>BT80 9TN<br>Contact:<br>Chris Diamond<br>028 79642158 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of roadstone or aggregate from waste gravel and crushed rock, mixed concrete, bricks and tiles, bituminous mixtures, soil and stones which arises from demolition or construction work. The treatment of waste soil or rock. | Maximum storage 20,000 tonnes Total quantity treated must not exceed 100 tonnes per day | 31/05/2017 |
| WMEX 11/50 | Pomeroy Plunketts GAC<br>CAVANAKEERAN ROAD, Pomeroy, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT70 2TB<br>BT70 2TB<br>Contact:<br>Kieran Quinn<br>07771 885557 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>Infilling with concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics and soil and stones to form a football field | Not to exceed dimensions granted on Planning Permission I/2009/0242/F | 21/09/2015 |
| WMEX 11/54 | E K S tyres (NI) Ltd<br>145 MONEYMORE ROAD, Cookstown, Co Tyrone, BT80 9UU<br>BT80 9UU<br>Contact:<br>Kenneth Short<br>028 86763396 | Paragraph 15 | The Manufacture of Finished Goods from Waste Metal, Plastic, Glass, Ceramics, Rubber, Textiles, Wood, Paper, or Cardboard, and the Storage of Those Wastes<br><br>Manufacture of retread tyres from end-of-life tyres | No more than 80 tonnes of waste tyres stored on site at any one time | 06/08/2015 |
| WMEX 11/58 | Kevin Higgins<br>250m East of 10 Killybearn Road, Cookstown, Tyrone, BT80 8SZ<br>BT80 8SZ<br>Contact:<br>Kevin Higgins | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>Infilling of land for construction of a dwelling using waste sand and clay, mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics and soil and stones | Maximum quantity used must not exceed 13,000 tonnes | 22/05/2016 |
| WMEX 11/62 | ACS Civils Ltd<br>200m NE of 203 Termon Road, Pomeroy, Tyrone,<br><br>Contact:<br>Adrian Slane<br>028 80760781 / 07811 337426 | Paragraph 11 | Spreading of Wase for the Purpose of Reclamation, Restoration or Improvement of Land which has been subject to Industrial or other Man Made Development where the Use to which that Land could be put would be Improved by the Spreading<br><br>The use of Soil and Stone for the purpose of restoration of a Gravel pit. | Waste to be spread to a depth not exceeding the lesser of 2 metres or the final cross sections submitted. Waste spread must not exceed 20,000m3 per hectare. No waste to be stored for more than 6 months prior to spreading. | 23/04/2016 |
| WMEX 12/02 | Geoffrey Smylie<br>9 Waring Terrace, Waringstown, | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles | No more than 40 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | 25/07/2015 |

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| | Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 7QH<br>BT66 7QH<br>Contact:<br>Geoffrey Smylie<br>(028) 3888 1998 | | The dismantling of de-polluted end-of-life vehicles | | |
| WMEX 12/10 | McAtee Recycling Ltd<br>49 Plantation Road, Gilford, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 7AS<br>BT66 7AS<br>Contact:<br>Jacqueline McKeown<br>(028) 3883 1816 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Baling, sorting and shredding of cardboard, paper, plastic and metal cans. | 500 tonnes cardboard & plastic 100 tonnes of plastic 80 tonnes of metal cans per week | 12/01/2017 |
| WMEX 12/100 | Bailey Waste Recycling (NI) Ltd<br>Unit 14 Silverwood Industrial Estate, Lurgan, Armagh, BT66 6LN<br>BT66 6LN<br>Contact:<br>Kevin Mooney<br>028 38341449 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>storage of baled shreeded paper | less than 15,000 tonnes | 08/05/2017 |
| WMEX 12/103 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>Unit 1, 15 ANNAGH HILL, PORTADOWN, Armagh, BT62 3BJ<br>BT62 3BJ<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McCauley<br>028 90 828 017 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste rubble, glass, mixed metals, wood, green waste, textiles, discarded items containing HCFCs/HFCs and gypsum based construction materials | Volume not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 08/07/2017 |
| WMEX 12/104 | Reduction Plastics Ltd<br>Unit 11/12 Silverwood Business Park, 70 Silverwood Road, Craigavon, Armagh, BT66 6SY<br>BT66 6SY<br>Contact:<br>David Greene<br>028 38325577 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The treatment of waste plastics with a view to recovery or reuse | 8.5 tonnes/week | 05/02/2018 |
| WMEX 12/105 | Reduction Plastics Ltd<br>Unit 11 Silverwood Business Park, 70 SILVERWOOD ROAD, LURGAN, Armagh, BT66 6LN<br>BT66 6LN<br>Contact:<br>David Greene<br>02838345577 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The storage of waste plastics for the purpose of recovery or reuse. | 450 tonnes/annum | 05/02/2018 |
| WMEX 12/106 | Damien Mulholland<br>20 Raughlan Lane, Derrymacash, Lurgan, Armagh,<br><br>Contact:<br>Damien Mulholland | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of mixed waste concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics , soil and stones and bituminous mixtures of road base and road planings only for the purposes of construction of a two storey dwelling. | No more than 2,500 tonnes of such waste is to be used in total. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 05/04/2016 |
| WMEX 12/13 | Verner Contracts Ltd<br>Old Fort Lodge, Moyraferty Road West, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT65 5JH<br>BT65 5JH<br>Contact:<br>David Verner | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stones, bricks and concrete and tiles for the purpose of the construction of buildings and associated roads | Maximum waste accepted 7,000 tonnes | 08/11/2015 |

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| | 07712 842142 | | | | |
| WMEX 12/37 | J H Turkington & Sons Ltd<br>James Park, Mahon Road, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 3EH<br>BT62 3EH<br>Contact:<br>John McGerty<br>(028) 3833 2807 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of mixed metals, mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, untreated wood, treated wood, plastic and glass | Cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 26/08/2017 |
| WMEX 12/39 | Edmundson Electrical Ltd<br>Walsall, Mahon Industrial Estate, Mahon Road, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 3EH<br>BT62 3EH<br>Contact:<br>Mandy Stoker<br>01743 343403 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of waste electrical equipment and fluorescent tubes | 80 cubic metres of WEEE AND 50 cubic metres of fluorescent tubes | 03/11/2015 |
| WMEX 12/40 | Edmundson Electrical Ltd<br>Walter S Mercer, Mahon Industrial Estate, Mahon Road, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 3EH<br>BT62 3EH<br>Contact:<br>Mandy Stoker<br>01743 343403 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of waste electrical equipment and fluorescent tubes | Maximum 80 cubic metres at any one time of WEEE and 50 cubic meters of fluorescent tubes | 03/11/2015 |
| WMEX 12/46 | William, Arthue, Paul and Robert McDowell<br>Site to W of 181 Charlestown Road, Derrytagh South, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 6PW<br>BT66 6PW<br>Contact:<br>Eric Fleming<br>028 90682275 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>Use of waste concrete, soil & stones, and bituminous mixtures for the purpose of landscaping around a building development. | No more than 650 tonnes to be used in total | 28/06/2016 |
| WMEX 12/50 | Will McDowell<br>Mahon Industrial Estate, Mahon Road, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT62 3EE<br>BT62 3EE<br>Contact:<br>Will McDowell<br>028 38391022 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste concrete, bituminous mixtures and soil and stones | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 14/10/2015 |
| WMEX 12/64 | Northern Ireland Electricity<br>Carn Industrial Estate, Portadown, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT63 5QJ<br>BT63 5QJ<br>Contact:<br>Gareth Hughes<br>028 90661100 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 12/04/2017 |
| WMEX 12/65 | Northern Ireland Electricity<br>Unit 2B Silverwood Business Park, Eastway, Lurgan, Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 6LN<br>BT66 6LN<br>Contact: | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 12/04/2017 |

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| | Gareth Hughes<br>028 90661100 | | | | |
| WMEX 12/66 | CHC Group Limited<br>33 Seagoe Industrial Estate,<br>Portadown, Craigavon, Co<br>Armagh, BT63 5QD<br>BT63 5QD<br>Contact:<br>Miss Anita Poole<br>028 38334874 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste fluorescent tubes, scrap metal and mixed waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total and an annual maximum of 11 tonnes | 18/08/2017 |
| WMEX 12/67 | The Landscaping Centre Ltd<br>Lavery's Yard, 14 Derryvore Lane,<br>Portadown, Craigavon, Co<br>Armagh, BT63 5RS<br>BT63 5RS<br>Contact:<br>Sam Thompson<br>028 93345610 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste mixed metals, biodegradable waste, mixed municipal waste and discarded electrical and electronic equipment | Cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 16/08/2017 |
| WMEX 12/68 | Thomas Trouton<br>250m S of 24 Greenisland Road,<br>Portadown, Craigavon, Co<br>Armagh, BT62 1UZ<br>BT62 1UZ<br>Contact:<br>Thomas Trouton<br>028 38851027 / 07860 578368 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil & stones and bituminous mixtures and mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics for the construction of laneways and infill for new dwellings | No more than a further 6,400 tonnes to be used in total | 07/08/2015 |
| WMEX 12/72 | David Wilson<br>Field No 4 Opposite Cranny<br>Terrace, Cranny Road, Craigavon,<br>Co Armagh, BT63 5PB<br>BT63 5PB<br>Contact:<br>Albert Wilson<br>028 38343951 / 07710 674070 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use waste clay and stones for the purpose of infilling for relevant work | No more than 4,000 tonnes | 08/12/2015 |
| WMEX 12/80 | Derryadd Pallets Ltd<br>78 Crowhill Road, Lurgan,<br>Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT66 7AT<br>BT66 7AT<br>Contact:<br>Mark Lynch<br>028 38340418 | Paragraph 15 | The Manufacture of Finished Goods from Waste Metal, Plastic, Glass, Ceramics, Rubber, Textiles, Wood, Paper, or Cardboard, and the Storage of Those Wastes<br><br>The manufacture/repair of wooden pallets from re-cycled wood | Amount stored not to exceed 40 tonnes at any one time | 16/09/2015 |
| WMEX 12/82 | Mel Davison Construction<br>115 BLEARY ROAD, Portadown,<br>Craigavon, Co Down, BT63 5NG<br>BT63 5NG<br>Contact:<br>Joe Harte<br>028 38393320 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste rubble, glass, scrap metal, wood, green waste, textiles and discarded items containing CFC's. HCFC and HFC | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 01/11/2015 |
| WMEX 12/83 | Roads Service Direct<br>17 Carn Road, Portadown,<br>Craigavon, Co Armagh, BT63 5RH<br>BT63 5RH<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of scrap metal, mixed waste, mixed construction & demolition waste and WEEE | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 31/01/2016 |
| WMEX | Patrick Connolly | Paragraph | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant | No more than 9,125 cubic metres to be used in total | 13/03/2016 |

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| 12/84 | lands 193m SW of 20 Greenisland Road, PORTADOWN, Co Armagh, BT62 1UZ<br>BT62 1UZ<br>Contact:<br>Patrick Connolly<br>028 38 852513 | 19 | Work<br><br>The use of waste concrete and soil and stones for the purposes of raising levels for the erection of two farm sheds | | |
| WMEX 12/87 | J & T Patterson<br>46 DAMHILL ROAD, LURGAN, Co Armagh, BT67 9LN<br>BT67 9LN<br>Contact:<br>Thomas Patterson<br>028 38323610 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>Spreading of dairy effluent | | 12/05/2016 |
| WMEX 12/88 | John & Thomas Patterson<br>Adjacent to 48 BACKWOOD ROAD, MOIRA, Co Down, BT67 0LJ<br>BT67 0LJ<br>Contact:<br>Thomas Patterson<br>028 38323610 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>Spreading of dairy effluent sludge | See certificate | 25/04/2016 |
| WMEX 12/91 | John Farquhar<br>57 CLONMAKATE ROAD, PORTADOWN, Armagh, BT62 1TZ<br>BT62 1TZ<br>Contact:<br>John Farquhar<br>028 38330069 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The bailing and sorting of waste cardboard. The baling/densifying of waste plastics | Cardboard - no more than 5 tonnes per week Plastics - no more than 7.5 tonnes per week | 07/11/2016 |
| WMEX 12/93 | McAtee Recycling Ltd<br>49 Plantation Road, Gilford, Armagh, BT66 7AS<br>BT66 7AS<br>Contact:<br>Mrs Jackie McKeown<br>028 38831816 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities | | 23/03/2017 |
| WMEX 12/94 | McAtee Recycling Ltd<br>49 Plantation Road, Gilford, Armagh, BT66 7AS<br>BT66 7AS<br>Contact:<br>Mrs Jackie McKeown<br>028 3883 1816 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse | | 23/03/2017 |
| WMEX 12/95 | Cherry Pipes Limited<br>25 Annesborough Road, Lurgan, Armagh, BT67 9JD<br>BT67 9JD<br>Contact:<br>Fintan Monaghan<br>07812 158592 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse | | 20/03/2017 |
| WMEX 12/96 | Cherry Pipes Limited<br>25 Annesborough Road, Lurgan, Armagh, BT67 9JD<br>BT67 9JD<br>Contact: | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse | | 20/03/2017 |

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| | Fintan Monaghan<br>07812 158592 | | | | |
| WMEX 12/99 | Bailey Waste Recycling (NI) Ltd<br>Unit 14 Silverwood Industrial Estate, Lurgan, Armagh, BT66 6LN<br>BT66 6LN<br>Contact:<br>Kevin Mooney<br>028 38341449 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Shredding and baling of waste paper | Less than 3,000 tonnes | 08/05/2017 |
| WMEX 13/39 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Croppy Hill Service Reservoir, Colby Avenue, Culmore Road, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 8PF<br>BT48 8PF<br>Contact:<br>Angela Halpenny<br>028 90354813 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of soil and stones from excavation and iron and steel | Annual maximum 250 tonnes of soil and stones and 720 tonnes of iron and steel and not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total at any one time | 16/05/2016 |
| WMEX 13/50 | Omega Mechanical Services<br>14 Springtown Road, Springtown Industrial Estate, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 0LY<br>BT48 0LY<br>Contact:<br>John Mcgonagle<br>028 71370219 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of of mixed municipal waste, cardboard, plasterboard, mixed construction & demolition waste, wood, biodegradable waste, glass, WEEE and metal | Maximum 50 cubic metres | 07/11/2016 |
| WMEX 13/54 | Northern Ireland Electricity<br>Courtauld Way, Campsie Industrial Estate, Derry, Co Londonderry,<br>BT47 3QD<br>BT47 3QD<br>Contact:<br>Gareth Hughes<br>028 90661100 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste gathered from NIE tradesmens vehicles, pending collection by licensed waste managemnet contractors. | 77 tonnes mixed commercial waste, 8 tonnes paper, 10.5 tonnes mixed hazardous waste, per year | 24/04/2017 |
| WMEX 13/58 | Belron UK Limited<br>1 Diamond Park, Cloughglass, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 0LU<br>BT48 0LU<br>Contact:<br>Ginny Augustin<br>07595 211666 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste glass | Quantity of waste stored must not exceed the capacity of the site | 05/08/2017 |
| WMEX 13/60 | North West Textile Recyclers Ltd<br>Unit 28 Springtown Industrial Estate, Derry, Co Londonderry,<br>BT48 0NA<br>BT48 0NA<br>Contact:<br>Jonathan McGonagle<br>028 71365696 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Baling, sorting and shredding of waste clothes & textiles and books | Treatment restricted to - clothes & textiles 2,500 tonnes books 105 tonnes per year Total quantity of any waste dealt with in any 7 day period not to exceed clothes and textiles 50 tonnes and books 2 tonnes | 11/08/2017 |
| WMEX 13/66 | John Killen<br>41 Cloghole Road, Campsie, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3JW<br>BT47 3JW<br>Contact:<br>John Killen<br>07976 909034 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste coal ash for the maintenance of farm laneways | Maximum 1,800 tonnes to be used per annum. | 17/07/2015 |
| WMEX | Road Service Direct | Paragraph | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time | 11/10/2015 |

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| 13/67 | 1A Crescent Road, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 2NQ<br>BT47 2NQ<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | 40 | other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste mixed metals, mixed municipal waste, waste soil and stones and biodegradable garden and park waste | | |
| WMEX 13/69 | Ulster Environmental Management Services Ltd<br>8 BALLOUGRY ROAD, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 9XJ<br>BT48 9XJ<br>Contact:<br>Henry McKinney<br>028 71370189 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, brick, tiles & ceramics and soil & stones | Not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 01/02/2016 |
| WMEX 13/74 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>21 PENNYBURN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 0LU<br>BT48 0LU<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McAuley<br>028 90828017 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of mixtures of concrete, bricks & tiles, glass, scrap metal, wood, biodegradable waste, textiles, discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons and mixed metals | Cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and is not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 28/11/2016 |
| WMEX 13/77 | Milltown Gravel Ltd<br>Unit 25 Springtown Industrial Estate, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 0LY<br>BT48 0LY<br>Contact:<br>Leslie Thompson<br>02881661391 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of construction and demolition waste, ash, wood, green waste and ceramic tiles | Cannot at anytime exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 02/06/2017 |
| WMEX 13/78 | Inert Recycling Ltd<br>161 Glenshane Road, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3NA<br>BT47 3NA<br>Contact:<br>Gerard Brolly<br>07896 734697 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, brick & tiles and soil & stones. | The total amount manufactured will not exceed 500 tonnes on any one day and the total quantity of waste stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 20/07/2017 |
| WMEX 13/79 | Active Maintenance Solutions Ltd<br>Unit 3, 4 Springtown Road, Springtown Industrial Estate, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 0LY<br>BT48 0LY<br>Contact:<br>Gerry Donaghy<br>02871262220 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, wood, plastic, mixed metals, soil & stones, plasterboard and biodegradable green waste | Cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres | 21/08/2017 |
| WMEX 13/80 | C S Architectural Salvage Ltd<br>Unit 17A Campsie Industrial Estate, Eglinton, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 3XX<br>BT47 3XX<br>Contact:<br>Colin Strawbridge<br>02871 812999 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>The secure storage of waste bricks for the purpose of reuse, | No more than 100 tonnes of waste bricks should be dealt with at any one time | 09/10/2017 |
| WMEX 13/81 | Albion Recycling & Environmental Management Ltd | Paragraph 10(b) | The Storage of Sludge to be Spread under the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1990 | No more than 1,400. No sludge shall be stored for a period of more than six months. | 29/03/2016 |

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| | Donnybrewer Midden Station Road, Donnybrewer, Eglinton, Co Londonderry, BT47 3PS<br>BT47 3PS<br>Contact:<br>Douglas Nisbet<br>01899229499 | | The secure storage of sewage sludge cake | | |
| WMEX 13/82 | Glenturas Construction Ltd<br>1-3 Elagh Business Park, Buncrana Road, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 8QH<br>BT48 8QH<br>Contact:<br>Tim McCaughan<br>07470325848 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of: mixtures of Soil and stones for the purpose of construction of an ATF and associated works | No more than 19,500 cubic metres of such waste is to be used in total. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 29/04/2016 |
| WMEX 14/14 | Environmental Packaging & Recycling<br>84 Diamond Road, Skeagh, Dromore, Co Down, BT25 2PX<br>BT25 2PX<br>Contact:<br>Nigel John Savage<br>(028) 3888 2012 | Paragraph 06 | Cleaning, Washing, Spraying or Coating of Waste Packaging or Containers<br><br>The cleaning and washing of waste packaging or containers | Maximum 1,000 tonnes in any period of 7 days. Maximum storage 1,000 tonnes or 1 tonne of metal containers | 27/02/2016 |
| WMEX 14/17 | W J McCormick & Sons Ltd<br>104 Belfast Road, Ballynahinch, Co Down, BT24 8ED<br>BT24 8ED<br>Contact:<br>Gavin Magee<br>(028) 9756 2275 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The storage of bituminous materials for 3 months | 2,500 tonnes | 15/10/2015 |
| WMEX 14/30 | BLRC Ltd<br>88 Listooder Road, Saintfield, Ballynahinch, Co Down, BT24 7JX<br>BT24 7JX<br>Contact:<br>Andrew McDowell<br>028 97511763 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>Dismantling of de-polluted end of life vehicles | No more than 40 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | 23/09/2015 |
| WMEX 14/32 | MacNabb Bros (Waste Management)Ltd<br>23 Downpatrick Road, Killough, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 7QB<br>BT30 7QB<br>Contact:<br>Vincent Mac Nabb<br>028 44842248 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from construction and demolition waste | | 24/05/2016 |
| WMEX 14/46 | C.E.S Quarry Products Ltd<br>124 CROSSGAR ROAD, Saintfield, Ballynahinch, Co Down, BT24 7JQ<br>BT24 7JQ<br>Contact:<br>Stephen McDougall | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, tiles & ceramics, bituminous mixtures and mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics arising from construction and demolition work. | Total quantity of waste stored must not exceed 20,000 tonnes and the total amount manufactured must not exceed 500 tonnes in any day. | 14/07/2017 |
| WMEX 14/47 | Patrick Megoran<br>NE of 49 Oldpark Road, Drumaness, Ballynahinch, Co Down, BT24 8LZ | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>Infilling for the improvement of a laneway using waste concrete, soil and stones, bricks and mixtures of | No more than a further 6,861 cubic metres to be used in total | 23/08/2015 |

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| | BT24 8LZ<br>Contact:<br>Patrick Megoran | | concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics | | |
| WMEX 14/48 | William Kennedy<br>5 Moneycarragh Road, Clough, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 8RN<br>BT30 8RN<br>Contact:<br>William Kennedy<br>028 43751745 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Baling of waste paper, cardboard and plastic. | | 19/10/2017 |
| WMEX 14/52 | Transport NI Operations and Maintenance<br>131 NEWCASTLE ROAD, Seaforde, Downpatrick, Co Down, BT30 8PR<br>BT30 8PR<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 256602 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non liquid waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres | 15/12/2017 |
| WMEX 14/55 | Edentrillick Quarries Ltd<br>17 LAGANGREEN ROAD, DROMORE, Co Down, BT25 1EL<br>BT25 1EL<br>Contact:<br>E P McQuillan<br>028 92668831 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of roadstone from waste bituminous material and road plainings | Total quantity of waste stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 23/01/2016 |
| WMEX 14/56 | Newry, Mourne and Down District Council<br>Down District Council Bring Banks,<br><br>Contact:<br>Colette ORourke<br>028 44610800 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (cans, glass, textiles) | | 25/08/2016 |
| WMEX 14/57 | Biogen Distributors Ltd<br>16 Bay Road, Ballykinler, Downpatrick, Down, BT30 8EH<br>BT30 8EH<br>Contact:<br>Thomas Byrne<br>07736 805266 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The storage of waste mammalian tallow | Up to 100 tonnes. Not to be stored for longer than 12 months | 04/07/2016 |
| WMEX 14/58 | Alpha Quarry Products Ltd<br>131a Newcastle Road, Seaforde, Downpatrick, Down, BT30 8PR<br>BT30 8PR<br>Contact:<br>Irwin Armstrong<br>028 44811845 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete and brick which arises from demolition or construction work | Total quantity of waste stored not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 17/10/2016 |
| WMEX 14/60 | Patrick Megoran<br>218 BELFAST ROAD, BALLYNAHINCH, Down, BT24 8UP<br>BT24 8UP<br>Contact:<br>Patrick Megoran<br>028 9756 1145 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of aggregates from waste which arises from demolition or construction work, tunnelling or other excavations. | The total quantity of waste stored on site must not exceed 20,000 tonnes. | 19/12/2017 |
| WMEX | Landmarc Support Services Ltd | Paragraph | Burning Waste on Land in the Open | The total quantity burned on the land must not exceed 10 | 29/05/2018 |

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| 14/61 | Ballykinler Training Estate,<br>Commons Road, Downpatrick,<br>Down, BT30 8DQ<br>BT30 8DQ<br>Contact:<br>Kelvin Lang<br>0131 310 2475 | 30 | The burning of plant tissue waste on the land where it is produced. | tonnes in any 24 hours. | |
| WMEX 15/100 | Tullynure Construction Ltd<br>Torrent Glen, Drumreaney Road,<br>Castlecaulfield, Tyrone, BT70 3FB<br>BT70 3FB<br>Contact:<br>Gerard Morris<br>07730642224 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of the waste stream waste sand and clays for the purposes of relevant work. | No more than 5000 tonnes of such waste is to be used in total. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 04/01/2016 |
| WMEX 15/45 | Ernest Watt<br>2 Bush Road, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 6QD<br>BT71 6QD<br>Contact:<br>Ernest Watt<br>028 87726290 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste wood, stones and blocks, plastics, plasterboard and metal | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 10/02/2016 |
| WMEX 15/46 | Barahaven Construction Ltd<br>194 Washingbay Road,<br>Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 5EG<br>BT71 5EG<br>Contact:<br>Patrick Quinn<br>028 87748612 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of concrete, metals, wood, brick and plastic | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 15/02/2016 |
| WMEX 15/67 | Brackaville GFC<br>Brackaville Road, Coalisland, Co Tyrone, BT71 4NL<br>BT71 4NL<br>Contact:<br>Thomas Scullion<br>07770 875068 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>Construction of new pitch | 37,500 cubic metres to be used. Maximum 20,000 tonnes to be stored | 02/02/2016 |
| WMEX 15/75 | Roads Service Direct<br>15 Main Road, Moygashel,<br>Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 7QR<br>BT71 7QR<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste mixed metals, concrete, bituminous mixtures and mixed municipal waste (no prutresible waste) Temporary storage of WEEE, waste batteries and accumulators | no more than 50 cubic metres in total | 22/11/2015 |
| WMEX 15/77 | Roads Service Direct<br>9 Screeby Road, Fivemiletown,<br>Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT75 0LF<br>BT75 0LF<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of scrap metal, concrete, bituminous material and municipal waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres | 01/10/2015 |
| WMEX 15/78 | Derrytresk G F C<br>100 ANNAGHMORE ROAD,<br>Coalisland, Co Tyrone, BT71 4QZ<br>BT71 4QZ<br>Contact:<br>Aidan Fitzgerald | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste sand and clay, bituminous, mixed concrete, bricks and tiles and soil and stone for the purpose of constuction to form new training pitch, running track and children's play area. | No more than 10,600 tonnes to be used in total | 25/09/2015 |

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| | 07711 108510 | | | | |
| WMEX 15/89 | Glenn Burrow & Jason McKenna<br>51 TERRENEW ROAD,<br>Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT70 3AB<br>BT70 3AB<br>Contact:<br>Glenn Burrows | Paragraph 06 | Cleaning, Washing, Spraying or Coating of Waste Packaging or Containers<br><br>The cleaning and washing of waste consisting of packaging or containers | Not to exceed 1,000 tonnes in any period of 7 days | 26/09/2015 |
| WMEX 15/91 | Ignatius Quinn<br>50 CORR ROAD, Dungannon, Co Tyrone, BT71 6HH<br>BT71 6HH<br>Contact:<br>Ignatius Quinn<br>07949 770639 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting shredding and baling of waste plastic. The sorting and baling of waste paper and cardboard | No more than 100 tonnes in any 7 day period of plastic No more than 100 tonnes in any 7 day period of paper and cardboard | 27/11/2015 |
| WMEX 15/96 | Barrett Recycling Ltd<br>128 EGLISH ROAD,<br>DUNGANNON, Tyrone, BT70 1LB<br>BT70 1LB<br>Contact:<br>Tomas Barrett<br>028 37548646 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate and roadstone from waste concrete, bricks, rubble, glass, crushed rock & sand and soil & stone | Total quantity manufactured in any day must not exceed 500 tonnes. Total quantity stored must not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 23/01/2017 |
| WMEX 15/97 | Barrack Hill Quarries Ltd<br>96 LURGYLEA ROAD,<br>DUNGANNON, Tyrone, BT70 2NY<br>BT70 2NY<br>Contact:<br>Comac McDonnell<br>028 87758644 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, bituminous mixtures, soil and stones and track ballast arising from construction, demolition and excavation | Total quantity of waste stored must not excee 20,000 tonnes | 29/05/2017 |
| WMEX 15/98 | Glenn Donnelly<br>98 CARRYCASTLE ROAD,<br>DUNGANNON, Tyrone, BT70 1LT<br>BT70 1LT<br>Contact:<br>Glenn donnelly<br>0778981078 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Baling of waste cardboard and waste plastic | 10 tonnes per week of waste cardboard 1 tonne per week of waste plastic | 24/06/2017 |
| WMEX 15/99 | Christopher Savage<br>234A WASHINGBAY ROAD,<br>COALISLAND, Tyrone, BT71 5DS<br>BT71 5DS<br>Contact:<br>Christopher Savage<br>028 87740249 | Paragraph 49 | The Repair, Refurbishment, and Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>The treatment and refurbishment of degassed fridge compressors at a secure place, with a view to their reuse, recovery or recycling. | The treatment should not exceed 0.5 tonnes/day, and the storage should not exceed 1 tonne. | 23/12/2015 |
| WMEX 16/25 | P Clarke & Sons Ltd<br>105 Nutfield Road, Slush Hill,<br>Lisnaskea, Enniskillen, Co<br>Fermanagh, BT92 0HP<br>BT92 0HP<br>Contact:<br>Wendy Beatty<br>028 67721286 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of roadstone or aggregate from waste concrete, bitumous mixtiures and soil and stones which arises from demolition or construction work | Maximum 20,000 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | 15/07/2017 |
| WMEX 16/31 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Killyhevlin Industrial Estate,<br>Blackstick Road, Enniskillen, Co<br>Fermanagh, BT74 4EJ<br>BT74 4EJ<br>Contact: | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Temporary storage of soil & stones | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 20/04/2016 |

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| | Angela Halpenny<br>028 90354813 | | | | |
| WMEX 16/33 | Monaghan Contracts Ltd<br>148 Castlederg Road, Cruntully, Ederney, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT93 1JE<br>BT93 1JE<br>Contact:<br>Martin Monaghan<br>028 68631427 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of excavated track ballast and bituminous materials prior to transport to a disposal site | 450 tonnes per year | 13/10/2015 |
| WMEX 16/41 | Deane Public Works Ltd<br>Magherdunbar Quarry, Loughshore Road, Magherdunbar, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT74 5NN<br>BT74 5NN<br>Contact:<br>John Cleary<br>028 68621555 | Paragraph 24 | Crushing Grinding or Other size reduction of Waste Bricks, Tiles, or Concrete with a view to Recovery or Reuse of the Waste<br><br>Crushing, grinding or other size reduction of waste bricks, tiles or concrete | Maximum 20,000 tonnes to be stored at any one time | 28/06/2016 |
| WMEX 16/42 | Deane Public Works Ltd<br>Magherdunbar Quarry, Loughshore Road, Magherdunbar, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT74 5NN<br>BT74 5NN<br>Contact:<br>John Cleary<br>028 68621555 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of secondary aggregates from waste stone and waste bituminous materials. Treatment of waste soil | Maximum treatment 100 tonnes of waste soil. Maximum storage 20,000 tonnes | 22/08/2016 |
| WMEX 16/44 | B McCaffrey & Sons Ltd<br>Carn Quarry, Barnalacken Road, Ederney, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT93 1HA<br>BT93 1HA<br>Contact:<br>P McCaffrey<br>028 67748434 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of secondary aggregate | Maximum storage 20,000 tonnes | 15/07/2016 |
| WMEX 16/55 | Northern Ireland Electricity<br>Lackaghboy Industrial Estate, Enniskillen , Co Fermanagh, BT74 4RL<br>BT74 4RL<br>Contact:<br>Gareth Hughes<br>028 90661100 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of wastes gathered from NIE tradesmens vehicles pending collection by licensed waste management contractors | Less than 4 tonnes per year | 17/04/2017 |
| WMEX 16/56 | The Landscaping Centre Ltd<br>The Rock Stores, 48 Mill Street, Irvinestown, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT94 1GR<br>BT94 1GR<br>Contact:<br>Steven Thompson<br>028 93345610 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of green waste, metal waste and general household litter | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 31/03/2017 |
| WMEX 16/59 | Waterways Ireland<br>Kesh River & "Kesh Waterfoot", Lower Lough Erne, Co Fermanagh, BT93 1TZ | Paragraph 25 | Deposit of Waste arising from Dredging Inland Waters or from Clearing Plant Matter from Inland Waters<br><br>Deposit of waste arising from dredging inland waters | Not to exceed 50 tonnes daily | 20/07/2017 |

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| | BT93 1TZ<br>Contact:<br>Phillip Cargill<br>028 66346292 | | | | |
| WMEX 16/62 | Roads Service Direct<br>Loughshore Road, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT74 5NH<br>BT74 5NH<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of scrap metals, mixed controlled waste and street cleaning residues. | Total volume not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time | 17/10/2015 |
| WMEX 16/68 | Roads Service Direct<br>M91 Drumwhinny Road, Kesh, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT93 1TL<br>BT93 1TL<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storgae of scrap metals, mixed waste and active and inactive construction spoil. | Total volume not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time and is not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 02/08/2015 |
| WMEX 16/70 | Greentown Environmental Ltd<br>16 CROAGHRIM ROAD, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT92 1BH<br>BT92 1BH<br>Contact:<br>John-Ross Armstrong<br>028 66349989 / 07812 209526 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of street cleaning residues | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time | 30/10/2015 |
| WMEX 16/72 | R J Mitten & Sons<br>Magheradunbar Quarry, Drumboory Road, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, BT74 5NN<br>BT74 5NN<br>Contact:<br>Roy Mitten<br>028 66326275 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of aggregate from waste bricks, tiles and ceramics, soil and stones and track ballast | Total quantity stored not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 15/03/2016 |
| WMEX 16/74 | RSPB<br>Stallion Cowes, Uninhabited island, Lower Lough Erne, Fermanagh, Co Fermanagh,<br><br>Contact:<br>Ms Janice Richie<br>028 90491547 | Paragraph 30 | Burning Waste on Land in the Open<br><br>Burning of waste plant matter | Not to exceed 10 tonnes in any period of 24 hours | 05/05/2016 |
| WMEX 16/75 | RSPB<br>Gravel Ridge Island ASSI, Uninhabited island, Lower Lough Erne, Fermanagh, Co Fermanagh,<br><br>Contact:<br>Mr Brad Robson<br>028 90491547 | Paragraph 30 | Burning Waste on Land in the Open<br><br>Burning of waste plant matter | No more than 10 tonnes in any period of 24 hours | 05/05/2016 |
| WMEX 16/76 | RSPB<br>Screegan Island, Uninhabited island, Lower Lough Erne, Fermanagh, Co Fermanagh, | Paragraph 30 | Burning Waste on Land in the Open<br><br>Burning of waste plant matter | No more than 10 tonnes in any period of 24 hours | 05/05/2016 |

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| | Contact:<br>Brad Robson<br>028 90491547 / 07711 019808 | | | | |
| WMEX 16/77 | RSPB<br>Gravel Ridge, Uninhabited island, Lower Lough Erne, Fermanagh, Co Fermanagh,<br><br>Contact:<br>Brad Robson<br>028 90491547 / 07711 019808 | Paragraph 30 | Burning Waste on Land in the Open<br><br>Burning of waste plant matter | No more than 10 tonnes in any period of 24 hours | 05/05/2016 |
| WMEX 16/79 | Fermanagh and Omagh District Council<br>Fermanagh District Council Bring Banks,<br><br>Contact:<br>Paul Slowey<br>028 66323533 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (cans, glass, textiles) | Total storage capacity at any site must not exceed 400 cubic metres and no waste to be stored for longer than 12 months | 22/09/2016 |
| WMEX 16/81 | B McCaffrey & Sons Ltd<br>Carn Quarry, 41 Carn Road, Ederney, Fermanagh, BT93 1HA<br>BT93 1HA<br>Contact:<br>Paraic McCaffrey<br>028 67748434 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of secondary aggregates from waste concrete, bricks, mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, bitumous mixtures and track ballast | Storage not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 01/12/2016 |
| WMEX 16/83 | R J Mitten & Sons<br>Rockfield Quarry, Dernawilt Road, Lisnaskea, Co Fermanagh, BT92 5EA<br>BT92 5EA<br>Contact:<br>Noel Mitten<br>028 67721690 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics and track ballast which arises from demolition or construction work | Total quanity of waste stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 05/02/2017 |
| WMEX 16/84 | F M Metals Ltd<br>Former Engineering Works Site, Lackaghboy Industrial Estate, Tempo Road, Enniskillen, Fermanagh, BT74 4RL<br>BT74 4RL<br>Contact:<br>Samuel Fry<br>07710067520 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage and recovery of scrap ferrous and non-ferrous metals, shavings, chippings, turnings and the secure storage and dismantling of de-polluted End of Life Vehicles (ELVs), | The stack heights of metal waste must not exceed five (5) metres. | 12/03/2016 |
| WMEX 16/87 | John James McCann<br>88 Liarhill House, Killee Road, Killee, Coa, Ballinamallard, Fermanagh, BT94 2FS<br>BT94 2FS<br>Contact:<br>John James McCann<br>028 66388138 / 07955 798458 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of soil & stones for the purpose of construction | No more than 900 tonnes of such waste to be used in total | 31/08/2015 |
| WMEX 16/88 | F M Metals Limited<br>Lackaboy Industrial Estate, Tempo Road, Enniskillen, Fermanagh, BT74 4RL<br>BT74 4RL | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>The secure storage, for the purpose of its recovery elsewhere, of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment | The total quantity of each waste stream must not exceed 80m3 at any one time and must not be stored for longer than 3 months. | 09/10/2015 |

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| | Contact:<br>Samuel Fry<br>07710067520 | | | | |
| WMEX 16/89 | F M Metals Limited<br>Lackaboy Industrial Estate, Tempo Road, Enniskillen, Fermanagh, BT74 4RL<br>BT74 4RL<br>Contact:<br>Samuel Fry<br>07710067520 | Paragraph 52 | The Secure Storage of Waste Batteries or Accumulators<br><br>The secure storage, at a place other than the place of production, pending its recovery, of waste automotive batteries | no more than 5 tonnes in total of waste automotive batteries. No waste to be stored for longer than 6 months. | 09/10/2015 |
| WMEX 16/91 | Campbell Contracts Ltd<br>Toneyglaskan Road, Letterbailey, Tempo, CoFermanagh, BT94 3NU<br>BT94 3NU<br>Contact:<br>Grainne Quinn<br>02889541215 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities | | 18/12/2017 |
| WMEX 16/92 | Thomas Maughan<br>99 Swanlinbar Road, Skea, Arney, Fermanagh, Fermanagh, BT92 2DA<br>BT92 2DA<br>Contact:<br>Thomas Maughan<br>07860103888 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste concrete , Bricks, Soil and stones and Bituminous material for the purposes of raising levels for the construction of a dwelling and driveway | No more than 19,500 tonnes of such waste is to be used in total. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 15/02/2016 |
| WMEX 17/20 | Y Not Recycle Ltd<br>5 Island Road Lower, Ballycarry, Carrickfergus, Co Antrim, BT38 9HB<br>BT38 9HB<br>Contact:<br>Michael Campbell<br>028 9335 3162 | Paragraph 15 | The Manufacture of Finished Goods from Waste Metal, Plastic, Glass, Ceramics, Rubber, Textiles, Wood, Paper, or Cardboard, and the Storage of Those Wastes<br><br>Waste and broken pallets stripped and reused in the manufacture of new pallets and packing cases | Maximum 15,000 tonnes at any one time. | 06/07/2017 |
| WMEX 17/33 | Salvation Army Trading Co Ltd<br>Bring Banks (n=141) across Northern Ireland,<br><br>Contact:<br>Dessie Reid<br>028 93322113 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (textiles) | Maximum 1,285 tonnes per year | 31/08/2015 |
| WMEX 17/35 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Ballymullock SR, Ballyboley Road, Larne, Co Antrim, BT40 2SY<br>BT40 2SY<br>Contact:<br>Angela Halpenny<br>028 90354813 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport, of waste soil & stones | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 28/04/2016 |
| WMEX 17/36 | F P McCann Ltd<br>Loughside Quarry, 146 Belfast Road, Larne, Co Antrim, BT40 2PN<br>BT40 2PN<br>Contact:<br>Michael Purkes<br>028 79642558 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of secondary aggregates | Maximum 200 tonnes to be treated in any one day. Maximum 20,000 tonnes to be stored at any one time | 04/07/2016 |

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| WMEX 17/52 | David McCammon<br>230m SE of 29 Mullaghsandall Road, Larne, Co Antrim, BT40 2LX<br>BT40 2LX<br>Contact:<br>David McCammon<br>028 28274104 / 07768 602727 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>Structural infilling of existing embankment with inert waste | Maximum 5,400 cubic metres to be used in total. Final levels/dimensions must be in accordance with planning permission F/2009/0124/F | 03/05/2016 |
| WMEX 17/57 | Stephen McGowan<br>83A BALLYSTRUDDER ROAD, ISLANDMAGEE, LARNE, Co Antrim, BT40 3SJ<br>BT40 3SJ<br>Contact:<br>Stephen McGowan<br>028 93353037 | Paragraph 21 | Chipping, Shredding, Cutting, or Pulverising Waste Plant Matter<br><br>The chipping and cutting of waste plant matter | No more than 5 tonnes to be dealt with in any period of 7 days. No more than 1000 tonnes to be stored at any one time. | 24/03/2016 |
| WMEX 17/63 | F P McCann Ltd<br>Loughside Quarry, 146 BELFAST ROAD, LARNE, Antrim, BT40 2PN<br>BT40 2PN<br>Contact:<br>Chris McCann<br>028 28260824 | Paragraph 11 | Spreading of Wase for the Purpose of Reclamation, Restoration or Improvement of Land which has been subject to Industrial or other Man Made Development where the Use to which that Land could be put would be Improved by the Spreading<br><br>The use of soil and clay for the improvement of land and bunding within existing quarry | Not to exceed 20,000 cubic metres | 28/08/2015 |
| WMEX 17/66 | Roads Service Direct<br>81 Belfast Road, Larne, Antrim, BT40 2PJ<br>BT40 2PJ<br>Contact:<br>Paul Dornan<br>02825662542 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste mixed metals, soil and stones, street cleaning residues and municipal waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total at any one time and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 08/06/2017 |
| WMEX 18/23 | Limavady Borough Council<br>Limavady Borough Council Bring Banks, BT47 4PU<br>BT47 4PU<br>Contact:<br>John McCarron<br>028 77760305 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (glass) | Maximum 1,285 tonnes per year | 19/08/2015 |
| WMEX 18/26 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Glenhead Road, Moys, Limavady, Co Londonderry, BT49 9LW<br>BT49 9LW<br>Contact:<br>Angela Halpenny<br>028 90354813 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage of soil and stones from excavation | Maximum 150 tonnes per year. Maximum 50 cubic metres in total | 12/05/2016 |
| WMEX 18/38 | Transport NI Operations and Maintenance<br>77 DOWLAND ROAD, Limavady, Co Londonderry, BT49 0HR<br>BT49 0HR<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time | 08/12/2017 |
| WMEX 18/39 | Gerard O'Connell<br>Carnbane Sand Pit, Carnbane Road, Dungiven, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT47 4SR<br>BT47 4SR | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture from waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, bituminous materail, rock and track ballast | Total quantity of waste stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 03/08/2015 |

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| | Contact:<br>Gerard O'Connell<br>028 77741370 | | of aggregate | | |
| WMEX 18/41 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>26b Catherine Street, Limavady, Co Londonderry, BT49 9BA<br>BT49 9BA<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McAuley<br>028 90828017 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles, glass, scrap metal, wood, biodegradable, textiles, discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons and mixed metals | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total at any one time and is not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 28/11/2016 |
| WMEX 18/42 | Thomas Campbell<br>26 AGHANLOO ROAD, LIMAVADY, Belfast, BT49 0HX<br>BT49 0HX<br>Contact:<br>Thomas Campbell<br>07742010029 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse | | 16/03/2017 |
| WMEX 18/43 | Translink (NI) Limited<br>Duncrun Road, Bellarena,<br><br>Contact:<br>Helen Halliday<br>028 90351201 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of: track ballast for the purpose of construction of a farm access laneway . | No more than 800m3 of waste is to be stored on site at any one time. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 14/05/2016 |
| WMEX 19/05 | Huhtamaki (Lisburn) Ltd<br>66 Ravarnet Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT27 5NB<br>BT27 5NB<br>Contact:<br>Mr Adrian Jones<br>(028) 9267 2116 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting, shredding and baling of waste cardboard & paper, plastic & waste metal cans | 3000 tonnes waste paper and cardboard per week. 100 tonnes per week of waste plastic 100 tonnes per week of waste metal cans | 11/08/2016 |
| WMEX 19/100 | HNA Developments Ltd<br>Causeway Manor, Causeway End Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT28 2ED<br>BT28 2ED<br>Contact:<br>Paul Skelly<br>07801 747897 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics and waste soil and stones for the purposes of infilling to widen a road. | No waste to be stored for longer than 3 months | 24/08/2015 |
| WMEX 19/101 | Makro Self service Wholesalers Ltd<br>97 KINGSWAY, DUNMURRY, Antrim, BT17 9NS<br>BT17 9NS<br>Contact:<br>John Williams-Adonis<br>02890 609021 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse | | 20/11/2017 |
| WMEX 19/102 | Travis Perkins PLC<br>Portman Business Park, Lissue West Industrial Esta, Rathdown Walk, Moira Road, Lisburn, BT28 2RF<br>BT28 2RF<br>Contact:<br>James Vance<br>07557006226 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport, of non-liquid waste of waste cardboard, plastic and mixed metals. | No more than 50 cubic metres of waste can be stored at any one time. No waste should be stored for longer than 3 months. | 19/02/2018 |

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| WMEX 19/104 | David Mairs<br>4 CRANEYSTOWN ROAD, LISBURN, Antrim, BT28 2NU<br>BT28 2NU<br>Contact:<br>David Mairs<br>0793 4772074 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The storage and dismantling of depolluted end-of-life vehicles. | The maximum number of depolluted end-of-life vehicles treated and stored must not exceed 40 at any one time. | 18/12/2015 |
| WMEX 19/105 | Antrim Electrical & Mechanical Engineers Ltd<br>208 City Business Park, Dunmurry, Belfast, BT17 9HY<br>BT17 9HY<br>Contact:<br>Mr Leigh Dodson<br>02890 628574 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of WEEE of for the purpose of its recovery elsewhere. | up to 80m3 of EWC code 20 01 35 and of up to 50 m3 of EWC code 20 01 21 at any one time. No waste is to be stored for longer than 3 months. | 15/04/2016 |
| WMEX 19/18 | Budore Quarries<br>15 Sycamore Road, Dundrod, Crumlin, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT29 4JE<br>BT29 4JE<br>Contact:<br>Kate Creaner<br>028 92668831 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of roadstone and aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramics and mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics and roadbase and planings, arising from demolition and construction | Maximum 20,000 tonnes per year. | 13/09/2017 |
| WMEX 19/41 | Eamon O'Neill<br>Rathdown Close, Lissue Industrial Estate West, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT28 2RB<br>BT28 2RB<br>Contact:<br>Eamon O'Neill<br>(028) 9262 1784 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The sorting, shredding and baling of waste paper & cardboard, plastic, steel or aluminium cans and waste food packaging with a view to recovery or reuse. | No more than 3,000 tonnes of waste paper & cardboard or 100 tonnes of waste plastic, steel or aluminium cans or waste food packaging may be dealt with per week. | 16/09/2017 |
| WMEX 19/47 | Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council<br>Lisburn City Council Bring Banks,<br><br>Contact:<br>Noeleen O'Malley<br>028 92509455 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (cans, glass, paper, tetra paks, textiles) | 1,210 tonnes per year | 01/09/2015 |
| WMEX 19/68 | McQuillan Skip Hire Ltd<br>5 Sheepwalk Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT28 3RD<br>BT28 3RD<br>Contact:<br>Cecil Hamill<br>028 90825401 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting, baling, shredding, densifying washing, crushing, compacting and pulverising of paper, cardboard, textiles, plastics, glass, steel and aluminium cans, foil, food and drinks cartons, construction waste and tyres | Paper and cardboard 10,000 tonnes per year, 1,000 textiles, 5,000 tonnes plastics, 5,000 tonnes glass, 2,000 tonnes steel or aluninium cans, 2,000 tonnes food and drink cartons. Maximum 3,000 tonnes paper and cardboard, 100 tonnes textiles, 100 tonnes plastics, 1,000 tonnes glass, 100 tonnes steel or aluminium cans or foil, 100 tonnes food and drinks cartons in any period of 7 days | 12/04/2017 |
| WMEX 19/69 | Thomas Earney<br>120 SAINTFIELD ROAD, Lisburn, Co Down, BT27 5PG<br>BT27 5PG<br>Contact:<br>Thomas Earney<br>028 92638715 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>Use of soil and stonesfor the construction of a new laneway | No waste to be stored for longer than 3 months | 19/05/2016 |
| WMEX 19/72 | Whitemountain Quarries Limited<br>26 BALLYCARNGANNON ROAD, Lisburn, Co Down, BT27 6YA<br>BT27 6YA | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities | Total amount manufactured not to exceed 500 tonnes on any day and total amount of soil or rock treated not to exceed 100 tonnes on any day. The total quantity stored not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 20/07/2017 |

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| | Contact:<br>Russell Drew<br>028 92501000 | | Manufacture of roadstone and aggregate from waste bituminous road planings, concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics and soil and stones | | |
| WMEX 19/73 | Lisburn Enviro-Care Limited<br>Trummery Lane Quarry, Trummery Lane, Moira, Craigavon, Co Down, BT67 0JN<br>BT67 0JN<br>Contact:<br>Darren Mckinstry<br>028 90825362 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics and soil & stones | No more than 500 tonnes to be manufactured in any one day. Maximum 20,000 tonnes to be stored | 25/09/2017 |
| WMEX 19/74 | Northern Lift Trucks (NI) Ltd<br>1 Flush Park, Knockmore Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT28 2DX<br>BT28 2DX<br>Contact:<br>Gerry McStravick<br>028 92673111 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Storage of waste oil | Not to exceed 3 cubic metres | 03/11/2017 |
| WMEX 19/77 | John Graham (Dromore) Ltd<br>5 Ballygowan Road, Hillsborough, Co Down, BT26 6HX<br>BT26 6HX<br>Contact:<br>Lianne Rafferty<br>028 92689500 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of of waste bituminous material, concrete, WEEE and plastic and metal packaging | Not exceed 50 cubic metres at anyone time. | 02/02/2018 |
| WMEX 19/82 | W J Law Ltd<br>Ballantine Garden Village, Hillhall Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT27 5FJ<br>BT27 5FJ<br>Contact:<br>Allan Sayers<br>028 92677317 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stones for infilling for houses | No waste to be stored for longer than 3 months | 22/08/2015 |
| WMEX 19/85 | Spendlove C Jebb<br>Lissue West Industrial Estate, Rathdown Walk, Moira Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT28 2RF<br>BT28 2RF<br>Contact:<br>John Leader<br>01604 752424 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste - mixed tiles, bricks, ceramics, cardboard, plastic and WEEE | Annual maximum of 255 tonnes | 16/12/2015 |
| WMEX 19/86 | Z Lift (UK) Ltd<br>141 DROMORE ROAD, Hillsborough, Co Down, BT26 6JA<br>BT26 6JA<br>Contact:<br>Vincent Marmion<br>028 92689253 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Storage of waste oil, oil cans, oil filters and oily rags | <600 litres of waste oil< 1100 kg of oil cans | 20/12/2015 |
| WMEX 19/88 | J & T Patterson<br>64 OLD KILMORE ROAD, Moira, Co Down, BT67 0LZ<br>BT67 0LZ<br>Contact:<br>Thomas Patterson<br>028 38323610 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>Spreading of dairy effluent | | 12/05/2016 |
| WMEX | J B Greer Contracts Ltd | Paragraph | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant | No more than 26,000 tonnes of such waste is to be used in | 30/03/2016 |

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| 19/93 | 20 GLENAVY ROAD, Antrim, BT67 0LT<br>BT67 0LT<br>Contact:<br>Brian Greer<br>07912937208 / 07912 937208 | 19 | Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stone, concrete, tiles and ceramics, glass, bottom ash and bricks for the purposes of infilling for the construction of an Anaerobic Digestion plant. | total. No waste to be stored for longer than 3 months. | |
| WMEX 19/94 | Maurice Flynn & Sons Ltd<br>Saunders House, 62 Springbank Industrial Estate, Pembrooke Loop Road, Belfast, Not Specified, BT17 0QL<br>BT17 0QL<br>Contact:<br>Lindsay Brown<br>02890 303800 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>storage of waste wood, mixed construction and demolition waste, soil and stone and gypsum based construction material | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 22/04/2017 |
| WMEX 19/96 | Stoneyford Concrete Ltd<br>50 STONEYFORD ROAD, LISBURN, Antrim, BT28 3SP<br>BT28 3SP<br>Contact:<br>Trevor Leckey<br>028 92648600 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of bricks from waste concrete, tiles and bricks which arises from construction and demolition works | No more than 20,000 tonnes of waste should be stored at any one time | 03/07/2017 |
| WMEX 19/97 | Smiley Monroe Ltd<br>The Stables, Cross Lane, Maze, Lisburn, Antrim, BT28 2TH<br>BT28 2TH<br>Contact:<br>Nicola Wolsey<br>02892673777 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of shredded rubber | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 06/06/2017 |
| WMEX 19/99 | Makro Self Services Wholesalers Ltd<br>97 KINGSWAY, DUNMURRY, Antrim, BT17 9NS<br>BT17 9NS<br>Contact:<br>John Williams-Adonis<br>07730687831 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>The secure storage of WEEE | No more than 80 cubic metres of EWC 20 01 36 No more than 50 cubic metres of EWC 20 01 21 | 04/09/2015 |
| WMEX 20/33 | Joseph McKeown<br>Glebe Industrial Estate, Station Road, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 5EY<br>BT45 5EY<br>Contact:<br>Joseph McKeown<br>(028) 8676 9296 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The dismantling of depolluted end-of-life vehicles | No more than 25 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time. | 11/12/2015 |
| WMEX 20/37 | P & A Turner & Sons Ltd<br>76 Gorteade Road, Swatragh, Maghera, Co Londonderry, BT46 5QN<br>BT46 5QN<br>Contact:<br>Paul Turner<br>028 79401648 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste wood, mixed packaging and construction waste | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 07/12/2015 |
| WMEX 20/40 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>26b Station Road, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 5DN | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced | The total volume should not exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time. The maximum of waste stored should not exceed 320 tonnes of soil & stones and 720 tonnes of iron & steel per | 13/04/2016 |

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| | BT45 5DN<br>Contact:<br>Angela Halpenny<br>028 90354813 | | The storage, pending it's collection or transport, of waste soil & stones from excavation and iron & steel construction waste | annum. | |
| WMEX 20/54 | Peter, Michael & Dermot Keenan<br>35 Rocktown Road, Castledawson, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry,<br>BT45 8QF<br>BT45 8QF<br>Contact:<br>Chris Diamond 01 05*<br>028 79642158 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of roadstone or aggregate from waste gravel and crushed rock, mixed concrete, bricks and tiles, bituminous mixtures and soil and stones. The treatment of waste soil or rock. | Maximum storage 20,000 tonnes Total quantity treated must not exceed 100 tonnes per day | 31/05/2017 |
| WMEX 20/57 | Creagh Concrete Products Ltd<br>38 BLACKPARK ROAD,<br>Toomebridge, Antrim, Co Londonderry, BT41 3SL<br>BT41 3SL<br>Contact:<br>Maria Canning<br>028 79650500 | Paragraph 07 | Burning of Waste as a Fuel in an Appliance with a Net Rated Thermal Input of less than 0.4 Megawatts<br><br>Burning of waste wood as fuel | | 15/12/2017 |
| WMEX 20/58 | Fleming Metal Recycling Ltd<br>3 Motalee Lane, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 5JP<br>BT45 5JP<br>Contact:<br>George Fleming<br>028 30821339 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The recovery of scrap metals and de polluted end of life vehicles . | The height of any pile or stack of waste must not exceed 5m. | 22/03/2016 |
| WMEX 20/60 | Roads Service Direct<br>30 Station Road, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 5DN<br>BT45 5DN<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of scrap metals, mixed waste and active and inactive construction spoil | Total volume should not exceed 50 cubic metres at any one tome and shold not be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 29/07/2015 |
| WMEX 20/63 | Mid Ulster District Council<br>50 Ballyroanan Road, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 7LB<br>BT45 7LB<br>Contact:<br>Andrew Casssells<br>028 79397980 | Paragraph 13 | Composting and Storage of Biodegradable Waste<br><br>The secure storage of biodegradable waste which is to be composted | Total quantity of waste stored does not exceed 10 tonnes | 11/10/2015 |
| WMEX 20/64 | H & A Mechanical Services Ltd<br>32 CLOANE ROAD,<br>DRAPERSTOWN, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 7EF<br>BT45 7EF<br>Contact:<br>Patrick Canning<br>028 79627220 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste paper and cardboard, mixed metals and mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time | 01/11/2015 |
| WMEX 20/66 | Combined Facilities Management Ltd<br>65 DEERPARK ROAD,<br>CASTLEDAWSON, Co Londonderry, BT45 8BS<br>BT45 8BS<br>Contact: | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of general waste, construction & demolition waste, soil & stones, waste wood, mixed metal, palsterboard and WEEE materails. | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time | 05/02/2016 |

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| | Connor McCann<br>028 79386451 | | | | |
| WMEX 20/72 | Clearcircle Environmental NI Ltd T/A Glassdon<br>Bring Banks across Northern Ireland,<br><br>Contact:<br>Patrick O'Neill<br>028 79659659 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (cans, glass, paper & cardboard, plastic) | | 12/01/2017 |
| WMEX 20/76 | Pat Convery<br>10 URBALSHINNY ROAD, MAGHERA, Belfast, BT46 5PD<br>BT46 5PD<br>Contact:<br>Pat Convery<br>02879645761 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage and dismantling of a maximum of 40 de polluted end of life vehicles, subject to the conditions specified in Paragrph 45. All activity is carried out on an impermeable surface. | Maximum of 40 de polluted end of life vehicles. | 30/06/2016 |
| WMEX 20/77 | Dermot Kealey<br>Lands at Leitrim Road, To the rear of 149 Hillhead Road, Castledawson, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 8BW<br>BT45 8BW<br>Contact:<br>Dermot Kealey<br>07716626011 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stones for the purposes of In-filling of land to facilitate recontouring . | No more than 10,000 tonnes of such waste is to be used in total. | 06/05/2016 |
| WMEX 20/78 | Edgewater Contracts & Specialist Joinery Ltd<br>Unit 2, 54 CREAGH ROAD, TOOME, Belfast, BT41 3SE<br>BT41 3SE<br>Contact:<br>Peter Gregg<br>028 79651000 | Paragraph 07 | Burning of Waste as a Fuel in an Appliance with a Net Rated Thermal Input of less than 0.4 Megawatts<br><br>The burning of waste wood as fuel | | 07/01/2018 |
| WMEX 21/13 | Brendan Bailey<br>41 Dunamallaght Road, Ballycastle, Co Antrim, BT54 6PF<br>BT54 6PF<br>Contact:<br>Brendan Bailey<br>07968 085988 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting, baling of paper, cardboard and plastic for recovery or reuse | Maximum storage 200 tonnes of paper and cardboard and 200 tonnes of plastic at any one time. | 19/03/2018 |
| WMEX 21/23 | Graham Ross<br>Ballycastle Quarry, 33 Magheramore Road, Ballycastle, Co Antrim, BT54 6JE<br>BT54 6JE<br>Contact:<br>Graham Ross<br>028 20762427 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics, soils and stones, arising from demolition or construction. | Maximum storage 20,000 tonnes | 10/04/2017 |
| WMEX 21/25 | Graham Ross<br>33 MAGHERAMORE ROAD, Ballycastle, Co Antrim, BT54 6JE<br>BT54 6JE<br>Contact:<br>Lee Mummery<br>07939 56770 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Bailing sorting or shredding of waste paper or cardboard and textiles. The sorting, crushing and washing of glass. The sorting of aluminium cans. | Waste paper or cardbaord - 3,000 tonnes per week Waste textiles - 100 tonnes per week Waste galss - 1,000 tonnes per week Aluminium cans - 100 tonnes per week | 06/02/2016 |

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| WMEX 22/10 | Seatruck Ferries Ltd<br>The Ferry Terminal, The Harbour, Warrenpoint, Newry, Co Down, BT34 3JR<br>BT34 3JR<br>Contact:<br>Eoin McShane<br>(028) 4175 4400 | Paragraph 36 | The Temporary Storage of Garbage or Tank Washings from Ships at a Port<br><br>Storage of Ships Galley waste | 1 tonne of general terminal waste per year; and 1 tonne of galley waste per year. | 15/03/2017 |
| WMEX 22/100 | Clady Quarries<br>Bigwood Quarry, Narrow Water, Warrenpoint, Newry, Co Down, BT34 3JR<br>BT34 3JR<br>Contact:<br>Brendan Vallely<br>028 37507117 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics and soil & stones | Total quantity of waste store will not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 11/04/2016 |
| WMEX 22/101 | Forkes Ltd<br>8 Bog Road, Forkhill, Newry, Co Down, BT35 9SZ<br>BT35 9SZ<br>Contact:<br>John O'Hagan<br>028 30889516 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of products from waste which arises from demolition or construction work | The total quantity stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 30/05/2016 |
| WMEX 22/102 | Seaforde Scrap Metals Ltd<br>Warrenpoint Harbour, Warrenpoint, Co Down, BT34 2JR<br>BT34 2JR<br>Contact:<br>John Killen<br>028 44811227 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>Storage of scrap metal | No waste is to be stored for a period exceeding 12 months. The height of the pile or stack of waste cannot exceed 5 metres | 30/05/2016 |
| WMEX 22/104 | Redmond O'Hanlon & Sean Farrell<br>75 BELFAST ROAD, NEWRY, Down, BT34 1QH<br>BT34 1QH<br>Contact:<br>Jennifer Ohanlon<br>028 30269213 | Paragraph 24 | Crushing Grinding or Other size reduction of Waste Bricks, Tiles, or Concrete with a view to Recovery or Reuse of the Waste<br><br>Crushing, grinding or other size reduction of waste bricks, tiles or concrete | Total quantity stored at any one time must not exceed 20,000 tonnes | 22/08/2016 |
| WMEX 22/106 | RMA Recycling Ltd<br>15 WARRENPOINT ROAD, NEWRY, Down, BT34 2PF<br>BT34 2PF<br>Contact:<br>Ryan McAteer<br>07935 980689 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Baling, sorting and shredding of paper & cardboard. The sorting, crushing or washing of glass. The sorting, crushing, pulversing, shredding, compacting or baling of steel or aluminium cans. The baling, sorting, shredding, densifying or washing of plastic. | Paper & cardboard - 100 tonnes per week. Glass - 100 tonnes per week. Steel or aluminium cans - 400kg per week. Plastic - 100 tonnes per week | 19/08/2016 |
| WMEX 22/107 | Peter Fitzpatrick Limited<br>Leod Quarries, 29 LEODE ROAD, HILLTOWN, Down, BT34 5TJ<br>BT34 5TJ<br>Contact:<br>Paul Fitzpatrick<br>028 40630690 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of roadstone, aggregate and soil from waste concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics which arise from demolition or construction work | Total quantity of waste stored not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 05/09/2016 |
| WMEX 22/113 | Vincent McGuinness<br>30 Low Road, Ayallogue, Newry, Down, BT35 8SU<br>BT35 8SU<br>Contact: | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting and baling of waste plastic and the baling of waste paper and cardboard | 4,680 tonnes of waste plastic per year 1,040 tonnes of waste paper & cardboard per year In any 7 day period not to exceed 20 tonnes of paper & cardboard, 80 tonnes of soft plastic and 10 tonnes of hard plastic | 10/12/2016 |

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| | Vincent McGuinness<br>07765 716706 | | | | |
| WMEX 22/115 | Wyatt McAteer Contracts Ltd<br>Barley Lane Quarry, Barley Lane, Newry, Down, BT34 2DX<br>BT34 2DX<br>Contact:<br>Wyatt McAteer<br>028 41738278 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, soil & stones and bituminous mixtures which arise from construction work | Not to exceed 20,000 tonnes per annum | 17/12/2016 |
| WMEX 22/116 | T H Moore (Contracts) Ltd<br>Tullyvallen quarry, 15 CULLYHANNA ROAD, NEWTOWNHAMILTON, Armagh, BT35 0JD<br>BT35 0JD<br>Contact:<br>Justin Gerring<br>028 40662771 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities | | 24/04/2017 |
| WMEX 22/117 | Vincent McGuinness<br>30 Low Road, Ayallogue, Newry, Co Down, BT35 8SU<br>BT35 8SU<br>Contact:<br>Vincent MvGuinness<br>07765 716706 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste paper & cardboard and plastic | Paper & Cardboard - no more than 20 tonnes at any one time<br>Plastic - no more than 90 tonnes at any one time | 16/01/2017 |
| WMEX 22/118 | Conor Bartley<br>1 Millbay Road, Kilkeel, Down, BT34 4SP<br>BT34 4SP<br>Contact:<br>Conor Bartley<br>028 417 61021 | Paragraph 07 | Burning of Waste as a Fuel in an Appliance with a Net Rated Thermal Input of less than 0.4 Megawatts<br><br>Burning of waste virgin and non treated wood in an appliance with a net rated thermal input of less than 0.4 megawatts and the secure storage of the waste on the premises where the burning is to take place | | 16/02/2017 |
| WMEX 22/121 | BAK Bulk Services NI Ltd<br>50 School Road, Killeen, Newry, Down, BT35 8RX<br>BT35 8RX<br>Contact:<br>Barry King<br>028302 69898 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste paper and cardboard, glass, plastic and metallic packaging | paper & cardboard - 500 tonnes per week glass - 200 tonnes per week plastic - 150 tonnes per week metallic packaging - 150 tonnes per week | 29/05/2017 |
| WMEX 22/122 | The Landscaping Centre Ltd<br>Silent Valley Reservoir, Newcastle, Co Down, BT34 4<br>BT34 4<br>Contact:<br>Samuel Thompson<br>07787435569 | Paragraph 30 | Burning Waste on Land in the Open<br><br>Burning of plant tissue waste | Total quantity of waste burned in any period of 24 hours must not exceed 10 tonnes | 22/05/2017 |
| WMEX 22/123 | Raga Ltd<br>70A CHANCELLORS ROAD, NEWRY, Armagh, BT35 8QB<br>BT35 8QB<br>Contact:<br>Arunas Piekus<br>02830832725 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Bailing, sorting or shredding of waste textiles | The total quantity dealy with in any period of 7 days must not exceed 100 tonnes | 04/09/2017 |
| WMEX 22/124 | Raga Ltd<br>70A CHANCELLORS ROAD, NEWRY, Armagh, BT35 8QB | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste textiles | Not to be stored for longer than 12 months | 04/09/2017 |

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| | BT35 8QB<br>Contact:<br>Ruta Jasaityte<br>07811409908 | | | | |
| WMEX 22/126 | Gregory Pluckrose<br>179 GOSFORD ROAD, NEWRY, Armagh, BT35 6NQ<br>BT35 6NQ<br>Contact:<br>Gregory Pluckrose<br>07850733543 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The storage in a secure place of tyres | up to 250 tyres. Tyres must not be stored on the premises for longer than 12 months. | 14/10/2017 |
| WMEX 22/127 | Campbell Salvage Direct Ltd<br>24 CARNALLY ROAD, SILVERBRIDGE, Armagh, BT35 9LY<br>BT35 9LY<br>Contact:<br>Barry Campbell<br>02830860653 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage and recovery of depolluted end-of-life vehicles | There should not be any more than 40 end of life vehicles on site at any one time. | 01/03/2016 |
| WMEX 22/128 | Ballyholland GAC<br>11 BETTYS HILL ROAD, NEWRY, Down, BT34 2LZ<br>BT34 2LZ<br>Contact:<br>Kevin Loughran<br>07729839540 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stones for the purposes of infilling of land for construction of recreational facilities. | No more than 1530m3 of such waste is to be used in total. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 16/03/2016 |
| WMEX 22/129 | James Gilleece<br>Bring Banks,<br><br>Contact:<br>Jim Gilleece<br>07710078991 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>The storage of clothes in bring banks | Total storage capacity at any site must not exceed 400m3 and no waste is stored on any premises for longer than 12 months. | 22/03/2018 |
| WMEX 22/130 | Aligreen Recycling Ltd<br>Bring Banks,<br><br>Contact:<br>Martina Grant<br>02830261146 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>The storage of clothes and textiles in bring banks as per Appendix A,. | Total storage capacity at any site must not exceed 400m3 and no waste is stored on any premises for longer than 12 months | 05/04/2018 |
| WMEX 22/131 | Bayview Contracts Limited<br>23 Greenbank Industrail Estate, Rampart Road, Newry, Down,<br>BT34 2QU<br>BT34 2QU<br>Contact:<br>Paul Cunningham<br>02830251122 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport, of non-liquid waste at any site other than the premises where it is produced pending its recovery. | Waste shall be stored in secure containers and cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than three months. | 16/04/2018 |
| WMEX 22/132 | Shaughan Quarries Ltd<br>16 Shaughan Road, Belleek, Newry, Down, BT35 7PF<br>BT35 7PF<br>Contact:<br>Peter O'Callaghan<br>07711105340 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of Aggregates from inert waste which arises from Demolition or Construction work in accordance with the Wrap Quality Protocol. | The total quantity of waste stored on site must not exceed 20,000 tonnes. | 11/06/2018 |
| WMEX 22/52 | Newry City Waste (NCW)<br>75 Lower Faughill Road, Jonesborough, Newry, Co Down, | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting and baling of Paper, cardboard, plastic, textiles and glass | 100 tonnes waste paper and cardboard, 20 tonnes waste plastic, 20 tonnes waste glass, 20 tonnes waste textiles per week. | 10/08/2015 |

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| | BT35 8SQ<br>BT35 8SQ<br>Contact:<br>Paul McArdle<br>028 30849046 | | | | |
| WMEX 22/54 | OSM (IRL) Ltd<br>Bring Banks across Northern Ireland,<br><br>Contact:<br>David Lundy<br>028 30838778 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>Bring Banks storage (textiles) | Maximum 1,285 tonnes per year | 16/08/2015 |
| WMEX 22/56 | John Gilleece<br>68 Rathfriland Road, Newry, Co Down, BT34 1LD<br>BT34 1LD<br>Contact:<br>Ronald Lowe<br>028 30830205 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Baling & sorting waste clothing. | Maximum 2600 tonnes per year. | 24/12/2015 |
| WMEX 22/60 | T - Met Ltd<br>Warrenpoint Harbour Authority, Warrenpoint, Newry, Co Down, BT34 3JR<br>BT34 3JR<br>Contact:<br>Paul McConville<br>028 37549092 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage of scrap ferrous metals | The quantity of waste stored must not exceed 8000 tonnes at any one time. The height of any pile or stack of waste must not exceed 5 metres | 22/03/2016 |
| WMEX 22/61 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Carnbane Industrial Estate, Tandragee Road, Newry, Co Down, BT35 6QJ<br>BT35 6QJ<br>Contact:<br>Angela Halpenny<br>028 90354813 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of soil & stones and iron & steel construction waste | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 23/04/2016 |
| WMEX 22/63 | Fleming Metal Recycling Ltd<br>Warrenpoint Harbour Authority, Warrenpoint, Newry, Co Down, BT34 3JR<br>BT34 3JR<br>Contact:<br>Thomas George Fleming<br>028 30821339 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>Storage of scrap metal and depolluted end of life vehicles | No more than 50,000 tonnes ferrous metals and 40 depolluted end of life vehicles to be stored at any one time | 22/04/2016 |
| WMEX 22/74 | PLP (Ireland) Ltd<br>113 CONCESSION ROAD, Newry, Co Down, BT35 9JE<br>BT35 9JE<br>Contact:<br>Johnny Rooney<br>00353 87 254 7737 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Baling of cardboard, paper and plastics for reuse/recycling by a materials recovery facility | Maximum 1,500 tonnes waste paper & cardboard packaging, 1500 tonnes waste paper & cardboard, 25 tonnes waste palstic packaging, 75 tonnes waste plastics per week | 15/03/2017 |
| WMEX 22/78 | Dumfries Freight Ltd<br>179 GOSFORD ROAD, Newry, Co Armagh, BT35 6NQ<br>BT35 6NQ<br>Contact:<br>John Lutton | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste glass | No more than 5,000 tonnes per annum | 15/06/2017 |

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| | 028 30 821777 | | | | |
| WMEX 22/81 | Belron UK Limited<br>10 Carnbane Business Park, Carnbane Way, Carnbane, Newry, Co Down, BT35 6QH<br>BT35 6QH<br>Contact:<br>Ginny Augustin<br>07595 211666 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Storage of waste automotive glass for recycling. | No more than 40 tonnes per annum and no waste is to be stored for longer than 12 months | 17/08/2017 |
| WMEX 22/91 | Plaswire Limited<br>11 NEWRY ROAD, Rathfriland, Banbridge, Co Down, BT34 5AL<br>BT34 5AL<br>Contact:<br>Andrew Billingsley<br>028 40650600 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Bailing, sorting, shredding, densifying (without the application of heat) or shredding of waste agricultural plastics, waste plastic shavings and turnings, construction and demolition plastics and commercial plastic. | Not to exceed 100 tonnes at any one time. | 01/08/2015 |
| WMEX 22/94 | Roads Service Direct<br>1A Cecil Street, Newry, Co Down, BT35 6AU<br>BT35 6AU<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of scrap metal, waste concrete, bituminous waste and municipal waste. Also temporary storage of WEEE or waste batteries or accumulators | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total. | 11/10/2015 |
| WMEX 22/95 | Jenkins Shipping Company Limited<br>MILLTOWN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, Warrenpoint, Newry, Co Down, BT34 3FN<br>BT34 3FN<br>Contact:<br>Michael Gray<br>028 90748912 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting and bailing of cardboard and paper | 30,000 tonnes per year | 18/09/2015 |
| WMEX 22/99 | Green World Textiles Ltd<br>21b Newtown Road, Cloughoge, Newry, Co Down, BT35 8NN<br>BT35 8NN<br>Contact:<br>Patrick D Quinn<br>07999 018358 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Sorting and baling of second hand clothing | No more than 100 tonnes per week | 12/04/2016 |
| WMEX 23/07 | Harvey Group plc<br>14 Glenwell Road, Glengormley, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 7RF<br>BT36 7RF<br>Contact:<br>Brian Harvey<br>(028) 9034 2444 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste | Cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 22/08/2017 |
| WMEX 23/24 | Indesit Company (UK) Ltd<br>Unit 4, Blackwater Business Park, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 4AA<br>BT36 4AA<br>Contact:<br>Danny Busolin<br>07801 727160 | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of WEEE | Up tp 80 cubic metres. | 22/12/2015 |
| WMEX 23/27 | The Landscaping Center Ltd<br>Behind Office Block at Hagans | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total and is not kept for a period of longer than 3 months | 14/05/2018 |

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| | Business Park, 181 Templepatrick Road, Ballyclare, Co Antrim, BT39 0RA<br>BT39 0RA<br>Contact:<br>Steven John Thompson<br>028 93345610 | | Storage (pending its collection) of non-liquid waste | | |
| WMEX 23/47 | Roads Service Direct<br>543 Antrim Road, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 8RF<br>BT36 8RF<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres | 21/09/2017 |
| WMEX 23/57 | Norman Boyle<br>17 LISNALINCHY ROAD, Ballyclare, Co Antrim, BT39 9PA<br>BT39 9PA<br>Contact:<br>Norman Boyle<br>028 93342695 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>Bailing, sorting or shredding of waste paper | Maximum of 2,500 tonnes per annum | 04/10/2015 |
| WMEX 23/58 | H & A Mechanical Services Ltd<br>58 TRENCH ROAD, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, BT36 4TY<br>BT36 4TY<br>Contact:<br>Patrick Canning<br>028 79627220 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste paper and cardboard, mixed metals and mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at anyone time | 01/11/2015 |
| WMEX 23/59 | Newtownabbey Borough Council<br>Sixmile Water Park, Ballyclare, Co Antrim, BT39 9DY<br>BT39 9DY<br>Contact:<br>Lisa Mayne<br>028 90340000 | Paragraph 16 | The Beneficial Use of Waste<br><br>Benefical use of waste christmas trees for reinforcement of banks along six mile water park | no more than 20 tonnes to be used | 16/12/2015 |
| WMEX 23/60 | Hagan Homes Ltd<br>Between 626-650 Doagh Road, Ballynure, Co Antrim, BT36 4TP<br>BT36 4TP<br>Contact:<br>Jamesy Hagan<br>028 93342234 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soils, concrete and bricks for the purposes of infilling land | No more than 6,500 tonnes to be used in total | 28/05/2016 |
| WMEX 23/61 | DHL Supply Chain Limited<br>20 Mallusk Road, Newtownabbey, Antrim, BT38 9EL<br>BT38 9EL<br>Contact:<br>Gary Oliver<br>028 90842421 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Bailing and compacting and storage of waste cardboard, plastic and mixed dry recyclables | Cardboard - no more than 22 tonnes Plastic - no more than 4 tonnes Mixed dry recyclables - no more than 10 tonnes to be treated each week | 01/08/2016 |
| WMEX 23/62 | Duffin Transport Ltd<br>1 Nicholson Drive, Trench Road, Mallusk, Newtownabbey, Not Specified, BT36 4FB<br>BT36 4FB<br>Contact: | Paragraph 52 | The Secure Storage of Waste Batteries or Accumulators<br><br>Storage of waste batteries | No more than 5 tonnes in total of waste automotive batteries<br>No more than 10 tonnes in total of waste portable batteries and accumulators | 19/09/2015 |

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| | Paul Duffin<br>028 90837711 | | | | |
| WMEX 23/63 | Northern Ireland Housing Executive<br>2 Rosslea Way, Newtownabey, Antrim, BT37 9DA<br>BT37 9DA<br>Contact:<br>Joanne McAuley<br>028 90828017 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storgae of non liquid waste including WEEE | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time and no waste to be stored for more than 3 months | 21/11/2016 |
| WMEX 23/66 | T - Met Ltd<br>550 ANTRIM ROAD, NEWTOWNABBEY, Antrim, BT36 4RF<br>BT36 4RF<br>Contact:<br>Christopher Traynor<br>028 37549092 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage with a view to recovery of ferrous and non-ferrous metals or alloys. | No more than 5000 tonnes of ferrous metals and 1250 tonnes of non-ferrous should be stored at any one time. No waste should be stored for longer than 12 months. The height of any pile or stack should not exceed 5 metres at any time. | 15/09/2015 |
| WMEX 23/67 | Laura & Victor McLaughlin<br>59 Upper Hightown road, Newtownabbey, Antrim, BT14 8RR<br>BT14 8RR<br>Contact:<br>Mrs Laura McLaughlin<br>028 9083 6399 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The use of waste arising from demolition or construction work, tunnelling or other excavations for the production of aggregate. | Waste must be stored at the place where the activity is to be carried out and the total quantity of waste stored must not exceed 20,000 tonnes. | 07/09/2017 |
| WMEX 23/68 | Springvale Insulation Ltd<br>75 Springvale Road, Doagh, Ballyclare, Antrim, BT39 0SS<br>BT39 0SS<br>Contact:<br>Alistair Lamont<br>028 933340203 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The sorting, baling and densifying of waste plastic with a view to recovery or reuse. | The quantity of this waste handled on site should not exceed 1.7 tonnes per week. | 01/03/2018 |
| WMEX 24/01 | Geoff Brown<br>15E Clifton Road, Bangor, Co Down, BT20 5EW<br>BT20 5EW<br>Contact:<br>Geoff Brown<br>028 91450813 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>Dismantling of depolluted end of life vehicles | No more than 4 depolluted ELVs to be stored at any one time | 09/08/2015 |
| WMEX 24/15 | Northern Ireland Water Limited<br>Bangor Road, Conlig, Newtownards, Co Down, BT23 7PX<br>BT23 7PX<br>Contact:<br>Angela Halpenny<br>028 90354813 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage of waste soil & stones, bituminous materail and concrete | Annual maximum of 250 tonnes in total and cannot exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time | 23/04/2016 |
| WMEX 24/32 | Transport NI Operations and Maintenance<br>72 Balloo Road, Bangor, Co Down, BT19 7PG<br>BT19 7PG<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total at any one time | 05/04/2018 |
| WMEX | Ulster Wildlife Trust | Paragraph | Deposit of Waste arising from Dredging Inland Waters or from Clearing Plant Matter from Inland Waters | At a rate no greater than 40 tonnes per metre of bank | 20/01/2016 |

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| 24/35 | Balloo Wetland Nature Reserve, Innotec Drive, Balloo Road, Bangor, Co Down, BT19 7PG<br>BT19 7PG<br>Contact:<br>Deborah McLaughlin<br>07703 673225 | 25 | Deposit of plant matter and silt arising from dredging of ponds along the bank of the ponds | | |
| WMEX 24/37 | Northern Ireland Environment Agency<br>Crawfordsburn Country Park, Bridge Road South, Helens Bay, Co Down, BT19 1LD<br>BT19 1LD<br>Contact:<br>Douglas McOwat<br>028 91853621 / 07887 941538 | Paragraph 30 | Burning Waste on Land in the Open<br><br>The burning of forestry waste | Not to exceed 10 tonnes in 24 hours | 21/03/2016 |
| WMEX 24/41 | Raymond 1 Fair Landscapes Ltd<br>18 BALLOO AVENUE, BANGOR, Down, BT19 7QT<br>BT19 7QT<br>Contact:<br>Raymond Fair<br>07850 858101 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste | Cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 12/09/2016 |
| WMEX 24/45 | Jim Lynas<br>Lands at Drumhirk Way, Conlig, Newtownards, Down, BT23 7QE<br>BT23 7QE<br>Contact:<br>Jim Lynas<br>07977 005179 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufactore of aggregate | No more than 19,500 tonnes to be store at any one time | 07/08/2017 |
| WMEX 24/46 | WasteCare Ltd<br>5 BALLOO PLACE, BANGOR, Down, BT19 7BP<br>BT19 7BP<br>Contact:<br>Helen Kellet<br>01133 854321 | Paragraph 52 | The Secure Storage of Waste Batteries or Accumulators<br><br>The secure storage of waste automotive batteries and of waste portable batteries and accumulators. | no more than 5 tonnes in total of waste automotive batteries and no more than 10 tonnes in total of waste portable batteries and accumulators. No waste to be stored for longer than 6 months. | 24/09/2015 |
| WMEX 24/47 | WasteCare Ltd<br>5 BALLOO PLACE, BANGOR, Down, BT19 7BP<br>BT19 7BP<br>Contact:<br>Helen Killet<br>01133 854321 | Paragraph 17 | Storage of Wastes for the Purpose of Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The storage, with a view to recovery or reuse, of waste mammalian tallow and solvents. | No more than a maximum of 100 tonnes of mammalian tallow and 5 cubic metres of solvents shall be stored. Each type of waste should be stored separately and no waste should be stored for longer than 12 months. | 24/09/2017 |
| WMEX 24/48 | Wastecare Ltd<br>5 BALLOO PLACE, BANGOR, Down, BT19 7BP<br>BT19 7BP<br>Contact:<br>Helen Kellet<br>01133 854321 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage of waste non-ferrous metals with a view to recovery. . | No more than 10 tonnes will be stored at any one time. No waste shall be stored for longer than 12 months | 24/09/2015 |
| WMEX 24/49 | Wastecare Ltd<br>5 BALLOO PLACE, BANGOR, Down, BT19 7BP<br>BT19 7BP<br>Contact: | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>The secure storage of WEEE | All WEEE must be stored in weatherproof covering and on an impermeable surface. Fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste | 24/09/2015 |

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| | Helen Kellet<br>01133 854321 | | | | |
| WMEX 24/50 | Thyssenkrupp Elevator UK Ltd<br>Unit 25/26 Dunlop Industrial Units, 8 Balloo Drive, Bangor, Down, BT19 7QY<br>BT19 7QY<br>Contact:<br>David Blair<br>02891274900 | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>The storage of waste oil | No more than 3 cubic metres to be stored at any one time and no more than 4000 litres per annum. No waste to be stored for longer than 12 months. | 19/10/2017 |
| WMEX 25/14 | Northstone (NI) Limited<br>Carrickmore Quarry, 50 Quarry Road, Carrickmore, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 9JX<br>BT79 9JX<br>Contact:<br>Brian Thompson<br>028 80761234 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of secondary aggregate from waste concrete and bituminous materials arising from demolition or construction work | Total quantity of waste stored not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 26/07/2017 |
| WMEX 25/64 | Northstone (NI) Limited<br>Northstone Mountfield Depot, 22 Inisclan Road, Mountfield, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 7QB<br>BT79 7QB<br>Contact:<br>Brian Thompson<br>028 70321100 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Storage and processing of bituminous and concrete waste | Maximum 20,000 tonnes | 17/11/2016 |
| WMEX 25/65 | Northern Ireland Electricity<br>30 DEVERNEY ROAD, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 0RX<br>BT79 0RX<br>Contact:<br>Gareth Hughes<br>028 90661100 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of wastes gathered from NIE tradesmens vehicles, pending collection by licensed waste management contractors | Mixed commercial waste 33 tonnes, cardboard 10 tonnes, paper 3 tonnes, mixed hazardous waste 4 tonnes, per year | 17/04/2017 |
| WMEX 25/67 | Seamus McAnenly<br>97 Spring Road, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 0LA<br>BT79 0LA<br>Contact:<br>Seamus McAnenly<br>00353 4786233 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of product from waste concrete, bricks, tiles/ceramics, bituminous mixtures, soil and stones, dredging spoil, construction/demolition materials and track ballast for the purpose of reinstatement of agricultural land | Total treated not to exceed 100 tonnes per day. Total stored not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 04/05/2017 |
| WMEX 25/71 | Adrian Cathers<br>190m E of Drumnakilly House, Drumnakilly, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 0JY<br>BT79 0JY<br>Contact:<br>Adrian Cathers<br>028 80771131 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>Infilling for relevant work | No more than 13,000 tonnes | 02/02/2016 |
| WMEX 25/72 | Roads Service Direct<br>32 DEVERNEY ROAD, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 0ND<br>BT79 0ND<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of scrap metals, mixed controlled waste and street cleaning residues and WEEE | Total volume not to exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time | 11/10/2015 |
| WMEX | Richard Alcorn | Paragraph | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant | No more than 1,800 tonnes to be used | 17/04/2016 |

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| 25/80 | 75m SE of the Junction of 1 Creevangar Road, OMAGH, Co Tyrone, BT78 1SH<br>BT78 1SH<br>Contact:<br>Richard Alcorn<br>07776 152468 | 19 | Work<br><br>The use of waste concrete, bituminous mixtures and soil & stones for the purpose of relevant work | | |
| WMEX 25/81 | Dalradian Gold Limited<br>45 CAMCOSY ROAD, OMAGH, Co Tyrone, BT79 7SF<br>BT79 7SF<br>Contact:<br>Shane Feehan<br>028 82246289 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non liquid waste | not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total | 02/05/2016 |
| WMEX 25/84 | P T McWilliams Ltd<br>110m South of junction of GarvallaghRd/Corkhill Rd, Seskinore, Omagh, Tyrone, BT78 BT78<br>Contact:<br>Kevin McWilliams<br>028 82841602 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stones from construction or demolition, for the purpose of infilling for the construction of a dwelling. | No more than 800 tonnes of such waste is to be used in total. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 07/09/2015 |
| WMEX 25/85 | Gemma Keenan<br>15 Ballyard Road, Trillick, Tyrone, BT78 7NU<br>BT78 7NU<br>Contact:<br>Gemma Keenan<br>028 89561897 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage and dismantling of Depolluted End of Life Vehicles | The quantity of waste stored at any one time must not exceed: Depolluted End of Life Vehicles 40 | 09/10/2015 |
| WMEX 25/86 | Declan Tierney<br>Yard at 180 CLOGHFIN ROAD, SIXMILECROSS, Tyrone, BT79 9EQ<br>BT79 9EQ<br>Contact:<br>Declan Tierney | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The sorting and baling of the items listed below per year, which will lead to their recovery or reuse: Silage Wrap , Plastic Packaging , Cardboard | Limits per years - Silage Wrap 4,680 tonnes, Plastic Packaging 520 tonnes, Cardboard 2,600 tonnes The total quantity of any particular kind of waste dealt with at that place does not in any period of seven days exceed the following limits: Silage Wrap 90 tonnes, Plastic Packaging 10 tonnes, Cardboard 50 tonnes. | 25/09/2017 |
| WMEX 25/87 | Loughmallon Quarry Ltd<br>Loughmallon Quarry, Loughmallon Road, Fultan, Carrickmore, Co Tyrone, BT70 2<br>BT70 2<br>Contact:<br>Patrick Dobbs<br>0800 834874 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of aggregates from waste concrete, brick, ceramics and tiles which arises from demolition or construction work and the treatment of waste soil and stone | The total quantity of waste stored will not exceed 7,000 tonnes. | 22/12/2017 |
| WMEX 25/88 | Belron UK Ltd<br>45 DROMORE ROAD, OMAGH, Tyrone, BT78 1RB<br>BT78 1RB<br>Contact:<br>Ginny Augustin<br>07595 211666 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport, of Waste Glass. | Waste shall be stored in secure containers and cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than three months. | 29/10/2017 |
| WMEX 25/89 | B McCaffrey & Sons Ltd<br>Dunaree Quarry, Drumscra Road, Drumquin, Tyrone, BT78 4PB<br>BT78 4PB<br>Contact: | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture from waste of aggregate and the treatment of waste soil or rock | The total amount of waste soil or rock treated will not exceed 100 tonnes on any one day. The total quantity of waste stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes. | 05/02/2018 |

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| | Clive Armstrong<br>02868631468 | | | | |
| WMEX 26/35 | Lowry Brothers Limited<br>500m SE of 91 Drumquin Road, Castlederg, Co Tyrone, BT81 7RQ<br>BT81 7RQ<br>Contact:<br>Ian Lowry<br>028 81671426 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of Aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, bituminous mixtures, dredging soils, track ballast and mixed construction and demolition waste. The treatment of waste soil and rock | Maximum storage 20,000 tonnes. | 29/01/2017 |
| WMEX 26/48 | Eugene McGrath<br>119 Melmount Road, Sion Road, Strabane, Co Tyrone, BT82 9PY<br>BT82 9PY<br>Contact:<br>Eugene McGrath<br>028 81658916 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of non-liquid waste | Maximum 50 cubic metres at any one time | 07/12/2015 |
| WMEX 26/50 | Leslie Craig<br>222 Berryhill Road, Donemana, Strabane, Co Tyrone, BT82 0NB<br>BT82 0NB<br>Contact:<br>Leslie Craig<br>028 7139 8333 | Paragraph 07 | Burning of Waste as a Fuel in an Appliance with a Net Rated Thermal Input of less than 0.4 Megawatts<br><br>Burning of wood waste | 200 tonnes per year | 21/01/2016 |
| WMEX 26/52 | Strabane Mills Ltd<br>3 Art Road, Artigarvan, Strabane, Co Tyrone, BT82 0HA<br>BT82 0HA<br>Contact:<br>Timothy Traill<br>028 71883671 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of chipped blue chep pallets and non-virgon chipped wood pending its use as a fuel | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in total and is not kept for a period longer than 3 months | 20/06/2016 |
| WMEX 26/62 | Milltown Gravel Ltd<br>76 STRABANE ROAD, Newtownstewart, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 4JZ<br>BT78 4JZ<br>Contact:<br>Gordon Thompson<br>028 81661391 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>Storage of scrap metal and depolluted end of life vehicles | The height of any pile or stack of waste not to exceed 5 metres | 30/03/2016 |
| WMEX 26/67 | Roads Service Direct<br>Stratmorne Drive, Dublin Road Industrial Estate, Strabane, Co Tyrone, BT82 9EA<br>BT82 9EA<br>Contact:<br>David Moore<br>028 25662502 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>Storage of waste spoil from excavation, mixed metals and mixed municipal waste | Not to exceed 50 cubic metres in toal and not to be kept for a period longer than 3 months | 29/07/2015 |
| WMEX 26/68 | Ardstraw Quarries Ltd<br>21 URBALREAGH ROAD, Victoria Bridge, Strabane, Co Tyrone,<br>BT82 9JL<br>BT82 9JL<br>Contact:<br>Aidan F Harley<br>028 81662667 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics | Not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 31/08/2015 |
| WMEX 26/75 | Tyrone Sand & Gravel Ltd<br>Old Bridge Road, Victoria Bridge, | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding | Not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 11/10/2015 |

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| | Strabane, Co Tyrone, BT82 9JR<br>BT82 9JR<br>Contact:<br>George Kelly<br>08683 44426 | | Activities<br><br>The manufacture of roadstone or aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, bituminous mixtures, crushed rock, sand, road base, planings and track ballast | | |
| WMEX 26/76 | Lindsay Woods<br>Ballynabwee Quarry, 38a Moyagh Road, Donemana, Strabane, Co Tyrone, BT82 0LH<br>BT82 0LH<br>Contact:<br>Lindsay Woods<br>07732 109156 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture of aggregate from waste concrete, bricks, bituminous mixtures, track ballast and soil and stones | Total quantity not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 30/01/2016 |
| WMEX 26/78 | Supermix Ltd<br>76 STRABANE ROAD, Newtownstewart, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 4JZ<br>BT78 4JZ<br>Contact:<br>Leslie Thompson<br>028 81661391 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>Manufacture of blocks and aggregate from waste | Total quanity stored not to exceed 20,000 tonnes | 01/08/2016 |
| WMEX 26/79 | Lindsay Woods<br>Ballynabwee Quarry, 38a Moyagh Road, Donemana, Strabane, Co Tyrone, BT82 0LH<br>BT82 0LH<br>Contact:<br>Lindsay Woods<br>07732 109156 | Paragraph 11 | Spreading of Wase for the Purpose of Reclamation, Restoration or Improvement of Land which has been subject to Industrial or other Man Made Development where the Use to which that Land could be put would be Improved by the Spreading<br><br>The use of mixed waste concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, soil & stones, track ballast and dredging spoil for the purpose of restoration of Ballynabwee sand and gravel quarry for agricultural land improvement | No more than 25,000 tonnes to be used in total | 15/10/2015 |
| WMEX 26/80 | Patterson Mitchell<br>40 GREENVILLE ROAD, NEWTOWNSTEWART, Tyrone, BT78 4LU<br>BT78 4LU<br>Contact:<br>William Moore<br>07738253555 | Paragraph 09 | Waste Treatment on Land used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Benefit to Agriculture or Ecological Improvement; or on Land not used for Agriculture where such Treatment results in Ecological Improvement<br><br>Spreading of dairy effluent sludge | | 13/05/2016 |
| WMEX 26/81 | Supermix Ltd<br>76 STRABANE ROAD, Newtownstewart, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT78 4JZ<br>BT78 4JZ<br>Contact:<br>Leslie Thompson<br>02881661391 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture from Concrete, Brick, Tiles and Ceramics, Mixtures of concrete, brick, tile and ceramics, Soil and Stone, Glass, Bottom ash and slag, Fly ash, Bottom ash and Coal fly ash of aggregate. | The total quantity of waste stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes at any one time. | 11/06/2018 |
| WMEX 28/01 | Indesit Company (UK) Ltd<br>Units 11-12 Grange Park, Newtownabbey, Mallusk, Belfast, Not Specified, BT36 4LA<br>BT36 4LA<br>Contact:<br>Danny Busolin | Paragraph 50 | The Secure Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>Storage of WEEE for the purpose of its recovery elsewhere. | No more than 80 cubic metres of each kind of WEEE can be stored at any one time. No waste is to be stored for longer than 3 months. | 04/06/2016 |
| WMEX 29/01 | Stephen McCullough<br>1 Kilbright Road, Carrowdore, Newtownards, Down, BT22 2HF<br>BT22 2HF | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste concrete and bricks, soil and stones and bituminous mixtures for the purposes of | No more than 5000 tonne of such waste is to be used in total. No waste to be stored for longer than three months. | 23/04/2016 |

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| | Contact:<br>Stephen McCullough<br>07712880218 / 07712 880218 | | construction of a single dwelling house and garage. | | |
| WMEX 29/02 | Stephen Coulter<br>11-11A The Burn Road, Comber, Down, BT23 5NL<br>BT23 5NL<br>Contact:<br>Stephen Coulter<br>028 91460500 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage of non-liquid waste in secure containers, pending its collection or transport | no more than 50 cubic metres at any time , for a period of no longer than 3 months. | 23/04/2018 |
| WMEX 30/01 | T-Met Ltd<br>53-58 Armagh Road, Moy, Dungannon, Tyrone, BT71 7JA<br>BT71 7JA<br>Contact:<br>Barry O'Neill<br>02837 549092 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage and recovery of scrap ferrous and non-ferrous metals, shavings, chippings, turnings and de-polluted End of Life Vehicles, | The quantity of waste stored must not exceed the capacity of the site. The height of any pile or stack must not exceed 5 meters at any one time. | 21/07/2016 |
| WMEX 31/01 | All Electrical Recycling Ltd<br>Unit 17 Westbank Industrail Park, Westbank Road, Belfast, Not Specified, BT3 9JL<br>BT3 9JL<br>Contact:<br>Brian Jonstone<br>02890770055 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport, of non–liquid waste at a site other than the premises where it is produced. | Waste shall be stored in secure containers and cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and not to be kept for a period longer than three months. | 14/05/2018 |
| WMEX 31/02 | Platinum Batteries (Europe) Ltd<br>RAVENHILL BUSINESS PARK, BELFAST, Down, BT6 8AW<br>BT6 8AW<br>Contact:<br>Geoffrey Atkinson<br>0161 876 0057 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The sorting and storage, with a view to recovery or reuse, of Ferrous and Non Ferrous Alloys | Waste shall be stored securely in separate containers, on an impermeable pavement and no waste is to be kept for a period longer than 12 months. | 02/06/2016 |
| WMEX 31/03 | Personnel Hygiene Services Limited<br>Unit 3, Block B, 6-16 Duncrue Crescent, Belfast, Not Specified, BT3 9BW<br>BT3 9BW<br>Contact:<br>Richard Hudson<br>02894467477 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The sorting, shredding and baling of waste paper & cardboard, textiles and plastic, with a view to recovery or reuse. | The total quantity of waste dealt with each week shall not exceed 3,000 tonnes for waste paper & cardboard, 100 tonnes for waste textiles and 100 tonnes for waste plastic. | 11/06/2018 |
| WMEX 31/04 | Transport NI<br>1A Airport Road, Belfast, Belfast, BT3 9DY<br>BT3 9DY<br>Contact:<br>Paul Dornan<br>02825662542 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport for recovery, of non-liquid waste. | All waste must be stored in secure containers or bays and the total quantity should not exceed 50 cubic metres at any one time. No waste should be stored for longer than 3 months. | 01/07/2018 |
| WMEX 31/05 | Northern Ireland Water<br>115-121 DUNCRUE STREET, BELFAST, Antrim, BT3 9JS<br>BT3 9JS<br>Contact:<br>Angela Halpenny<br>02890354813 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport, of non-liquid waste, at a site other than the premises where it is produced. waste shall be stored in secure containers and cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total. | No waste is to be kept for longer than 3 months. | 01/07/2018 |
| WMEX | Robert Neely | Paragraph | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant | | 05/07/2016 |

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| 32/01 | Junction of Carhill and Grove Road, Garvagh, Coleriane, Belfast, BT51<br>BT51<br>Contact:<br>Robert Neely<br>028 79401222 | 19 | Work | | |
| WMEX 32/02 | Coleraine Skip Hire & Recycling Ltd<br>56 CRAIGMORE ROAD, GARVAGH, Belfast, BT51 5HF<br>BT51 5HF<br>Contact:<br>Tony Kirkpatrick<br>028 7086 8844 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture from Bottom ash, slag and boiler dust, Coal fly ash, Fly ash, Bottom ash, Fly ash, Concrete , Brick, Tiles and Ceramics, Mixtures of concrete, brick, tile and ceramics, Soil and Stone, Dredging spoil, Wood , Minerals of aggregate, soil or soil substitutes. | The total quantity of waste stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes at any one time. | 11/06/2018 |
| WMEX 32/03 | BAM McCann JV<br>285 Frosses Road & adjoining the A26 to , A44 Frosses Road dualling scheme, Ballymoney, Antrim, BT44 9PU<br>BT44 9PU<br>Contact:<br>William Diver<br>028 79549173 | Paragraph 11 | Spreading of Wase for the Purpose of Reclamation, Restoration or Improvement of Land which has been subject to Industrial or other Man Made Development where the Use to which that Land could be put would be Improved by the Spreading<br><br>The use of waste peat (EWC 17 05 04) for the purposes of restoration of the Frosses North Bog for ecological improvement. No more than 35,000m3 of such waste is to be used in total and a maximum of 20,000m3 per hectare. The final levels and dimensions muct be in accordance with those indicated on drawings "A26 Dualling" Nos. 1 to 8 dated 08/05/15. All waste activity to take place within the area outlined in red shown on the attached drawing. (Document reference A 26-3102). All restoration to be in accordance with Method statement A 26 - MS- Rev 3 dated 19 June 2015 and agreed by the Department on 22 June 2015. | No more than 35,000m3 in total | 25/06/2016 |
| WMEX 32/04 | Francis McBride & Thomas McMullan<br>34 LISMOYLE ROAD, KILREA, Belfast, BT51 5UJ<br>BT51 5UJ<br>Contact:<br>Francis McBride<br>028 2954 1737 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>secure storage and recovery of depolluted end of life vehicles | No more than 40 depolluted end of life vehicles to be stored at once | 08/07/2016 |
| WMEX 33/02 | Enda & Niall Doherty<br>15 Pennyburn Industrial Estate, Derry, Co Londonderry, BT48 0LU<br>BT48 0LU<br>Contact:<br>Enda Doherty<br>02871 262508 | Paragraph 45 | Recovery of Scrap Metal or Dismantling of Depolluted End-of-Life Vehicles<br><br>The secure storage, cutting and recovery of Ferrous Metals & alloys and Non-Ferrous Metals & alloys. | The quantity of waste stored at any one time must not exceed Ferrous Metals or Alloys – 40 tonnes Non-Ferrous Metals – 20 tonnes. | 14/06/2016 |
| WMEX 33/04 | Confidential Services Ireland Ltd<br>Unit 1, 4 Springtown Industrial Estate, Derry, Co Londonderry,<br>BT48 0LY<br>BT48 0LY<br>Contact:<br>Paul Sheerin<br>028 7135 4762 | Paragraph 12 | Treatment of Waste with a View to Recovery or Reuse<br><br>The shredding and baling of paper and waste CD/DVD's | 300 tonnes of paper per year and 30 tonnes of waste CD/DVD's per year. The total quantity of waste dealt with does not in any period of seven days exceed the following limits: paper 5 tonnes and plastic 1 tonne. | 14/06/2018 |
| WMEX 35/01 | Travis Perkins PLC<br>Lissue Industrial Estate, Rathdown Walk, Moira Road, Lisburn, Not Specified, BT28 2RF<br>BT28 2RF<br>Contact:<br>James Vance | Paragraph 18 | Storage of Waste<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport, of waste oil. | No more than 3 cubic metres of waste can be stored at any one time. No waste should be stored for longer than 12 months. | 21/05/2018 |

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| WMEX 35/02 | T & A Kernoghan Ltd<br>River Road, Lisburn, Down, BT17 9DS<br>BT17 9DS<br>Contact:<br>Andrew Johnston<br>90 842 311 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste soil and stone for the purposes of infilling for the development of housing. | No waste to be stored for longer than three months | 21/05/2016 |
| WMEX 35/03 | Transport NI<br>160 Hillsborough Road, Lisburn, Antrim, BT27 5RJ<br>BT27 5RJ<br>Contact:<br>Paul Dornan<br>02825662542 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced<br><br>The storage, pending its collection or transport, of non-liquid waste, at a site other than the premises where it is produced.Waste shall be stored in secure containers and cannot at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total. | No waste is to be kept for longer than 3 months. | 01/07/2018 |
| WMEX 36/01 | Peter, Michael & Dermot Keenan<br>160 Corkey Road, Corkey South, Ballymena, Antrim, BT44 9JQ<br>BT44 9JQ<br>Contact:<br>Chris Diamond<br>02879647158 | Paragraph 14 | The Manufacture of Products from Waste, the Treatment of Waste Soil or Rock which is to be Spread on Land under Paragraph 9 or 11, and the Storage of Waste which is to be Submitted to the Preceding Activities<br><br>The manufacture from Concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, bituminous mixtures, Soil and stones and gravel and crushed rock of aggregate. | The total quantity of waste stored will not exceed 20,000 tonnes. | 11/06/2018 |
| WMEX 36/02 | Raymond Burke<br>78 Craiganee Road, Magheramorne, Larne, Antrim,<br>BT40 3JE<br>BT40 3JE<br>Contact:<br>Raymond Burke<br>02893372224 | Paragraph 15 | The Manufacture of Finished Goods from Waste Metal, Plastic, Glass, Ceramics, Rubber, Textiles, Wood, Paper, or Cardboard, and the Storage of Those Wastes<br><br>The manafacture of finished goods, wooden pallets, from second-hand wooden pallets. Waste must be stored at the place of manufacture activity. | No more than 50 tonnes of waste should be stored at any one time. | 25/06/2018 |
| WMEX 36/03 | Transport NI<br>190 LARNE ROAD LINK, BALLYMENA, Antrim, BT42 3HA<br>BT42 3HA<br>Contact:<br>Paul Dornan<br>028 2566 2542 | Paragraph 40 | Storage of Non-liquid Waste Including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at any Site other than the Premises where it is Produced | | 10/08/2018 |
| WMEX 37/02 | Seeds Recycling Ltd<br>Unit 1F Shivers Business Park, Toomebridge, Antrim, BT41 3SF<br>BT41 3SF<br>Contact:<br>Sean Pickering<br>07561238902 | Paragraph 49 | The Repair, Refurbishment, and Storage of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)<br><br>The treatment of WEEE by repair or refurbishment with a view to re use for its original purpose. . | The storage of WEEE must be environmentally sound were reuse or recycling is not hindered and must be within the capacity of the site. No WEEE is to be stored at that place for more than 12 months | 31/05/2016 |
| WMEX 37/03 | DMD Developments Ltd<br>Lands adjacent to , 42 Tobermore Road, Magherafelt, Co Londonderry, BT45 5HB<br>BT45 5HB<br>Contact:<br>Damien Logue<br>028 7965 0765 | Paragraph 19 | Use and/or Storage of Waste for the purpose of Construction, Maintenance or Improvement of Relevant Work<br><br>The use of waste gravel and crushed rocks and waste sand and clays for the purposes of the construction of a new housing development | No more than 20,000 cubic metres to be used in total. No waste to be stored onsite for longer than three months. | 14/06/2016 |

## B.3 arc21 – Pollution Prevention and Control Permits

The following represents a list of waste management facilities within Northern Ireland who have Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Permits, as listed on the Northern Ireland Environment Agency website in July 2015.

The list is regularly updated and can be found on the NIEA website at the following address:
http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/web_wastepermits.pdf

Table B.3 PPC Permits

| PERMIT No. | PERMIT HOLDER | CONTACT | SITE ADDRESS | USE OF SITE | WASTE TYPES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P0001/03A/V1 | Harland and Wolff Heavy Industries Ltd | 02890 534052 | Harland and Wolf<br>Oil Storage<br>Belfast Docks Queens Island<br>Belfast BT3 9DU | Hazardous Treatment Plant | Oil Storage Plant Oily Slops |
| P0044/04A/V3 | Fermanagh District Council | 02866 325050 | Drummee Landfill Site<br>Drummee Quarry<br>Derrygonnelly Road<br>Enniskillen BT74 5JX | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0087/05A/V7 | Coleraine Skip Hire and Recycling Ltd | 07764 830001 | Craigmore Landfill Site<br>Craigmore Road, Garvagh<br>Coleraine BT52 5HF | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Commercial Wastes |
| P0090/05A/V2 | Biffa Waste Services Ltd | 01617 765771 | Cottonmount Phase 2, Mullusk Road, Newtownabbey BT36 4QN | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0107/05A/V1 | Alpha Resource Management Ltd | 02892 661222 | Mullaghglass Landfill Site,<br>26 Mullaghglass Road<br>Lisburn BT28 2TG | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0110/06A/V1 | Aughrim Landfill Ltd | 02890 457556 | Aughrim Phase 2 Landfill<br>Flowbog Road, Lisburn BT28 3TE | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0143/06A/V2 | Cookstown District Council | 02886 751153 | Magheraglass Landfill Site<br>Knockaleery Road<br>Cookstown BT80 9EH | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0145/06A/V2 | Quinn Environmental Ltd | 02838 849875 | Lisbane Landfill<br>29 Auglish Road<br>Tandragee BT62 2EE | Non-hazardous Landfill Site & Asbestos Cell | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0148/06A/V2 | Coleraine Borough Council | 02870 822207 | Craighulliar Quarry<br>45 Craighulliar Road<br>Portrush BT56 0NN | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0152/06A | Newry & Mourne District Council | Roland Moore<br>02830 313100 | Aughnagun Landfill Site<br>Chapel Hill Road<br>Mayobridge,Co Down BT34 2EX | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |

| PERMIT No. | PERMIT HOLDER | CONTACT | SITE ADDRESS | USE OF SITE | WASTE TYPES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P0154/06A/V1 | Down District Council | 02844 610822 | Drumanakelly Landfill Site<br>Demesne Road, Seaforde<br>Co. Down BT24 8NS | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0155/06A | AES Kilroot Power Ltd | 02893 353686<br>Ext. 362452 | Kilroot Power Station<br>Larne Road, Carrickfergus BT38 7LX | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Pulverised Fuel Ash |
| P0156/06A/V1 | Anderson Haulage Ltd | 02890 451771 | Ballyduff Landfill<br>Ballyduff Road, Carnmoney BT36 6WA | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0158/07A | Enva NI Ltd | 02897 561574 | The Old Mill, Drumaness<br>Ballynahinch BT24 8LS | Hazardous Treatment | Waste oils, oil residues, waste kerosene, oily wastes |
| P0161/07A/V2 | Irish Waste Services Ltd | 02890 357500 | 78 & 116-126 Duncrue Street<br>Belfast BT3 9AR | Hazardous Treatment | Hazardous Wastes |
| P0162/07A/V1 | Quarry Landfill Services | 02892 675902 | 143 Colinglen Road<br>Dunmurry BT17 ONP | Inert Landfill | Commercial Wastes |
| P0167/07A/V1 | SRCL | 02894 464466 | Antrim Area Hospital Services Yard<br>45 Bush Road, Antrim BT41 2RL | Hazardous Treatment | Clinical Waste |
| P0179/07A/V1 | MacWaste Ltd | 02841 773100 | Killough Road Industrial Estate,<br>Downpatrick BT30 6PX | Hazardous Treatment Plan | Waste oil and sludges oily wastes |
| P0184/07A/V3 | Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council and Omagh District Council | 02887 720300 | Tullyvar Landfill Site<br>130 Tullyvar Road<br>Aughnacloy BT69 6BN | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0186/07A/V1 | SITA (NI) No. 1 Ltd | 02890 747341 | 110 – 114 Duncrue Street<br>Belfast BT3 9AR | Hazardous Transfer Station | Storage Plant |
| P0187/07A/V1 | McQuillan Envirocare Ltd | 02894 466708 | Caulside Drive, Newpark Industrial Estate, Antrim BT41 2DV | Hazardous Transfer Station | Solid Liquid and Sludge Hazardous Wastes |
| P0238/07A | NI Water | 02890 244711 | Dunmurry Sludge Treatment Works,<br>19 Glenburn Road Dunmurry, Belfast BT17 9JP | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |

| PERMIT No. | PERMIT HOLDER | CONTACT | SITE ADDRESS | USE OF SITE | WASTE TYPES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P0239/07A | NI Water | 02890 244711 | Newtownbreda WWTW<br>Galwally Road<br>Newtownbreda BT8 4AJ | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0240/07A/V1 | NI Water | 02890 244711 | Enniskillen WWTW,<br>Lough Shore Road, Silverhill Bridge<br>Enniskillen BT74 5JP | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0242/07A | NI Water | 02890 244711 | New Holland WWTW<br>4 Tulnacross Road, Hilden<br>Lisburn BT27 5SA | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0244/07A | NI Water | 02890 244711 | Omagh WWTW, Rash Road<br>Mountjoy, Omagh BT78 5NH | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0248/07A/V2 | Veolia Water | 02838 341100 | Ballynacor WWTW Ballynacor Lane,<br>Portadown BT63 5RP | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0257/07A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | North Coast WWTW Roselick Road,<br>Portrush BT56 8PE | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0259/07A/V1 | Whitemountain Quarries Ltd | 02892 639750 | Blackmountain Phase II/III Landfill Site,<br>117 Upper Springfield Road<br>Hannahstown, Belfast<br>BT17 2ND | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0260/07A | Eastwood Ltd | 02894 459000 | New Line Landfill Site Hannahstown,<br>Upper Springfield Rd, Ballycolin Rd<br>Belfast | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0277/07A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Strabane WWTW<br>24 Park Road, Strabane BT82 8LH | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0278/07A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Culmore WWTW<br>26 Coney Road, Culmore<br>BT48 8JP | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0293/08A/V2 | Lafarge Cement UK PLC | William McGacken<br>02886 767200 | Lafarge Cement Landfill<br>29 Sandholes Road<br>Cookstown BT80 9AR | Hazardous Waste Landfill Site | Lafarge Waste Only |

| PERMIT No. | PERMIT HOLDER | CONTACT | SITE ADDRESS | USE OF SITE | WASTE TYPES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P0294/08A | William Campbell Brown | William Brown<br>02891 811877<br>mobile:<br>07860439256 | Browns landfill, Drumhirk Way,Newtownards BT23 7QA | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0302/09A | Lisburn City Council | 02892 509250 | Drumlough Leachate Facility<br>Dromara Road Hillsborough BT26 6QA | Leachate Treatment | Leachate |
| P0304/09A/V1 | Tipco (NI) Ltd | 07977005179 | Irish Recycling Services<br>Drumhirk Way Landfill<br>Conlig BT23 7QE | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0305/09A | Morrow Contracts Ltd | Terry McCrum<br>02890 798202 | 177 Belfast Road, Saintfield<br>Co Down BT8 8AS | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0307/09A | Renewable Power Systems (Dargan Road) Ltd | 01234 271 700 | North Foreshore Landfill<br>Dargan Road, Belfast BT3 9JP | Gas Utilisation Plant | Landfill Gas |
| P0309/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Tullaghgarley WWTW<br>Slaght Road, Ballymena BT42 2JE | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0310/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Whitehouse WWTW<br>103 Shore Road<br>Newtownabbey BT37 9SY | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0311/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Cookstown WWTW,<br>Castle Road, Cookstown BT80 8YJ | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0312/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Glenstall WWTW,<br>Glenstall Road, Ballymoney BT53 7NB | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0313/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Tandragee WWTW,<br>Scarva Road, Tandragee BT62 2BZ | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0314/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Dromore WWTW,<br>Lurgan Road, Dromore BT25 1HH | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0315/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Greenisland WWTW,<br>Shore Road, Greenisland BT38 8TY | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0316/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Carrickfergus WWTW,<br>Old Turn Road, Eden<br>Carrickfergus BT38 7EH | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |

| PERMIT No. | PERMIT HOLDER | CONTACT | SITE ADDRESS | USE OF SITE | WASTE TYPES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P0317/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Larne WWTW,<br>4a Coastguard Road, Larne BT40 1AX | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0318/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Ballyclare WWTW<br>Templepatrick Road<br>Ballyclare BT39 9RQ | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0319/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Banbridge WWTW,<br>Huntley Road Banbridge BT32 3UR | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0320/09A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Newry WWTW,<br>Greenbank Industial Estate,<br>Warrenpoint BT34 2QX | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0324/9A | Macwill Services | 02890 836399 | Hightown Landfill,<br>Upper Hightown Road<br>Belfast BT36 7AT | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0325/09A/V3 | Thompson Recycled Oil Ltd | 02892 692335 | Thompson Recycled Oil,<br>33 Greenogue Road<br>Dromore BT25 1RG | Hazardous Treatment Plant | Waste Oil |
| P0326/09A | Eastwood Ltd | Suzanne Eastwood<br>02890 812221 | Crosshill Quarry<br>18 Crosshill Road<br>Crumlin BT29 4BQ | Asbestos Transfer Station | Hazardous Wastes |
| P0328/09A | Torrelli (NI) Ltd | Dean Corey<br>02886 751268 /<br>07979533855 | Dunnamore Quarry<br>Blackrock Road, Dunnamore<br>Cookstown BT80 9NZ | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0332/09A | IRS Environmental Recycling | Jim Lynas Jr<br>jimlynas@btinternet.com<br>07977005179 | 159a Movilla Road Landfill<br>159a Movilla Road<br>Newtownards BT23 8RL | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0336/09A | Magherafelt District Council | Jackie Johnston<br>jackie.johnston@magherafelt.co.uk<br>028 7939 7979 | Ballymacombs Landfill Site,<br>Ballymacombs Road<br>Bellaghy BT53 8JW | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |

| PERMIT No. | PERMIT HOLDER | CONTACT | SITE ADDRESS | USE OF SITE | WASTE TYPES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P0338/10A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741167 | Downpatrick WWTW,<br>Belfast Road, Downpatrick BT30 9AU | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0340/10A | Eastwood Ltd | T: 02894 459000<br>F: 02894 459013 | Croshill Quarry<br>18 Crosshill Road Crumlin BT29 4BQ | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Commercial Wastes |
| P0341/10A | Natural World Products Ltd | Patrick Kelly<br>02838 353555 | Glenside Facility<br>Glenside Road, Dunmurry BT17 0LH | Non-Hazardous Treatment Plant | Domestic, Commercial Wastes |
| P0342/10A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741167 | Limavady WWTW<br>Ballykelly Road, Limavady BT49 0BJ | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0343/10A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741167 | Antrim WWTW<br>Milltown Road, Antrim BT41 4NW | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0345/10A | Anderson Haulage Ltd | 02890 451771 | Wolfhill Landfill<br>Ballyhill Road, Belfast | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0348/10A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Newcastle WWTW<br>South Promenade, Newcastle<br>BT33 0EX | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0349/10A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Sion Mills WWTW<br>Mill Ave, Sion Mills BT82 9EH | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0350/10A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741166 | Warringstown WWTW<br>Churchhill Place<br>Warringstown BT66 7QS | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0351/10A | Ballymena Borough Council | Donna Carey;<br>02825 660300<br>donna.carey@<br>ballymena.gov.uk | Ballymacvea Landfill Site<br>Island Rd, Ballymena BT42 2LP | Leachate Treatment Facility | Leachate |
| P0352/10A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890741166 | Lisnaskea WWTW<br>Killypaddy Road, Lisnakea BT92 0HD | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |

| PERMIT No. | PERMIT HOLDER | CONTACT | SITE ADDRESS | USE OF SITE | WASTE TYPES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P0353/10A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890741166 | Moygashel/Dungannon WWTW,<br>Moygashel Lane Dungannon, BT71 7QR | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0356/10A | Craigavon Borough Council | Lorraine Crawford<br>Craigavon BC<br>Tel 028 38312400<br>lorraine.crawford@craigavon.gov.uk | Ballyfodrin Leachate Treatment Plant<br>Drumnevan Road<br>Portadown BT62 1RS | Leachate Treatment Plant | Leachate |
| P0358/10A | Veolia | Ashley Glenn<br>ashley.glenn@veoliawater.co.uk<br>07747643684 | North Down & Ards WWTW<br>43 High Bangor Rd, Donaghadee<br>Co Down BT21 0PD | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0359/10A | Veolia | Ashley Glenn<br>ashley.glenn@veoliawater.co.uk<br>07747643684 | Ballyrickard WWTW<br>Comber Rd, Newtownards<br>Co. Down BT23 4QS | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0360/10A | Veolia | Ashley Glenn<br>ashley.glenn@veoliawater.co.uk<br>07747643684 | Armagh WWTW<br>Drumcairn Rd, Armagh BT61 8DQ | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0369/11A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741170 | Altnahinch WTW<br>101 Altnahinch Road, Loughguile,<br>Ballymoney BT44 9JS | Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0370/11A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741171 | Seagahan WTW, Ballymacnab Road,<br>Armagh BT60 2QS | Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0371/11A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741172 | Dorisland WTW<br>430 Upper Road, Woodburn<br>Carrickfergus BT36 8PW | Water Treatment Works | Sludge |

| PERMIT No. | PERMIT HOLDER | CONTACT | SITE ADDRESS | USE OF SITE | WASTE TYPES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P0377/11A | DuPont (UK) Industrial Ltd | Colin T McBride<br>Environmental<br>Co-ordinator<br>T: 02871 864484 | DuPont Maydown Works Landfill,<br>Electra Road Londonderry BT47 6TH | Non-hazardous Landfill Site | Kevlar waste |
| P0380/11A | Derry City Council | Jim McGrath<br>02871 365151 | Culmore Leachate Treatment Facility,<br>Culmore Landfill, Coney Road<br>Culmore Derry BT80 8JP | Leachate Treatment Facility | Leachate |
| P0385/11A | Mr Eamon Jordan | Darwin Duggan<br>07830 144135 | Moira Inert Landfil Site, Lurgan Road,<br>Moira, Craigavon, Co. Armagh, BT70 1NJ | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0389/12A | Robinsons Quarry Masters Ltd | Stephen Robinson<br>Tel: 02825 831245 | Craigs Quarry<br>32 Glenhead Road, Glenwherry ,<br>Ballymena BT42 4RE | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0392/12A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741172 | Magherafelt WwTW, Killyneese Road<br>Magherafelt BT45 8DS | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0395/12A | Anderson Haulage Ltd | 02890 451771 | Crosshill Quarry<br>Crosshill Road<br>Larne BT40 3EB | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0410/12A | John McQuillan Contracts Ltd | Cecil Hamill<br>02892 668833 | Whitehill Quarry<br>Glenside Road, Dunmurry<br>Belfast BT17 0LH | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0413/12A | Granville Ecopark Ltd | David McKee<br>Technical Director<br>02828 268273 | Granville Industrial Estate<br>Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, BT70 INJ | Anaerobic Digestion Plant (CHP) | Organic waste |

| PERMIT No. | PERMIT HOLDER | CONTACT | SITE ADDRESS | USE OF SITE | WASTE TYPES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P0423/13A | NI Water | Angela Halpenny<br>02890 741172 | Lough Macrory Water Treatment Works, Ballybrack Road,<br>Sixemilecross, Co. Tyrone<br>BT79 9LU | Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0434/13A | Coastal Clear Water Ltd | Neil McKenzie<br>Concessionaries Representative<br>neil.mckenzie@laggannwater.com<br>07786338160 | Kinnegar WWTW, Hollywood,<br>Co. Down BT18 9TW | Waste Water Treatment Works | Sludge |
| P0449/14A | Stanley Bell and Sons Ltd | Stanley Bell and Sons Ltd<br>02886 757812 | Lands at Stanley Bell and Sons Quarry<br>Ballynagilly Road, Cookstown,<br>Co Tyrone BT80 9DX | Inert Landfill | Inert |
| P0457/14A | Renewable Power Systems (NI) Ltd | 01234 271 700 | Aughrim Gas Utilisation Plant<br>Aughrim Landfill Site, Flowbog Road<br>Lisburn BT28 3TE | Gas Utilisation Plant | Landfill Gas |
| P0469/15A | Ballymena BioEnegy Ltd | Morgan Burke<br>(Development Manager)<br>00353 1685 4935 | Tully CAD and CHP Plant,<br>116 Moorfields Road, Ballymena,<br>Co Antrim BT42 3HJ | Anaerobic Digestion Plant (CHP) | Chicken Litter |

# C Waste Flow Modelling

**Table C1 LACMW Arisings, Recycling and Composting Projections 2019/20**

| Council | Total MSW Arisings | Recycled (tonnes) | % of LACMW | Composted | % of LACMW | Total % Recycled and Composted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council | 88,554 | 25,701 | 31.8% | 18,652 | 23.0% | 54.8% |
| Ards and North Down Borough Council | 91,707 | 25,571 | 23.6% | 20,445 | 23.1% | 46.7% |
| Belfast City Council | 180,820 | 69,435 | 38.4% | 16,273 | 9.0% | 47.4% |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council | 78,550 | 23,015 | 29.4% | 13,668 | 17.4%% | 46.8% |
| Mid and East Antrim Borough Council | 78,804 | 22,601 | 27.3% | 21,575 | 19.6% | 46.9% |
| Newry, Mourne and Down District Council | 87,159 | 28,762 | 29.5% | 11,903 | 17.4% | 46.9% |

Note: Figures based on arc21 Waste Flow Model v3.11x

Figures do not take into account recycling from residual waste contracts

# Section 75 Policy Screening Form

## Part 1: Policy Scoping

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy or policy area. The purpose of policy scoping is to help prepare the background and context and set out the aims and objectives for the policy being screened. At this stage, scoping the policy will help identify potential constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy maker work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

You should remember that the Section 75 statutory duties apply to internal policies (relating to people who work for the authority), as well as external policies (relating to those who are, or could be, served by the authority).

**Information about the policy**

**Name of the policy or policy area:**

**arc21: Waste Management Plan 2012 - 2020**

**Is this an existing, revised or a new policy/policy area?**

| Existing | Revised | New |
|---|---|---|
| | X | |

### Brief Description

This Waste Management Plan, hereafter referred to as 'the Plan', has been prepared by the arc21 Region in fulfilment of its councils' continued obligations under Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, to cover the period from 2012 to 2020. Under Article 23, District Councils have a duty to prepare Waste Management Plans for the forward planning of waste management requirements for collecting, recovering, treating and disposing of controlled waste within the Region.

This Plan builds on early work carried out by arc21, and including the EQIA carried out previously (http://www.arc21.org.uk/download/1/arc21EQIA.pdf) on an earlier plan. This EQIA focused attention on recycling of household waste, as this was seen to be an issue of particular concern in relation to Section 75. The EQIA made a number of recommendations that were subsequently put in place by Councils to ensure that there would be no adverse impact on any Section 75 categories. (These measures are laid out in Appendix One.)

The current Plan does not deviate significantly from earlier Plans but instead consolidates this work in recognition of positive steps that have been introduced in order to reach set European and domestic targets with regard to waste management, and operate within relevant statutes.

The Plan provides a framework for waste management provision and a regional network of facilities for all controlled wastes within the arc21 Region. It establishes the overall need for waste management capacity and details the proposed arrangements to deal with the wastes produced in a sustainable manner.

In a series of 12 chapters, the draft Plan sets out the arrangements for the management of the following waste streams:

- **Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (that is the waste collected by or on behalf of District Councils);**
- **Commercial and Industrial Wastes;**
- **Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste;**

- **Packaging Waste;**
- **Hazardous Waste;**
- **Agricultural Waste;**
- **Mining Waste;**
- **Healthcare Waste; and**
- **Priority and Other Waste Streams.**

The Plan itself is divided into the following parts or chapters:

- **The legislative context, local environment, social and economic factors (Chapters 2 to 4);**
- **The analysis of municipal and non-municipal controlled waste streams arising in the arc21 Region to be dealt with during the Plan period (Chapter 5);**
- **The analysis of waste prevention measures in the arc21 region and an analysis of further opportunities to promote waste prevention (Chapter 6);**
- **The examination of the options and arrangements for dealing with municipal and other controlled wastes (Chapter 7);**
- **The analysis of hazardous waste arising in Northern Ireland and the options and arrangements for dealing with the waste produced (Chapter 8);**
- **The analysis of packaging waste arising in Northern Ireland and the options and arrangements for dealing with packaging waste (Chapter 9);**
- **Future requirements in terms of the treatment and disposal of wastes within the arc21 Region (Chapter 10);**
- **Site selection criteria to identify areas of search for the appropriate location of future facilities (Chapter 11);**
- **Plan implementation, monitoring and review (Chapter 12).**

Selected issues contained within the Plan which may have a particular bearing on members of the community (over and above those addressed previously) have been highlighted below for consideration.

**Civic Amenity Sites and Recycling Centres**

Consisting of either Civic Amenity (CA) sites or dedicated Household Recycling Centres (HRC), facilities are located throughout the district to encourage active participation in recycling (see Table 1).

**Table 1: Summary of Waste Facilities Owned and/or Utilised by arc21 Councils**

| Council | Landfill (LACMW) | Waste Transfer Stations | Civic Amenity Sites | Composting Facilities | Materials Recovery Facility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim and Newtownabbey | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Ards and North Down | - | 2 | 9 | - | - |
| Belfast | - | 1 | 7 | - | -- |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - |
| Mid and East Antrim | - | 1 | 5 | - | 1 |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | 1 | 1 | 10 | - | 1 |
| **Total** | **3** | **5** | **38** | **2** | **2** |

As can be seen from the table, within the arc21 Region there are a total of three operational landfill sites owned or utilised by arc21 Councils, one of which (Drumanakelly Landfill Site in Down District Council) is Council operated. The other two sites are operated by private contractors. There are five waste transfer

stations which are used by the Councils throughout the Region, however it is anticipated that this may fluctuate as differing contracts are utilised by individual Councils. Currently the number of CA / HRC sites in the arc21 Region is 38.

Three composting facility for the processing and treatment of organic wastes collected within the arc21 Region is operated by a private waste contractor with two of them located in the arc21 area. Part of this contract also will involves the utilisation of a transfer facility in the Antrim area by the Councils covering Ballymena, Larne and Antrim and a transfer station at Drumanakelly Landfill Site, serving Down District Council.

Two Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) for the processing and treatment of clean mixed dry recyclables collected within the arc21 region are currently operated by private waste contractors within the arc21 area.

**Kerbside Collection**

The current arc21 Waste Management Plan includes a sub-regional Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO) assessment. The preferred scenario for arc21 included a "3 stream" collection of organics, dry recyclables and residual waste. Since publication of the Plan, District Councils within arc21 have successfully implemented kerbside and bring recycling schemes for recyclable materials which include:

- A kerbside collection of dry recyclables (bin scheme). Materials collected can include: paper, card, plastics, textiles and metal. The materials are collected in a wheeled bin and are sorted at a Materials recovery Facility (MRF).
- A kerbside collection of dry recyclables (box scheme) (which is subject to review). Materials collected generally include: paper, card, plastics, textiles, metals, glass and old hand tools. The materials are sorted at the kerbside and bulked up at a MRF.
- Increased provision of bring and glass banks to enhance householder access to glass recycling.
- Improvement of Civic Amenities and Household Waste Recycling Centres (CAs/HWRCs) for the benefit of all residents.

Table 2 sets out the waste collection arrangements currently in place in arc21 in relation to the number of bins provided. Councils have been expanding their recycling collection schemes in order to increase recycling rates.

**Table 2 Collection infrastructure in arc21 2011/12**

| | No. of Kerbside Residual Bins | No. of Kerbside Mixed Dry Recyclable Bins | No. of Kerbside Organic Bins | No. of Kerbside Boxes | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| arc21 | 442,779 | 301,878 | 386,692 | 147,699 | 1,279,048 |

Each household in the arc21 Region now has a kerbside residual collection and a kerbside collection of mixed dry recyclables, either through kerbside boxes or mixed dry recyclable bins. Based on WasteDataFlow returns, 33% of households have a kerbside box and 67% have mixed dry recyclable bins thus a number of households within the region have two receptacles for the collection of mixed dry recyclables (bin plus a box), albeit that each receptacle collects different materials.

All Councils within the arc21 Region operate a kerbside collection of organic wastes.

Local authorities in the arc21 Region currently collect a large variety of LACMW for disposal, as shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Waste (tonnes) Collected for Disposal in the arc21 Region (2013/14)**

| arc21 | Total Tonnes |
|---|---|
| **Household Waste** | |
| Regular Collection | 205,671 |
| Street Cleaning | 18,403 |
| Bulky Waste | 7,005 |
| Other | 5,067 |
| **Civic Amenity Site Waste** | |
| CA Site Household | 50,994 |
| CA Site Non-Household | 2,073 |
| **Non-Household Waste** | |
| C&I Waste | 35,634 |
| C,D&E Waste | 93 |
| Grounds Waste | 3,419 |
| Other | 91 |
| **Separately/Other Collected Waste** | |
| Asbestos | 6 |
| Fly tipping | 9,232 |
| Other | 1,017 |
| **Total** | **338,705** |

Three composting facility for the processing and treatment of organic wastes collected within the arc21 Region is operated by a private waste contractor with two of them located in the arc21 area. Part of this contract also will involves the utilisation of a transfer facility in the Antrim area by the Councils covering Ballymena, Larne and Antrim and a transfer station at Drumanakelly Landfill Site, serving Down District Council.

Two Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) for the processing and treatment of clean mixed dry recyclables collected within the arc21 region are currently operated by private waste contractors within the arc21 area.

**Incineration with Energy Recovery**

There have been concerns raised in relation to negative impacts associated with the incineration process. These have included the release of toxic gases such as dioxins into the environment and these have, in the past, had a perceived impact on human health. The introduction of stringent controls on air quality and emissions since 1989, and also since the introduction of the Incineration of Waste (WID) Directive (2000/76/EC) in 2000 and Directive (2010/75/EU) on industrial emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control), has resulted in the incineration process becoming much cleaner and more environmentally friendly. Emissions from these facilities are now constantly regulated and monitored to ensure that any gaseous emissions are below permissible levels. The draft Plan contains a proposal for the development of an additional Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at the Hightown site, located in Antrim Borough Council, and this development will be subject to further screening as the project develops.

**Landfill**

The implementation of the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) has placed specific engineering requirements on landfill developments to ensure that landfills afford protection to the environment from the design stage through to decommissioning and aftercare. All landfill sites in Northern Ireland are regulated through the Pollution Prevention and Control Permitting (PPC) regime.

One of the key drivers for ensuring sustainable waste management is meeting the requirements of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC. This sets targets limiting the quantities of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill, as follows:
50% of 1995 levels by 2013; and
35% of 1995 levels by 2020.
Table 4 outlines the NILAS targets for each of the arc21 Councils and for arc21 up to the target year 2019/20.

**Table 4: NILAS Targets (BMW that can be landfilled)**

| Council | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim and Newtownabbey | 21,148 | 20,058 | 18,968 | 17,878 | 16,788 |
| Ards and North Down | 23,956 | 22,722 | 21,487 | 20,252 | 19,017 |
| Belfast | 50,753 | 48,137 | 45,521 | 42,904 | 40,289 |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | 20,716 | 19,648 | 18,850 | 17,512 | 16,444 |
| Mid and East Antrim | 20,644 | 19,579 | 18,515 | 17,415 | 16,387 |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | 26,396 | 25,036 | 23,675 | 22,314 | 20,954 |
| ***arc21*** | 163,613 | 155,180 | 146,746 | 138,275 | 129,879 |

In order to meet statutory obligations, arc21 require additional treatment of the residual waste stream. In terms of the siting of facilities, arc21 developed a multi staged process for the purposes of selecting suitable sites for residual waste infrastructure. The site selection process sought to identify potential sites in either the private sector, public sector or local authority ownership with interested parties being invited to put forward sites. The process was undertaken in a number of stages, primarily due to a lack of suitable sites in the southern region of arc21. The councils then selected the site or sites considered most suitable for their solution. In this regard, Hightown Quarry site in Antrim was selected for the development of both MBT (Mechanical Biological Treatment) and EfW (Energy from Waste) Facilities (see above).

Prior to Local Government Reform, the former Newry and Mourne District Council undertook a procurement exercise that resulted in the award of a contract to treat residual waste from 1 April 2015.

This contract entails the treatment of residual waste to extract suitable material for recycling , produce Refuse Derived Fuel for recovery in a suitable facility area with the remaining material landfilled. The treatment of the residual waste is undertaken at a facility in the Newry area.

**Health and Social Well Being**

Waste which is managed properly and in line with all appropriate policy and legislation can contribute to the health and social well-being of the population. In order to do this, waste management must be carried out without endangering human health through the pollution of water, air or soil or contamination of plants or

animals. The environmental impact of this Waste Management Plan has been assessed by arc21 through the Strategic Environmental Assessment process.

arc21 will ensure that local communities will continue to take an active role in reuse and recycling activities, through Education and Awareness Initiatives and informing them of any new waste management measures, which will lead to a greater sense of community and social cohesion.

## What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims and outcomes)

The arc21 objectives are set in the context of four principles of sustainable development:

- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

The principle objective of the Plan is to identify options for managing waste within the arc21 Region which draws the correct balance between:

- The provision and maintenance of sufficient capacity to deal with the waste produced;
- Meeting strategic targets for recycling and recovery, and potentially for reduction;
- The protection of the environment for present and future generations; and
- Optimising resource utilisation in the arc21 Region.

The objectives of the Plan are to:

- Meet the statutory obligations of European Directives, UK and Northern Ireland legislation;
- Take into consideration the requirements of the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency, 2012;
- Increase the re-use, recycling and composting of waste and reduce the quantity of waste disposed of to landfill consistent with sustainable waste management;
- Implement an integrated waste management option for residual waste to contribute to a reduction in waste requiring disposal;
- Encourage self-sufficiency in waste management facilities for the arc21 Region and disposal of waste in accordance with the proximity principle;
- Review existing waste treatment and disposal sites with the capacity to accommodate future waste management needs;
- Outline an adequate integrated network of regional facilities in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, Strategic Environmental Assessment and BPEO;
- Set criteria and guidelines for the development of facilities to ensure a high level of environmental protection, and minimise the risks to the environment, human health and amenity;
- Ensure future waste management arrangements are developed and implemented in accordance with the principles of Best Value and Community Planning;
- Ensure that social needs, human rights and Equality Scheme requirements can be met in the implementation of the proposals; and
- Improve options for long term benefits and achieve economies of scale in order to reduce costs.

## Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?

| YES | NO | N/A |
|---|---|---|
| X | | |

## If YES, explain how.

The arc21 Region consists of the administrative areas of Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Ards and North Down Borough Council, Belfast City Council, Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council, Mid and East Antrim Borough Council and Newry, Mourne and Down District Council. All those who live, work or visit this

region are likely to benefit from the Plan. While the Plan does not contain operational detail at this time, the broad principles that it rests upon should aim to create an environment that will be of benefit to all Section 75 categories, and to the environment in general.

### Who initiated or wrote the policy?

The Plan has been prepared by arc21, in fulfilment of the Councils' obligations under Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. The Plan also takes into account recent developments including the EU revised Waste Framework Directive 2008; and the draft Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy - Delivering Resource Efficiency, 2012.

### Who owns and who implements each element of the policy?

The Plan covers the period from 2012 to 2020, and sets out the arrangements and measures identified through the Waste Management Plan review process that will be implemented by each of the Councils that make up arc21, both jointly and individually. Management and control of Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes (LACMW) is provided by the legislative framework primarily under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, and associated Regulations. The main roles and responsibilities under the legislative provisions are set out below.

**Summary of Key Roles and Responsibilities for LACMW**

| Element | Responsibility |
|---|---|
| **Waste management planning** | District Councils |
| **Collection of Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes** | District Councils |
| **Segregation of wastes** into separate receptacles for collection, including for recycling. | Waste Producers |
| **Treatment and disposal** of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste. In many cases, this is affected through contractual arrangements with private companies. | District Councils |

The Council operated facilities currently in use for treating LACMW and Household wastes within the Region include:

- Civic Amenity/Household Waste Recycling Centres
- Waste Transfer Stations
- Landfill Sites

## Implementation factors

### Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?

| YES | NO | N/A |
|---|---|---|
| X | | |

### If YES, are they

### Financial: YES (If YES, please detail)

Councils must operate the Plan within agreed budgets as determined by each Council. This may place practical constraints on operational resources available to implement all elements of the Plan.

### Legislative: YES (If YES, please detail)

The Plan is bound by various statutory responsibilities at a European, UK and Northern Ireland level (see above).

### Other, please specify:

Under the Review of Public Administration (RPA), Councils have been realigned since 1 April 2015, reducing the total number of councils from 26 to 11. This reorganisation may, to some extent, impact on the work of arc21, in the sense that the membership is now six constituent councils and covers a larger area with a higher population base.

## Main stakeholders affected

### Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon?

### Staff:

arc21 staff, along with Council staff and elected members will be tasked with implementing the Plan over coming years, pre-and post-RPA.

### Service users:

All those who work, live or visit the arc21 Region will be impacted upon by the implementation of the Plan, through the various ways in which it will affect the environment and attitudes to waste management generally.

### Other public sector organisations:

All those bodies that engage with the 6 Councils.

### Voluntary/community/trade unions:

Any changes in working practices will be negotiated with relevant trade unions.

### Other, please specify:

All other relevant government departments and agencies with an interest or involvement with the environment, and in particular the Department of the Environment.

## Other policies with a bearing on this policy

### What are they and who owns them?

- EU Waste Framework Directive 2008 (European Union)
- Draft Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy - *Delivering Resource Efficiency*, 2012 (Dept. of the Environment)

## Available evidence

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data.

What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Specify details for relevant Section 75 categories.

| Section 75 Category | Details of Evidence/Information |
|---|---|
| **ALL** | The arc21 Region consists of the administrative areas of 6 councils, and all those who live, work or visit this region are likely to benefit from the plan.<br><br>The arc21 region covers an area of approximately 4,606 $km^2$ which is circa 32% of the total land area of Northern Ireland. Four of the six district councils in the arc21 region are bounded by coastline.<br><br>The Annual Statistical Bulletins published by NISRA do allow some trends to be established with the following information provided in the 2015 bulletin; :<br>The Northern Ireland population at 30 June is estimated to be 1.840 million;<br>The growth was 0.6% on the previous year<br>The highest growth rate in the last four years<br>Population increased in all 11 district council areas<br>Level of growth ranged from 0.2% in Ards and North Down to 1.3% in Lisburn & Castlereagh.<br>The proportionate population increase in people aged 65 and over is 2.4% which is more than nine times that of the population aged under 65.<br><br>The Plan is aspirational at this time and so no data are currently available on its future implementation. However the plan has made projections on future targets, building upon earlier work and including the EQIA completed in 2006 on the recycling of household waste. Each Council holds data on waste management and including a register of complaints.<br><br>Education and Awareness has been a key component of the Plan, with a strong focus on communicating with stakeholders in all areas, including schools, to change attitudes and behaviour. This has been delivered through two main strands, namely:<br>– Officers, appointed within councils, with responsibility for education and awareness in recycling and waste prevention.<br>– Rethink Waste, a media campaign across Northern Ireland, was launched by the Department of the Environment in 2010, and is co-ordinated by WRAP working in partnership with Councils to:<br>– Prevent waste and minimise the use of primary resources;<br>– Increase recycling and recovery of materials from the waste stream, diverting them from landfill and maximising their economic value; and<br>– Reduce the impact that waste can have on climate change. |

## Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories

| Section 75 Category | Details of Needs/Experiences/Priorities |
|---|---|
| **Disability**<br>**Age**<br>**Race** | The needs of those with mobility concerns must continue to be accommodated within the Plan, including reasonable adjustments for the collection of household waste, and the location and design of waste disposal sites (see Appendix 1). For example, where a person is unable to arrange kerbside collection of domestic waste because of age or disability then the Plan must continue to accommodate these special needs.<br><br>All information must be made available in formats that are accessible to those who may not be fluent in written English (see Appendix 1).<br><br>Where public information is made available electronically, alternative formats should be provided for those who may not have access to information technology. |

# Part 2: Screening Questions

**Introduction**

1. If the conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 categories, then you may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is 'screened out', you should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.
2. If the conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to an EQIA.
3. If the conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an EQIA, or to measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or an alternative policy.

**In favour of a 'major' impact**

a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and hence it would be appropriate to conduct an EQIA;
c) Potential equality and/or good relations impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns among affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

**In favour of 'minor' impact**

a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;
c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

**In favour of none**

a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Taking into account the earlier evidence, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity / good relations for those affected by this policy, by applying the following screening questions and the impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

## Screening questions

| 1 What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 grounds? **Minor/Major/None** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Section 75 Category** | **Details of Policy Impact** | **Level of Impact? Minor/Major/None** |
| **Religious belief** | None. Where the future siting of a waste management facility may impact on a community then further screening of that site for potential adverse impact by all s75 grounds will be undertaken. | None |
| **Political opinion** | None. Where the future siting of a waste management facility may impact on a community then further screening of that site for potential adverse impact by all s75 grounds will be undertaken. | None |
| **Racial / ethnic group** | Information on the Plan should be made available in accessible formats for those who may not be fluent in written English. (see Appendix 1) | Minor |
| **Age** | Older people in particular may be unable to move waste for kerbside collection, or transport waste material to disposal sites. (see Appendix 1) | Minor |
| **Marital status** | None. | None |
| **Sexual orientation** | None. | None. |
| **Men and women generally** | None. | None. |
| **Disability** | Those with mobility difficulties may be unable to move waste for kerbside collection, or transport waste material to disposal sites. (see Appendix 1) | Minor |
| **Dependants** | None. | None |

| **2** Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within any of the Section 75 categories? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Section 75 Category** | If **Yes**, provide details | If **No**, provide reasons |
| **Disability**<br>**Race**<br>**Age** | In line with the findings of the 2006 EQIA, the 2012 – 2020 Plan will continue to accommodate those with particular needs regarding waste management, for example with regard to mobility or accessing information in alternative formats. | |

| **3** To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? **Minor/Major/None** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Good Relations Category** | **Details of policy impact** | **Level of impact Minor/Major/None** |
| **Religious belief** | No impact. | None |
| **Political opinion** | No impact | None |
| **Racial group** | No impact. | None |

| **4** Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Good relations category** | If **Yes**, provide details | If **No**, provide reasons |
| **Race** | Ensure information on the Plan is made available in alternative formats on request for those who are not fluent in written English. | |

## Additional considerations

### Multiple identity

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities?
(For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).

No

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

No

| **Section 76:**<br>**Does the policy raise any concerns in relation Section 76 (i.e. to discriminate or incite to discriminate on grounds of religious belief and/or political opinion)?** |
|---|
| The draft Plan would not appear to raise concerns in relation to Section 76. |

# Part 3: Screening Decision

In light of your answers to the previous questions, do you feel that the policy should: (please underline one):

**1. Not be subject to an EQIA (with no mitigating measures required)**

**2. Not be subject to an EQIA (with mitigating measures /alternative policies)**

**3. Not be subject to an EQIA at this time**

**4. Be subject to an EQIA**

**If 1. or 2. (i.e. not be subject to an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons why:**

The Plan is likely to continue to bring benefits to the environment and to those who live, work and visit the arc21 area through the continued efficient and effective processing of waste materials, in line with relevant statutes and government directives. Where new initiatives are proposed (e.g. a new landfill or EfW site), then arc21 commits to screening these individual decisions as and when appropriate. For example, the proposed Hightown Quarry Site will be screened for potential adverse impact under Section 75.

**If 2. (i.e. not be subject to an EQIA), in what ways can identified adverse impacts attaching to the policy be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced?**

**In light of these revisions, is there a need to re-screen the revised/alternative policy at a future date? NO**

**If YES, when & why?**

**If 3. or 4. (i.e. to conduct an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons:**

## Timetabling and Prioritising EQIA

**If 3. or 4., is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities? YES / NO**

**If YES, please provide details:**

| |
|---|
| |

**Please answer the following questions to determine priority for timetabling the EQIA. On a scale of 1-3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for EQIA.**

| Priority criterion | Rating (1-3) |
|---|---|
| Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations | |
| Social need | |
| Effect on people's daily lives | |
| Relevance to a public authority's functions | |

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for EQIA. This list of priorities will assist you in timetabling the EQIA. Details of your EQIA timetable should be included in the quarterly Section 75 report.

**Any further comments on the screening process and any subsequent actions?**

| |
|---|
| At this time the proposals as outlined in the draft Plan are not seen to have a significant adverse effect on any Section 75 category but are likely to have a positive effect on all sections of the community. It is important that those from diverse backgrounds are kept informed of future developments, and the formatting of public notices and consultations will keep this issue in mind.<br><br>Where new initiatives are proposed (e.g. a new EfW or landfill site), then arc21 commits to screening these individual decisions as and when appropriate. For example, the proposed Hightown Quarry Site in Antrim will be screened for potential adverse impact under Section 75. |

# Part 4: Monitoring

**Effective monitoring will help identify any future adverse impacts arising from the policy which may lead you to conduct an EQIA, as well as help with future planning and policy development. You should consider the guidance contained in the Commission's Monitoring Guidance for Use by Public Authorities (July 2007). The Commission recommends that where the policy has been amended or an alternative policy introduced, then you should monitor more broadly than for adverse impact (See Benefits, P.9-10, paras 2.13 – 2.20 of the Monitoring Guidance).**

### Please detail proposed monitoring arrangements below:

Each Council will continue to monitor waste disposal within its own district and including a register of complaints. Where such monitoring reveals Section 75 concerns then the relevant Council will commit to undertaking further research and information gathering to identify reasons for this association and potential remedies.

# Part 5: Approval and Authorisation

| **Screened by:** | **Position/Job Title** | **Date** |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| **Approved by:** | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Note: A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be 'signed off' and approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy, made easily accessible on your website as soon as possible following completion and made available on request.

## Appendix 1: Summary of Mitigating Measures as outlined in arc21 EQIA 2006

- **That each council defines suitable house type eligible for the 2 or 3 bin kerbside collection service as widely as possible and explores alternative mechanisms where the public are interested in recycling but do not live in a suitable house types for the 2/3 bin collection service;**
- **That the operation of the waste collection service is designed where possible to maximise the number of suitable households that can avail of additional containers**
- **That the number of bring banks are maximised where possible in areas not suitable for kerbside collection;**
- **That once decisions are taken by councils on the suitable house types to which the additional containers will be provided a more detailed analysis be undertaken of households and community background;**
- **That further research is undertaken into the local specific needs in terms of making information on recycling available and the measures that may be required to make information more accessible to those people who are not fluent in English;**
- **That councils review the promotion of their assisted lift scheme and the eligibility criteria that they apply;**
- **That those councils who charge for the bulky refuse service may need to review how they apply charges and concessions;**
- **That councils give consideration to local initiatives which may contribute effectively in alleviating some of the potential adverse differential impacts identified in this report based on their merits;**
- **That councils provide training for operatives on returning bins to the curtilege of the property or the point of collection when emptied;**
- **That councils may need to review the opening hours of civic amenity sites;**
- **That options are considered to make bring sites and civic amenity sites more user friendly for people with a disability and the elderly;**
- **That councils provide information in alternative formats in accordance with the provisions in their Equality Schemes;**
- **That options are considered to produce more accessible information on recycling for those with a learning disability**
- **That options are considered by councils in terms of design issues to facilitate visually impaired people to distinguish between bins;**
- **That the group involved in the consultation through Disability Action is used as the nucleus of an ad hoc group by arc 21 for ongoing consultation on relevant issues identified in this report as considered appropriate by this group.**
- **That councils implement monitoring systems in relation to those areas where the potential for adverse differential impact has been identified and keep under review the mitigating actions it may be necessary to implement.**