



11 February 2020

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Environment Committee to be held in The Chamber, Magherafelt at Mid Ulster District Council, Ballyronan Road, MAGHERAFELT, BT45 6EN on Tuesday, 11 February 2020 at 19:00 to transact the business noted below.

Yours faithfully

Anthony Tohill
Chief Executive

AGENDA

OPEN BUSINESS

1. Apologies
2. Declarations of Interest
Members should declare any financial and non-financial interests they have in the items of business for consideration, identifying the relevant agenda item and the nature of their interest.
3. Chair's Business

Matters for Decision

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 4. | DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council – No Waiting At Any Time - Ballyreagh Industrial Estate, Cookstown | 3 - 6 |
| 5. | DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council – No Waiting At Any Time – Tamnamore Close, Dungannon | 7 - 12 |
| 6. | Street Naming and Property Numbering | 13 - 30 |
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Matters for Information

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| 11 | Minutes of Environment Committee held on 14 January 2020 | 169 - 178 |
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20	Projects funded by Northern Healthy Lifestyle Partnership	261 - 262
21	Bus shelter collaborative workshop	263 - 264

Items restricted in accordance with Section 42, Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (NI) 2014. The public will be asked to withdraw from the meeting at this point.

Matters for Decision

22. ESPO Framework for Purchase of Refuse/Recycling Products
23. Tender for collection, processing and recycling of hard plastics
24. Dog Trading - Data Sharing Agreement
25. Temporary Trading Licence - Granville
26. Application for the Grant of a New Amusement Permit at 12 Union Road, Magherafelt
27. Application for the Renewal of a Mobile Street Trading Licence
28. Age Friendly Framework
29. Protect Life 2 2019-24
30. Villages Programme Capital Project – IST Appointment (Group 6)
31. Villages Programme Capital Project – IST Appointment (Group 7)
32. Cookstown Gateway Revitalisation project- A29 Roundabout IST Appointment

Matters for Information

33. Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 14 January 2020
34. Off Street Car Parking: Quarter 3 - 2019/2020
35. Capital Projects Update
36. Mid Ulster Travellers Working Group Update

Report on	Dfl Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council – No Waiting At Any Time - Ballyreagh, Cookstown
Date of Meeting	Tuesday 11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
Contact Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek agreement of Members in relation to proposals from Dfl Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
2.0	Background
2.1	Dfl Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p>Proposed No Waiting at Any Time – Ballyreagh Industrial Estate, Cookstown</p> <p>Dfl Roads are proposing to introduce a stretch of No Waiting at Any Time, loading and unloading not permitted at Ballyreagh Industrial Estate, Cookstown.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of the aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: None

	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal as this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications:
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist DfI in the discharge of their statutory duty.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 13th January 2020; Proposed No Waiting at Any Time, Ballyreagh Industrial Estate, Cookstown.</p>
6.2	<p>Appendix 2</p> <p>Drawing – Proposed No Waiting at Any Time, Ballyreagh Industrial Estate, Cookstown</p>



Department for

Infrastructure

An Roinn

Bonneagair

www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

Network Development

Chief Executive
Mid Ulster District Council
Ballyronan
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

County Hall
Drumragh Avenue
Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

13 January 2020

Dear Mr Tohill

**PROPOSED NO WAITING AT ANY TIME – BALLYREAGH INDUSTRIAL
ESTATE, COOKSTOWN**

DfI Roads is proposing to provide a stretch of no waiting at any time, loading and unloading not permitted at Ballyreagh Industrial Estate, Cookstown, as shown on the attached map.

PSNI have been consulted and are in agreement with the proposal.

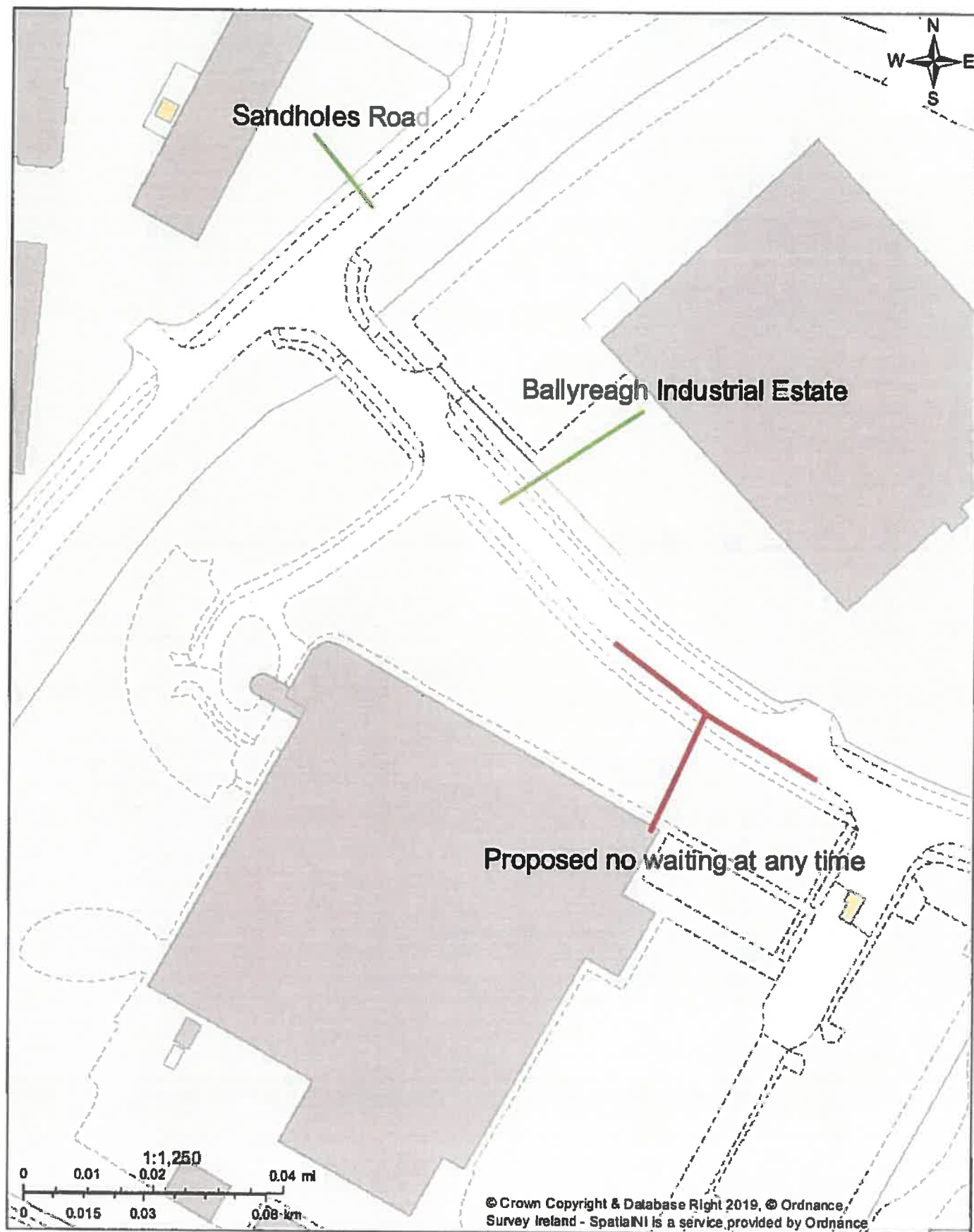
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton
Network Development Section

Enc

Proposed no waiting at any time Ballyreagh Industrial Estate, Cookstown



Monday 13 January 2020 13:55:38

Report on	Dfl Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council – No Waiting At Any Time – Tamnamore Close, Dungannon
Date of Meeting	Tuesday 11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
Contact Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek agreement of Members in relation to proposals from Dfl Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
2.0	Background
2.1	Dfl Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p>Proposed No Waiting at Any Time – Tamnamore Close, Dungannon</p> <p>Dfl Roads are proposing to introduce a stretch of No Waiting at Any Time, loading and unloading not permitted at Tamnamore Close, Dungannon.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of the aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None

	Human: None
	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal as this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications:
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist DfI in the discharge of their statutory duty.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 16th January 2020; Proposed No Waiting at Any Time, Tamnamore Close, Dungannon.</p>
6.2	<p>Appendix 2</p> <p>Drawing – Proposed No Waiting at Any Time, Tamnamore Close, Dungannon.</p>



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Tel: 028 8225 4085

16 January 2020

Dear Mr Tohill

PROPOSED NO WAITING AT ANY TIME – TAMNAMORE CLOSE, DUNGANNON

DfI Roads is proposing to provide a stretch of no waiting at any time, loading and unloading not permitted at Tamnamore Close, Dungannon, as shown on the attached map.

PSNI have been consulted and are in agreement with the proposal.

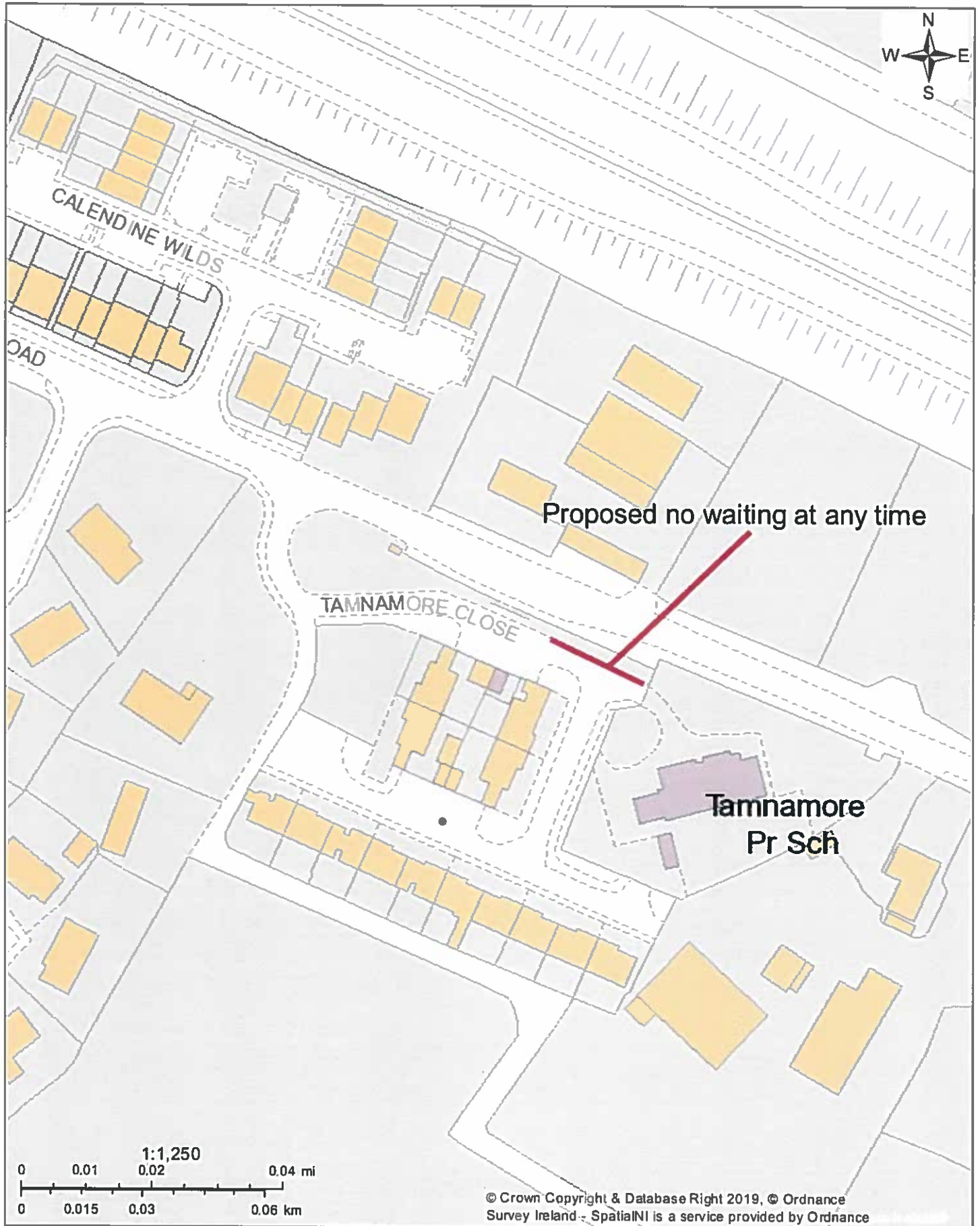
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton
Network Development Section

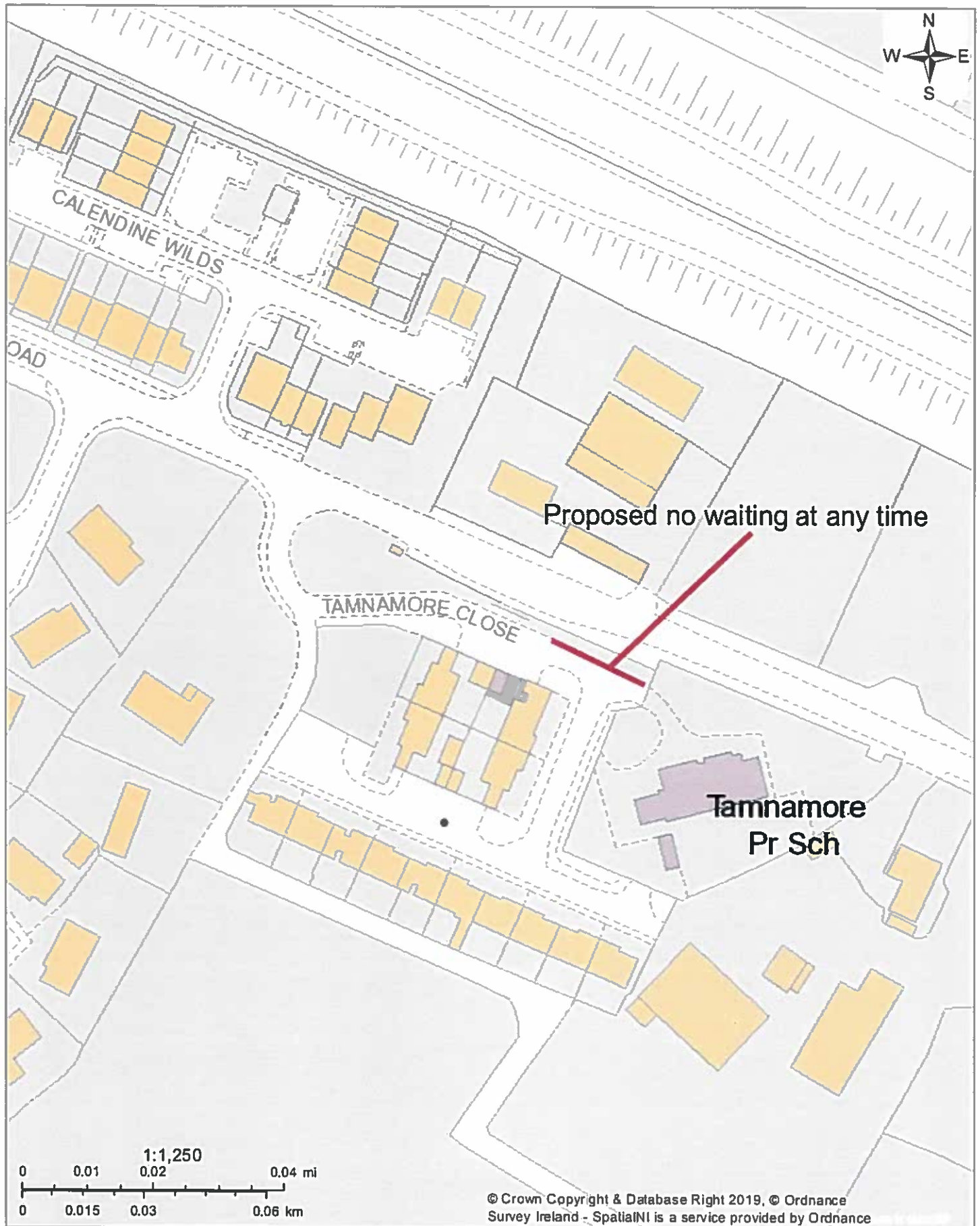
Enc

Proposed no waiting at any time - Tamnamore Close, Dungannon



Wednesday 15 January 2020 16:42:4

Proposed no waiting at any time - Tamnamore Close, Dungannon



Wednesday 15 January 2020 16:42:4

Report on	Street Naming and Property Numbering
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	For Members to consider the naming of new streets within residential housing developments within Mid-Ulster.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility of approving Street Naming and Numbering of buildings erected thereon.
2.2	The Policy for Street Naming and Numbering, as adopted (see Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering proposals for the street naming of new developments.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The Building Control Department have received requests for the naming of streets within proposed residential development as follows:</p> <p>I. Site off Killymeal Road, Dungannon</p> <p>An application has been submitted by J & V Construction Ltd for the naming of two new streets within a proposed residential development off Killymeal Road, Dungannon (see Appendix 2). The developer has submitted the following options for consideration:</p> <p>Street 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sycamore View 2. Sycamore Gardens 3. Sycamore Park <p>Street 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sycamore Heights 2. Sycamore Rath 3. Sycamore Lane

3.2	As the options submitted are linked to the locality in each case, it is considered that each option demonstrates compliance with the policy as adopted.
3.3	It should also be noted that the name of a street within the development was approved as “Sycamore Drive” by The Environment Committee on 12 th November 2017 and a further street was approved by The Environment Committee as “Sycamore Hill” on 8 th January 2019.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>It is recommended that consideration is given to the approval of the following proposals for the Street Naming of each street within a new residential development within Mid Ulster.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I. Site off Killymeal Road, Dungannon</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;"> <p>Either</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Or</p> </div> <div> <p><u>Street 1</u></p> <p>Sycamore View</p> <p>Sycamore Gardens</p> <p>Sycamore Park</p> <p><u>Street 2</u></p> <p>Sycamore Heights</p> <p>Sycamore Rath</p> <p>Sycamore Lane</p> </div> </div>
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Policy for Street Naming and Numbering.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Killymeal Road, Dungannon.

Policy on Street Naming and Numbering

Document Control			
Policy Owner	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Policy Author	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Version	Version 1		
Consultation	Senior Management Team	Yes / No	
	Trade Unions	Yes / No	
Equality Screened by	Principal Building Control Officer	Date	20/02/2019
Equality Impact Assessment	N/A	Date	
Good Relations	N/A		
Approved By	Environment Committee	Date	12/03/2019
Adopted By	Council	Date	28/03/2019
Review Date		By Whom	
Circulation	Councillors, Staff		
Document Linkages			

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9.0	Support & Advice	
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Appendices	Description	Page Number
A	Article 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995	
B	Naming of New Streets and Housing Developments: <i>Procedure</i>	
C	Renaming Existing Streets: <i>Procedures</i>	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Mid Ulster District Council resolved that a policy and associated procedures be developed to guide the Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1995("the 1995 Order"), referenced in Appendix A to this policy, on;

- (i) Naming of New Streets and Housing Developments;
- (ii) Renaming and Re-numbering existing streets

2.0 Policy Aim & Objectives

2.1 **Policy Aim:** To ensure the naming of New Streets and Housing Developments is delivered in a fair, equitable and consistent manner.

2.2 Policy Objectives:

- To facilitate Mid Ulster District Council in meeting its statutory obligations with regard to local government Street Naming requirements
- To confirm the mechanism and process by which Mid Ulster District Council will name new streets and housing developments
- To provide residents with a process whereby they may request the renaming of their street
- To ensure street names are reflective of localities within which they are being proposed and engagement of all affected residents of streets where requests have been received to rename

3.0 Policy Scope and Legislative Framework

3.1 This policy relates specifically to the naming of New Streets/ Housing Developments and processing requests for the erection of nameplates expressing the name of the street in a language other than English. The statutory basis for this policy is contained within Article 11 of the 1995 Order.

- 3.2 This legislation empowers Council to authorise the naming of streets within its respective District. The 1995 Order provides for street naming, street numbering and the provision of street signs. It also provides the Council with a discretionary power to erect dual language street signs or second nameplates in a language other than English via Section 1a and 1b. A copy of the relevant statute is included in Appendix A.

Interpretation and Definitions

- 3.3 For purposes of this Policy the following interpretation/ definitions apply as set out within the 1995 Order:

- Nameplate - defined as a means of 'signifying a name in writing'
- Street - defined as 'any road, square, court, alley, passage or lane'.

4.0 Linkage to Corporate Plan

- 4.1 Referring to Mid Ulster District Council's Corporate Plan 2015-2019, this policy contributes toward the delivery of Corporate Theme 1 *Delivering for Our People*.

5.0 Naming of New Streets

- 5.1 Proposals for new Street names linked to traditional place names will be favorably considered and that if such a place name is traditionally in a language other than English, that name may also be considered as the name by which that place may be known. The procedure that will apply in relation to proposal under this [policy] is contained in Appendix [B]. Building names are not controlled by statute and do not form part of this Policy.
- 5.2 Criteria - General

To maintain the heritage and identity of the area administered by Mid Ulster District Council in naming a new Street and/ or Housing Development the following criteria shall be adhered to. The name chosen shall;

1. Reflect the local townland name, or a local geographical/ topographical, social or historical feature.
2. The name shall not use the townland name within which the street and/ or the housing development is situated. The townland name shall still form part of the postal address.

3. The name should not mark any historical or political event or any individual or family, living or deceased.
4. The prefix of the name can only be the same as an existing Street or Road name prefix in the locality if it is accessed from that street or road.
5. To avoid confusion over addresses the name should not sound similar to an existing Street or Road name in that District Electoral Area.
6. The erected nameplate shall express the name in English; and may express that name in any other language other than English in accordance with Article 11 of the 1995 Order.
7. Although not prescriptive or exhaustive the running order/hierarchy for Street naming should follow an easily understood pattern, for example:
 - Road–Street–Avenue–Mews–Drive–Lane–Close–Alley

6.0 Renaming and Renumbering Existing Streets

- 6.1 Provision shall be made for the renaming and renumbering of existing Streets within the Mid Ulster District Council area, where instances as noted in 7.2 below require that that this be undertaken to maintain a consistent approach to street naming. The 1995 Order empowers Council to authorise Street names within the area they administer. The procedure that will apply in relation to a proposal under this policy is contained in Appendix C.

6.2 Criteria - General

The renaming or renumbering of an existing street shall normally only be considered;

- To remove similar or the same street name in the immediate locality
- Where a street name has been 'lost'
- To correct an incorrectly spelt name
- If emergency services have reported problems in identifying and locating the street
- If postal services or other statutory agencies has reported problems in identifying and locating the street
- Where a request has been received by the Council and signed by not less than 50% of the occupiers of a street to which a change is being sought. This would be based on 1 occupier per premises on the relevant street

7.0 Roles and Responsibilities

- 7.1 **Director of Public Health and Infrastructure:** shall have responsibility for implementation of this policy by Mid Ulster District Council, through the Building Control Service.
- 7.2 **Building Control Service:** shall be responsible for implementing arrangements to administer; (i) requests to name New Streets and Housing Developments and (ii) requests to rename existing Streets.
- 8.0 Impact Assessments**
- 8.1.1 Equality Screening & Impact**
- 8.1.1 This policy has been subject to equality screening in accordance with the Council's equality scheme screening process. It has been 'screened out' for an Equality Impact Assessment.
- 8.2 Rural Needs Impact**
- 8.2.1 This policy has been subjected to a rural needs impact assessment and thus can demonstrate regard to rural needs when delivering this public service.
- 8.3 Staff & Financial Resources**
- 8.3.1 No issues have been identified which will impact on the delivery of Council business as a result of this policy being implemented. Valid requests for determination will be brought to attention of Committee.
- 9.0 Support and Advice**
- 9.1 Advice and guidance on the implementation of this should be sought from the Head of Building Control
- 10.0 Communication**
- 10.1 The Building Control Service within the Public Health & Infrastructure Department of Council is responsible for the communication, delivery and adherence to this policy
- 11.0 Monitoring and Review Arrangements**

- 11.1 Implementation of this policy will be routinely monitored and a formal review undertaken 24 months from its effective commencement date.

Appendix A
Article 11, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1995

Street names and numbering of buildings

Powers of councils in relation to street names and numbering of buildings

11.—(1) A council may erect at or near each end, corner or entrance of any street in its district a nameplate showing the name of the street; and a nameplate erected under this paragraph—

- (a) shall express the name of the street in English; and
- (b) may express that name in any other language

(2) A council may, immediately adjacent to a nameplate erected under paragraph (1) which expresses the name of a street in English only, erect a second nameplate expressing the name of the street in a language other than English.

(3) Neither this Article nor anything done by a council thereunder authorises or requires the use of the name of a street expressed in a language other than English as, or as part of—

- (a) the address of any person; or
- (b) the description of any land; for

the purposes of any statutory provision.

(4) In deciding whether and, if so, how to exercise its powers under paragraph (1)(b) or (2) in relation to any street, a council shall have regard to any views on the matter expressed by the occupiers of premises in that street.

(5) Any person who—

- (a) obscures, pulls down or defaces any nameplate erected under paragraph (1) or (2);
- (b) erects in any street any nameplate showing as the name of the street a name different from that in any nameplate erected in the street under paragraph (1) or (2); or
- (c) erects in any street any nameplate purporting to show the name of the street, without the authorisation of the council for the district in which the street is situated,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

(6) Where a council has exercised its powers under paragraph (1) in relation to any street, the occupier of each house or other building in that street shall ensure that that house or building is at all times marked with such number as the council may approve for the purposes of this Article.

(7) Where a person fails to comply with paragraph (6) the council may serve on him a notice requiring him to comply with that paragraph within 7 days from the date of service of the notice.

(8) A person who fails to comply with a notice served on him under paragraph (7) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

(9) Where a person fails to comply with a notice served on him under paragraph (7) in respect of any house or other building, the council may itself do anything which he has failed to do and may recover from that person summarily as a civil debt any expenses thereby reasonably incurred by it.

(10) In this Article—
“nameplate” includes any means of signifying a name in writing; “street” includes any road, square, court, alley, passage or lane.

(11) The power of a council to erect a nameplate under paragraph (1) or (2) includes power—

- (a) to erect it on any building or in such other manner as the council thinks fit; and
- (b) to cause it to be erected by any person authorised in that behalf by the council.

(12) The following statutory provisions shall cease to have effect, namely—

- (a) sections 64 and 65 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847^{F6};
- (b) in section 38 of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act 1854^{F7} the words “naming the streets and numbering the houses and also so much thereof as relates to”;
- (c) section 21 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907^{F8};
- (d) section 19 of the Public Health and Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1949^{F9}; and
- (e) so much of any local Act as relates to the naming of streets or the numbering of houses or buildings;

Appendix B

Naming of New Streets and Housing Developments: *Procedure*

1. Developers should submit an application for a new Street/ Development naming to the Council's Building Control service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department ("the Department") before any promotional activity on the sale of properties commences.
2. The applicant should recommend at least 2 but no more than 3 names per street for consideration, outlining how they consider the proposed names comply with the criteria referred to within Section 5.2 above
3. If the Department determines that the name(s) does not conform to the criteria within 5.2 of this Policy, the developer/applicant will be informed of this and asked to submit an alternative name(s) and/or written representations as to why they disagree. When the Council receives an alternative name(s) and the Council Officer deems that it meets the criteria then it will be recommended to the Council's Environment Committee for consideration.
4. If the developer/applicant is not in agreement with the Department's evaluation they can make written representations which will be considered at the next available meeting of the Environment Committee.
5. The developer/ applicant will be informed of the approved name following approval of the Environment Committee minutes at the next available Council meeting of Mid Ulster District Council
6. Should the Committee not accept any of the presented options the applicant/ developer will be informed of the Council's decision
7. If following the non-acceptance of a proposed name the applicant/ developer does not resubmit an alternative name to the Council within 8 weeks of the date of the decision letter, the Council may identify a name and notify the applicant/ developer of their intention to approve that name. The Council shall allow four weeks to elapse from the date of the notification of the name before presenting it to the next available Environment Committee
8. If a street name has been approved by the Council it shall not be considered for change within 6 months from the date of approval, unless in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders.
9. Names shall be shown on nameplates which will include the townland where relevant and erected in line with current Guidance.
10. New buildings will be allocated numbers consecutively with odd numbers to the right hand side and even numbers to the left hand side.

Appendix C

Renaming Existing Street Name: Procedures

This procedure provides guidelines for the procedure for renaming of existing street/road names which the 1995 Order empowers councils to authorise. The following procedure for canvassing the views of occupiers and the criteria to be applied in deciding whether to rename a street with an alternative in English shall be:

1. Upon receipt of a petition, signed by not less than 50% of the householders (based on one resident per household over the age of 18) of the street/road ("a Petition") the Council will consider a survey of the street/road in relation to the desired name change and reason for same.
2. The proposed name must meet the criteria set down in this policy for the naming of New Streets, as detailed within 5.2 of this policy.
3. If the Department considers the new name meets the criteria, approval to undertake the survey will be sought from the Environment Committee.
4. The Council will survey, by post, to the occupier(s) of each of the properties listed on the Electoral Register and one survey per established business as appears on the Non-Domestic Valuation List of that street/road or the part of a street/road affected at that time; seeking their views on the request to change the name. The survey shall be carried out by the Council's Building Control service.
5. Replies will be by way of a supplied self-addressed envelope and must be returned by the date specified in the correspondence giving notification of the survey and reason for same . Only replies received from registered occupiers by that date will be considered
6. The outcome of the survey will be presented to the Environment Committee and only where all occupiers (100 %) in the affected street agree with the proposed name change, will a recommendation be presented to approve the change.
7. Where a request is not approved any further request will not be considered until the expiry of a 12 month period from the date of the Environment Committee meeting where the outcome of the survey was considered.
8. Where a Petition to have an existing street renamed is not approved then the occupiers will be notified of this.
9. Where a new nameplate is erected. The decision to remove an existing nameplate will be made by Property Services, where deemed necessary to do so.

10. Historical nameplates may remain in place where they are fitted to an existing wall (or dwelling), where they will not affect directional issues. This shall be at the discretion of Property Services.
11. Where the Department receives a request from the emergency services, mail delivery services or other statutory bodies who have difficulty locating the street to rename it. They shall inform residents as noted above and consider to survey and rename the street upon the agreement of all households on that street. Such requests shall be notified to and approval sought from Environment Committee and outcome of survey reported to same.

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Applicants Name & Address: **JXL Construction Ltd**
30 Creagh Rd
Dungannon

Description: **Phase 4 Lillymead Dungannon**

Ref: **green highlighted street Street 1**

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	HA Sycamore View		Highest part of the site. Overlooks Dungannon on both sides.
Option 2	Sycamore Gardens		Over looks the green area of the site.
Option 3	Sycamore park		over looks the green area of the site.

* Please avoid the use of apostrophes, hyphens, full stops and commas.

Please note that street naming proposals should be in accordance with Mid Ulster Council Policy (Attached)

Signed **TO'Neill**

Dated **27/11/2020**

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Ulladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Applicants Name & Address:

J&V Construction Ltd
30 Greenagh Rd
Dungannon

Description:

Phase 3 Milling Road Dungannon

Ref:

yellow highlighted street Street 2

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	Sycamore Heights		Sycamore hill already agreed leads to this part of site. It is also the highest part of site.
Option 2	Sycamore Rath		Remains of an old rath on the site.
Option 3	Sycamore (the) lane		highest part of the site over looks the Road that leads to the Rest of site.

* Please avoid the use of apostrophes, hyphens, full stops and commas.

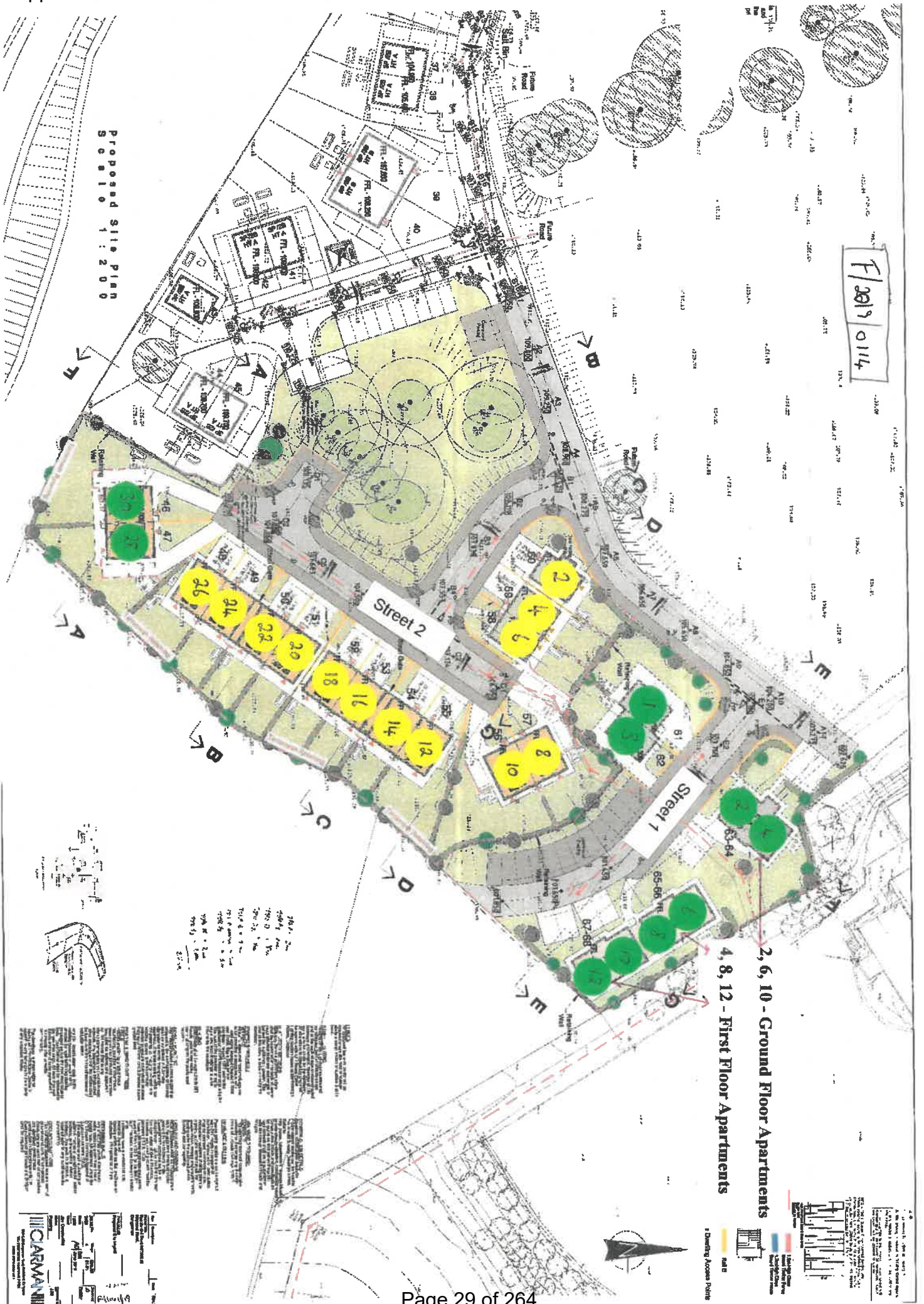
Please note that street naming proposals should be in accordance with Mid Ulster Council Policy (Attached)

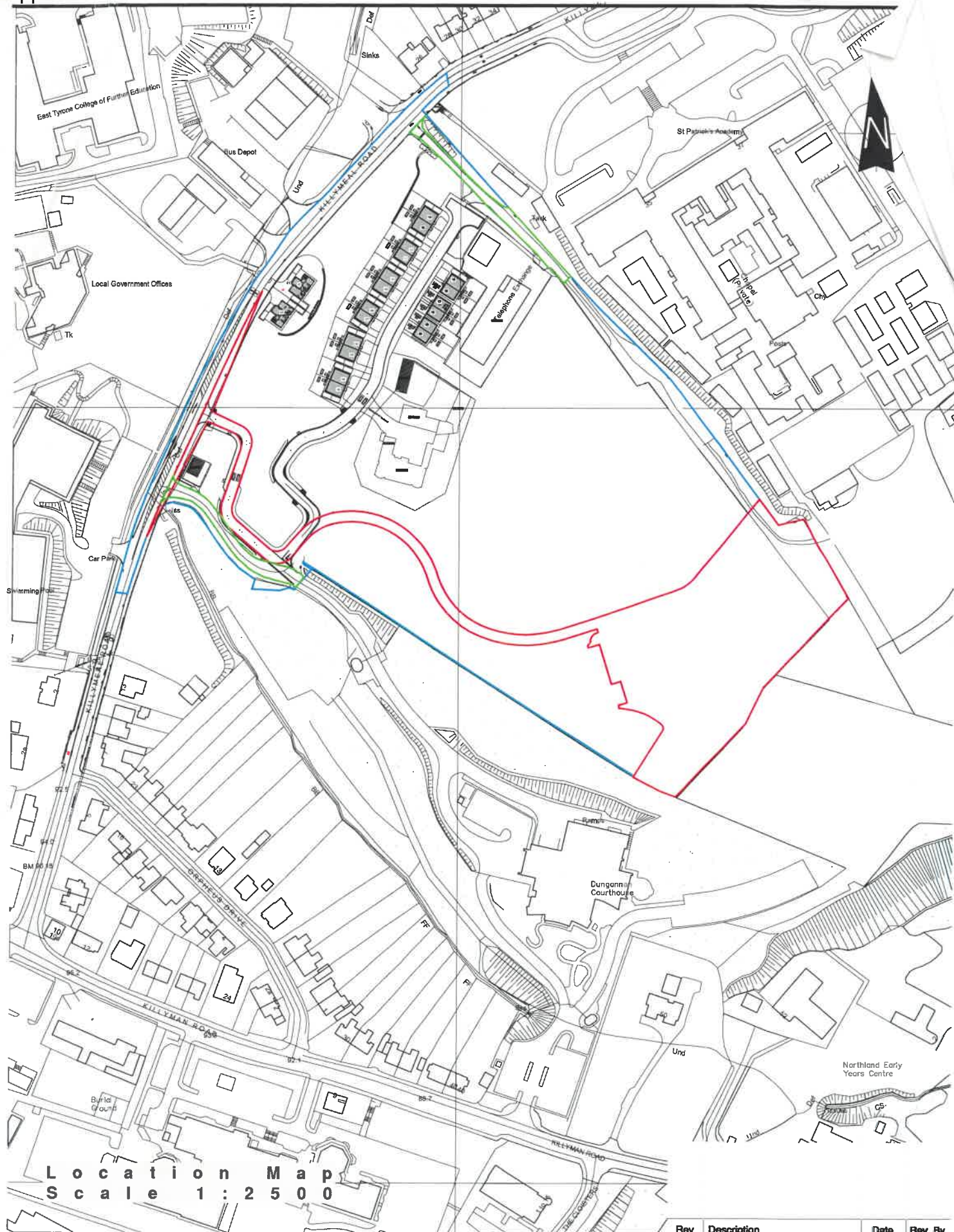
Signed

TO Neil

Dated

27/11/2020





Project Title
Residential Development at
Killymeal Road,
Dungannon
Phase 5

- 9 JUL 2019

Drawing Title
Location Map

Stage	Project No.	Dwg. No.	Revision
3	3195	PH 5-3-01-01	

Client	Scale	Date	Drawn by	Checked By
J & V Construction	1:2500	18 Sep 18	JC	JJM

Rev	Description	Date	Rev. By

CLARMAN

Unit 1, 33 Dungannon Road
Coalisland
TEL: 02887 747900 FAX: 02887 747901
e-mail: cm@clarman.com

Report on	Dual Language Signage Survey – Ferny Ridge, Castlecaulfield
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members on the result of surveys undertaken on all applicable residents on the streets/roads in response to Dual Language Signage Nameplate requests.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English.
2.2	The Policy for Dual Language Nameplate Signage as adopted (see Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering requests expressing the name in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.
2.3	In accordance with the Policy as adopted, all occupiers as listed on the Electoral Register residing on the streets/roads as noted below were canvassed, by post seeking their views on the request to erect dual-language street nameplates in the Irish Language as requested in each case.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Directorate issued occupiers of the undernoted streets, correspondence seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate.
3.2	In relation to the a request for Dual Language nameplate signage at Ferny Ridge, Castlecaulfield, surveys were issued to all applicable residents in accordance with the Policy as adopted. Completed surveys were received by the return date and the outcome is as follows:

	<table><tr><td>Name of Street</td><td>Ferny Ridge, Castlecaulfield</td></tr><tr><td>Language Requested</td><td>Irish</td></tr><tr><td>Date Request Validated</td><td>22/08/2019</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee</td><td>08/10/2019</td></tr><tr><td>Surveys Issued</td><td>06/12/2019</td></tr><tr><td>Surveys returned by</td><td>03/01/2020</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Letters Issued</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Letters Returned</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Replies in Favour</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Replies not in Favour</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Invalid</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Valid Returns</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Percentage in Favour</td><td>50%</td></tr></table> <p>In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, 51% of the completed replies returned by the occupiers were neither in favour nor not in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplates at Ferny Ridge, Castlecaulfield.</p>	Name of Street	Ferny Ridge, Castlecaulfield	Language Requested	Irish	Date Request Validated	22/08/2019	Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	08/10/2019	Surveys Issued	06/12/2019	Surveys returned by	03/01/2020	Survey Letters Issued	30	Survey Letters Returned	12	Replies in Favour	6	Replies not in Favour	6	Invalid	0	Valid Returns	12	Percentage in Favour	50%
Name of Street	Ferny Ridge, Castlecaulfield																										
Language Requested	Irish																										
Date Request Validated	22/08/2019																										
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	08/10/2019																										
Surveys Issued	06/12/2019																										
Surveys returned by	03/01/2020																										
Survey Letters Issued	30																										
Survey Letters Returned	12																										
Replies in Favour	6																										
Replies not in Favour	6																										
Invalid	0																										
Valid Returns	12																										
Percentage in Favour	50%																										
4.0	Other Considerations																										
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications																										
	Financial: Within Current Resources																										
	Human: Within Current Resources																										
	Risk Management: None																										
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments																										
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None																										
	Rural Needs Implications: None																										
5.0	Recommendation(s)																										
5.1	That Members note the result of the survey for the application of Dual Language Nameplates in Irish for Ferny Ridge, Castlecaulfield and not approve the erection of signage in Irish as 51% of the respondents were not in favour.																										
6.0	Documents Attached & References																										
6.1	Appendix 1 – Policy for Dual Language Nameplate Signage.																										

Policy on Dual Language Nameplate Signage

Document Control			
Policy Owner	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Policy Author	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Version	Version 1		
Consultation	Senior Management Team	Yes / No	
	Trade Unions	Yes / No	
Equality Screened by	Principal Building Control Officer	Date	20/02/2019
Equality Impact Assessment	N/A	Date	
Good Relations	N/A		
Approved By	Environment Committee	Date	12/03/2019
Adopted By	Council	Date	28/03/2019
Review Date		By Whom	
Circulation	Councillors, Staff		
Document Linkages			

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3.0	Policy Scope	
4.0	Linkage to Corporate Plan	
5.0	Dual Language Signage Nameplates	
6.0	Roles & Responsibilities	
7.0	Impact Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Screening & Impact • Staff & Financial Resources 	
8.0	Support & Advice	
9.0	Communication	
10.0	Monitoring & Review Arrangements	

Appendices	Description	Page Number
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B	Dual Language Signage Nameplates: <i>Procedure</i>	
C	Name Plate Layout	
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Mid Ulster District Council resolved that a policy and associated procedures be developed to guide the Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1995("the 1995 Order"), referenced in Appendix A to this policy, on;

- (i) Erection of dual language Street signage

2.0 Policy Aim & Objectives

2.1 **Policy Aim:** To ensure that requests for the erection of dual language nameplate signage for existing streets are delivered in in a fair, equitable and consistent manner.

2.2 Policy Objectives:

- To facilitate Mid Ulster District Council in meeting its statutory obligations with regard to local government Street Signage requirements.
- To lay out and facilitate a process whereby residents may request that their street be named in any other language other than English.
- To facilitate a process that considers requests from residents to have their street sign displayed in their chosen language as well as in English.

3.0 Policy Scope and Legislative Framework

3.1 This policy relates specifically to the naming of the erection of nameplates expressing the name of the street in a language other than English. The statutory basis for this policy is contained within Article 11 of the 1995 Order.

3.2 This legislation empowers Council to authorise the naming of streets within its respective District. It also provides the Council with a discretionary power to erect dual language street signs or second nameplates in a language other than English via Section 1a and 1b. A copy of the relevant statute is included in Appendix A.

3.3 For purposes of this Policy, the following interpretation/ definitions apply as set out within the 1995 Order:

- Nameplate - defined as a means of 'signifying a name in writing'
- Street - defined as 'any road, square, court, alley, passage or lane'.

4.0 Linkage to Corporate Plan

4.1 Referring to Mid Ulster District Council's Corporate Plan 2015-2019, this policy contributes toward the delivery of Corporate Theme 1 *Delivering for Our People*.

5.0 Dual Language Signage Nameplates

5.1 The Council will apply this policy when considering applications for dual language signage expressing the name of the street in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.

5.2 The 1995 Order gives the Council a discretionary power to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English. In exercising this discretionary power, the Council must have regard to any views on the matter expressed by the occupiers of premises in that street.

5.3 Criteria - General

The Council in making arrangements and providing opportunities for dual language signage within street naming shall;

1. Have regard to any views on the matter expressed by occupiers of the street.
2. For the purposes of the policy, surveys will be issued to all occupiers (the age of 18 or over) of each dwelling where any person resides in a dwelling, including a house, flat, maisonette or house in multiple occupancy and which is numbered directly off the adjoining street, hereafter referred to as 'property'. Only the views of the occupiers aged 18 or over for each property that is occupied and listed on the Electoral Register at the date of survey will be considered.
3. In relation to properties, the 'occupier' will include the owner and family members or tenants as listed on the current Electoral / Rates Register as residing at that address or tenants in actual possession of the premises, but not employees within such premises at the date of the survey.

4. The naming of the street in a language other than English does not authorise or require its use as, or part of, the address of any person or the description of the land for the purpose of any statutory provision; e.g., Building Control applications.
- 5.4 The provision of dual language Street Names will normally only be considered in the following circumstances:
- In the case of existing streets, where the Council has been petitioned and/or consulted with the occupiers of premises in that street and other persons it deems appropriate, in accordance with these arrangements.
- 5.5 Where an applicant does not have English as their first language, information in relation to this policy can be provided in an alternative language. Applications can be accepted in alternative languages if required by the applicant. Please see Appendix D for details.
- 5.6 Applications for Dual Language Signage will be processed in accordance with the Procedure as outlined in Appendix B
- 6.0 Roles and Responsibilities**
- 6.1 **Director of Public Health and Infrastructure:** shall have responsibility for implementation of this policy by Mid Ulster District Council, through the Building Control Service.
- 6.2 **Building Control Service:** shall be responsible for implementing arrangements to administer requests to have an existing name of a Street erected in a language other than English;
- 7.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS**
- 7.1 **Equality Screening & Impact**
- 7.1.1 This policy has been subject to equality screening in accordance with the Council's equality scheme screening process. It has been 'screened out' for an Equality Impact Assessment.
- 7.2 **Rural Needs Impact**
- 7.2.1 This policy has been subjected to a rural needs impact assessment and thus can demonstrate regard to rural needs when delivering this public service.
- 7.3 **Staff & Financial Resources**

- 7.3.1 No issues have been identified which will impact on the delivery of Council business as a result of this policy being implemented.

8.0 Support and Advice

- 8.1 Advice and guidance on the implementation of this should be sought from the Head of Building Control

9.0 Communication

- 9.1 The Building Control Service within the Public Health & Infrastructure Department of Council is responsible for the communication, delivery and adherence to this policy

10.0 Monitoring and Review Arrangements

- 10.1 Implementation of this policy will be routinely monitored and a formal review undertaken 24 months from its effective commencement date.

Appendix A
Article 11, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern
Ireland) Order 1995

Street names and numbering of buildings

Powers of councils in relation to street names and numbering of buildings

11.—(1) A council may erect at or near each end, corner or entrance of any street in its district a nameplate showing the name of the street; and a nameplate erected under this paragraph—

- (a) shall express the name of the street in English; and
- (b) may express that name in any other language

(2) A council may, immediately adjacent to a nameplate erected under paragraph (1) which expresses the name of a street in English only, erect a second nameplate expressing the name of the street in a language other than English.

(3) Neither this Article nor anything done by a council thereunder authorises or requires the use of the name of a street expressed in a language other than English as, or as part of—

- (a) the address of any person; or
- (b) the description of any land; for

the purposes of any statutory provision.

(4) In deciding whether and, if so, how to exercise its powers under paragraph (1)(b) or (2) in relation to any street, a council shall have regard to any views on the matter expressed by the occupiers of premises in that street.

(5) Any person who—

- (a) obscures, pulls down or defaces any nameplate erected under paragraph (1) or (2);
- (b) erects in any street any nameplate showing as the name of the street a name different from that in any nameplate erected in the street under paragraph (1) or (2); or
- (c) erects in any street any nameplate purporting to show the name of the street, without the authorisation of the council for the district in which the street is situated,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

(6) Where a council has exercised its powers under paragraph (1) in relation to any street, the occupier of each house or other building in that street shall ensure that that house or building is at all times marked with such number as the council may approve for the purposes of this Article.

(7) Where a person fails to comply with paragraph (6) the council may serve on him a notice requiring him to comply with that paragraph within 7 days from the date of service of the notice.

(8) A person who fails to comply with a notice served on him under paragraph (7) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

(9) Where a person fails to comply with a notice served on him under paragraph (7) in respect of any house or other building, the council may itself do anything which he has failed to do and may recover from that person summarily as a civil debt any expenses thereby reasonably incurred by it.

(10) In this Article—
“nameplate” includes any means of signifying a name in writing; “street” includes any road, square, court, alley, passage or lane.

(11) The power of a council to erect a nameplate under paragraph (1) or (2) includes power—

- (a) to erect it on any building or in such other manner as the council thinks fit; and
- (b) to cause it to be erected by any person authorised in that behalf by the council.

(12) The following statutory provisions shall cease to have effect, namely—

- (a) sections 64 and 65 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847^{F6};
- (b) in section 38 of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act 1854^{F7} the words “naming the streets and numbering the houses and also so much thereof as relates to”;
- (c) section 21 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907^{F8};
- (d) section 19 of the Public Health and Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1949^{F9}; and
- (e) so much of any local Act as relates to the naming of streets or the numbering of houses or buildings

Appendix B

Dual Language Signage Nameplates: *Procedure*

In deciding whether it should exercise its discretionary powers in relation to erection of dual language nameplates under Article 11 of the 1995 Order, the Council shall only do so after having regard to the views of occupiers of premises which has its frontage immediately adjoining that street.

The procedure for seeking and assessing the views of occupiers and criteria to be applied in deciding whether to erect a dual language nameplate in a language other than English is;

1. A valid letter, signed by an occupier of the street must be made to Council to enable this matter to be considered. Requests should be made to the Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department. A letter of request shall be valid if; it is from an occupier who appears on the Electoral Register as maintained by the Electoral Office for NI; the applicant's address is referenced on the letter and; the individual's name is clearly stated and the letter has been signed by the petitioner (who must be an occupier of premises on the street). A letter may be received by email but it must be attached as a file and signed. The Council shall not accept a request made within the body of an email.
2. The Environment Committee will receive notification of submitted requests by way of valid letters as referenced at 1, above. A letter will be deemed to be valid where it is submitted by a minimum of one householder on that street. The Environment Committee will be informed of requests which have been validated and are proceeding to survey.
3. Following validation, the Council will canvass, by post, each occupier within a household as listed on the Electoral Register; seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate. Each household will receive a letter accompanied by survey forms based on the number of occupiers listed on the Electoral Register. The requisite number of survey forms for individuals registered at that address will be forwarded to each household (See Appendix E)
4. The occupiers will be advised of the date by which completed surveys must be returned. Incomplete or illegible survey returns will not be counted. Completed surveys which has been signed and name printed as required, must be returned in the self- addressed envelopes provided for that purpose. Only replies received by the specified date shall be considered.
5. For purposes of assessment where 51 % (rounded to nearest whole number) of occupiers that respond indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the results of the survey will be forwarded to the Environment Committee for information confirming that the dual language nameplate will be erected

6. For purposes of assessment where 51 % (rounded to nearest whole number) of occupiers that respond indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual-language street nameplate, then the results of the survey will be forwarded to the Environment Committee for information confirming that the dual language nameplate will not be approved or erected
7. In specific circumstances a report may be brought to the Environment Committee to determine an application where there are particular issues requiring the Members consideration
8. If the request is refused by those households surveyed, further requests will not be considered until the expiry of 12 months from the date at which the Environment Committee refuses it.
9. Where a request for Irish Language signage, the Irish Language Section within Department of Culture and Arts and/or an approved translator will provide the translation of the street name. Any other language shall be obtained from an approved translation service the cost of which will be notified to the Environment Committee when receiving the report on the outcome of the survey. The second language will not be used to express the name of the street for statutory purposes.
10. The layout, font and size of lettering of the second language shall be in accordance with that as shown in Appendix C.
11. Following the Council's decision with regards to the request on Dual Language Signage for a particular street/road, the outcome will be published on the Council Website. Where requested, written confirmation of the decision will be forwarded to relevant households.
12. Where agreed, a new dual language nameplate will be erected at the start and finish of the street or road in question and at such points along it as required e.g. at other road junctions, in accordance with any operational requirements as determined by the Property Services Team.

Appendix C Name Plate Layout

AGREED: 11th September 2018 Environment Committee
23rd September 2018 Full Council

Mono-Lingual New Road / Street Signage

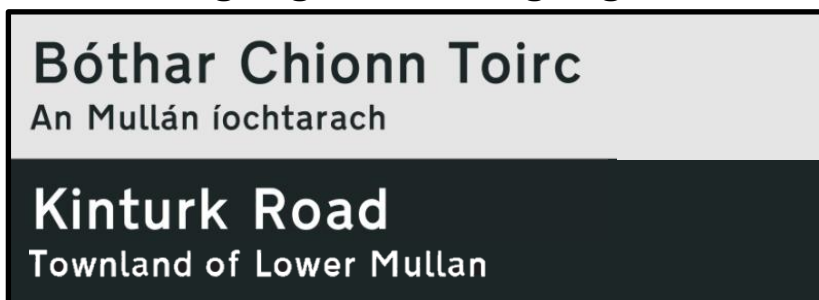


Example signage

Specification

- Name Plate Dimensions: 200mm x length to suit road name
- Background Colour: White
- Font & Colour: Transport Medium; Black
- Road Name font size: Upper case; 70mm Lower case; 50mm
- Townland font size: Upper case; 30mm Lower case; 22mm
- Text Justification: Left hand

Dual Language Street Signage



Example signage

Specification

- Name Plate Dimensions: 460mm x length to suit road name
- Background Colour: Dark Grey Value; C:77 M:63 Y:64 K:69
Light Grey Value; C:0 M:0 Y:0 K:10
- Font Type: Transport Medium
- Font Colour: Dark Grey Value; C:77 M:63 Y:64 K:69
Standard White
- Road Name font size: Upper case; 63mm Lower case; 50mm
- Townland font size: Upper case; 40mm Lower case; 30mm
- Text Justification: Left hand

Appendix D- Accessibility Statement

The information included in this policy can be made available in alternative formats, such as audio, braille, easy read or large print and may be provided in alternative languages, upon request. Please contact Mid Ulster District Council's Corporate Policy & Equality Officer on 03000 132 132 Ex 24612 or via ann.mcaleer@midulstercouncil.org



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Appendix E

18 February 2019

Our Ref:- «Ref»

The Occupier
50 Ballyronan Road
Townparks of Magherafelt
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Ref: Application for Dual Language signs at Name of Street/Development

Dear Sir/Madam

Mid Ulster District Council have received an application to erect street nameplates in ??? in addition to the current name for the street as indicated above.

The Council's Policy on Street Naming & Dual Language Signage outlines that individuals who meet the following criteria are eligible to register their preference on this matter:

A person who resides on the street in question and appears on the Electoral Register as maintained by the Electoral Office for Northern Ireland.

Our records would indicate that you meet the above criteria.

In accordance with these arrangements I would be grateful if you would complete the attached survey form and indicate your preference in this matter. The completed survey form should be returned to these offices in the addressed envelope provided by **Tuesday 19 March 2019**. *Survey forms received after this date will not be considered.*

On completion of this survey Council will provide a determination on this request on the basis of the majority preference as submitted. For approval to be considered, at least 51% of respondents must be in favour of the proposal (i.e. street nameplates being erected in ???, in addition to English for Name of Street/Development).

If you have any queries on the above please contact Willie Wilkinson in the Magherafelt Office by either:

Tel: 03000 132 132 (Ext 22208)

Email: willie.wilkinson@midulstercouncil.org

Yours faithfully

W Wilkinson
Head of Building Control

Enc

Cookstown Office
Bun. Buid.
Cookstown
BT82 8DT

Dungannon Office
Bun. Buid.
Dungannon
BT17 1GL

Magherafelt Office
Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Telephone 03000 132 132
info@midulstercouncil.org
www.midulstercouncil.org



Comhairle Ceannair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

19 February 2019

Our Ref:- MUDL0078

The Occupier (1)
50 Ballyronan Road
Townparks of Magherafelt
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Ref: Application for Dual Language signs at Name of Street/Development

Dear Sir/Madam

Please read the following statements below carefully. Tick your preferred option in the appropriate box, print your name and address and sign the document. Then return this letter which has your reply in the addressed envelope provided by 19 March 2019.

Thank you for your time completing this survey.

Yours faithfully

W Wilkinson

W Wilkinson

Head of Building Control

Options

1. I WISH to have a Dual Language nameplate erected at Name of Street/Development, the additional language being ???

☐

2. I DO NOT WISH to have a Dual Language nameplate erected at Name of Street/Development, the additional language being ???

☐

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____

The results of this survey will be available to view on www.midulstercouncil.org but should you wish to receive written correspondence detailing the outcome of the survey please tick this box.

☐

Report on	Property Certificates
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report																
1.1	To advise Members on the fees in relation to the submission of Property Certificates to Mid Ulster District Council.																
2.0	Background																
2.1	Currently, approximately 2000 applications are submitted to the Building Control Department on an annual basis producing an income of approximately £120,000.																
2.2	A property certificate application is usually submitted by a solicitor acting on behalf of a client. In most cases, a property certificate is submitted due to the sale of a property, mortgaging of a property, transfer of ownership or other related issues regarding a property.																
2.3	The primary respondents to a property certificate application within Mid Ulster are the Building Control Department and the Environmental Health Department with the internal process being primarily administered by the Building Control Department.																
2.4	<p>The online portal for accepting property certificate applications within Mid Ulster was launched in October 2017 whereby all solicitors submitting applications were encouraged to avail of the online portal. The table below details the uptake to date of the online portal for the submission of property certificate applications.</p> <table><tr><th>Financial Year</th><th>Total Applications</th><th>Online</th><th>% Online</th></tr><tr><td>2017-18</td><td>2118</td><td>246</td><td>11.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>2265</td><td>778</td><td>34.34%</td></tr><tr><td>2019-20</td><td>1750</td><td>635</td><td>36.28%</td></tr></table>	Financial Year	Total Applications	Online	% Online	2017-18	2118	246	11.6%	2018-19	2265	778	34.34%	2019-20	1750	635	36.28%
Financial Year	Total Applications	Online	% Online														
2017-18	2118	246	11.6%														
2018-19	2265	778	34.34%														
2019-20	1750	635	36.28%														
2.5	It should be noted from the above table that there has been an increase in the number of applications being submitted online on an annual basis. Currently approximately 36% of the applications for property certificates are received via the online portal which is accessed through the Council Direct Website.																

3.0	Main Report															
3.1	The current fee structure for property certificate applications was introduced across Northern Ireland on 1 st January 2004 and there have been no reviews or increases since that date. Following discussions with Law Society in Northern Ireland, it has been agreed that the fees structure should be revisited on a four yearly basis.															
3.2	<p>The new fee structure – see table below, which has been agreed with the Law Society for all property certificate applications across Northern Ireland in effect corresponds to a 16% uplift in the fees income realised by the Council.</p> <table><tr><th>Nature of Search</th><th>Current Fee</th><th>Revised Fee from 1st April 2020</th></tr><tr><td>Standard 10 year search</td><td>£60</td><td>£70</td></tr><tr><td>Search back to 1973</td><td>£85</td><td>£95</td></tr><tr><td>Specified 10 year search</td><td>£60</td><td>£70</td></tr><tr><td>Follow-up 10 year search</td><td>£25</td><td>£30</td></tr></table>	Nature of Search	Current Fee	Revised Fee from 1 st April 2020	Standard 10 year search	£60	£70	Search back to 1973	£85	£95	Specified 10 year search	£60	£70	Follow-up 10 year search	£25	£30
Nature of Search	Current Fee	Revised Fee from 1 st April 2020														
Standard 10 year search	£60	£70														
Search back to 1973	£85	£95														
Specified 10 year search	£60	£70														
Follow-up 10 year search	£25	£30														
3.3	It is anticipated that based on the current number of applications which have been submitted to Mid Ulster District Council annually for the past number of years, that the revised fee structure will produce an annual income for the administering of property certificates of approximately £140,000.															
3.4	In addition, the standardised questions on a property certificate application have been updated and agreed in conjunction with the Law Society. This is to ensure that the response from the Council is relevant and the information required by the Law Society is obtained.															
3.5	In relation to the provision of the online application facility for property certificates, following its introduction by Mid Ulster District Council in October 2017, there has been an increase in the number of applications being submitted online to its current levels that are approximately 36%.															
3.6	It has been noted that the administration time of an application in paper form is significantly higher than an application submitted online. This is primarily due to the internal process required to ensure that the relevant information is uploaded onto the Tascomi system to enable the application to be effectively processed.															
3.7	<p>The introduction and promotion of the online portal for the submission of property certificate applications has resulted in a more streamlined service, with the following areas being identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No paper• No money handling within the offices• No requirement for storage of application forms/certificates• Ease of submitting applications and the paying of fees• Increased efficiency in processing applications within Council															

3.8	It is therefore considered that an additional administration fee of £10 is charged for applications that are submitted in paper form.
3.9	It is proposed that the charge will not be introduced until 1 st April 2021 to ensure that all customers submitting property certificates have adequate time to register and familiarise themselves with the online portal facilitated by Tascomi on Council Direct.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within current resources
	Human: Within current resources
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Members agree to the increase in fees for Property Certificate Applications as detailed in 3.2 as negotiated with The Law Society.
5.2	It is recommended that Members agree to the introduction of a £10 administration charge on Property Certificate applications submitted in paper form commencing on 1 st April 2021.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	N/a

Report on	Consultation on the Regulation of Gambling in Northern Ireland
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform Members about the Department for Communities' Consultation on 'the Regulation of Gambling in Northern Ireland' and agree a Mid Ulster District Council response to same.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p><u>The law in Northern Ireland</u></p> <p>Northern Ireland law in respect of gambling is currently contained in '<i>The Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985</i>' (the 1985 Order). The 1985 Order is broadly modelled on much older law from Great Britain (<i>the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963, the Gaming Act 1968 and the Lotteries and Amusements Act 1976</i>).</p> <p>The 1985 Order regulates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betting in bookmaking offices and on tracks; • The use, supply and maintenance of gaming machines; • gaming in bingo clubs; • small scale amusements with prizes; and • Local lotteries. <p>The 1985 Order sets out the procedures for the licensing of gambling activities and the offences and penalties for breaches of associated licensing conditions.</p> <p>The courts and district councils license gambling activities; the Department is responsible for issuing track-betting licences; and responsibility for enforcement of gambling law lies with the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI).</p>
2.2	<p><u>Structure of the industry</u></p> <p>The table below shows the number of different types of premises that are currently licensed for betting in both Northern Ireland and within the Mid Ulster District Council area:</p>

Premises Type	Number in Northern Ireland	Number in Mid Ulster District
Licensed bookmakers	300	27
Horse racing tracks	2	0
Dog racing tracks	2	0
Commercial Bingo Halls	40	2
Amusement Permits (e.g. amusement arcade)	140	8

2.3 Gaming machines may also be operated (without a separate permit) in bookmaking offices, bingo halls and the bar areas of pubs, hotels and registered clubs.

In May 2017 the Department for Communities released the findings of the “2016 Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey”.

The objectives of the 2016 survey were to:

- Monitor how gambling prevalence has changed since the previous study in 2010;
- Monitor changes in public attitudes to gambling;
- Monitor the overall rate of at-risk and problem gambling; and
- Assess the progression of gambling methods since the last study was undertaken.

Although the complete report is available for review in appendix one, a condensed version of the main findings of the survey are detailed below:

2.4 Gambling Participation

- The number of people who had participated in gambling in the last 12 months had fallen since 2010 (from 79.8% to 67.2%).
- Northern Ireland has a comparable gambling participation rate to Scotland, but higher than England and Wales.
- The most common forms of gambling that people who were surveyed participated in were:

GAMBLING TYPE	PARTICIPATION
National Lottery	46.8%
Scratch cards or instant wins	23.7%
Betting event or sport	22.8%
Other lottery, raffle or ballot	20.6%
Fruit / slot machines	6.6%
Bingo cards or tickets	4.6%
Football Pools	2.7%
Private Betting	2.4%
Table games (roulette, cards, poker)	1.9%
Virtual gaming machines in bookmakers	1.6%

- 2.3% of respondents identified as problem gamblers, with males being more likely to be a moderate risk or problem gambler.
- Problem gambling in Northern Ireland is high relative to other countries who have performed comparable surveys.

2.5

Attitudes to Gambling

- The majority of respondents had an overall unfavourable attitude towards gambling (59.6%), with 33.3% in favour.
- Males had more favourable attitudes to gambling compared to female respondents.
- Favourable attitudes to gambling have increased since 2010 (26.7% in 2010 to 33.3% in 2016)
- Although 74.9% agreed that gambling was dangerous for family life and 70.1% agreed there were too many opportunities to gamble these days, just over 76% agreed that people should have the right to gamble whenever they wanted.
- Less than half of respondents (47.8%) agreed that gambling should be discouraged and only 21.5% agreed that gambling should be banned altogether.

2.6

Method of Gambling

- 95.2% of gamblers had gambled in person in the last year.
- The proportion of people who had gambled online in the last year increased between 2010 and 2016, from 6.7% to 15.8% of respondents.

2.7	<p><u>How much people spend (e.g. money risked)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the last 7 days almost half of respondents had spent nothing on gambling. One in ten had spent between £5 and £10; two in ten had spent £5 or less and two in ten had spent over £10. • The average spend in the last 7 days was found to be £5.08 for a non-problem gambler, whilst moderate risk and problem gamblers had spent an average of £47.33.
2.8	<p><u>Sunday Gambling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of all respondents never bet on a Sunday and half of respondents think bookmakers should not open on a Sunday. • More females than males disagree or strongly disagree that bookmakers should open on a Sunday.
2.9	<p><u>Gambling Advertisements</u></p> <p>The top three most common gambling advertisements seen by respondents in the past month were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV Adverts (80%) • Online adverts (47.3%); and • Sponsorship (36.7%) <p>Around 160 organisations have registered with district councils as societies' lotteries, in which tickets for prizes are sold to the public for good causes.</p>
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The Social Policy Unit within the Department for Communities (the Department) is currently undertaking a consultation exercise on 'the Regulation of Gambling in Northern Ireland'. The purpose of the consultation is to seek views on the appropriateness of the current legislation and to identify areas of gambling activity which should be included in any future legislation on gambling in Northern Ireland. The consultation which commenced on 16 December 2019 is open until 21 February 2020.</p>
3.2	<p>The Council, at its meeting in January 2020 agreed that a response to the above consultation be prepared and considered by the Environment Committee. The Council also delegated authority to the environment committee to finalise the response as the date for submissions is before the next meeting of full Council.</p>
3.3	<p>The consultation document (appendix 2) encompasses a number of detailed questions on issues across the gambling sector and its associated licensing and regulatory arrangements, as summarised below:</p>

3.4	<p><u>Gambling in Northern</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do our laws compare with Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland; should they be aligned?
3.5	<p><u>The Future of Gambling in Northern Ireland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should casinos be permitted to operate in Northern Ireland? • Is current legislation that prevents premises licensed to sell alcohol from offering poker, bingo and other equal chance gaming still appropriate? • Should remote gambling operators be subject to Northern Ireland specific regulatory and licensing measures? • Are current NI protection measures regarding on online gambling sufficient? • Are the current opening times for bookmaking offices and bingo clubs still appropriate? • Should bookmakers and bingo clubs be allowed to open on Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas day? • Is the current 'demand test' for new bookmaking offices still necessary? • Are the current age restrictions (i.e. over 21) in respect of the grant of bookmakers' licence, bingo licence, gaming machine certificate or permit or lottery certificate still appropriate? (In GB, it is over 18 years of age) • Is current law in respect of advertising of gambling in Northern Ireland still appropriate? • Should other specific measures be introduced to help protect children from gambling? Should there be specific offences in relation to permitting an under-18 to use certain gaming machines? • Should a statutory levy be imposed on the NI gambling industry and should industry help fund research etc. into treatment of problem gamblers?
3.6	<p><u>Sector Specific Issues</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the current law be amended that those who cheat at gambling are committing an offence, regardless of whether they are successful? • Should the monetary controls on bingo club games, prizes and rollovers be amended? • Should the definition of gaming machines be amended to reflect the variety of machines which now exist?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should gaming machine stakes and prize limits be amended in line with GB? • Should gaming machines be able to accept stakes and payout prizes in forms other than coins (e.g. notes, debit / credit cards etc.)? • Should higher stakes and prizes be permitted in bookmaking offices, bingo clubs and amusement arcades where entry is restricted under those over 18 years? • With respect to societies' lotteries, should the law be amended to remove the £1 stake limit and to reflect the limits on proceeds, expenses and prizes in GB? • Should the sale of lottery tickets be permitted on the internet?
3.7	<u>Licensing, Enforcement and Regulation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the current licence duration for amusement permits appropriate? • Is the PSNI the most appropriate enforcement agency? • Is there a need for a regulatory body for gambling in Northern Ireland?
3.8	<u>Consultation Response</u> A draft Mid Ulster District Council response to the consultation was compiled by Council Officers for the committee's consideration (appendix 3). The draft response is limited to comments on the issues relevant to Council's role in the regulation of gambling and to those areas where there is likely to be consensus of opinion as it is recognised that Members will have their individual opinions.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/a
	Human: N/a
	Risk Management: N/A
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a

5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Members agree the draft Mid Ulster District Council response to the Department for Communities' consultation on the 'Regulation of Gambling in Northern Ireland' and that the response be submitted with the Department under delegated authority from the Council.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – <i>2016 Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey – Main Release</i> (May 2017) – Department for Communities & Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
6.2	Appendix 2 – <i>The Regulation of Gambling in Northern Ireland – Consultation Document</i> (December 2019) - Department for Communities
6.3	Appendix 3 – Draft Mid Ulster District Council response to the Department for Communities on the Regulation of Gambling in Northern Ireland.

2016 Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey

Main Release

May 2017



Department for
Communities

www.communities-ni.gov.uk



Northern Ireland
Statistics and Research Agency

Reader Information

Purpose	This publication presents the results of a Department for Communities' 2016 Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey. The main themes explored in the survey are: participation in gambling types; attitudes to gambling and; problem and at risk gambling.	Target audience	DfC officials, academics, the general public, media and community group stakeholders.
		Price	Free
		Copyright	This publication is Crown copyright and may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium. Any material used must be acknowledged, and the title of the publication specified.
Authors	Stephen Dunne, Clíona Flynn and Jayne Sholdis		
Issued by	Analytical Services Unit (DfC), Level 1, Lighthouse Building, 1 Cromac Avenue, Gasworks Business Park, Ormeau Road, Belfast, BT7 2JB Telephone: 028 90 829255		
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1. Introduction

This paper reports the findings of the 2016 Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey. This is the second survey of its kind to be carried out in Northern Ireland, following up on the 2010 Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey.

The survey was commissioned by the Department for Communities (DfC). The Department has strategic responsibility for, amongst other areas, the development of policy and legislation on gambling in Northern Ireland. Gambling in Northern Ireland is currently regulated by the Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.

The objectives of the 2016 survey were to:

- monitor how gambling prevalence has changed since the previous study in 2010;
- monitor changes in public attitudes to gambling;
- monitor the overall rate of at-risk and problem gambling and;
- assess the progression of gambling methods since the last study was undertaken

The report can be accessed on the Department for Communities website.

<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/other-dfc-research>

A summary of the technical aspects of the survey are contained in the annexes. A further Technical Notes document has been produced alongside this report which provides more details on methodological aspects of the survey and includes information on sampling, questionnaires, weighting strategies and margins of error.

About Analytical Services Unit

Analytical Services Unit (ASU) provides an independent statistical and research service to the Department for Communities (DfC) in Northern Ireland. The work of ASU informs policy, planning and decision making in the areas of social security, child maintenance and pensions, employment services, as well as housing, urban regeneration, culture, arts and leisure, community development, voluntary activity and social policy.

The statisticians within ASU are seconded from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and our statistics are produced in accordance with the principles and protocols set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

This report has been produced by the Community Regeneration team, a team within ASU whose role is to undertake research and statistical analysis relating to social policy as well as urban regeneration.

Data notes

There were 1,004 respondents who completed the survey, but not all questions were necessarily completed by all respondents. Any table or figure where the number of responses (n) differs from 1,004, it has been noted.

Any statements regarding differences between groups such as males and females, different age groups etc. are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, unless otherwise stated.

Due to the low numbers of respondents classified as being in the 'problem gambler' group, 'moderate risk gamblers' and

'problem gamblers' were grouped together for some analyses.

Responses to the survey were weighted to remove bias, making the results more reflective of the demographics in Northern Ireland. Full details of this are available in the Technical Notes released with this publication.

Figures in tables and graphs may not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or multiple response questions.

Please consult the annexes in this report and the separate Technical Notes document for more details on methodology.

Revision of 2010 figures

For the 2016 survey, ASU have reviewed and updated the methodology that was used for the 2010 survey. These include:

- a different weighting technique
- improved data cleaning
- changes to how missing values are treated for Problem Gambling Severity Index

- changes to how missing values are treated for the attitudes to gambling scale

To ensure all values are comparable between the two surveys, 2010 estimates for key figures have been revised from those previously published.

Further details are provided in the Annex 2 and the separate Technical Notes document released alongside this publication.

Acknowledgements

ASU and the Department wish to thank all the respondents in households across Northern Ireland who agreed to be interviewed.

We would also like to thank the staff and interviewers at Perceptive Insight NI who managed and carried out the fieldwork.

Contact point

If you have any comments or questions about the survey please contact us at:

Stephen Dunne
Analytical Services Unit
Department for Communities
1st Floor, The Lighthouse Building
Gasworks Business Park
Ormeau Road
Belfast,
BT7 2JB

Telephone: 028 90 829091

Email: asu@communities-ni.gov.uk

2. Summary of main findings

This section is intended to give an overview of the main results from the survey. It is intended for use by all users, ranging from those with a general interest in statistics to expert users in gambling prevalence.

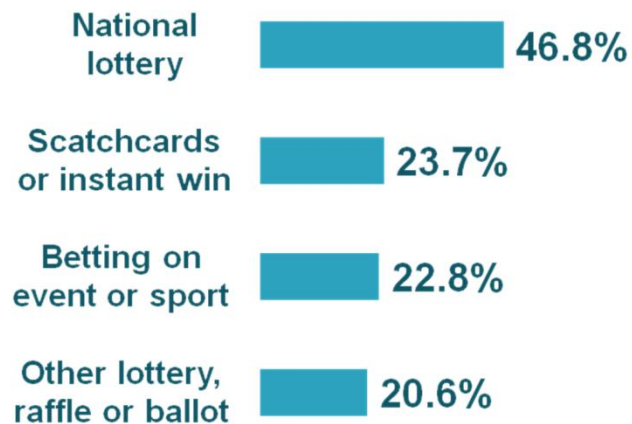
Please note that all figures are subject to statistical uncertainty. Where appropriate, the confidence intervals are provided in the “Detailed Findings”, Sections 3 to 8, as well as in the ‘Downloadable tables’ released alongside this report.

Gambling participation

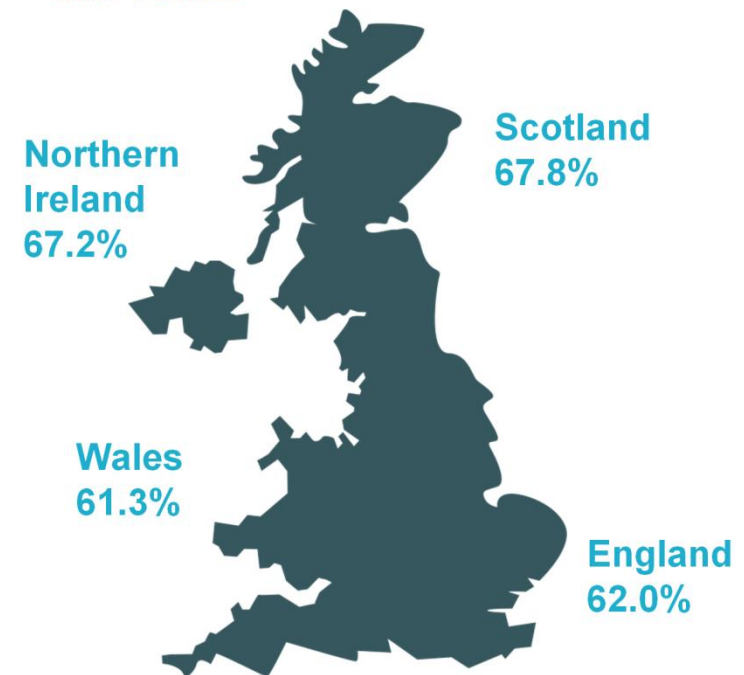
The number of people who had participated in gambling in the last 12 months has fallen since 2010



The most common forms of gambling that people participated in were:



Northern Ireland has a comparable gambling participation rate to Scotland, but higher than England and Wales



At-risk and problem gambling



2.3%

of respondents were identified as problem gamblers

Males were more likely to be a moderate risk or problem gambler



86.1%



Non-problem Gambler

6.7%

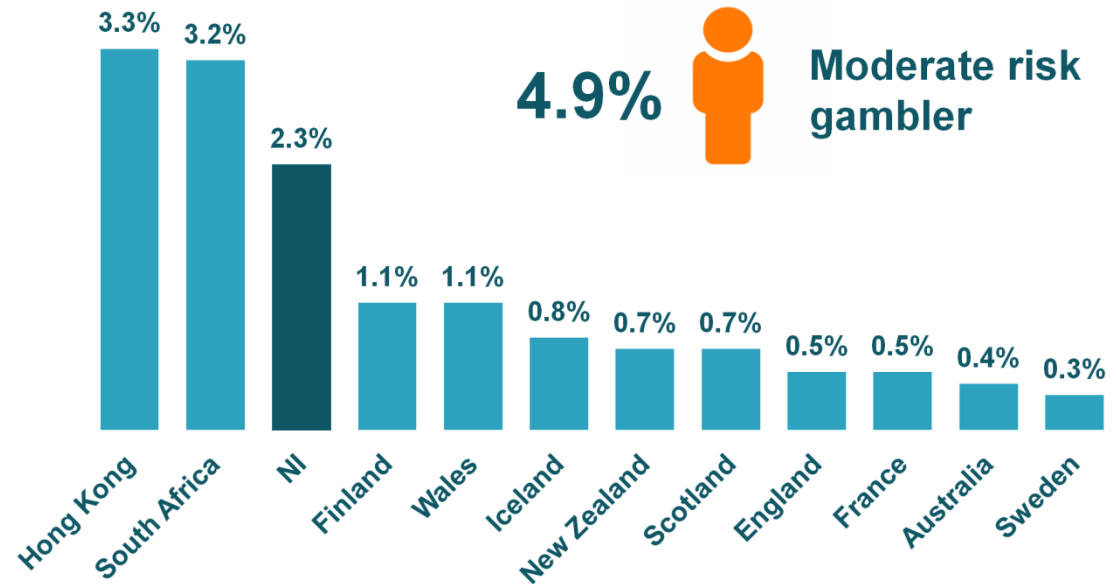


Low risk gambler

4.9%



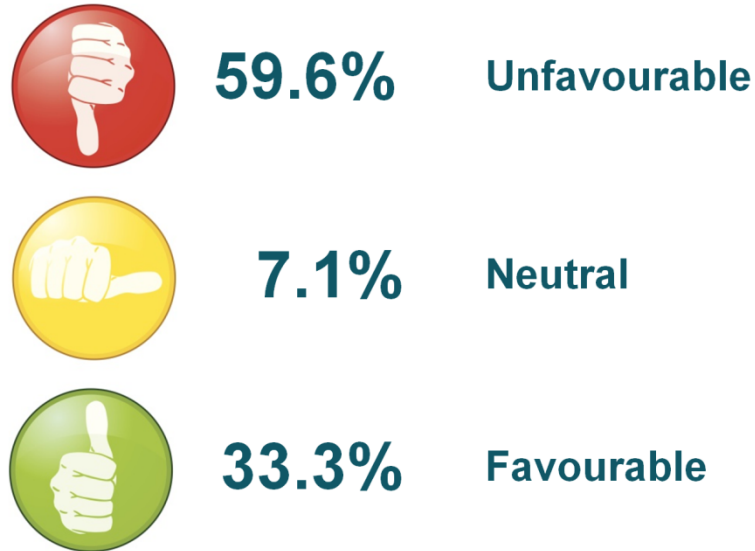
Moderate risk gambler



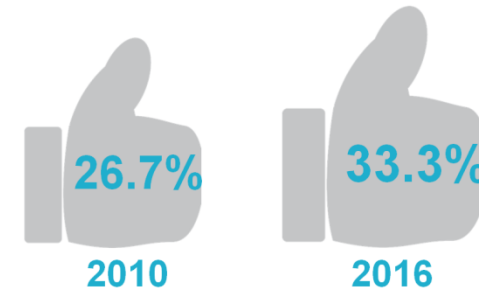
Problem gambling in Northern Ireland is high relative to other countries who have performed comparable surveys

Attitudes to gambling

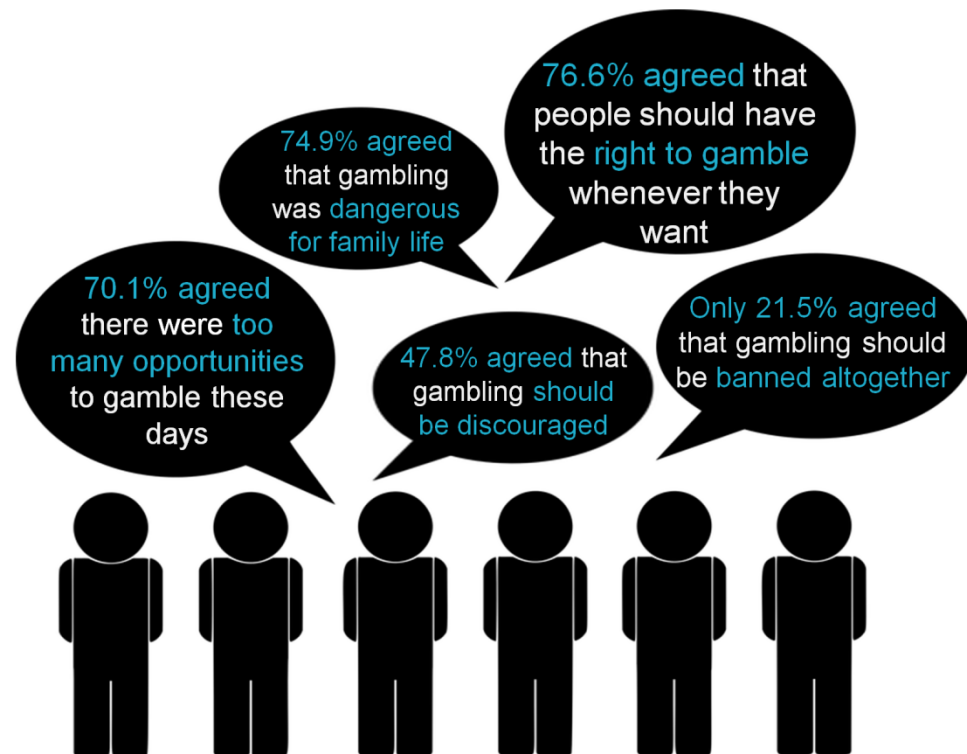
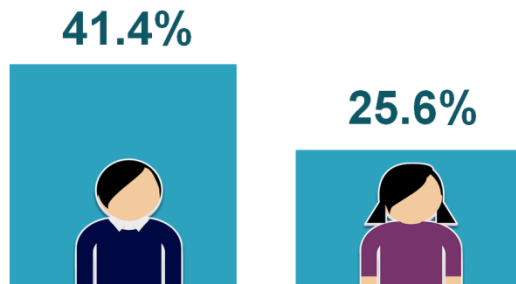
The majority of respondents had an overall unfavourable attitude towards gambling



Favourable attitudes increased since 2010



More male respondents had favourable attitudes to gambling compared to female respondents



Method of gambling



95.2%

of gamblers had gambled **in person** in the last year

The proportion of people who had gambled **online** in the last year has increased between 2010 and 2016



How much people spend*

In the last 7 days....

almost half of respondents had spent **nothing** on gambling

one in ten had spent **between £5 and £10**



two in ten had spent **£5 or less**

two in ten had spent **over £10**

Average spend in the last 7 days

Non-problem gambler



£5.08

Low risk gambler



£11.46

Moderate risk & Problem gamblers

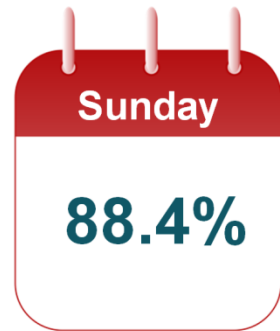


£47.33



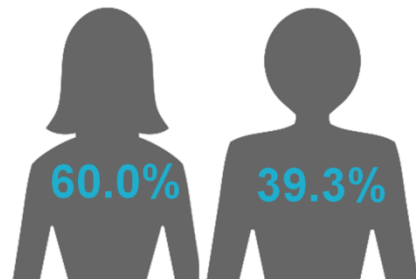
*Note that "spend" is defined as 'money risked' and does not take account of any money won

Sunday gambling



The majority of all respondents 'never bet on a Sunday'

Half of respondents think bookmakers should not open on a Sunday

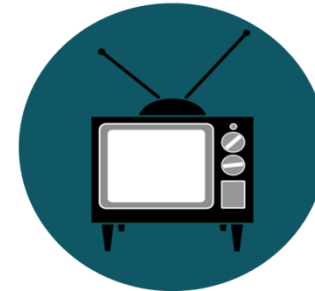


More females than males disagree or strongly disagree that bookmakers should open on Sunday

Gambling advertisements

Top 3 most common gambling advertisements seen by respondents in the past month

TV adverts



80.0%

Online adverts



47.3%

Sponsorship



36.7%

Detailed findings

The following sections show the full findings of the survey. They are intended for use by those who require more detail or have a more specific interest in gambling prevalence in Northern Ireland.



3. Gambling participation

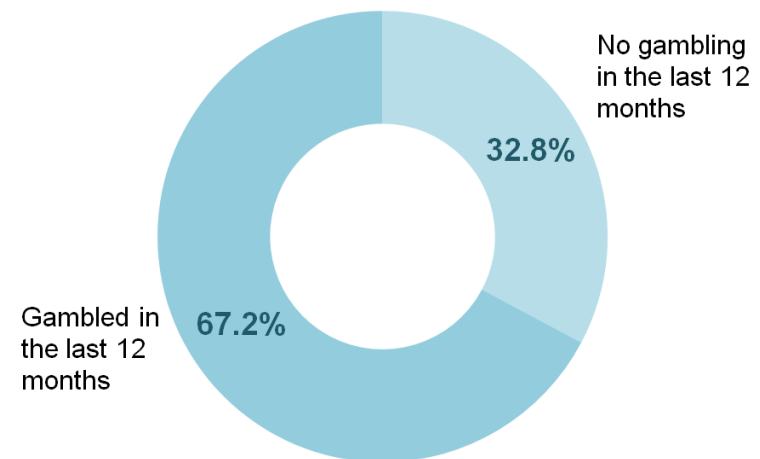
Respondents were provided with a list of ten gambling types and asked whether they had spent money on these within the past 12 months. For the purposes of this report, if a person had spent money on any gambling type in the past 12 months, they were deemed to have participated in gambling. Money 'spent' on gambling was defined as an amount of money risked, i.e. this does not take into consideration any earnings or losses from the activity.

The gambling types used in the list were agreed in the development process with Social Policy Unit (SPU) in the Department for Communities (DfC) and are consistent with other gambling prevalence surveys. An 'other' option was also provided to enable respondents to list another type of gambling if they felt it wasn't covered by any of the ten categories.

Overall participation

Just over two thirds of respondents (67.2%) said they had gambled in the last 12 months (Figure 3.1). This is a decrease since the 2010 survey (79.8%) and is statistically significant.

Figure 3.1: Gambling participation in the last 12 months



Gambling participation in other parts of the United Kingdom

When compared to other regions of the United Kingdom, the level of participation in gambling in Northern Ireland is higher than the rates in England and Wales, but similar to the most recent participation rate for Scotland (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Gambling participation by region

Area	Year	Percentage
Wales	2015	61.3%
England	2012	62.0%
Northern Ireland	2016	67.2%
Scotland	2015	67.8%

Source: Scotland – www.gov.scot

Wales and England – www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Participation by gender and age

The survey found that males (70.5%) were more likely to have gambled in the last year than females (64.1%) (Figure 3.2). Whilst this difference between genders was not statistically significant, similar patterns were seen in the 2010 survey with more males participating (85.4%) in gambling than females (74.6%).

For respondents, gambling participation increased with age for the first 3 age groups before declining after the 35-44 age group. As can be seen in Figure 3.3, most of these changes are not statistically significant.

The oldest age group (65+) were least likely to have participated in gambling, with only half (50.6%) reporting that they had gambled in the last 12 months. This difference was statistically significant compared with the groups aged 25 and over.

Figure 3.2: Gambling participation by gender

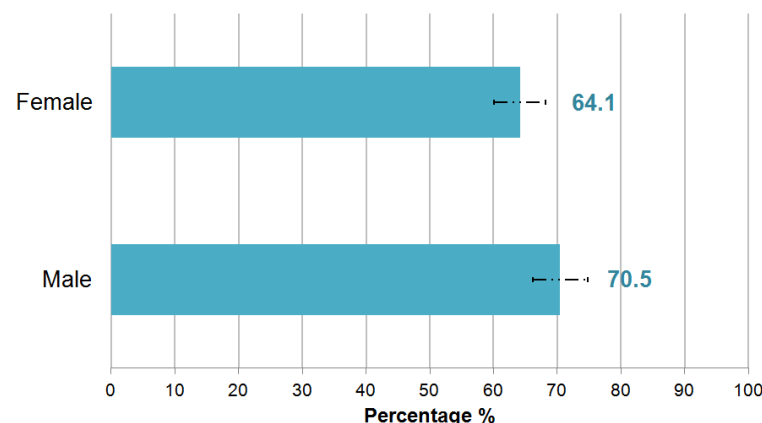
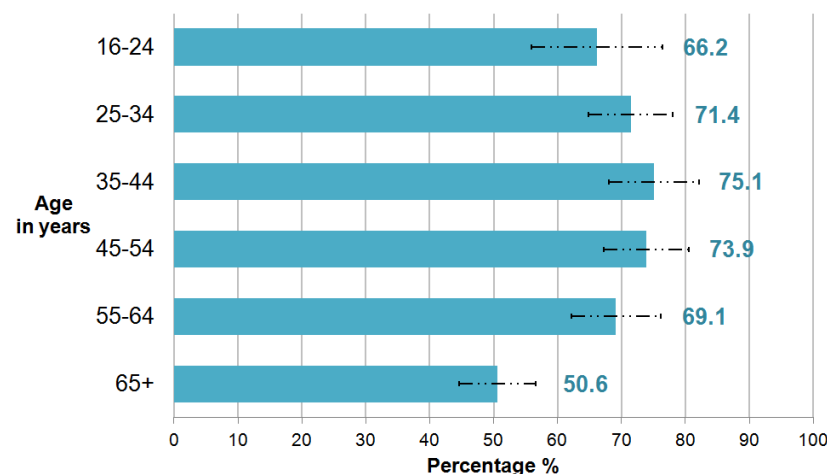


Figure 3.3: Gambling participation by age



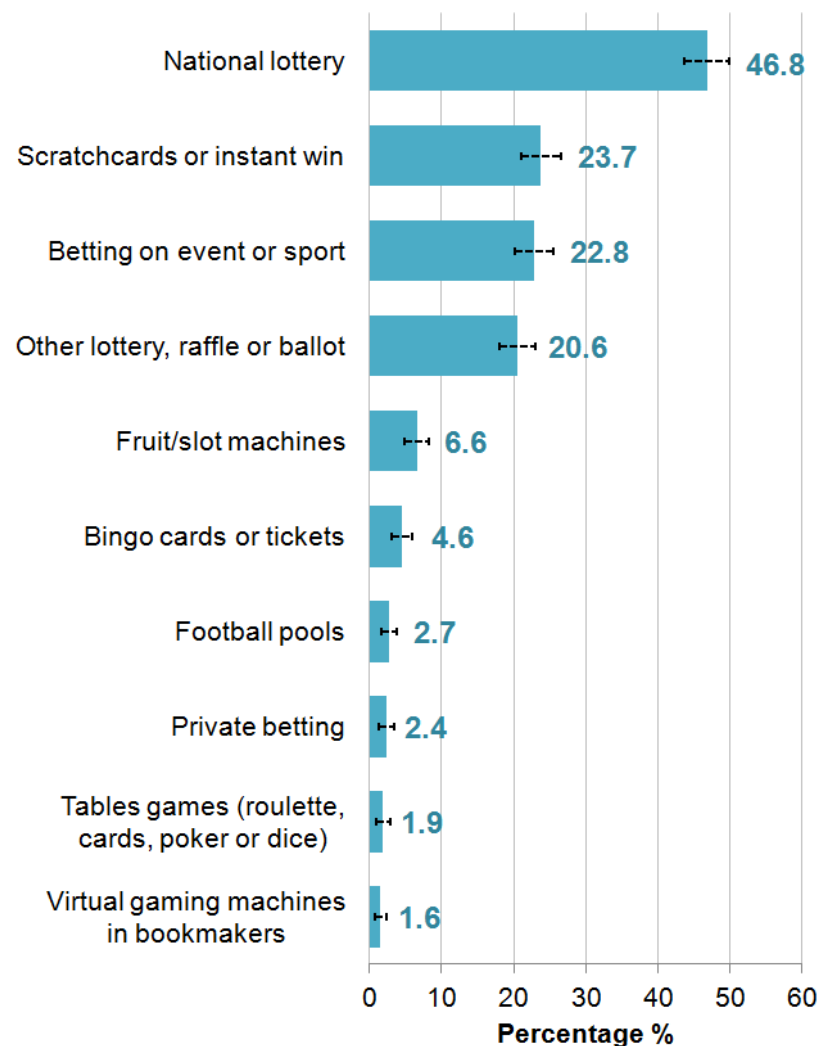
Types of gambling

Participants were provided with a list of ten types of gambling and asked which of these they had spent money on during the last 12 months.

Figure 3.4 shows that 'tickets for National Lottery draws (including lotto, Euromillions, Thunderball, Daily Play and Hotpicks)' was clearly the most popular gambling type with nearly half (46.8%) of respondents reporting that they had purchased tickets in the last 12 months.

The next most popular types were 'scratchcards or instant win games' (23.7%), 'betting on any event or sport' (22.8%) and 'tickets for any other lottery, raffle or ballot' (20.6%).

Figure 3.4: Gambling participation by gambling type



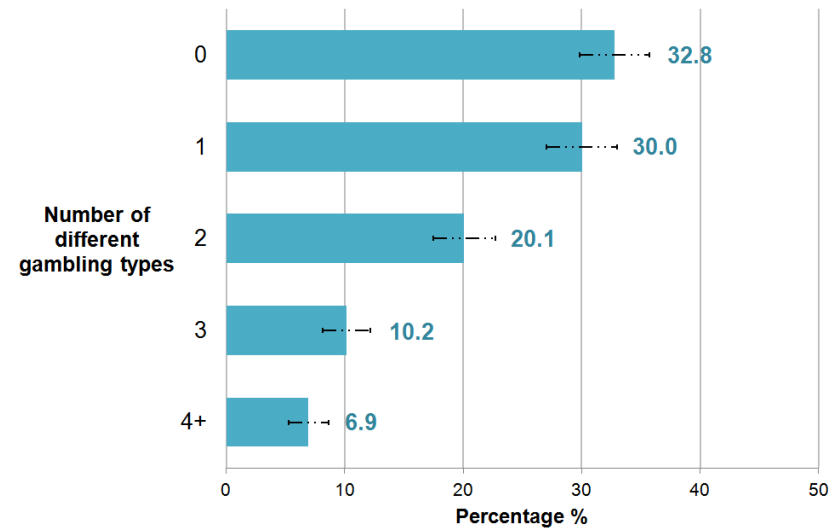
Number of different gambling types

Figure 3.5 shows the number of different gambling types that respondents had participated in during the previous 12 months.

Approximately half of respondents had participated in either one or two different types of gambling.

Fewer than one in six people (17.1%) had engaged in three or more types of gambling.

Figure 3.5: Number of different gambling types



Participation by different characteristics

Those respondents who identified as 'Protestant or other Christian' (58.7%) were less likely to have gambled than 'Catholic' (77.1%) respondents and this difference is statistically significant (Figure 3.6).

There was no statistical significant difference between those who identified as having 'other or no religion' and the other two groups.

The respondents of the survey who were 'widowed' (53.9%) were less likely to have gambled than those in the other categories (Figure 3.7). This difference is likely to be related to this category typically consisting of people in older age groups.

All other groups were broadly similar in participation rates, with no statistical significant difference between the groups.

Figure 3.6: Participation by religion

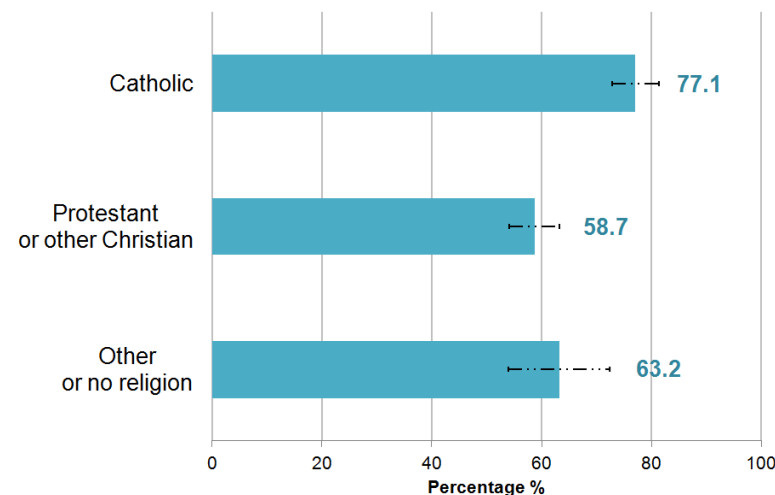


Figure 3.7: Participation by marital status

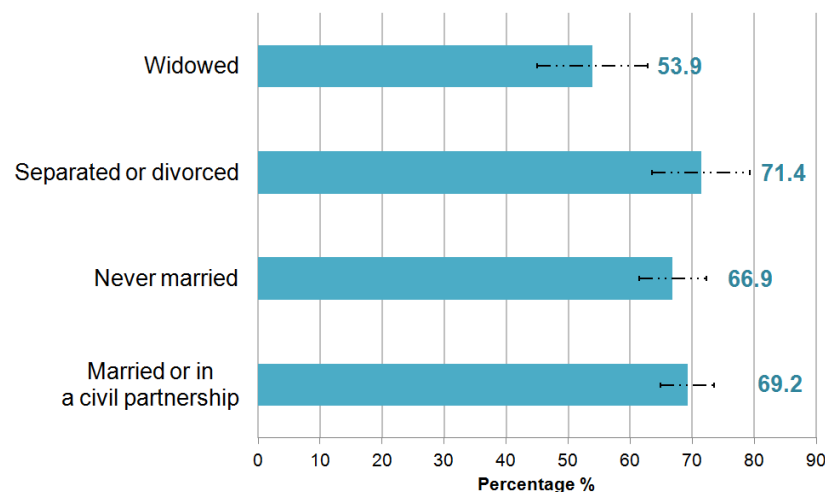
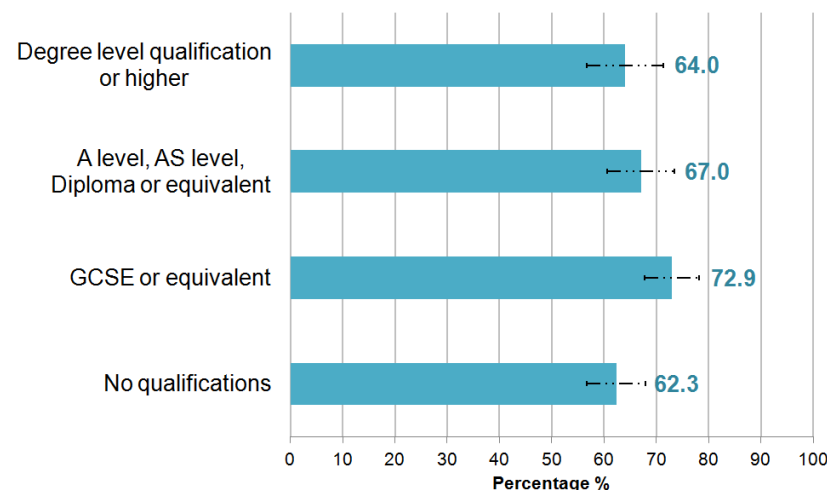


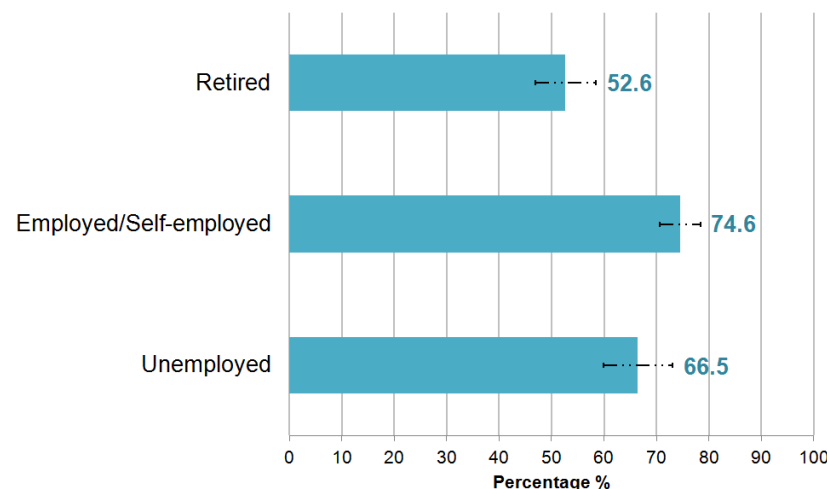
Figure 3.8 shows that there were no statistically significant differences between any of the educational attainment groups. However, the largest participation rate was found to be among those whose highest educational level attainment was 'GCSE or equivalent' (72.9%) and the lowest rate among those who held 'no qualifications' (62.3%).

Figure 3.8: Participation by highest educational attainment



Those who indicated they were 'retired' (52.6%) were less likely to have gambled than the other two groups. This again is likely linked with this category being made up of an older age group, who were less likely to have gambled in the last 12 months (Figure 3.9).

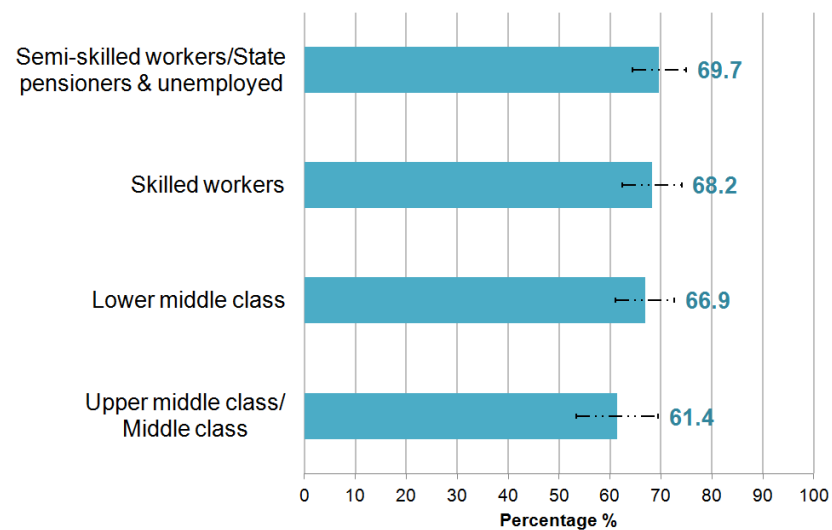
Figure 3.9: Participation by employment status



Respondents who were 'unemployed' (66.5%) were less likely to have gambled than those who were 'employed/self employed' (74.6%). However, this difference was not statistically significant.

There were no statistically significant differences between the socio economic groups in relation to gambling participation. However, 'upper middle class/middle class' (61.4%) was the group least likely to have gambled based on responses to the survey (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10: Participation by socio economic status



4. At-risk and problem gambling

Problem gambling is defined as ‘gambling to a degree which compromises, disrupts or damages family, personal or recreational pursuits.’ The prevalence of problem gambling was assessed using a validated population measure which is used globally, the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI).

The PGSI consists of nine questions on areas such as betting more than can be afforded, “chasing losses”, financial difficulties caused by gambling and associated health problems.

Respondents are asked to assess how relevant each question is to their own gambling habits over the previous 12 months. Each question is assessed on a four-point scale: ‘never’; ‘sometimes’; ‘most of the time’; ‘almost always’. These are scored from zero to three based on the response.

All nine responses are summed to give a total score ranging from zero to 27. The total score determines which PGSI group an individual is classified as belonging to. Table 4.1 shows the scores and interpretation of each PGSI group. A score of zero represents a non-problem gambler, whereas a score of eight or more represents problem gambling.

Table 4.1: PGSI groups

Group		Interpretation
Total Score		
0	Non-problem gambler	No identified consequences
1-2	Low risk gambler	Low level of problems with few or no identified negative consequences.
3-7	Moderate risk gambler	Moderate level of problems leading to some negative consequences
8 or more	Problem gambler	Problem gambling with negative consequences and a possible loss of control.

Overall PGSI score

Overall, there was no statistically significant change in the proportion of any PGSI group when comparing the 2010 and 2016 surveys (Figure 4.1).

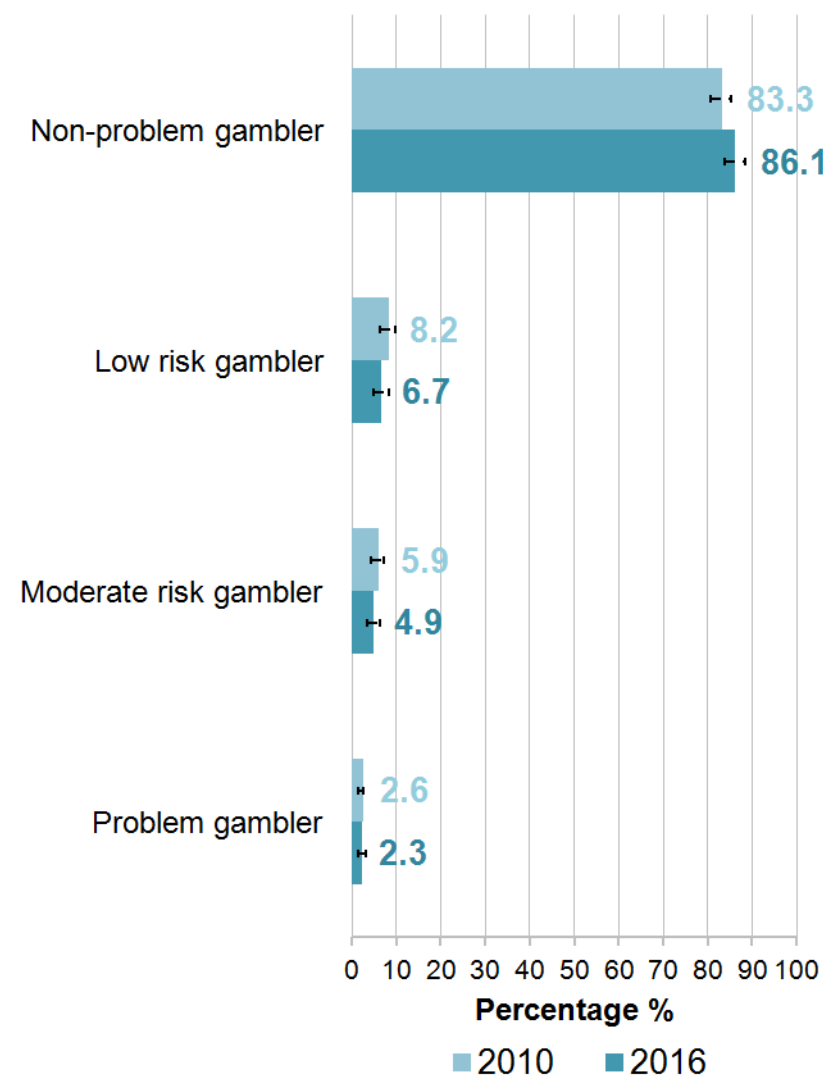
Most respondents (86.1%) from the 2016 survey were considered to be 'non-problem gamblers' based on their PGSI score. Gambling is considered to have no identified consequences for this group.

Approximately one in 15 respondents (6.7%) were identified as 'low risk gamblers' with few or no negative consequences.

Almost one in 14 respondents was considered to be either a 'moderate risk gambler' (4.9%) or 'problem gambler' (2.3%). These groups are considered to experience at least some negative consequences from their gambling, with problem gamblers also experiencing a possible loss of control.

Problem gambling levels between 2010 and 2016 are broadly similar, with no significant difference between the two figures.

Figure 4.1: Comparison of PGSI scores in 2010 (n=1031) and 2016 (n=1003)



Problem gambling around the world

Problem gambling rates from other countries, that had performed comparable surveys, are presented in Figure 4.2.

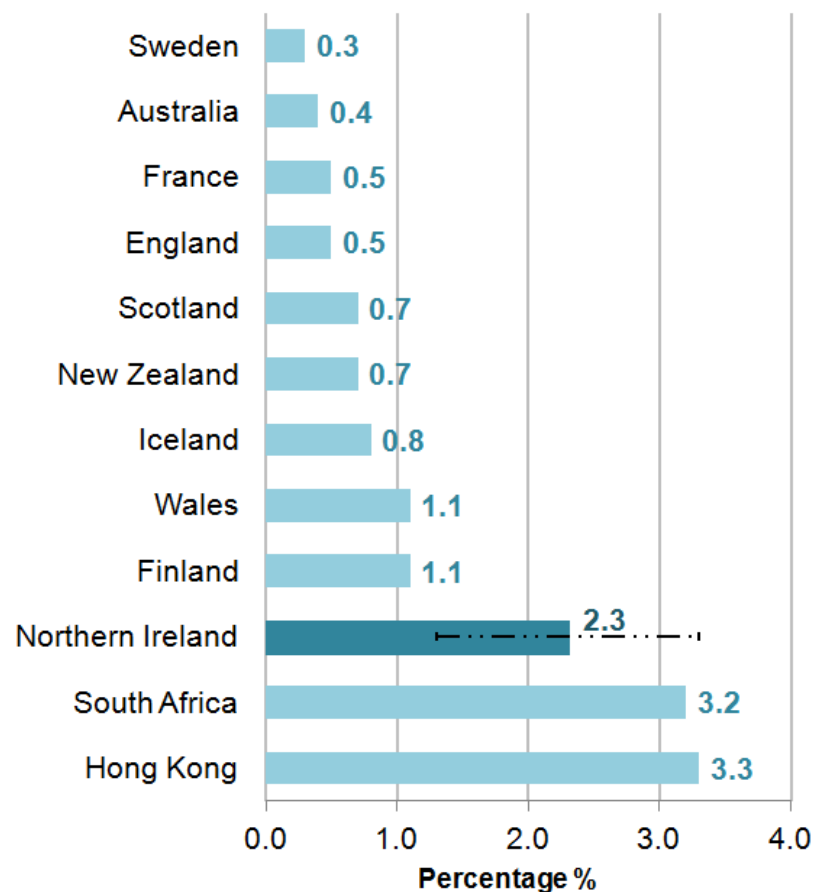
Prevalence rates of problem gambling in these countries vary from 0.3% to 3.3%. Northern Ireland has one of the higher estimated rates of problem gambling at 2.3%.

This is not a complete global comparison as only studies from the last ten years (2007-current) which measure past-year problem gambling prevalence rates at a national level have been included. In addition, only those which used comparable screening tools to measure problem gambling (PGSI and DSM-IV measures) are presented. However, variations in other elements of the methodologies such as sample size (n) and interview type exist between the surveys.

Confidence intervals are not readily available for all of these figures so we have not made an assessment on whether any differences are statistically significant.

Care should be taken when comparing these figures.

Figure 4.2: Comparison of PGSI scores globally



PGSI score by gender and age

The survey found that a higher percentage of males compared with females were categorised as ‘moderate risk gamblers’ and ‘problem gamblers’. The difference between the genders was statistically significant in all categories apart for the ‘low risk gamblers’ (Figure 4.3).

Although the majority of respondents across all age groups were considered to be ‘non-problem gamblers’, the numbers of those who fell into this category increased with increasing age (Figure 4.4). The number of older adults who were ‘non-problem gamblers’ was statistically significantly higher when compared with those in the youngest age group (16-34 years).

A reverse trend was seen in the ‘low risk gambler’, ‘moderate risk gambler’ and ‘problem gambler’ categories, with higher numbers seen in the younger age group (16-34 years). However these differences between the oldest and youngest age groups were only significantly different in the ‘moderate risk gambler’ category.

Figure 4.3: Comparison of PGSI scores by gender (n=1003)

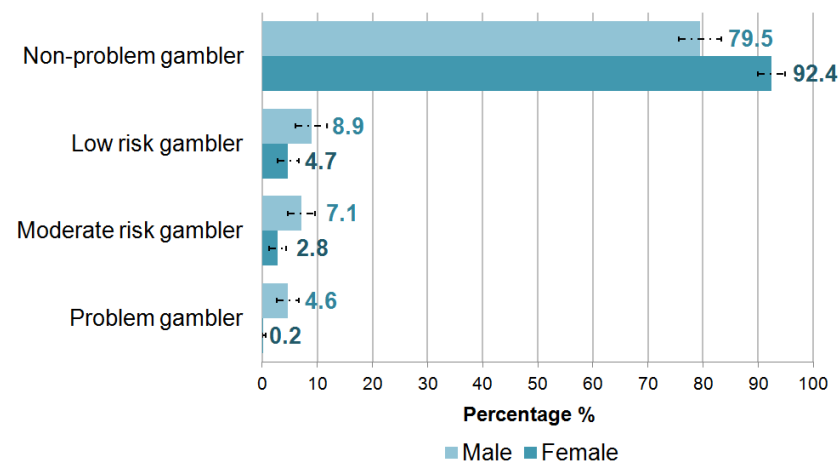
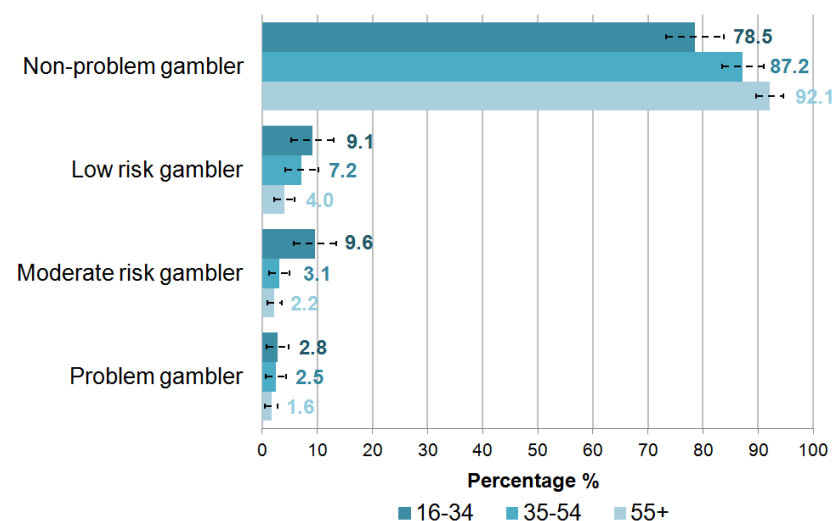


Figure 4.4: Comparison of PGSI scores by age (n=1003)



PGSI score by level of participation in gambling types

The highest proportion of ‘non-problem gamblers’ (37.2%) had not participated in any type of gambling in the past 12 months (Table 4.1). Conversely the lowest proportion of ‘low risk gamblers’ (7.4%) and moderate risk/problem gamblers (3.8%) fell into this category.

A third of moderate risk/problem gamblers (33.4%) participated in 4 or more different gambling types in the past 12 months, compared with 15.5% of ‘low risk gamblers’ and just 4.1% of ‘non-problem gamblers’.

These results indicate that respondents categorised as moderate risk/problem gamblers are more likely to have participated in a larger number of different types of gambling compared with respondents categorised as ‘non-problem gamblers’.

This difference between moderate risk/problem gamblers and ‘non-problem gamblers’ was statistically significant across all categories apart from those who had participated in 1 and 2 types of gambling in the past 12 months.

Table 4.1: PGSI category by level of participation in gambling types (n=1003)

	Number of different gambling types in the past 12 months (%)				
	0	1	2	3	4+
PGSI Category					
Non-problem gambler	37.2	31.0	20.2	7.6	4.1
Low risk gambler	7.4	28.6	27.9	20.6	15.5
Moderate risk gambler/ Problem gambler	3.8	19.0	11.7	32.1	33.4

Individual PGSI statements

Responses to the individual PGSI questions demonstrate that a minority of **all respondents** considered that they had experienced the issues associated with problem gambling in the past 12 months. Figure 4.5 shows the level of agreement to each question.

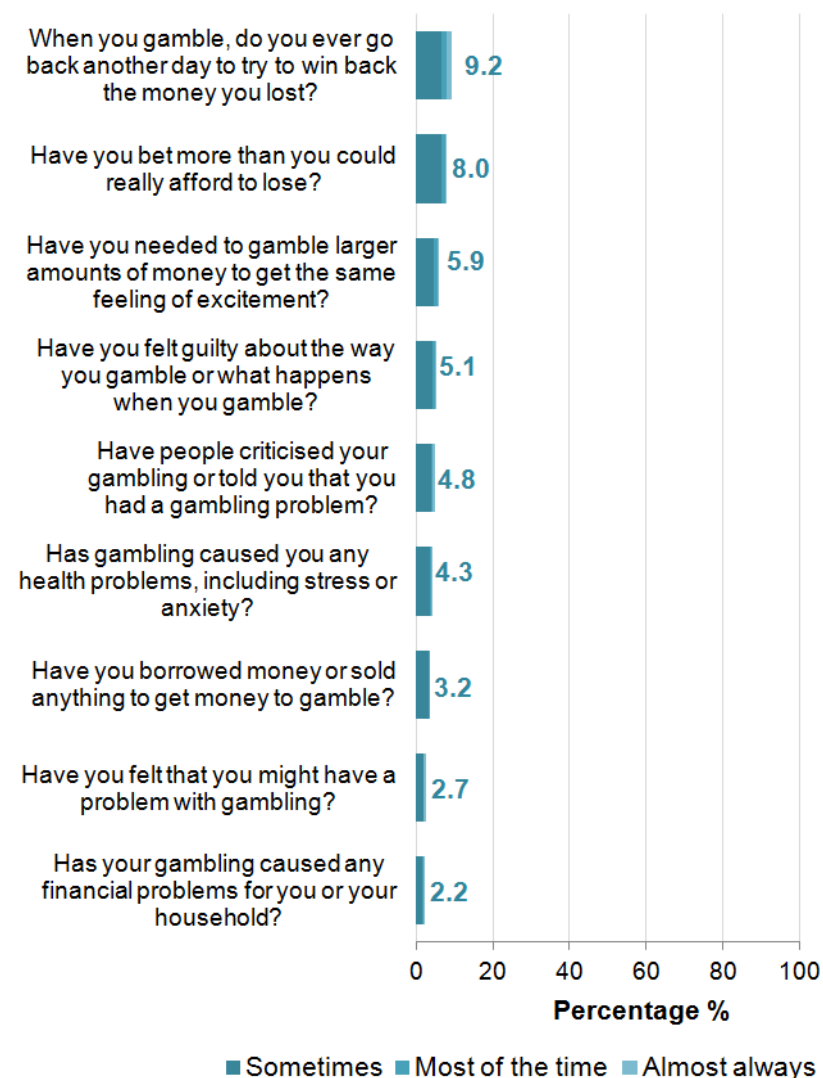
Between 90.7% and 97.5% said they had 'never' done any of these behaviours in the past 12 months.

The most common behaviour exhibited by respondents was going back another day to try and win back money lost, with approximately one in 11 respondents (9.2%) saying they had done this in the last 12 months.

Approximately one in 12 respondents (8.0%) said they had bet more than they could afford to lose and one in 17 (5.9%) said they 'needed to gamble larger amounts to get the same feeling of excitement' in the last 12 months.

Figure 4.5: Agreement to PGSI questions for all respondents

(refusals and 'never' not included in graph)



There is a significantly higher proportion in agreement when we look at the individuals who are classified as either **‘moderate risk gamblers’** or **‘problem gamblers’** (Figure 4.6).

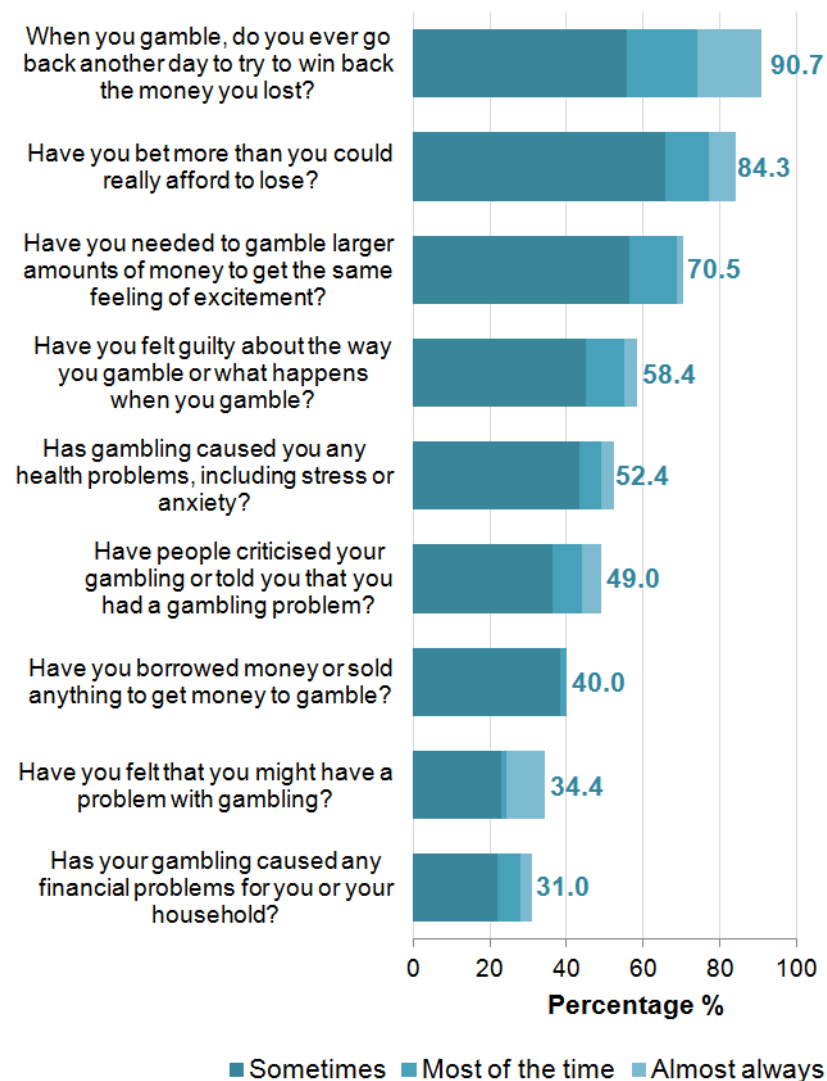
The large majority of moderate risk / problem gamblers said they had “chased losses” (90.7%), ‘bet more than they can really afford to lose’ (84.3%) and had ‘needed to gamble larger amounts to get the same feeling of excitement’ (70.5%) in the last year.

Over half (58.4%) admitted to feeling guilty about their gambling and almost half (49.0%) had been ‘criticised or told they have a gambling problem’.

Approximately half (52.4%) had experienced ‘health problems’ and almost a third (31.0%) said that their ‘gambling caused financial problems’ for them or their household in the last year.

Interestingly only around a third (34.4%) felt they might have a problem with gambling.

Figure 4.6: Agreement to PGSI questions for moderate risk and problem gamblers (n=64, refusals and ‘never’ not included in graph)



Moderate risk/problem gamblers by different characteristics

Those respondents who identified as 'Protestant or other Christian' (4.0%) or having an 'other religion or no religion' (2.3%) were less likely to be moderate risk/problem gamblers when compared with 'Catholic' respondents (11.9%) (Figure 4.7).

The difference between 'Catholic' respondents and the other two groups was statistically significant and a similar pattern was seen in 2010.

Figure 4.8 shows that respondents who had been 'separated or divorced' (14.7%) or 'never married' (10.6%) were more likely to be categorised as moderate risk/problem gamblers compared with those who were 'married or in a civil partnership' (2.5%) or those who were 'widowed' (2.4%).

These differences were statistically significant.

Figure 4.7: Proportion of moderate risk/problem gamblers by religion (n=64, refusals not shown in graph)

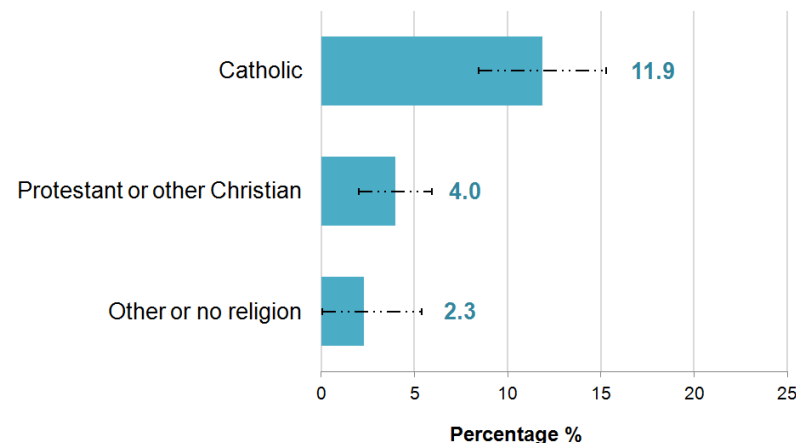
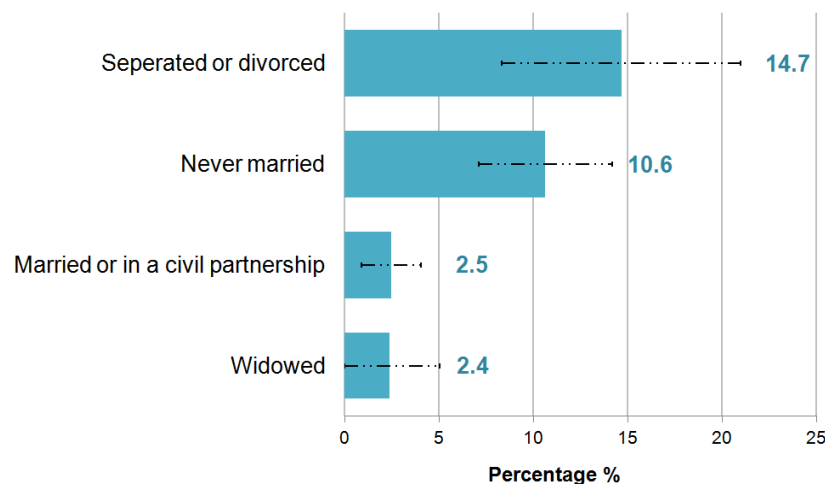


Figure 4.8: Proportion of moderate risk/problem gamblers by marital status (n=64, refusals not shown in graph)



The survey found that the likelihood of being a moderate risk/problem gambler reduced considerably for those participants with higher education levels.

Respondents with education levels of 'A level, AS level, Diploma or equivalent' (3.2%) and 'Degree level qualification or higher' (2.4%) were less likely to be moderate risk/problem gamblers than those with 'no qualifications' (10.5%) or 'GCSE or equivalent' (10.2%).

When we compare the two lowest education levels with the two highest education levels, the differences are statistically significant (Figure 4.9).

'Unemployed' (12.6%) respondents were more likely to be 'moderate risk/problem gamblers' than those who were in 'employment/self-employment' (6.9%). However, this difference was not statistically significant (Figure 4.10).

'Retired' respondents were less likely to be moderate risk/problem gamblers than the other two groups.

Figure 4.9: Proportion of moderate risk / problem gamblers by educational attainment (n=64)

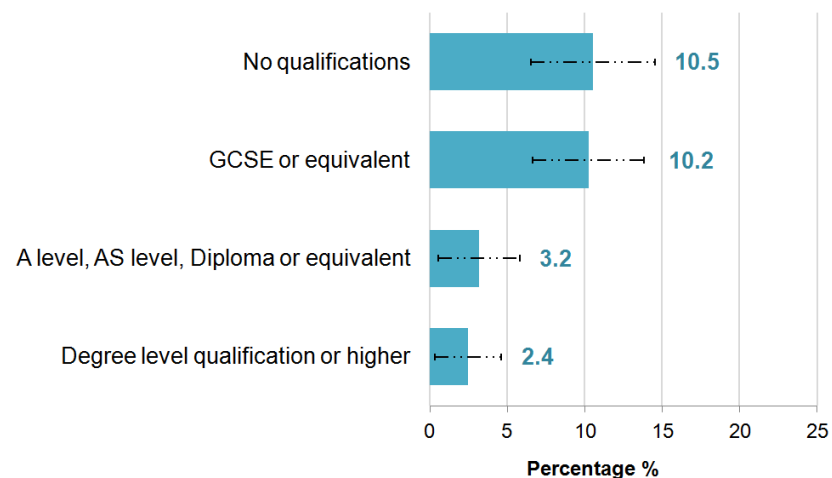
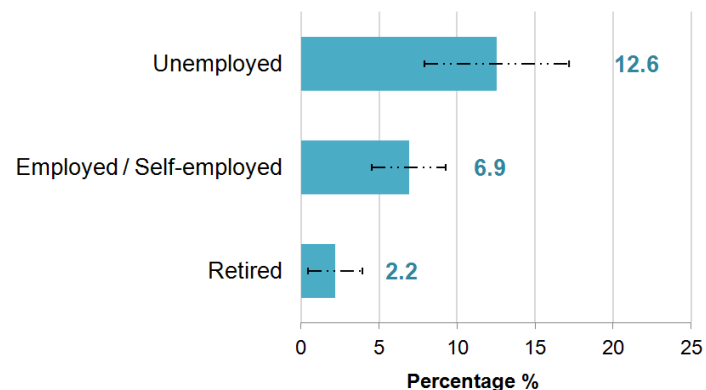


Figure 4.10: Proportion of moderate risk / problem gamblers by employment status (n=64)



The highest level of 'moderate risk/problem gamblers' was in the 'semi-skilled workers/state pensioners' group (11.3%). The lowest levels were in 'lower middle class' (2.8%) (Figure 4.11).

The difference between these two groups was statistically significant.

Figure 4.11: Proportion of moderate risk / problem gamblers by socio-economic status (n=64, refusals not shown in graph)



5. Attitudes to gambling

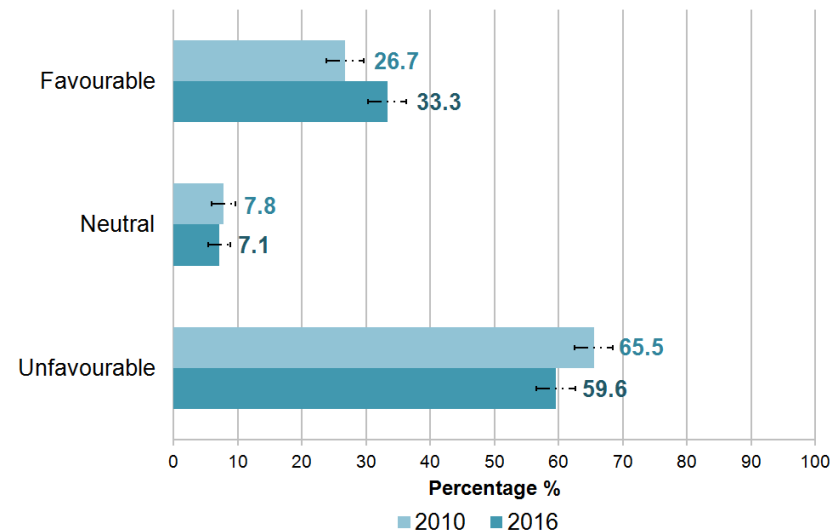
Respondents were asked about their level of agreement with eight attitudinal statements about gambling. The statements were designed to measure their attitudes towards gambling in general as opposed to the individual respondent's attitude towards their own behaviour. No single type of gambling was specified; instead the focus was on gambling in general.

Overall attitude scale

A scale was used in the 2010 survey to measure overall attitudes to gambling. The scale involves scoring the eight individual attitudinal statements with the total score of all eight being used to give an overall attitude score of favourable, neutral or unfavourable towards gambling.

In the 2016 survey, the majority (59.6%) of respondents' attitudes to gambling are unfavourable. However, there has been an increase in favourable attitudes, with a third (33.3%) holding this attitude compared to just over a quarter (26.7%) in 2010 (Figure 5.1) and this difference is statistically significant.

Figure 5.1: Comparison of overall attitudes to gambling in 2010 and 2016



Attitude scale by gender and age

Overall both males' and females' attitudes to gambling were unfavourable. However, male respondents' attitudes are much more favourable compared to female respondents' attitudes (41.4% favourable in males compared with 25.6% favourable in females) (Figure 5.2). This difference in both unfavourable and favourable attitudes between genders is statistically significant.

As age increases attitudes towards gambling generally become more unfavourable, with the most unfavourable attitudes to gambling seen in the 65+ age group (Figure 5.3). This higher percentage of unfavourable attitudes in the 65+ age group was statistically significant when compared to all other age groups.

Favourable attitudes in the 65+ group were also statistically significantly lower compared with all other age groups. No other statistically significant difference between age groups was observed.

Figure 5.2: Overall attitudes to gambling by gender

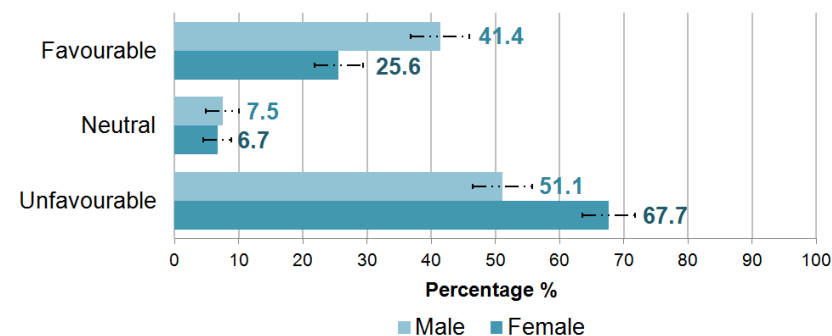
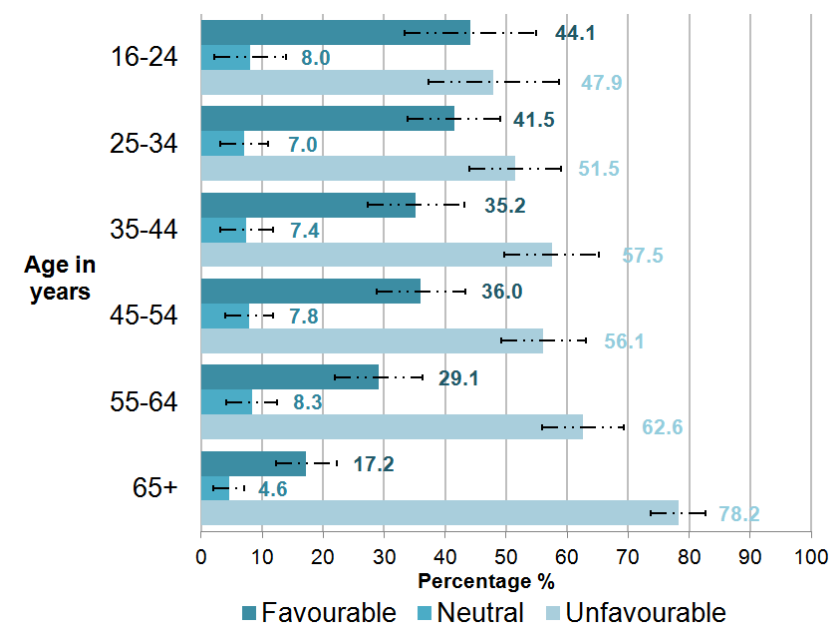


Figure 5.3: Overall attitudes to gambling by age groups



Attitude scale by number of gambling types

The majority of those respondents (75.2%) who did not participate in any type of gambling in the past 12 months had an unfavourable attitude to gambling (Table 5.1). This higher percentage of unfavourable attitudes was statistically significant. Favourable attitudes in those who had not gambled in the last 12 months were also statistically significantly lower compared with all other groups.

As the number of different types of gambling increased, respondents became more favourable in their attitude to gambling. The majority of those who participated in three or more gambling types had a favourable attitude to gambling.

Interestingly, even amongst those respondents who themselves participated in four or more types of gambling, over a quarter (26.7%), still had an unfavourable attitude to gambling in general.

Table 5.1: Overall attitude to gambling by participation in different gambling types

	Attitude Classification (%)		
	Favourable	Neutral	Unfavourable
Number of gambling types in the past 12 months			
0	16.7	8.0	75.2
1	31.4	6.3	62.3
2	40.0	7.5	52.5
3	56.0	6.0	38.0
4+	67.3	6.0	26.7

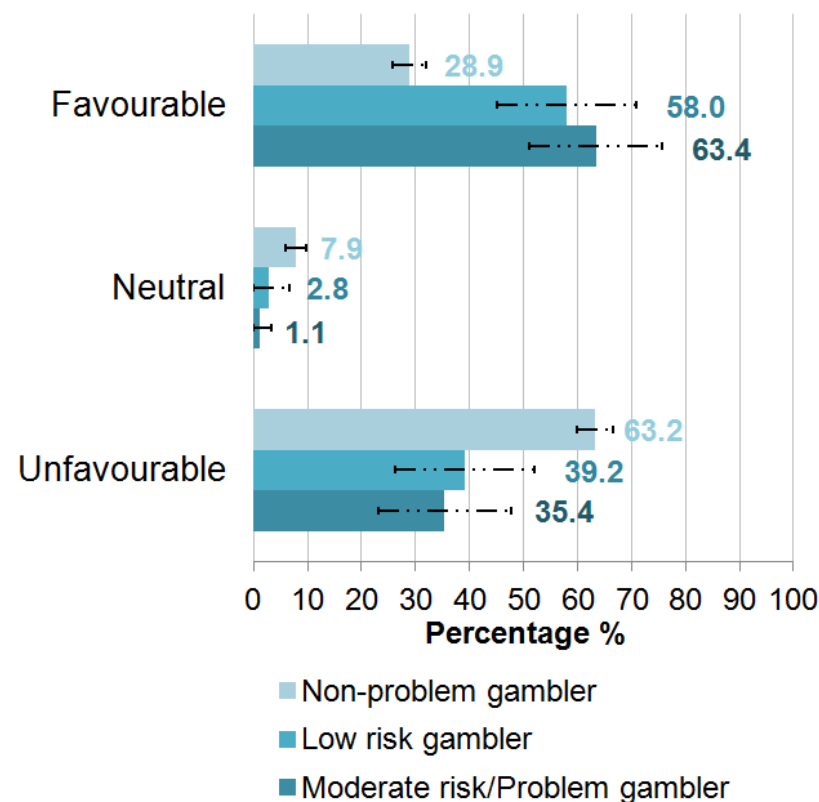
Attitude scale by PGSI score

The majority of 'non-problem gamblers' (63.2%) had an unfavourable attitude to gambling (Figure 5.4). This higher percentage was statistically significant when compared with the other PGSI groups. Favourable attitudes in those who were 'non-problem gamblers' (28.9%) were also statistically significantly lower compared with all other groups.

The majority of 'low risk gamblers' (58.0%) and moderate risk/problem gamblers (63.4%) had a favourable attitude towards gambling. Interestingly, even amongst those respondents who were considered to be moderate risk/problem gamblers over a third (35.4%) had an unfavourable attitude to gambling in general.

Figure 5.4: Overall attitudes to gambling by PGSI score

(n=1003)



Individual attitude statements

Responses to the individual attitudinal statements in 2016 demonstrated that respondents were generally negative towards various aspects of gambling, with five of the eight statements producing a negative response. In spite of the overall negative attitude to gambling, respondents did not appear to support interventions to prevent people from gambling completely as they strongly agreed with the statement ‘people should have the right to gamble whenever they want’ and disagreed with the statement ‘it would be better if gambling was banned altogether’.

The results for the individual attitudinal statements are broadly similar to those presented in the 2010 Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey, with the overall attitude to each statement remaining the same.

Table 5.2: Percentage agreement with each attitudinal statement

	Overall attitude to gambling	Agree/ Strongly agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree/ Strongly disagree	Refused
People should have the right to gamble whenever they want	Positive	76.6	11.7	11.7	0.1
It would be better if gambling was banned altogether	Positive	21.5	24.4	53.8	0.4
Most people who gamble do so sensibly	Neutral	38.4	24.9	36.6	0.1
Gambling livens up life	Negative	32.3	22.5	45.2	0.0
Gambling should be discouraged	Negative	47.8	29.0	23.2	0.0
On balance, gambling is good for society	Negative	15.6	28.9	55.4	0.1
There are too many opportunities for gambling nowadays	Negative	70.1	19.5	10.2	0.2
Gambling is dangerous for family life	Negative	74.9	17.4	7.8	0.0

6. Method of gambling

Those who had taken part in the various gambling types were asked to identify the method of their participation for each type. They were able to choose more than one option for each gambling type e.g. in person, online etc.

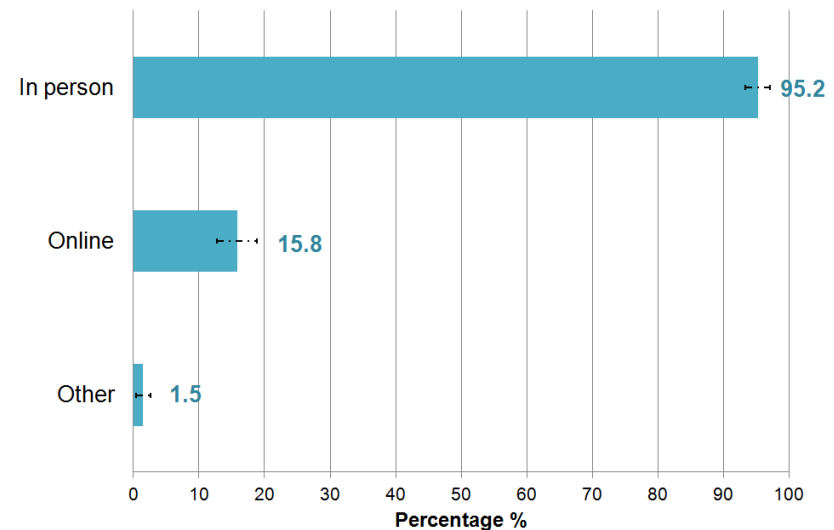
Based on this survey, the most popular method of gambling was 'in person' (95.2%). 'Online' gambling accounted for 15.8% of gambling participation. The 'other' (1.5%) category was made up of by 'telephone', 'via post' and by 'direct debit' (Figure 6.1).

For those who **had gambled** in the last year, the percentage of respondents using an online method (15.8%) had more than doubled since 2010 (6.7%) and this is a statistically significant difference. This will in part reflect an increase in online activity in general.

Of **all respondents** of the survey, 10.6% had gambled online in the last year, this compares with 5.4% in 2010.

Figure 6.1: Method of gambling (gambling participants)

(n = 662)



Online gambling by gender and age

The proportion of respondents who gambled 'in person' is broadly the same for males (94.7%) and females (95.8%). However male respondents (20.8%) were almost twice as likely to gamble 'online' as female respondents (10.7%). This difference was statistically significant (Figure 6.2).

Online gambling appears to generally decrease with age (Figure 6.3). The lowest percentage of online gamblers was the 65+ age group (3.0%). This group was the only one that was statistically significant when compared to all other age groups. Again, this will in part reflect the demographics of those who engage in online activity in general.

Figure 6.2: Online gambling by gender (gambling participants)

(n = 662)

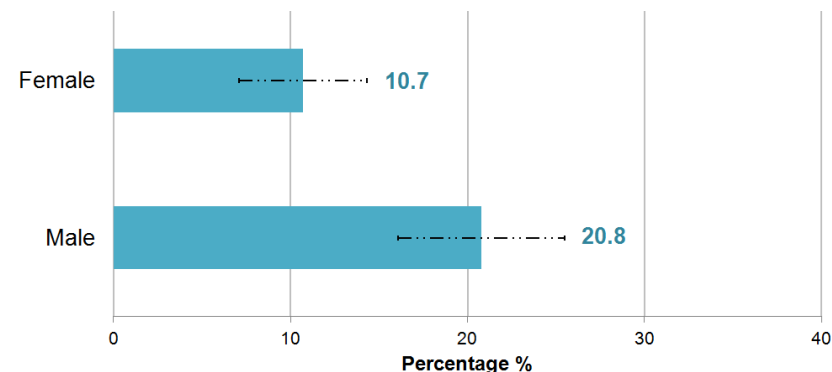
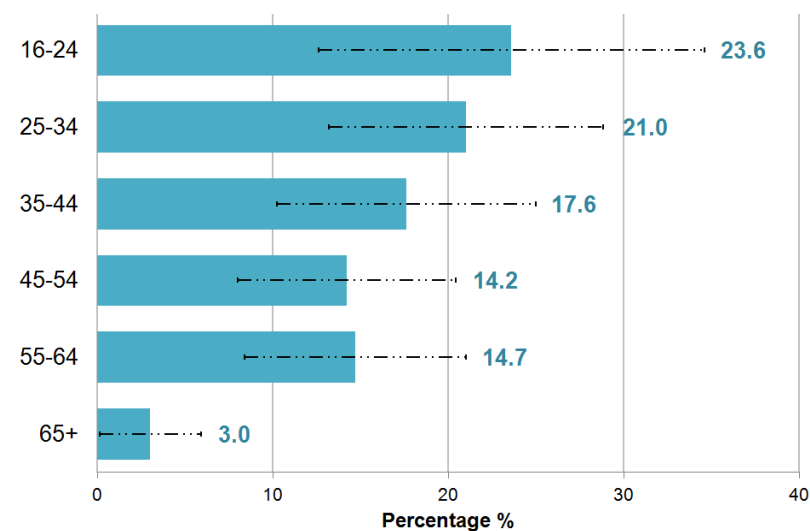


Figure 6.3: Online Gambling by age groups (gambling participants) (n = 662)



Of the top four most popular gambling types, 'betting on an event or sport' has the highest online engagement with nearly a quarter (24.0%) of participants betting online in the last 12 months (Table 6.1).

Of the less popular types, 'football pools' (26.6%), 'tables games' (23.7%) and 'bingo cards or tickets' (21.9%) had the largest proportion of participants using 'online' methods of participation.

Table 6.1: Gambling types by method

	Gambling method (%)			Overall % of those surveyed
	In person	Online	Other	
Gambling Type				
Tickets for National Lottery draws	94.6	8.0	0.0	46.8
Scratchcards or instant win games	99.7	0.3	0.0	23.7
Betting on event or sport	81.8	24.0	2.6	22.8
Other lottery, raffle or ballot	98.1	0.9	2.1	20.6
Fruit/slot machines	97.9	4.6	0.0	6.6
Bingo cards or tickets	78.1	21.9	0.0	4.6
Football pools	83.0	26.6	0.0	2.7
Private betting	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Tables games	76.3	23.7	0.0	1.9
Virtual gaming machines in bookmakers*	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.6

* can only participate in person

7. Amount spent on gambling

When asking people to detail their spending on gambling there are several ways that the term 'spend' could be interpreted:

- 'stake' (the amount bet on an individual event), outlay (total spent in a session);
- turnover (total spent including re-invested winnings) and;
- net expenditure (total gambled minus any winnings)

For the purposes of this survey, spend was described to respondents as **'the total amount of money risked in the past 7 days, i.e. this does not take into consideration any earnings or losses from the bet'**.

Spending bands were created and, for each gambling type, respondents were asked to indicate which band their spend fell into for the previous 7 days. The estimated average weekly spend was calculated for each type by substituting the midpoint of each band as a numeric value and using this value to calculate the overall money spent for each type.

It is important to note that since estimated spend was calculated from banded rather than exact numeric data, they should not be viewed as exact figures, but rather a tool for comparing different groups. Moreover, the maximum value in each case was simply taken as the highest response category (e.g. £200.00) and any outlying high values could not be taken into account. Full details on this methodology are contained in the Technical Notes published alongside this report.

Estimated average spend in the last 7 days

Nearly half (46.1%) of all respondents (Figure 7.1) had not gambled in the last 7 days. Another third had spent either less than £5 (22.4%) or between £5 and £10 (11.2%).

Only a small proportion had spent over £50 (3.0%).

When we look only at those who had gambled in the last year, one in five (19.8%) had not gambled in the previous 7 days (Figure 7.2). Half of those who had gambled in the last 7 days had spent under £10.

Fewer than one in 20 gamblers (4.5%) had spent more than £50 in the last 7 days.

Figure 7.1: Estimated spend in last 7 days (all respondents)

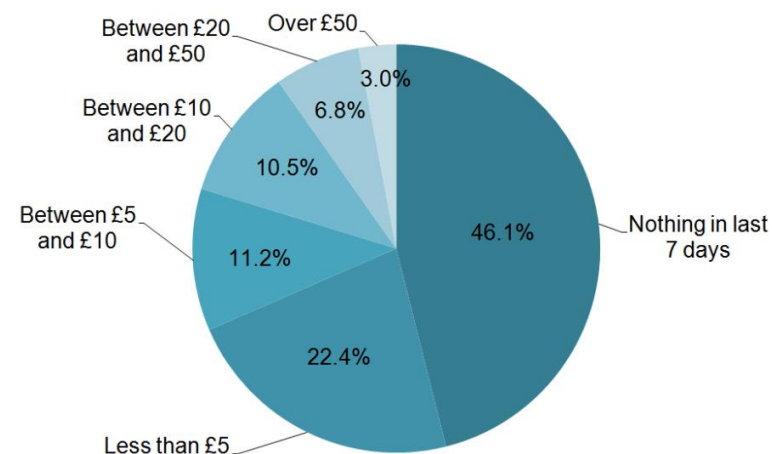
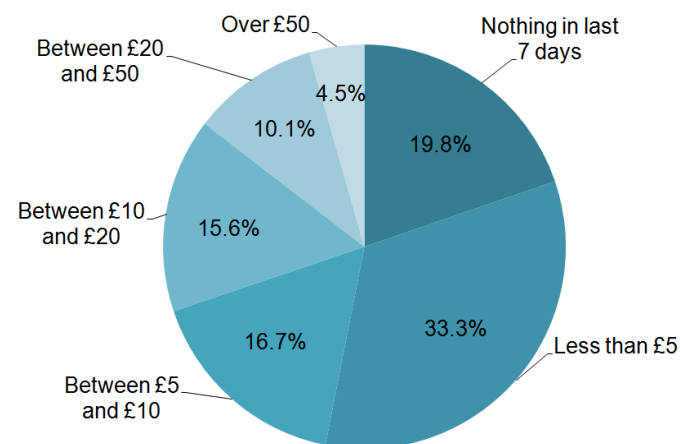


Figure 7.2: Estimated spend in last 7 days (gamblers only)
(n=662)



Estimated average weekly spend by PGSI category

The estimated average weekly spend of 'non-problem gamblers' is £5.08, and this increases to £11.46 for 'low risk gamblers' and increases again to £47.33 for moderate risk/problem gamblers (Figure 7.3).

The differences between the three groups are statistically significant.

Figure 7.3: Estimated average weekly spend by PGSI category
(n=1003)

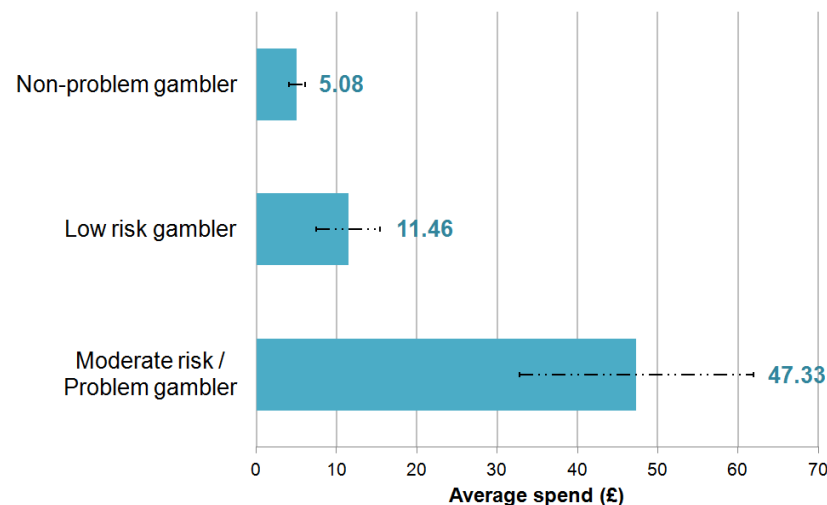
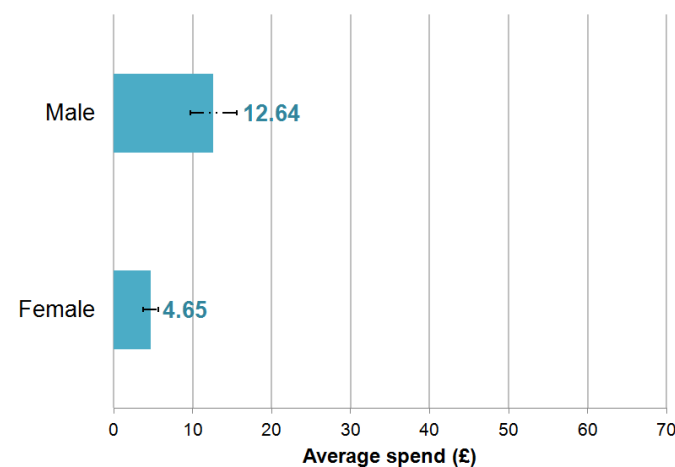


Figure 7.4: Estimated average spend by gender



Estimated average weekly spend by gender

Male respondents spent over twice the estimated average weekly spend of females with males spending £12.64 and females spending £4.65 (Figure 7.4). These differences between males and females are statistically significant.

8. Attitudes towards Sunday gambling and gambling advertisements

Current legislation in relation to gambling and betting in Northern Ireland separates it from the rest of the United Kingdom and from the Republic of Ireland in that Sunday opening is prohibited. Gambling opportunities are still available, such as crossing the border or playing online. Respondents were asked their opinions on Sunday opening and also how frequently they bet on a Sunday.

With a growth in advertising by gambling companies, the survey also asked for respondents' attitudes towards various aspects of gambling advertisements. Where respondents had seen or heard gambling advertisements in the past month was also determined.

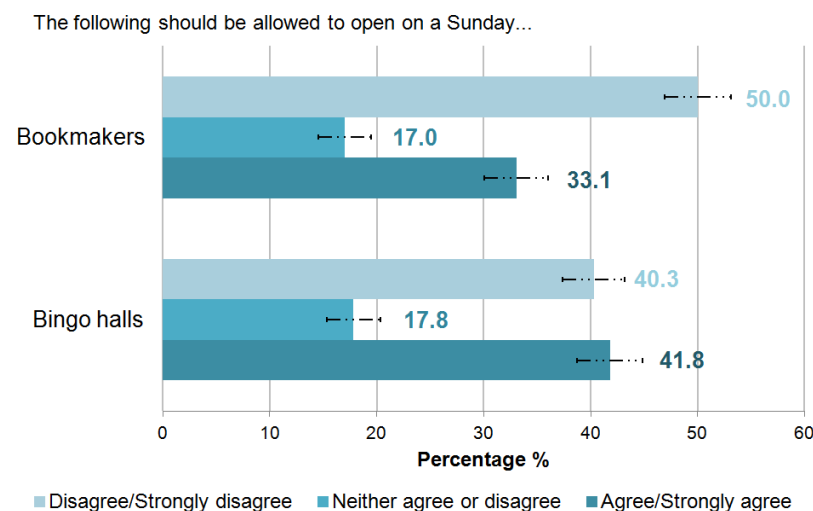
Attitudes to Sunday opening

Respondents were asked whether bookmakers and bingo halls should be allowed to open on Sundays.

Half of respondents (50.0%) disagreed or strongly disagreed that bookmakers should open on a Sunday. There was a statistically significant difference between all three opinions (Figure 8.1).

However, when looking at bingo halls, there is no statistical significance between agreeing or disagreeing that they should open on a Sunday (40.3% disagreed or strongly disagreed and 41.8% agreed or strongly agreed).

Figure 8.1: Attitudes to Sunday opening (n = 1003)



Attitudes to Sunday gambling by gender

There was a difference between males' and females' attitudes to Sunday opening.

Female respondents were more likely than males to 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' that bookmakers or bingo halls should be open on a Sunday (Figures 8.2 and 8.3).

Over half of males (50.3%) agreed or strongly agreed that bingo halls should be open on a Sunday.

Figure 8.2: Attitudes to bookmakers opening on Sunday by gender (n = 1003)

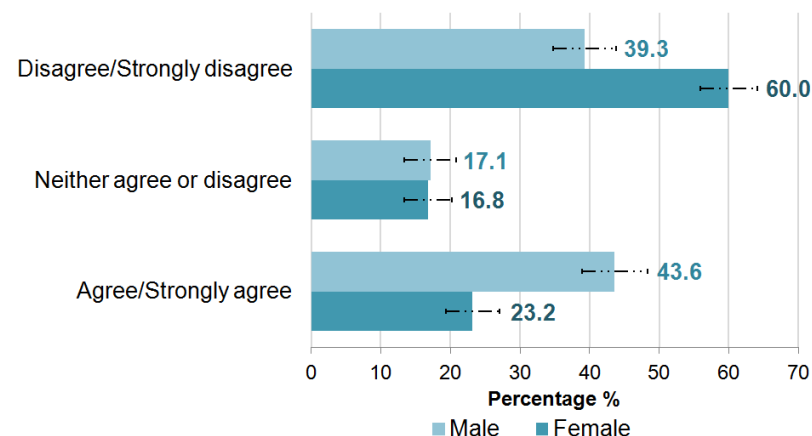
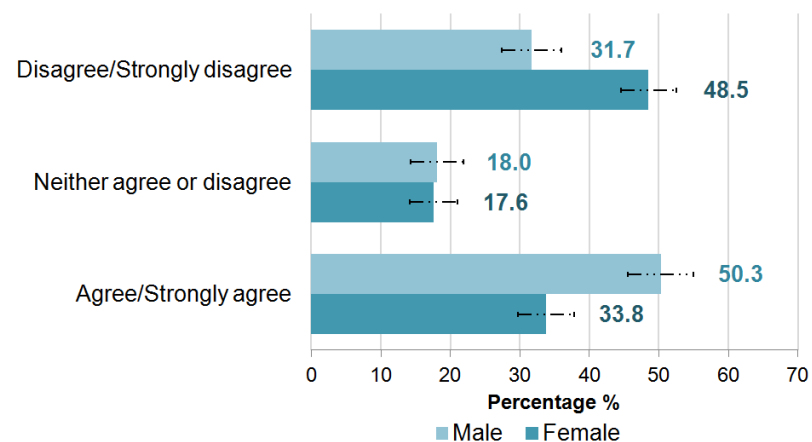


Figure 8.3: Attitudes to bingo halls opening on Sunday by gender (n=1003)



Participation in gambling on a Sunday

Respondents were also asked how often they bet on a Sunday. The majority of respondents (88.4%) had never bet on a Sunday. Fewer than one in 50 respondents (1.8%) had bet every Sunday or nearly every Sunday (Figure 8.4).

When non-gamblers are excluded, the majority (82.7%) still did not gamble on a Sunday (Figure 8.5).

Figure 8.4: Sunday betting activity (all respondents)

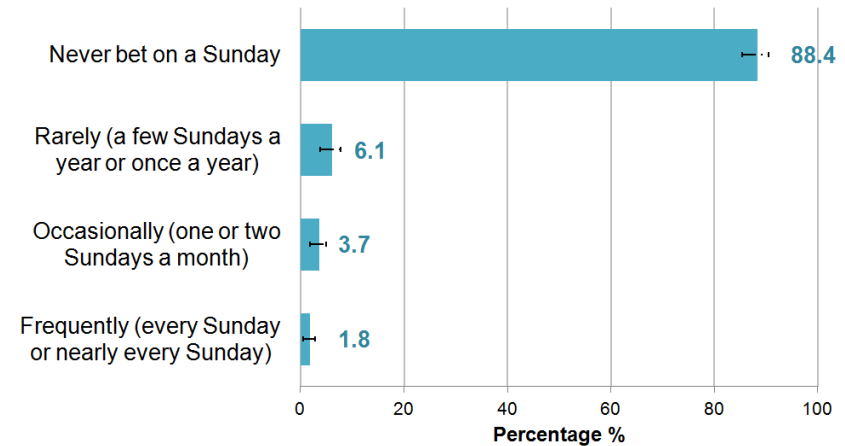
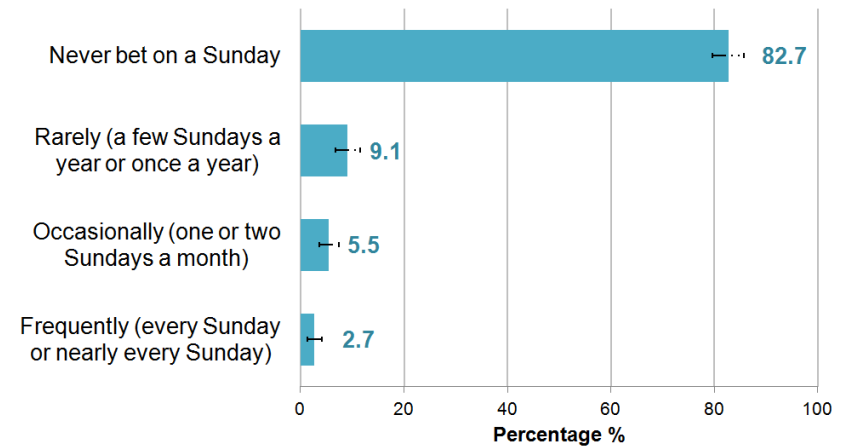


Figure 8.5: Sunday betting activity (gambling participants only)
(n=662)



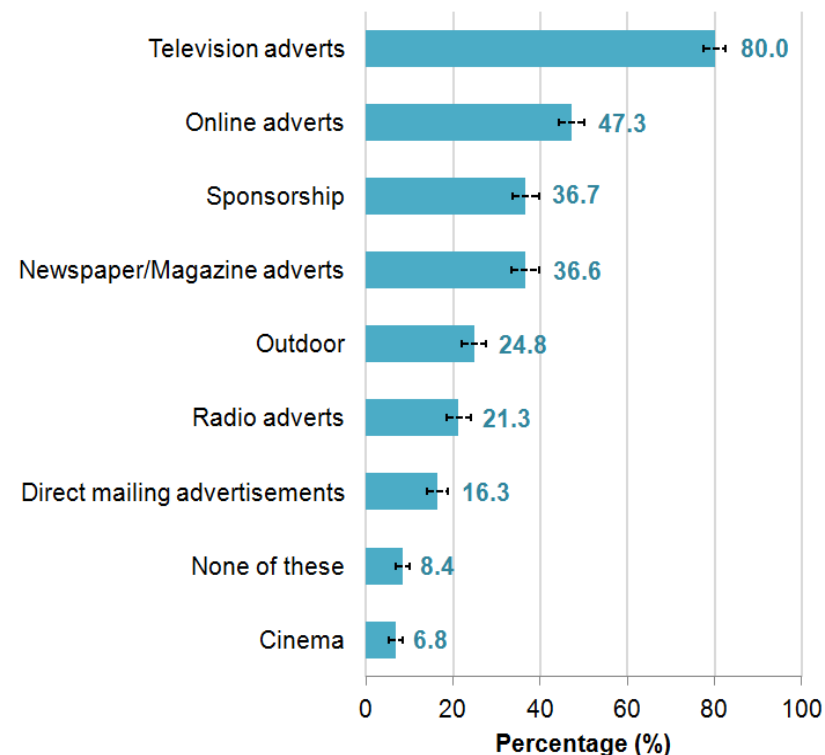
Gambling advertising

The respondents were asked what type of advertisements for gambling they had seen or heard of in the past month. They were able to pick more than one option.

Figure 8.6 shows that 'television adverts' (80.0%) was the most common form of advertisement seen or heard followed by 'online adverts' (47.3%), 'sponsorship' (36.7%) and 'newspaper/magazine adverts' (36.6%).

Almost one tenth of respondents (8.4%) had not seen advertisements for gambling through any of these methods in the past month.

Figure 8.6: Gambling advertisements seen or heard in past month



Respondents were then asked whether they agreed or disagreed with statements relating to gambling advertisements and the results are shown in Figure 8.7.

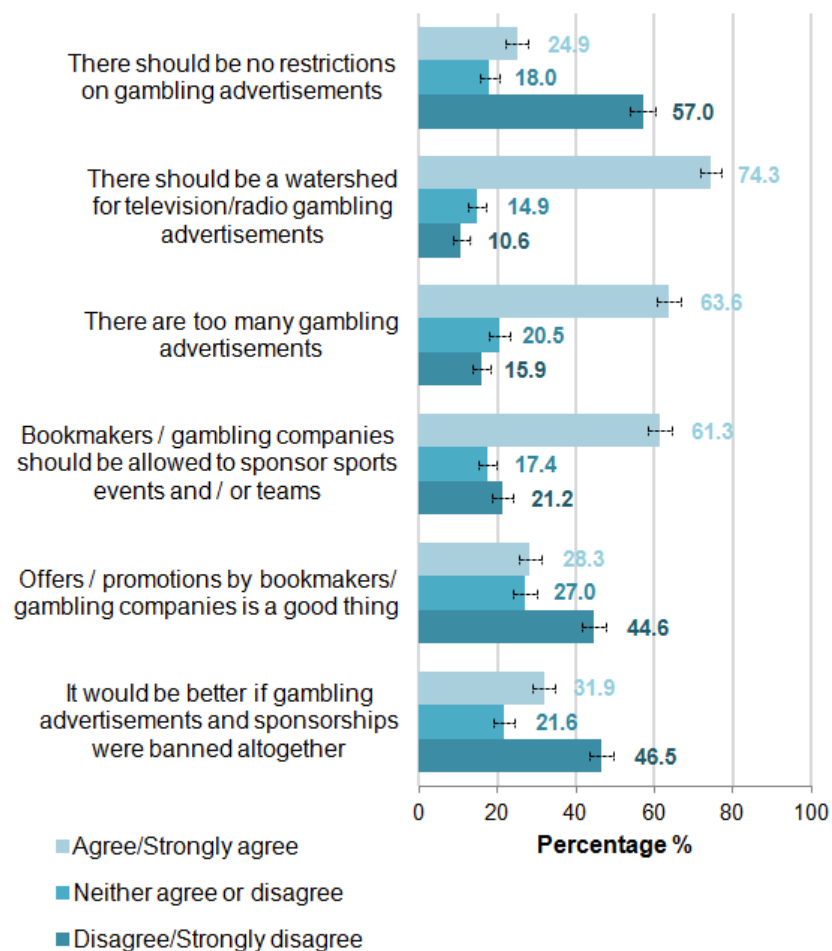
The majority (63.6%) of respondents felt there were ‘too many gambling advertisements’.

There was a majority of respondents in support of some restrictions to gambling advertisements with over half (57.0%) disagreeing that there should be no restrictions and a majority (74.3%) in support of a watershed for gambling advertisements.

Almost half (46.5%) were against banning gambling advertising and sponsorships and a majority (61.3%) felt that ‘bookmakers/gambling companies should be allowed to sponsor sports events or teams’.

The differences between ‘agree/strongly agree’ and ‘disagree/strongly disagree’ were statistically significant for all statements.

Figure 8.7: Attitudes towards gambling advertising (refused not included in graph)



Annex 1: Summary of technical notes

Full technical notes have been released alongside this main publication.

Sample

The Gambling Prevalence study was undertaken by interviewing 1004 adults, aged 16 and over, who reside in Northern Ireland. The interviews were carried out face-to-face in the respondent's home using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

Sampling design

The population sampling frame was individuals, aged 16 and over, living in households in Northern Ireland. Respondents were selected randomly from the Pointer database, the address database for Northern Ireland created and maintained by Land and Property Services. The Pointer database is the most up-to-date listing of households in Northern Ireland. A stratified random sample approach was used in order to ensure that the study was representative of the adult population living across the whole of Northern Ireland.

Data collection

Surveys were carried out by an external provider, Perceptive Insight. Fieldwork was conducted between June and August 2016.

Weighting

Weighting was carried out using a cell-based weighting technique which adjusts the sample so that the data is made more representative of the population. In this instance the data were weighted to calibrate the achieved household sample so that the distributions for age, gender and area of Northern Ireland matched the 2015 NISRA Mid-Year Population Estimates.

Response rate

ASU provided 2,000 household addresses to Perceptive Insight. A number of these were found to have issues with the address such as the property being vacant or derelict. Therefore the effective sample was 1,883. With 1,004 successful survey responses, the overall response rate was 53.3% (Table A1.1).

Table A1.1: Gambling Survey response rate

	Number of households
Addresses issued in total	2,000
Appointment made, not used as quota reached	4
Vacant/derelict/damaged	51
Address not found	22
Non residential	18
Could not gain access to the property	22
Effective sample	1,883
Household refusal	258
Selected respondent refusal	148
No response from household	284
Exhausted contact after 3 calls	178
Selected respondent away during survey period	11
Successful	1,004
Overall response rate	53.3%

Statistical significance

Any statements in this report regarding differences between groups such as gender, age etc., are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, unless otherwise stated. This means that we can be 95% confident that the differences between groups are actual differences and have not just arisen by chance.

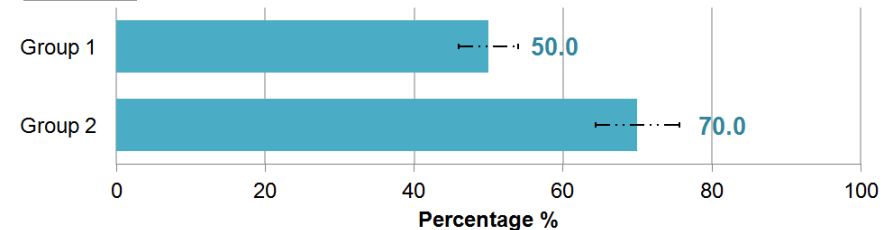
Interpreting error bars

Where appropriate, we have conveyed confidence intervals in tables, graphs and charts. For example, in bar charts we have included “error bars” to show the uncertainty around estimates. If error bars overlap for two groups, we cannot conclude there is a statistically significant difference between the two groups.

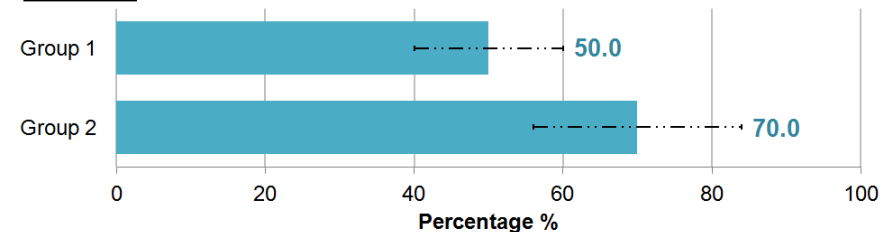
In Example 1, the difference between the two groups is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. However, in Example 2 we could not make the conclusion. This doesn't mean there isn't a real difference between the two groups, but there simply isn't enough evidence to make a conclusion.

Figure A1.1: Interpreting error bars

Example 1



Example 2



Annex 2: Effect of changes to 2010 methodology

ASU have made changes and improvements to the methodology used for the 2010 survey. These changes to the methodology for the 2016 have now been applied to the 2010 survey to ensure the results for the two studies were fully comparable.

These include changes to:

- weighting technique;
- increased data cleaning;
- changes to how missing values are treated for Problem Gambling Severity Index and;
- changes to how missing values are treated for the attitudes to gambling scale

Further details on these are available in the full Technical Notes document.

These changes have resulted in revisions to the 2010 results.

The impacts on key results are as highlighted in Table A2.1.

Table A2.1: Revised 2010 Gambling Prevalence Survey headline figures

		Percentage %	
		Original Figure	Updated Figure
Gambling Participation	Participated - Yes	75.4	79.8
	Participated - No	24.6	20.2
PGSI	Non-problem gambler	84.4	83.3
	Low-risk gambler	8.1	8.2
	Medium-risk gambler	5.3	5.9
	Problem gambler	2.2	2.6
Attitudes to gambling	Favourable	23.8	26.7
	Neutral	8.8	7.8
	Unfavourable	67.4	65.5

Annex 3: Scoring the attitude scale

A scale was used in the 2010 survey to measure overall attitudes to gambling and it has been repeated for the 2016 survey. Respondents were asked about their level of agreement with eight attitudinal statements about gambling (Table A3.1). Each statement was scored from one to five depending on the response.

A score of 24 shows a neutral attitude towards gambling, a score greater than 24 shows a favourable attitude and a score less than 24 shows an unfavourable attitude (Table A3.2).

Table A3.1: Attitudinal questions

Statements
People should have the right to gamble whenever they want
There are too many opportunities for gambling nowadays
Gambling should be discouraged
Most people who gamble do so sensibly
Gambling is dangerous for family life
On balance gambling is good for society
Gambling livens up life
It would be better if gambling was banned altogether

Table A3.2: Attitudinal Classification Categories

Attitude Category	
Attitude Score	
8-23	Unfavourable attitude
24	Neutral Attitude
25-40	Favourable Attitude

Annex 4: The Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI)

The PGSI was developed over a three-year period as a means of measuring the rate of problem, at-risk and non-problem gambling. The instrument itself has been subject to critical evaluation and has been used in a range of other national prevalence surveys globally, including other parts of the UK.

The PGSI consists of nine questions on areas such as betting more than can be afforded, “chasing losses”, financial difficulties caused by gambling and associated health problems.

Each question is assessed on a four-point scale: ‘never’, ‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’, ‘almost always’. Responses to question are scored from zero to three (Table A4.1).

When scores to each question are summed, a total score ranging from zero to 27 is possible. The total score determines which PGSI group an individual is classified as belonging to (Table A4.2).

Table A4.1: PGSI response scores

	Score
Response	
Never	0
Rarely	1
Most of the time	2
Almost Always	3

Table A4.2: PGSI groups

	Group	Interpretation
Total Score		
0	Non-problem gambler	No identified consequences
1-2	Low risk gambler	Low level of problems with few or no identified negative consequences
3-7	Moderate risk gambler	Moderate level of problems leading to some negative consequences
8 or more	Problem Gambler	Problem gambling with negative consequences and a possible loss of control

Regulation of Gambling in Northern Ireland Consultation Document

December 2019

The outcome of this consultation will inform the Department for Communities on the regulation of gambling in Northern Ireland. It will help provide an incoming Minister with a broad evidence base on which to determine the way forward.

Scope of Consultation

TOPIC OF THIS CONSULTATION:

This consultation seeks views about the regulation of gambling in Northern Ireland.

SCOPE OF THIS CONSULTATION:

We are keen to hear the views of all parties with an interest in this issue, so that relevant views and evidence can be taken into account in deciding the way forward.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE:

This consultation relates to Northern Ireland only.

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:

When introducing new measures or a new or amended strategy, policy, procedure, or legislation, the Department is required to consider the impact the proposals may have on Section 75 groups and to have due regard to rural needs. Where regulation is being proposed, a Regulatory Impact Assessment is also required. This consultation is seeking views on the regulation of gambling rather than putting forward any policy proposals and so the Department has not carried out any screening exercises.

Basic Information

BODY/BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSULTATION:

This consultation is being undertaken by Social Policy Unit in the Department for Communities.

DURATION:

This consultation will last for 10 weeks from 16 December 2019 to 21 February 2020.

ENQUIRIES:

For any enquiries about the consultation please email the Department at:

**gamblingconsultation
@communities-ni.gov.uk**

or write to:

Regulation of Gambling in Northern
Ireland Consultation

Department for Communities

Social Policy Unit, Level 8

Causeway Exchange

1–7 Bedford Street

Belfast, BT2 7EG

or Telephone: 028 9082 3140

HOW TO RESPOND:

Online: You can respond online by accessing the consultation documents on the ‘Citizen Space’ web service. The online version can be accessed at the following link:

www.consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/

EMAIL:

You can also add your comments directly onto this document and email your responses to: **gamblingconsultation@communities-ni.gov.uk** or download and post to:

Regulation of Gambling in Northern
Ireland Consultation

Department for Communities

Social Policy Unit, Level 8

Causeway Exchange

1–7 Bedford Street

Belfast, BT2 7EG

When you reply it would be very useful if you could confirm whether you are replying as an individual or submitting an official response on behalf of an organisation.

If you are replying on behalf of an organisation please include:

- Your name
- Your position (if applicable)
- The name of your organisation
- An address (including postcode)
- An email address

CONSULTATION RESPONSE:

We will consider the responses received and publish an outcome report on the Departmental website.

In line with good practice and sustainable development this document has been published electronically.

ACCESSIBILITY:

A range of alternative formats are available upon request from this Department.

Please email the Department at:

**gamblingconsultation
@communities-ni.gov.uk**

or write to:

Regulation of Gambling in Northern
Ireland Consultation

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1–7 Bedford Street

Belfast, BT2 7EG

or Telephone 028 9082 3140

How we consult

CONSULTATION PRINCIPLES:

This consultation is being conducted in line with the **Fresh Start Agreement – (Appendix F6 – Eight Steps to Good Practice in Public Consultation-Engagement)**. These eight steps give clear guidance to Northern Ireland departments on conducting consultations.

FEEDBACK ON THE CONSULTATION PROCESS:

We value your feedback on how well we consult. If you have any comments about the consultation process (as opposed to comments about the issues which are the subject of the consultation), including if you feel that the consultation does not adhere to the values expressed in the Eight Steps

to Good Practice in Public Consultation Engagement or that the process could be improved, please address them to:

Regulation of Gambling in Northern
Ireland Consultation

Department for Communities

Social Policy Unit, Level 8

Causeway Exchange

1–7 Bedford Street

Belfast, BT2 7EG

Email: **gamblingconsultation
@communities-ni.gov.uk**

Privacy, Confidentiality and Access to Consultation Responses

For this consultation, we may publish all responses except for those where the respondent indicates that they are an individual acting in a private capacity (e.g. a member of the public). All responses from organisations and individuals responding in a professional capacity may be published. We will remove names, email addresses and telephone numbers from these responses; but apart from this, we will publish them in full. For more information about what we do with personal data please see our consultation privacy notice.

Your response, and all other responses to this consultation, may also be disclosed on request in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR); however all disclosures will be in line

with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (EU) 2016/679.

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential, so that this may be considered if the Department should receive a request for the information under the FOIA or EIR.

DfC is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide, and DfC's privacy notice, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, can be found at:
www.communities-ni.gov.uk/dfc-privacy-notice

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 A number of evidence sources, including the results of two Northern Ireland gambling prevalence surveys, stakeholder input, an earlier literature review and a previous consultation have informed the development of this consultation paper. Consideration has also been given to the regulatory approaches in Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland.
- 1.2 The Department accepts that the current legislation is outdated and has not kept pace with industry and technological changes; it is also complex and inflexible.
- 1.3 The purpose of this consultation is to seek views on the appropriateness of the current legislation and to identify areas of gambling activity which should be included in any future legislation on gambling in Northern Ireland.
- 1.4 A number of questions have been posed throughout this paper on a range of issues. It will fall to the next administration to make final decisions on gambling reform and promote the necessary legislation.

2. Gambling in Northern Ireland

2.1 The law in Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland law in respect of gambling is contained in 'The Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985' (the 1985 Order). The 1985 Order is broadly modelled on much older law from Great Britain (the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963, the Gaming Act 1968 and the Lotteries and Amusements Act 1976).

The 1985 Order regulates betting in bookmaking offices and on tracks, the use, supply and maintenance of gaming machines, gaming in bingo clubs, small scale amusements with prizes, and local lotteries. It sets out the procedures for the licensing of gambling activities and

the offences and penalties for breaches of associated licensing conditions.

The courts and district councils license gambling activities; the Department is responsible for issuing track-betting licences; and responsibility for enforcement of gambling law lies with the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI).

2.2 Structure of the industry

The gambling industry in Northern Ireland is relatively small when compared to Great Britain. Latest available figures show that 2310 persons are employed in all gambling and betting activities in Northern Ireland.

This figure is broken down as follows:

Male Full Time	Male Part Time	Total Male	Female Full Time	Female Part Time	Total Female	Total (Male and Female)
650	383	1033	644	633	1277	2310

A significant number of people are also employed indirectly in the local gambling industry such as gaming machine suppliers, and in ancillary activities.

In the betting sector there are currently approximately 300 licensed bookmaking offices; the majority of these are operated by large chains including Ladbrokes, William Hill, McLeans and Toals. There are 2 horse racing tracks and 2 dog racing tracks licensed for betting.

There are around 40 commercial bingo clubs in Northern Ireland most of which are locally owned. The number of certificates issued for the supply and maintenance of gaming machines is around 40. Gaming machines are operated mainly in amusement arcades and the total number of amusement permits issued for this purpose is around 140. Gaming machines may also be operated (without a separate permit) in bookmaking offices, bingo halls and the bar areas of pubs, hotels and registered clubs.

Around 160 organisations have registered with district councils as societies' lotteries, in which tickets for prizes are sold to the public for good causes.

2.3 Gambling Prevalence Survey

The results of the first Northern Ireland wide gambling prevalence survey of

the adult population (aged 16+) were published in 2010; a second survey was subsequently carried out in 2016. The results of these surveys provide a good indication of the nature of the gambling industry here and its impact on society.

The 2016 survey showed that three out of four adults had taken part in some form of gambling within the past 12 months, with the most popular form of gambling being the National Lottery draw (46.8%). The other most popular gambling activities are local raffles and ballots (20.6%), scratch cards (23.7%) and betting with a bookmaker (22.8%). For those who had gambled in the last year, the percentage of respondents using an online method (15.8%) had more than doubled since 2010 (6.7%).

The survey also used an internationally recognised screening tool to measure the level of problem gambling here. It identified 2.3% of the population as having a gambling problem; over four times higher than that recorded in Great Britain. Problem gambling is discussed in more detail in the next chapter of this consultation.

The 2016 survey is available on the Departmental website at www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/2016-northern-ireland-gambling-prevalence-survey.

2.4 How does our law compare with Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland?

Great Britain

The Gambling Act 2005 (The 2005 Act) modernised the law in Great Britain, it strengthened regulation by introducing enhanced controls and stricter enforcement measures, and placed more emphasis on social responsibility. It does not encourage or obstruct lawful gambling nor make implicit judgements about the morality underpinning it.

The 2005 Act established an independent body, the Gambling Commission, to advise Government, control and regulate gambling, enforce the law and promote socially responsible gambling in Great Britain; it is accountable to the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

The Gambling Commission is responsible for the granting of operating licences (for individuals or companies providing facilities for commercial gambling, including remote gambling) and personal licences (for people performing key management or operating functions in which they could influence the outcome of gambling). The Gambling Commission is pro-active in terms of assessing the suitability of prospective gambling operators and has extensive powers for this purpose. It may impose

conditions on licences and issue codes of practice on how these conditions can best be achieved. The licensing system which the Gambling Commission oversees is intended to be flexible enough to keep pace with technological developments so that gambling delivered by new, unforeseen methods can be efficiently regulated in the future.

The Gambling Commission is also the main enforcer of gambling law in Great Britain, however the police and licensing authorities also have the power to prosecute. The Gambling Commission has extensive powers to investigate, enter premises, seize goods, prosecute, levy unlimited fines, revoke the licences of gambling operators and their employees who fail to comply with the law, and suspend and void bets.

Republic of Ireland

Gambling in the Republic of Ireland is currently regulated by a number of pieces of legislation including The Gaming and Lotteries Act 1956, the Betting Act 1931 (amended most recently in 2015) and The Totalisator Act 1929. A number of bodies have a role in respect of how it is regulated – Department of Justice and Equality, Department of Finance, Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, Revenue Commissioners, An Garda Síochána, Local Authorities and District Courts.

Work is currently under way to modernise the law in the Republic of Ireland; in March 2019 the Minister of State with special responsibility for gambling regulation, David Stanton TD, announced that the Government had approved the establishment of an Irish gambling regulatory authority.

Establishing the gambling regulatory authority, as an independent statutory body under the auspices of the Department of Justice and Equality, was the key recommendation of the report of the Inter-Departmental Working Group on the Future Licensing and Regulation of Gambling.

If you are replying **on behalf of an organisation** please include: • Your name • Your position (if applicable) • The name of your organisation • An address (including postcode) • An email address

Maximum 350 words

3. The Future of Gambling in Northern Ireland

This chapter asks whether some forms of gambling, which are not currently permitted in Northern Ireland but have become commonplace elsewhere, should now be offered here, and regulated accordingly.

3.1 Casinos

Most countries in the European Union, and many others around the world, provide for commercial casino gaming within their gambling legislation. In Great Britain there are currently approximately 150 casinos, including 15 in Scotland and 4 in Wales. The current legislation in the Republic of Ireland does not provide for casinos, nevertheless approximately 12 of these establishments are in existence, operating as members clubs. The legislation currently being drafted in the Republic of Ireland is intended to bring such establishments within the law.

Well known casino games include roulette, blackjack, baccarat and craps (dice). These games all involve playing or staking against a bank (the casino) or playing a game where the chances are not equally favourable to all the players. Equal chance games, such as poker, can also be played in a separate card room for which a charge may be

made by the casino; gaming machines with high stakes and pay-outs are also usually available.

Current Northern Ireland gambling legislation prohibits high stakes banker games and games of unequal chance in all commercial settings. No provision for casinos was included in the 1985 Order because there was no evidence of any real demand for them in Northern Ireland.

Changing the law to enable casinos to operate in Northern Ireland, was subsequently raised during a consultation exercise in 1997 however there was substantial opposition to such a change and it was not taken forward.

Evidence shows that casinos can bring benefits to regions in terms of jobs, tourist revenue and regeneration; this is particularly so when the casino is developed as part of a wider leisure complex. In recent years, interest has been expressed in developing such a complex in Belfast on a number of occasions, however the inclusion of a casino is seen as a key component of such a development and these proposals have, therefore, not progressed.

Casino type gaming is generally regarded as the hardest form of gambling in terms of dangers to the individual and susceptibility to abuse by criminal elements. Anecdotal evidence suggests that a growing number of premises, which hold amusement permits or bingo licences, in towns across Northern Ireland are now providing casino type gaming. In addition, a number of PSNI operations have been carried out in recent years, including one which saw illegal gaming machines and casino roulette machines seized and which ultimately led to a successful prosecution.

A decision to allow high stakes casino type gaming therefore would have significant implications for the structure of the regulatory framework as it would be necessary for such gaming to be closely supervised by the authorities, as is the case in other jurisdictions.

Should the law be amended so as to permit casinos to operate in Northern Ireland?

Yes

No

3.2 Poker and other gaming in pubs and clubs

In recent years, poker tournaments,

bingo and other equal chance gaming have become a source of entertainment and income for pubs and registered clubs in Great Britain. Such gaming is permitted at these venues subject to strict limits on stakes and prizes and, for some games, charges for participation. These controls are designed to protect both the players and those providing the facilities to ensure that gaming remains ancillary to the main purpose of the pub or club.

The Northern Ireland law on gaming is much more restrictive to the extent that poker or other games cannot be organised commercially in licensed premises and registered clubs here. The Department is, however, aware that in recent years a number of entertainment events have taken place across Northern Ireland, on premises other than bingo clubs, at which bingo is part of a wider entertainment offering, with music, dancing and alcohol also available. While some of these events appear to be in aid of charitable purposes and therefore may be permitted under current legislation, it is also clear that some are operating for private gain and would therefore appear to be unlawful.

Is the current legislation, which prevents premises licensed to sell alcohol and registered clubs from offering poker, bingo and other equal chance gaming, still appropriate?

Yes

No

If No, how should the legislation be amended?

3.3 Remote (online) gambling

Remote gambling, also known as online gambling, refers to gambling services that rely on a telephone connection e.g. internet, interactive television and mobile phones; it has become increasingly popular in Northern Ireland as with elsewhere in the world. Among those who had gambled in the last year, the percentage of respondents using an online method had more than doubled in the 2016 Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey (15.8%) when compared with the figure in the 2010 survey (6.7%)

The 1985 Order predates the development of the internet and therefore contains no provisions relating to remote gambling activities, nor does it prevent a Northern Ireland resident from taking part in internet gambling. This consultation will consider two particular issues in respect of remote gambling, namely, the regulation of remote gambling and consumer protection.

3.3.1 Regulation of remote gambling

The 2005 Act regulated remote gambling in Great Britain for the first time and was subsequently amended by the Gambling (Licensing and Advertising) Act 2014. The legislation requires remote gambling operators to obtain the appropriate licence from the Gambling Commission in order to advertise to, or

carry out transactions with, consumers in Great Britain - this applies to all remote gambling operators, whether they are based in Great Britain or outside it. It is a condition of the licence that operators adhere to social responsibility measures including age verification and self-exclusion.

To deal with unlicensed remote gambling operators, the Gambling Commission has an arrangement with major payment processors, such as Visa, MasterCard and PayPal, who have voluntarily agreed to block transactions between United Kingdom consumers and online gambling sites not licensed by the Commission. Northern Ireland consumers are therefore protected under this arrangement.

The 2014 legislation also made it an offence to advertise remote gambling in Northern Ireland unless the operator holds a remote operating licence from the Gambling Commission. Consumers here are therefore protected by the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) and social responsibility measures in the same way as consumers in Great Britain.

Remote gambling operators have tended to base themselves overseas for tax reasons and it is therefore considered unlikely that an operator would seek to establish their operations in Northern Ireland.

Is it necessary to introduce additional, Northern Ireland specific, licensing and regulatory measures with respect to remote gambling operators?

Yes	No
If Yes, how should the legislation be amended?	

3.3.2 Consumer Protection

The Gambling Commission does not resolve consumer complaints, for example, it does not assist individuals in getting money back from a bet placed or from playing poker or casino games online. The Commission's role is as a licensing and regulatory authority. When brought to its attention, it may investigate issues such as non-compliance with licence conditions and, where necessary, take regulatory action.

However, a significant degree of protection for online consumers is provided by the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), which require operators to

meet certain standards when handling complaints, and to offer dispute resolution by an independent third party or ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) provider – one such ADR body is **IBAS** (Independent Betting Adjudication Service). Consumers in Northern Ireland can avail of these complaints procedures in the same way as any other consumer.

Are the current consumer protection measures available to Northern Ireland consumers when gambling online sufficient?

Yes	No
	If No, what additional measures could be introduced?

3.4 Opening hours of bookmaking offices and commercial bingo clubs

The 1985 Order prohibits the opening of bookmaking offices and commercial bingo clubs on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday. Sunday opening is already available in bookmaking offices and bingo clubs in the rest of the United Kingdom and in the Republic of Ireland.

Many opportunities to gamble in Northern Ireland on Sunday already exist, for example betting at a race track, at gaming machines in amusement arcades, pubs, hotels and clubs, on the National Lottery and via remote means.

In recognition of the fact that the issue of working on a Sunday evokes strong opinions, the current legislation includes protections for those who do not wish to work on a Sunday in the on-course sector of the bookmaking industry.

In recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of Sunday events that attract a betting audience, particularly sporting activities. Local bookmakers and bingo club owners believe the current law

has not created a level playing field and are pressing for it to be amended. Amending the legislation would provide a legitimate route for those currently said to be betting through illegal bookmakers in pubs and clubs particularly on Sundays, ensuring that gambling activities are undertaken in a controlled and regulated environment.

Is the current legislation in respect of the opening of bookmaking offices still appropriate?

Yes

No

If No, please choose one of the following:

I think the opening hours should be restricted further

How should they be restricted?

Please explain on page 21

I think bookmaking offices should also be permitted to open:

on Sundays?

Yes

No

on Good Friday?

Yes

No

on Christmas day?

Yes

No

**Is the current legislation in respect
of the opening of commercial bingo
clubs still appropriate?**

Yes

No

If No, please choose one
of the below

**I think the opening hours should be
restricted further**

How should they be restricted?

Please explain on page 22

**I think commercial bingo clubs should
also be permitted to open:**

on Sundays?

Yes

No

on Good Friday?

Yes

No

on Christmas day?

Yes

No

3.5 Demand test

Before a court grants a new premises licence to a bookmaking office or bingo club it must be satisfied that provision in a particular area is inadequate to meet current local demand – the “demand test”. This was also a feature of the law in Great Britain prior to the 2005 Act. There is an argument for retaining the test so as to avoid the proliferation of gambling premises in a particular area, taking full account of all relevant local issues in this regard. On the other hand it could be argued that market forces and a robust licensing framework should keep premises to manageable numbers – it is not the purpose of regulation to stifle competition.

Is the current ‘demand test’ for new bookmaking offices still necessary?

Yes No

Is the current ‘demand test’ for new bingo clubs still necessary?

Yes No

3.6 Residency and incorporation requirements

The 1985 Order requires an applicant for a bookmaker’s licence, a bingo club licence, a gaming machine certificate or permit, or a lottery certificate to be ordinarily resident in Northern Ireland for at least 12 months prior to the date of application. Companies must be

incorporated under Northern Ireland companies law and directors of such companies must, in addition, fulfil the same residency conditions. A company intending to apply for an amusement or pleasure permit, must also be incorporated under Northern Ireland companies law but directors are not required to fulfil residency requirements.

Are the current conditions in respect of residency and incorporation for those wishing to enter the Northern Ireland gambling market still appropriate?

Yes

No

If No, how should the current conditions be amended?

3.7 Age requirements for gambling operators

21 is the lower age limit under the 1985 Order for holders of a bookmaker’s licence, bingo club licence, gaming machine certificate or permit, or lottery certificate. In the case of companies, the 21 age limit also applies to directors. There are no age restrictions for amusement or pleasure permits. Under the law in Great Britain, licences are subject to a lower age limit of 18.

Are the current age restrictions in respect of the grant of a bookmaker’s licence, bingo club licence, gaming machine certificate or permit or lottery certificate still appropriate?

Yes	No
	If No, how should the current conditions be amended?

3.8 Advertising

There are various restrictions on the advertising of gambling in the 1985 Order. As the law here is largely premises based the restrictions tend to reflect this, for example, 'hard copy' advertising of bookmaking offices is allowed but the advertising of offices in other forms such as broadcast advertising is prohibited. Also, the advertising of premises in which gaming takes place is prohibited other than for specified exemptions e.g. bingo and gaming machines in arcades.

The 2005 Act has given broadcasters and publishers based in Great Britain considerably greater freedom to advertise gambling. The new rules in Great Britain mean that it is possible to

advertise gaming, betting and lotteries through a variety of media including television and radio; advertising of gambling through online means is also widespread, for example, through social media and email.

All media advertising is regulated by the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) based on codes written by the Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP); these codes apply across the United Kingdom.

Is the current law in respect of advertising of gambling in Northern Ireland still appropriate?

Yes

No

If No, please choose one of the following

**Further restrictions should
be introduced**

What additional restrictions should
be introduced? **Please explain**

**The current restrictions should
be eased**

How should the current restrictions
be eased? **Please explain**

**There should be full alignment with the
law in Great Britain in respect of the
advertising of gambling**

3.9 Prize competitions

Northern Ireland law does not permit any commercially organised prize competition which involves forecasting the result of an event, or in which success does not depend to a substantial degree on the exercise of skill.

Commonly used as a sales promotion or marketing device, a commercial prize competition or draw which does not meet the “skill” requirement may still be lawful as long as there is a free method of entry.

Promotional prize draws whereby a person must buy a particular product or service e.g. a chocolate bar or a magazine, or have a particular bank account (such as for the Halifax Savers Prize Draw), in order to have a chance to win a prize are not considered free draws under the 1985 Order and are therefore unlawful in Northern Ireland.

In Great Britain, the purchase of a particular product or service as a requirement for entry to a prize draw is not regarded as payment to enter the competition so long as the price of the goods or services does not contain any additional cost which reflects the opportunity to participate in the competition.

In order to comply with Northern Ireland law, companies promoting UK-wide prize competitions associated with the purchase of a product/service must either exclude Northern Ireland from their competitions, offer a free entry route to Northern Ireland participants or offer a free entry route throughout the United Kingdom.

Should the current law in respect of promotional prize competitions and draws in Northern Ireland be amended to reflect that which exists in Great Britain?

Yes

No

3.10 Protection of children

There are a range of measures currently in place in Northern Ireland to protect children and young people from gambling. Under-18s are prohibited from engaging in betting transactions and are not permitted to enter a licensed bookmaking office. Under-18s may not participate in bingo in a licensed bingo club but there are no restrictions on under-18s being in such a club. No ticket or chance to win a prize in a society's lottery may be bought by or sold to anyone under the age of 16. There are, however, no restrictions in the 1985 Order specifically on the use of gaming machines by under-18s.

While there are no restrictions on the use of gaming machines, there are barriers to access to the higher value prize machines by under-18s. For example, under-18s

are not permitted in areas of amusement arcades with £25 prize machines.

In terms of premises licensed to sell alcohol, under-18s are only permitted in the bar where a children's certificate is in place and where they are accompanied by an adult.

In Great Britain, the 2005 Act established a number of offences concerning underage gambling; this included inviting, causing or permitting a child or young person to gamble on any gaming machine other than the lowest Category D machines.

Do you believe that other specific measures should be introduced to help protect children?

Yes

No

If Yes, what measures should be introduced?

Do you believe that specific offences should be created in relation to causing or permitting an under-18 to gamble using certain gaming machines?

Yes

No

3.11 Problem gambling – research, education and treatment

As previously highlighted, the 2016 Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey found that over 2% of people in Northern Ireland aged 16 and over has a gambling problem. ‘Problem gambling’ is gambling to a degree that compromises, disrupts or damages family, personal or recreational pursuits.

Health issues arising from problem gambling are not the responsibility of the Department for Communities. There are no gambling specific services commissioned by the Health and Social Care Board. However, someone with a mental health issue, such as, anxiety or depression arising from the consequences of gambling would receive appropriate help for that condition in the same way it is available to anyone else in Northern Ireland, based on clinical assessment, clinical need and in line with the Regional Mental Health Care Pathway. Patients requiring specific gambling support are directed towards community services, such as Gamblers Anonymous, Addiction NI, GamCare and Dunlewey Addiction Service.

The 24/7 Lifeline service is also available for anyone in crisis or despair.

There are no provisions within the 1985 Order which require the gambling industry in Northern Ireland to make any contribution to funding support services for problem gambling, however, the Department is aware that some gambling providers do contribute funding to local support organisations on a voluntary basis.

In Great Britain, under the Gambling Commission’s Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), all licensed gambling businesses make a contribution towards research, education and treatment of problem gamblers. Fundraising targets for the gambling industry are agreed by the Commission with the government and with the **Advisory Board for Safer Gambling**.

While the Commission highlights the work of **GambleAware**, they do not insist that they are the beneficiary of contributions nor do they seek to tell licensees how much their contribution should be.

The 2005 Act also contains provisions which would allow the government to impose a statutory levy upon industry; the levy would be paid to the Gambling

Commission and is specifically intended for alleviating problem gambling. Following criticism in respect of the level of contributions which the industry make, the Advisory Board for Safer Gambling has called for the introduction of such a levy in Great Britain.

Do you believe that the Northern Ireland gambling industry should help fund research, education and treatment of problem gamblers?

Yes

No

Do you believe that a power should be taken to impose a statutory levy on the Northern Ireland gambling industry?

Yes

No

4. Sector Specific Issues

The main activities permitted under the 1985 Order relate to the following sectors; betting, commercial bingo clubs, gaming machines and lotteries (other than the National Lottery). This chapter looks at issues that are particular to each sector and seeks views in respect of possible amendments to the legislation in the future.

In considering the following issues, the reader may find it helpful to refer to the Department's information leaflets on the law on bingo, gaming machines and lotteries, which are available on the Departmental website at www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-law-and-legislation/social-law.

4.1 Betting

4.1.1 Existing law

The existing law on betting and related matters is contained in Part II of the 1985 Order and includes provision for general restrictions on betting, the licensing of bookmakers and their offices, the licensing of horse and greyhound tracks for betting purposes, pool betting and the conduct of licensed tracks.

4.1.2 Pool betting in bookmakers offices

Pool betting is a form of betting where gamblers pay a fixed price into a pool then make a selection on the outcome. There are no odds involved; each winner's payoff depends simply on the number of gamblers and the number of

winners. There is a general prohibition on pool betting in Northern Ireland except by means of a totalisator (tote) on a licensed track, a totalisator is a computer that registers bets and divides the total amount bet among those who won. It is understood to have become common practice for local bookmakers to allow pool betting, such as Tote Direct, within their offices, in line with High Street bookmakers in Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland.

Should the law be amended so as to permit pool betting in bookmaking offices?

Yes

No

4.1.3 Enforcement of gambling contracts

The 1985 Order provides that any contract involving gambling is void and no legal action should be taken to recover any money won or paid on a wager. In Great Britain, contracts made for gambling purposes are treated similarly to other contracts. In particular, any debts that arise from gambling will be capable of enforcement in the same way as any other personal or business debts. However, the Gambling Commission has the power to void betting contracts in certain circumstances, for example if it is satisfied that a bet was substantially unfair.

Do you believe that gambling contracts should be legally enforceable?

Yes

No

has the effect of improving the cheat's chances of winning. This means that an 'incompetent' cheat, or one who cheats for another person's benefit, will still commit an offence.

4.1.4 Cheating

The 1985 Order contains an offence to cheat with respect to gambling, however this only applies when someone actually wins through cheating; a person who cheats and does not win money from another person is not guilty of an offence.

In Great Britain the 2005 Act makes it a criminal offence to cheat at gambling irrespective of whether or not the person actually wins anything as a result of the cheating, or whether the cheating

Do you believe that the law should be amended so that those who cheat at gambling commit an offence, regardless of whether or not they are successful?

Yes

No

Do you have any other comments in respect of betting?

Yes

No

If Yes, please provide details

4.2 Commercial Bingo Clubs

4.2.1 Existing law

The existing law on commercial bingo is contained in Part III of the 1985 Order.

4.2.2 Prize gaming in bingo clubs – stakes and prizes limits

The current monetary limits on prize gaming are:

- the maximum stake for one chance to win a prize is 50p
- the total amount taken for the sale of chances and the total value of prizes in a single game must not exceed £120
- the maximum monetary prize is £25

The prize limits in bingo clubs in Great Britain are:

- the maximum payment for one chance to win a prize is £1
- the maximum monetary prize is £100 (where no persons under 18 are permitted on the premises at any time when the game is being played; and £70 in all other cases)

Should the law be amended so as to increase the prize gaming monetary limits in bingo clubs?

Yes

No

4.2.3 Monetary controls on the playing of bingo in a licensed bingo club

There is a range of conditions and monetary restrictions that apply to playing bingo in a licensed bingo club. It must be equal chance gaming and no levy may be charged on stakes or winnings. There is no limit on the size of stakes but these must be returned to players in full as winnings, less any bingo duty payable. The total amount paid out in prizes in any week must not exceed the amounts staked by the players by more than £10,000 and all prizes must be in cash. Club owners may make a charge, not exceeding £10 per day, for admission and a charge not exceeding £5 for each chance in playing the game. Games of linked bingo - bingo played across multiple premises - in licensed bingo clubs are permitted subject to certain monetary limits.

In recent years there has been very significant deregulation of bingo clubs in Great Britain to the extent that there are no monetary controls on the playing of bingo games. Also, rollovers similar to those in the National Lottery are now permitted in Great Britain. As bingo is widely regarded as a soft form of gambling, and given the social framework within which it is played in Northern Ireland, it is argued that there should be no statutory limits here on participation charges and prize

limits. Instead it is considered that the market should determine these limits. A decision to remove these restrictions would mean the end of the principle that prize money must only come from stake money. It could create the potential for 'rollovers' whereby some of the stake money could be retained to offer jackpot rollover prizes.

Should the law be amended with respect to the monetary controls on bingo club games?

Yes No

Should rollovers be permitted?

Yes No

4.2.4 Membership requirement

At present only eligible members (for whom at least 24 hours have elapsed since applying for membership) and their guests may participate in bingo in a licensed bingo club. This rule is generally considered to be out-of-date and an unnecessary bureaucratic burden on both players and club owners.

Should the law be amended so as to abolish the 24 hour membership requirement?

Yes No

Do you have any other comments in respect of commercial bingo clubs?

Yes No

If Yes, please provide details

4.3 Gaming Machines

4.3.1 Existing law

There are three types of gaming machine permitted under current Northern Ireland legislation:

- jackpot machines (£250 prize/50p stake) mainly used in registered clubs
- two types of smaller prize machines, usually referred to as 'higher' (£25 prize/30p stake) and 'lower' (£8 prize/30p stake) amusement with prizes (AWP) machines

A full list of the gaming machine categories for Northern Ireland can be found at **Annex A**, the categories for Great Britain are also provided.

The existing law on gaming by way of a gaming machine is contained in Part III of the 1985 Order. Anyone who wishes to supply or maintain gaming machines must obtain a gaming machine certificate or permit (for one machine) from a court authorising him to do so. The most common premises for the playing of gaming machines are amusement arcades and operating permits for these are granted by local councils. Gaming machines may also be played (without the need for a separate permit) in commercial bingo clubs, bookmaking offices, the bar areas of pubs and hotels, and in registered clubs. Gaming machines – including jackpot machines – may be used as an incidental

attraction at fundraising social events such as fetes and dinners on a not for private profit basis. For gaming machines used as an incidental attraction at such entertainments, there are no statutory limits on the number of machines, stakes or prizes. In addition, 'lower prize' AWP machines may be used at travelling showmen's pleasure fairs.

Should gaming machines – including jackpot machines – continue to be permitted to operate as an incidental attraction at entertainments such as fetes, sales of work, etc provided the entertainments are not run for private gain?

Yes No

Should "lower prize" gaming machines continue to be permitted to operate at travelling showmen's pleasure fairs?

Yes No

4.3.2 Definition of a gaming machine

The current definition for a gaming machine, set out in Part I of the 1985 Order is as follows:

any machine which:

(a) is constructed or adapted for playing a game of chance by means of it; and

(b) has a slot or other aperture for the insertion of money in the form of cash or tokens

In 2003, machines for use in casinos, amusement arcades and bingo clubs began appearing in Great Britain offering traditional casino games, usually roulette; these machines were subsequently introduced in Northern Ireland. Their introduction took advantage of a loophole in the gambling law in both jurisdictions. It was argued that by locating the random number generator (which determined the outcome of the game) separate from the machine itself, the machine did not fall within the definition of a gaming machine.

In Great Britain, this loophole was closed by the 2005 Act, which set out a new definition for a gaming machine. Automated Roulette Machines and the Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs) found in bookmaking offices, which have similar characteristics, are clearly treated as gaming machines and regulated as such.

The revised definition for a gaming machine in Great Britain also meant that a range of machines such as 'crane grabs', 'coin pushers' and 'penny falls' type machines, traditionally considered as skill machines, are now regulated as gaming machines.

In both Great Britain and Northern Ireland, machines where the outcome is determined by the exercise of skill

(skill machines), for example quiz machines, are not considered to be gaming machines.

Should the definition of a gaming machine be amended to reflect the variety of machines which now exist?

Yes

No

4.3.3 Gaming machine technical standards

The regulatory regime in Great Britain incorporates technical standards for the operation of gaming machines with respect to game features such as speed of play, display notices and general machine operation; the 1985 Order contains no provisions on any of these features.

A significant proportion of gaming machines in Northern Ireland are manufactured and meet the legal requirements in Great Britain, however the current lack of technical standards here means there is no way to ensure that machines are operated in a fair and open way.

Should the gaming machine technical standards that exist in Great Britain be adopted here?

Yes

No

4.3.4 Increases in current stakes and prizes limits

Stakes and prizes levels in Northern Ireland are lower than those permitted in Great Britain. In Northern Ireland registered clubs may operate 'jackpot' machines with a maximum £250 prize for a 50 pence stake. The equivalent machine in Great Britain, the Category B4, has a maximum stake of £2 and a maximum prize of £400.

Adult areas of amusement arcades may operate the 'higher prize' £25 prize AWP machines for a 30 pence stake. These machines may also be operated in bookmaking offices, commercial bingo clubs and the bar areas of public houses and licensed hotels. The closest equivalent to these machines in Great Britain are Category C machines, these have a maximum stake of £1 and a maximum prize of £100.

The 'lower prize' AWP machines with an £8 prize (30 pence stake) may be used in amusement arcades, commercial bingo clubs and travelling showmen's pleasure fairs. These would fall within the Category D classification of machines in Great Britain, although Category D comprises a range of other machines including crane grabs, coin pushers and penny falls.

Generally speaking, permitted gaming machine stakes and prizes here are significantly lower than those allowed in Great Britain. The regime in Great Britain provides machine gaming ranging from machines with a £5 prize for a 30 pence stake (Category D) to those with unlimited stakes and pay-outs (Category A machines).

Stakes and prizes levels in Great Britain have generally been reviewed on a three yearly basis and can be readily adjusted through secondary legislation; the monetary limits in Northern Ireland have remained unchanged since 2003.

Operators are strongly of the view that monetary limit parity with Great Britain is essential to the viability of the Northern Ireland gambling industry; the differences in the stakes and prizes limits also present significant issues to the industry in sourcing new machines.

Should the law be amended so as to increase gaming machine stakes and prizes limits in line with the corresponding limits in Great Britain?

Yes

No

4.3.5 Payment methods for machine gaming

The 1985 Order only permits the use of coins for the operation of gaming

machines. Industry here have for some time sought a change to the law to permit the use of ‘note acceptors’ – such a change would be particularly necessary if the increases in stakes and prizes discussed earlier in this section were to be introduced. Modern gaming machines in Great Britain use a variety of payment methods, including ‘note acceptors’, a TITO (ticket-in, ticket-out) method or an operator-provided app-based digital wallet.

In Great Britain, however, there also exists, through Regulations and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), measures intended to prevent consumers from spending more than they can afford and ensure consumers make regular decisions as to how much money they wish to commit to play a machine. There are also prescribed limits on the amount an individual can deposit onto a gaming machine in any single action.

In practice this means that the use of debit and credit cards for payments to play machines is prohibited; in addition, contactless mobile payment systems such as Apple Pay or Android Pay are regarded by the Gambling Commission as the same as payments to use a gaming machine by means of a card itself as they are simply a medium by which a contactless card payment is

made. TITO methods and operator provided app-based digital wallets are permitted but must adhere to the prescribed limits with respect to depositing funds.

Should gaming machines be able to accept stakes and pay out prizes in forms other than coins?

Yes No

If Yes, please select from below

Banknotes

Yes No

Ticket-in / Ticket Out

Yes No

Debit/credit cards

Yes No

Operator proved digital wallets

Yes No

Other

4.3.6 High-stake high-prize machine gaming (jackpot machines) in licensed gambling premises

In Great Britain, adult only amusement arcades, bookmaking offices, bingo clubs and registered clubs may operate machines with stakes of up to £2 and jackpots of up to £500. There are limits

on the number of such machines that may be run in conjunction with lower value machines and operators must adhere to the relevant licensing codes of practice. Current legislation here only permits jackpot machines, though with lower stakes than in Great Britain, in registered clubs.

Should higher stakes and prizes jackpot machines be permitted in bookmaking offices, bingo clubs and amusement arcades where entry is restricted to those aged 18 and over?

Yes

No

4.3.7 The number of gaming machines permitted in certain premises

At present, a registered club may have up to three gaming machines regardless of the size of the membership or the club premises; this is also the case in Great Britain. The sector has previously suggested that the number of permitted machines should be linked to the size of the club and its membership, up to a maximum of five machines.

Bookmaking offices are currently permitted two machines, in Great Britain the limit was increased to four machines. In practice however, because the legal status of Fixed Odds Betting Terminals is currently unclear in Northern Ireland, many bookmaking offices have as many as four FOBTs as well as two gaming machines.

Should the law be amended so that the number of gaming machines permitted in a registered club is related to the size of its membership?

Yes

No

Should the law be amended with respect to the number of gaming machines permitted in a bookmaking office?

Yes

No

If Yes, how many gaming machines should be permitted in bookmaking offices?

0

1

3

4

More than 4

Do you have any other comments in respect of gaming machines?

Yes

No

If Yes, please provide details

4.4 Lotteries

4.4.1 Existing law

The existing law on lotteries is contained in Part IV of the 1985 Order; under the 1985 Order all lotteries are unlawful unless they are:

- small lotteries ancillary to an exempt entertainment (e.g. at a charitable bazaar, sale of work, fete, dinner, dance, or at a sporting event)
- private lotteries (e.g. traditional sweepstakes in work places and small-scale, fund-raising ballots by societies)

- societies' lotteries or
- part of the National Lottery

Societies' lotteries involve the sale of tickets or chances (to win a prize) to the general public by clubs, associations, institutions etc., in support of 'good causes' and these will be the main focus of this part of the consultation.

Should you wish to make any comment with respect to Private Lotteries or Small Lotteries, these would also be welcome and can be included within your

response to the final question of this lotteries section. The National Lottery is controlled by Westminster legislation, the National Lottery etc. Act 1993, and will not therefore be considered within this consultation.

A **leaflet** is available on the Department for Communities website which provides further details in respect of the other lotteries mentioned above.

4.4.2 Monetary limits on stakes and prizes for societies' lotteries

At present, the maximum price of a ticket or chance to participate in a society's lottery is £1 and no prize may exceed £25,000 (in amount or value) or 10% of proceeds, whichever is greater. No more than 50% of the proceeds of a lottery may be used to provide prizes. The total value of tickets or chances sold in any one lottery must not exceed £80,000. The total value of tickets or chances sold in all the lotteries promoted by one society in any year must not exceed £1m. These limits have remained unchanged for many years and local charities feel they are too restrictive. In particular, the maximum face value of £1 per ticket means that charities cannot run raffles with attractive prizes. The limit of £80,000 which can be raised from ticket sales in any one raffle is also said to be hampering fund raising efforts.

The current legislation also requires that each chance in a lottery must have the same price, in effect this means that the common practice of selling, for example, a book of 6 tickets for £5 where each ticket costs £1 is not legal.

In Great Britain, the £1 stake limit for societies' lotteries has been removed, but the price of every chance in the same lottery must be equal. The rationale for removing the stake limit in Great Britain was that lottery promoters were better placed to judge what the market may withstand. The maximum prize limit is £25,000 or 10% of proceeds, whichever is greater (up to a maximum of £400,000). Ticket sales of up to £4m for an individual lottery are permitted but annual proceeds by one society must not exceed £10m.

Rollovers are becoming increasingly common in societies' lotteries, a rollover occurs where a prize that has not been allocated in one lottery is added to prizes available for allocation in a subsequent lottery, thereby providing a bigger jackpot. Following the 2005 Act, society lotteries in Great Britain are permitted to have rollovers provided the maximum single prize limit is not breached; the 1985 Order does not make explicit provision for rollovers.

Should the law be amended so as to remove the £1 stake limit on society lottery tickets?

Yes No

If Yes, what limit, if any, would be appropriate

£2

£5

£10

Other amount

No limit

- where the total proceeds are £10,000 or less, no more than 20% of the total
- where the total proceeds are more than £10,000, no more than 15% of the total
- in each case the expenses actually incurred, if less

Should the law be amended so that the proportion which can be deducted for expenses is the same, regardless of the amount of total proceeds?

Yes No

Should the principle that the price of every chance in the same lottery must be the same be retained?

Yes No

Should the law be amended so as to permit a greater proportion of the proceeds to be used for expenses?

Yes No

Should the current limits on proceeds (ticket sales) from an individual lottery and the total amount per society in any year be increased to reflect those in Great Britain?

Yes No

Should the legislation in Northern Ireland be amended to reflect the law in Great Britain on lottery rollovers?

Yes No

4.4.4 The use of the internet for the sale of lottery tickets

In recent years the Department has become aware of a considerable growth in the numbers of society lotteries, raffles or draws being promoted online, by charitable organisations, sporting clubs and organisations. In the majority of these promotions, tickets for the lottery or draw are sold and paid for online.

The 1985 Order makes no reference to the provision of gambling services on the internet nor do any subsequent regulations or amendments to the Order deal directly with online

4.4.3 Deduction of expenses

At present, the amount of a society lottery's proceeds which may be deducted to meet expenses (exclusive of prizes) is:

gambling. Regulation 6 of the Lottery Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994, however, prohibits the sale of any ticket or chance in a society lottery by means of a “machine”. Article 2(2) of the 1985 Order says that, ““machine” includes any apparatus”.

In Great Britain the legislation preventing the sale of society lottery tickets by machine was repealed by the 2005 Act; in addition, National Lottery legislation also allows for the sale of

chances by way of the internet.

Should the law be amended so as to permit the use of the internet in the sale of lottery tickets?

Yes

No

Do you have any other comments in respect of lotteries?

Yes

No

If Yes, please provide details

5. Licensing, Enforcement and Regulation

This chapter looks at current licensing and enforcement arrangements and seeks views as to whether and how this might be amended going forward. The potential for a regulator to be introduced, and how it might function will also be considered.

5.1 Current licensing arrangements

Licensing responsibilities under the 1985 Order currently rest with the courts, district councils and the Department. Courts are responsible for granting:

- bookmakers' licences which authorise the holder to carry on a business or act as a bookmaker
- bookmaking office licences which authorise the holder to carry on business as a bookmaker in the relevant premises
- bingo club licences which authorise gaming (including bingo and gaming for prizes) and subject to a direction by the licensing court, the operation of gaming machines in the relevant premises
- gaming machine certificates or permits which authorise the holder to supply and maintain gaming machines
- lottery certificates which authorise the holders to act as lottery consultants or managers
- the registration of clubs (clubs registered under the 1985 Order are

permitted to have up to 3 "Jackpot" type machines with a maximum stake of 50p and maximum prize of £250).

District councils are responsible for granting:

- amusement permits which authorise the operation of gaming machines and amusements with prizes in arcades and similar premises
- pleasure permits which authorise amusements with prizes (but not gaming machines)
- the registration of societies for societies' lotteries purposes

The Department is responsible for granting:

- track betting licences which authorise betting (bookmaking and totalisator betting) on the relevant horse or dog tracks

Currently, licensing procedures include a requirement for licensing authorities to make an assessment of the suitability of prospective gambling operators to be granted a licence. In practice the general system relies heavily on the consideration of objections from organisations such as the PSNI, as opposed to active investigation by the licensing authorities.

5.1.1 Duration of licences

With the exception of track betting licences, which run for seven years, licences, certificates, and permits granted under the 1985 Order are renewable annually.

In Great Britain, gambling licences are generally open-ended although licensees are usually required to make a contribution annually towards the cost of the licensing system. In terms of better regulation principles it could be argued that the requirement for businesses to make a formal application to renew their licence annually is overly bureaucratic and expensive. However, there are those who would argue that the risk of not having a licence renewed serves to maintain standards in the industry.

The Department's examination of the licensing system indicates a fairly 'settled' industry with few objections to the annual renewal of licences and it may therefore be appropriate to consider a longer licensing cycle; this

must be balanced however against the need to ensure that appropriate safeguards are in place to enable licences to be suspended or revoked where it is deemed necessary.

Is the current duration of licences appropriate?

Yes

No

If no , please select one of the below

3 years

5 years

Open ended

Unsure

5.2 Enforcement

The PSNI is responsible for the enforcement of all parts of the legislation. In the past it has expressed the firm view that enforcement of the gambling law is mainly a social and revenue matter and wish to see responsibility transfer to a more appropriate agency.

Do you believe that the PSNI is the most appropriate agency to enforce the law?

Yes

No

If no, please provide details

5.3 Future regulatory framework for Northern Ireland

Earlier chapters of this consultation have focussed on a number of elements of the current gambling law and sought views as to whether change is necessary. A decision to permit harder forms of gambling here, such as casinos, would have implications in terms of how the industry is regulated.

Previous engagement with stakeholders showed no common view about an appropriate regulatory framework

with some favouring an independent regulator or gaming board while others saw merit in retaining the existing mainly court based licensing system with police enforcement.

Determining the appropriate way forward in respect of the regulatory framework will be determined by what changes to the law an incoming Minister wishes to make and this consultation does not therefore seek to explore this matter in great depth.

It is however useful to outline some of the variety of approaches which might be taken once a Minister has made the position clearer.

- **Continue the current position (No regulatory body) -**

Successive Northern Ireland administrations have taken the view that since large-scale commercial gaming is not permitted here, the necessary scrutiny and regulatory functions can be discharged satisfactorily by existing agencies

- **Establish an independent body –**
In recent years there has been a move towards independent regulation of licensing and enforcement activities across most European states and beyond; an example of this is the Gambling Commission in Great Britain

- **Government regulator -**

Establish a new gambling regulator's office within a Government Department to undertake particular regulatory functions

- **An existing regulatory body –**

Another potential option would be to seek the support of another regulator to carry out the regulatory functions required in Northern Ireland. It is expected that such a body would need to have experience in either the regulation of gambling or of a related subject, one such example might be the Gambling Commission

Do you believe that there is a need for a regulatory body for gambling?

Yes

No

If Yes, which, if any, of the following options do you think would be most appropriate for Northern Ireland?

An independent body

Government regulator

An existing regulatory body

Don't know / No strong view

**Do you have any other comments
in respect of the licensing,
enforcement or regulation of
gambling in Northern Ireland?**

Yes **No**
If Yes, please provide details

Gambling – Final comments

**Do you have any other comments in
respect of the future of gambling in
Northern Ireland?**

Yes **No**
If Yes, please provide details

Annex A

Gaming Machines - Northern Ireland

Supply and maintenance of gaming machines

Anyone wishing to supply or maintain gaming machines must obtain a gaming machine certificate or permit from a court authorising him to do so.

- two types of smaller prize machines (usually referred to as 'higher' and 'lower' amusement with prizes (AWP) machines)

Permitted gaming machines

There are three types of gaming machine permitted:

- jackpot machines mainly used in registered clubs

Location, stakes and prizes

Gaming machines may be lawfully used in a limited number of locations and are subject to statutory limits on stakes and prizes as shown in the table below:

Type of Machine	Permitted Locations	Maximum Stake	Maximum Prize
Jackpot	Registered clubs	50p	£250
AWP higher prize machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult only areas of amusement arcades & similar premises • Bookmaking offices • Commercial bingo clubs • Public houses and licensed hotels (bar areas only) 	30p	£25
AWP lower prize machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arcades & similar premises • Commercial bingo clubs • Travelling showmen's pleasure fairs 	30p	£8

Gaming Machine Categories

- Great Britain

Category	Maximum Stake £	Maximum Prize £	Permitted Locations
A	Unlimited	Unlimited	No category A machines are currently permitted
B1	5	£10,000 (with the option of a max £20,000 linked progressive jackpot on a premises basis only)	Casinos only
B2	2	500	Betting shops, tracks, casinos
B3	2	500	Bingo halls, adult gaming centres, betting shops, tracks, casinos
B3A (Lottery style games only)	2	500	Registered clubs only
B4	2	400	Commercial clubs, registered clubs, bingo halls, adult gaming centres, betting shops, tracks, casinos
C	1	100	Family entertainment centres, pubs, commercial clubs, registered clubs, bingo halls, adult gaming centres, betting shops, tracks, casinos
D There are five different combinations of stake and prize for the various types of category D machine	10p to 1	15 to 50	Casinos, betting shops, tracks, bingo halls, adult gaming centres, registered clubs, commercial clubs, family entertainment centres, pubs, travelling fairs

Further details can be seen at: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/for-gambling-businesses/Compliance/Sector-specific-compliance/Arcades-and-machines/Gaming-machine-categories/Gaming-machine-categories.aspx

Available in alternative formats.

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Draft MUDC response to Department for Communities consultation on Regulation of Gambling in Northern Ireland – February 2020

Mid Ulster District Council welcomes the current consultation on gambling law in Northern Ireland which is part of a move to update *the Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985*. We note that the law in Great Britain was updated in 2005 and there is a definite need to review aspects of the law in Northern Ireland.

Gambling is a somewhat contentious issue and, even among elected members of Council, there are many different personal views. These comments are therefore limited to comments on the issues that are most pertinent to Council's role in the regulation of gambling activity in Northern Ireland and those areas where there is some consensus of opinion. They also take account of the findings of the 2016 Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey.

Councils are currently responsible for granting:

- amusement permits which authorise the operation of gaming machines and amusements with prizes in arcades and similar premises
- pleasure permits which authorise amusements with prizes (but not gaming machines)
- the registration of societies for societies' lotteries purposes.

Councils are also statutory consultees in relation to bingo clubs and bookmakers for which licensing responsibility rests with the courts.

Normally, Mid Ulster District Council would support proposals to modernise regulatory frameworks to align with the law in Great Britain, where it is in the public interest to do so. Aspects of the 1985 Order require updating to reflect changes in public attitudes, new technology, and other societal developments.

However, it is clear from the 2016 survey that Northern Ireland has a significantly greater incidence of problem gambling than other parts of the UK. Rates of problem gambling in Northern Ireland are more than twice as high as in Wales, more than three times as high as in Scotland, and almost five times as high as in England.

Also, almost 60% of the population declared an unfavourable attitude towards gambling. These statistics alone mean that we are not automatically in favour of changing our law to reflect what is already in place in Great Britain.

In reviewing Northern Ireland legislation, there is a need to balance the wishes of the industry and those who want to see less regulation with those of the public who oppose gambling or see it as potentially harmful and therefore in need of stricter control. As a general principle, any proposed relaxation of gambling laws to reflect a changing society will have to be accompanied by appropriate controls and enforcement.

Section 3 – The future of gambling in Northern Ireland

This Council would not advocate for changes in legislation to provide for commercial casino gaming in Northern Ireland, nor would we advocate for Sunday opening of bookmaking premises and commercial bingo halls. However, if the outcome of this consultation is that public opinion is now in favour of a change in the law, this would require appropriate regulation and enforcement.

On the same basis, if public opinion supports a relaxation of the law regarding gaming activities on licensed premises, any such changes need to be rigorously monitored and controls enforced.

We note that the 2016 Prevalence Survey does not suggest a strong demand for Sunday gambling. However, we acknowledge that some people will be able to access gambling online and in the Republic of Ireland and the current prohibition may encourage illegitimate activity.

In relation to online gambling, our main concern is that the Northern Ireland public are protected as consumers, that the law does not permit under-age gambling, and that safeguards are in place to protect other vulnerable groups (e.g. those for whom gambling may become problematic). We therefore favour restriction on the way people can pay for gambling, i.e., a prohibition on the use of credit cards.

We would not support the removal of the current ‘demand test’ in relation to applications to license new gambling premises.

We have some concerns that current residency and incorporation requirements and age requirements for gambling operators may be directly or indirectly discriminatory on grounds of race or age. We acknowledging the rationale for restrictions but suggest there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment on these elements.

In relation to measures designed to protect children and vulnerable people and the public generally, for example, restrictions on advertising and promotional prize draws, we generally favour robust legislation. We do not necessarily support the provisions in the 2005 Act which give greater freedom to advertise gambling in Great Britain. However, it is important that there is a level playing field across the industry and that any controls on advertising apply and can be enforced equally across different media.

Problem gambling – Problem gambling is “gambling to a degree that compromises, disrupts or damages family, personal or recreational pursuits”. Given that Northern Ireland has a higher proportion of ‘problem gamblers’ than other parts of the UK, we would strongly favour measures to provide funding for research, education and treatment of problem gamblers. However, any proposals again need to apply fairly and proportionately across the sector and reflect the demography of Northern Ireland.

Section 4 – sector specific issues

Mid Ulster District Council believes that there are some areas where the law may need updating, for example to reflect inflation (limits on stakes or prize money) and the views of charities etc. who use lotteries for fundraising, or to align with the definition of a gaming machine or the technical standards that apply in GB. However, any such proposed changes should have the support of the general public and should not create an additional burden on existing enforcement bodies.

The Council would not object in principle to revising the limits on lottery stakes and prize money, to explicit provision for rollovers and provision to allow the sale of lottery tickets via the intranet, in line with current arrangements in GB.

In general, we do not favour changes to payment methods for gaming machines that will make it easier for consumers to spend more than they can afford. The controls that apply in Great Britain may not be adequate to deal with the higher incidence of problem gambling in Northern Ireland. It is important that feedback from organisations which support people with gambling addictions is taken into account fully in any proposals.

Section 5 – Licensing, Enforcement and Regulation

Mid Ulster District Council believes it would be appropriate to extend the duration of gambling licenses from the current one year to perhaps three years. This would strike a balance between effective regulation and the burden on Council.

We believe that the PSNI remains the most appropriate agency to enforce the law.

Regarding a future regulatory framework, we believe there is a need for a new regulatory body for gambling in Northern Ireland, possibly an independent body along the lines of the Gambling Commission in GB. However, any such body would require strong powers and adequate resources to enable it to be effective.

In conclusion, Mid Ulster District Council favours the development of balanced proposals that reflect the views of the public, those who work in the gambling industry, current regulation and enforcement bodies and other key stakeholders such as charities and addiction support bodies. It is not appropriate for Council to take a moral stance on the issue but we believe that those who profit from the gambling industry should share responsibility for dealing with some of the negative impacts associated with gambling.

We look forward to sight of draft proposals in due course which are equality and rural needs impact assessed.

28 January 2020

Report on	Public Analyst Scientific Services
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	The purpose of this report is to update the list of Public Analysts working on behalf of Public Analyst Scientific Services Limited, the company currently appointed by Mid Ulster District Council to provide Public Analyst services to Council.
2.0	Background
2.1	Article 27 (1) of the Food Safety (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 requires that councils appoint one or more persons (Public Analyst(s) to act as Analyst(s) within the district of the Council.
2.2	Furthermore, the Framework Agreement* (Chapter 2, para 12.8), states that District Councils ensure a Food Analyst is appointed to carry out examinations and analyses of food samples. In making these appointments, all relevant legal requirements and Codes of Practice shall be satisfied. * The Framework Agreement on Official Feed and Food Controls by Local Authorities (Amendment 5 April 2010).
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The qualifications required by Analysts are set out in the Food Safety (Sampling and Qualifications) Regulations (NI) 2013. The following Public Analysts, employed by Public Analyst Scientific Services Limited, have previously been appointed by the Council. Ronald Anthony Ennion BSc, MChemA, CChem, FRSC, MIFST Watney Elizabeth Moran MSc, MChemA, CChem, FRSC Duncan Kenelm Arthur BSc, MChemA, CChem, MRSC Nigel Kenneth Payne MSc, MChemA, CChem, MRSC Joanne Hubbard BSc, MChemA, CChem, MRSC Kevin Wardle MSc, MChemA, CChem, MRSC Lilian Emma Jane Downie MChem, MChemA, CChem, MRSC Michelle Evans BSc, MChemA, MRSC
3.2	Public Analyst Scientific Services Limited has recently employed an additional Public Analyst. The Environmental Health Department is satisfied that,

	Donna Hanks BSc, MChemA, MRSC, employed by Public Analyst Scientific Services Limited, fulfils the requirements of the Regulations for appointment as Public Analyst on behalf of the Council.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/a
	Human: N/a
	Risk Management: N/a
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Mid Ulster District Council appoints the above additional person as a Public Analyst to the Council under Article 27 (1) of the Food Safety (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 with immediate effect.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	N/a

**Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council
held on Tuesday 14 January 2020 in Council Offices, Burn Road, Cookstown**

Members Present

Councillor Buchanan, Chair

Councillors Brown, Cuthbertson, Glasgow, McAleer,
McFlynn, McGinley, B McGuigan, S McGuigan,
McNamee, Milne, O'Neill, Totten, Wilson

**Officers in
Attendance**

Mr Cassells, Director of Environment and Property
Mr Kelso, Director of Public Health and Infrastructure
Mr Breslin, Principal Environmental Health Officer
Mr Lowry, Head of Technical Services
Mr McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Mr Scullion, Head of Property Services
Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control
Mrs Grogan, Democratic Services Officer

The meeting commenced at 7 pm.

The Chair welcomed all members to the committee and wished them all a Happy New Year.

E001/20 Apologies

Councillor Burton and Graham.

E002/20 Declarations of Interest

The Chair reminded Members of their responsibility with regard to declarations of interest.

Councillor McAleer declared an interest in Capital Projects Update – Knockmany Forest.

E003/20 Chair's Business

The Chair advised that a number of issues were requested to be raised under Chair's Business and invited them to address the committee.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised members that the Public Health Agency had granted funding towards ongoing work around Age Friendly Communities and Network across Mid Ulster Area to promote healthy and active lifestyles for all ages.

He also advised members that an Intergenerational Event was due to take place on Thursday 16th January 2020 in the Dungannon Council Offices and is available for anyone wishing to attend.

Councillor McGinley referred to Motion passed by Council on 26th September 2019 regarding Protect Life 2 suicide prevention Strategy. He said that a delegation from Mid Ulster District Council including the Head of Environmental Health, the Chair, Councillor Kearney, Councillor Colvin and himself, (apology from Councillor Burton) had met with Dr Michael McBride which was a great meeting and the group had been very well received.

He said that after the meeting, the three Councillors which attended agreed that positive action should come out of the meeting and work towards this and felt that it should be put through the structure of the Council and suggesting a briefing paper be brought to the next Committee /Council meeting on commitment to the Public Health Agency Strategy.

He suggested that the following be investigated for Council to contribute to the Protect Life 2 Strategy:

- A regional meeting being held every quarter organised through Environmental Health Department on suicide prevention.
- Adequate training for Councillors and Council Staff on suicide prevention
- Looking at terminology on what to use and collectives of the ripple effect
- Exploring a Council Charter for Mid Ulster District Council on suicide prevention
- Looking at establishing a Directory of Services for Mid Ulster District Council that wasn't Trust area specific. He said that it would be useful to have a print and digital version available also
- Work with Public Health Agency to consider options to assist Council representation at Project Life Implementation Groups.

He said that the delegation of Councillors which attended the meeting on the day were adamant that a commitment should be made, and a high-level briefing paper drawn up for the next Council meeting.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that there could be an issue drawing up the briefing paper at such short notice due to the early submission of Council papers and staffing matters.

Councillor McGinley said that he was aware of the short timescale but that the Regional Steering Group would be meeting in early February and this needed to be brought to Council for agreement this month otherwise it wouldn't be signed off.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council that a briefing paper be brought to the Council meeting on matters raised.

Councillor Wilson said that over the Christmas period he was contacted by members of the public regarding issues relating to skips in Cookstown. He said that when bins are full, there is nothing in Cookstown Amenity Site to empty bins automatically, resulting in the gentleman losing his bin and unable to retrieve it. He said that he was aware of automatic bin facilities in Drumcoo and Coalisland Amenity Sites and asked if this could be investigated for Cookstown also.

The Head of Environmental Services advised that the amenity sites in Drumcoo and Coalisland had waste compactors and that he would investigate options for the same facility in Cookstown.

The Director of Environment and Property said that this could be easily solved and an asset for Cookstown.

Matters for Decision

E004/20 DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council – Proposed 40 MPH Speed Limit on Farlough Road and Derryvale Road, Newmills

The Director of Environment & Property presented previously circulated report which sought approval in relation to proposals from DfI Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.

Proposed by Councillor S McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor Cuthbertson and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposal submitted by DfI Roads for Proposed 40 MPH Speed Limit on Farlough Road and Derryvale Road, Newmills.

E005/20 DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council – Proposed Amendments to Limited Waiting – Oldtown Street, Cookstown

The Director of Environment & Property presented previously circulated report which sought approval in relation to proposals from DfI Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.

Proposed by Councillor S McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor Cuthbertson and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposal submitted by DfI Roads for Proposed Amendments to Limited Waiting – Oldtown Street, Cookstown.

E006/20 Recycling Collaborative Change Capital Funding

The Head of Environmental Services presented previously circulated report to update members on the outcome of a capital funding project/application submitted by DAERA under the Recycling Collaborative Change Programme.

Proposed by Councillor Milne
Seconded by Councillor Brown and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to approve the delivery of a (funded) capital project to extend and refurbish Magherafelt Recycling Centre and to note the contents of the report.

The Director of Environment and Property advised members that as this scheme was going to be done in parts, there was a need for this to be carefully managed and alternative provision made.

The Chair commended Environmental Services team on their commitment to the scheme.

E007/20 Environmental Services Proposed Scale of Charges for 2020/21

The Head of Environmental Services presented previously circulated report and sought approval for a proposed scale of charges in relation to Environmental Services for the period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021.

Councillor B McGuigan referred to residual waste and enquired if there had been an increase in cost per tonne.

The Director of Environment and Property advised that this was the most expensive waste to dispose off as there is more work involved to try and break it up.

Councillor B McGuigan said that the general public doesn't realise the work that the Council is doing regarding waste and felt that educating people should continue.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor McNamee and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to approve the proposed scale of charges as outlined for 2020/21.

E008/20 Cemetery Administration and Management Update

The Head of Property Services presented previously circulated report and sought approval on the updated Draft Council's administration of burials in relation to Cemetery Management including Rules, Regulations and Memorial Safety.

Councillor McNamee referred to item 3.3 of the Policy and raised concern about the erection of headstones after six months.

Councillor McNamee said that families had contacted him in a distressed stage unable to erect a headstone after six months due to financial issues and drainage issues in certain areas within Cookstown cemetery. He felt that wooden crosses should be erected by the undertaker to mark the grave in the interim and extend the scheme to 12 months.

Councillor McGinley referred to item 3.1 (b) said that he agreed with "All religions and none" being included in the draft assessment.

Councillor Glasgow said the Rural Impact Assessment does not consider the needs of the rural community when interment is due to take place as there was issues with Church times and travelling to the cemetery to try and make it on time before the gates are closed at 3 pm.

The Head of Property Services said there was a need to capture those who use the cemetery and Officers would be looking at current patterns as a way to proceed as there wasn't a significant number effected.

Councillor Glasgow stated that he disputed this and said as a member of Orritor Church there was quite a number who use Cookstown cemetery and would rarely go elsewhere for interment, unless on the odd occasion Kildress is used. He said that a funeral should be a place of respect and if a cortege has to hurry down a road from Orritor in a rush to try and get to the cemetery before the gates were locked was shocking. He said that he was also disgusted that his rural Church in Orritor wasn't consulted on the matter.

The Head of Property Services advised that he would follow up the issue to see if Orritor was included.

Councillor Cuthbertson asked if accommodation was made for persons of a particular religion which had certain traditions if notices were given.

The Chair felt as the funeral cortege was expected at the cemetery, it wouldn't be turned away.

Councillor McNamee said that he would be content if the six-month deadline for erection of headstone be extended to 12 months and also look at the implementation of wooden crosses as a grave mark.

Councillor Milne enquired if headstones were a requirement for the look of the cemetery.

The Head of Property Services stated that a non-perishable headstone would create a tidy environment as a wooden cross would deteriorate and become withered.

Councillor Cuthbertson agreed with the Head of Property Services and said that some rule was needed and said it was irrelevant to him whether it was for six months or 12 months.

Councillor Milne enquired why a wooden structure couldn't be considered as a permanent marker for the grave.

The Director of Environment and Property Services advised that it wasn't a solid fixture and would fall over and deteriorate.

Councillor Milne referred to someone who hadn't got anyone belonging to them and asked if this would remain as an unmarked grave.

The Director of Environment and Property Services advised that there was a high number of unmarked graves which remained the remit of the deedholder of the grave.

Councillor McNamee said that there was a need to investigate the cross being a permanent marker for the grave.

Councillor Milne suggested that it may be a worthwhile investigating the use of plastic crosses as a way of a compromise.

The Director of Environment and Property said if approved the issue of the permanency of a wooden cross could be extended to 12 months and then reviewed after this date.

Councillor B McGuigan enquired about the mapping out of people and graves.

The Director of Environment and Property advised that modern cemeteries display a map of graves but that older historical graveyards don't have the facility.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure suggested that a plaque could be installed onto a plinth which would keep the grave tidy and display a mark on the grave.

Councillor Glasgow said that he had no issue with what was being said about the wooden cross as a marker, but he felt that the Rural Needs Assessment needs looked at again as his Church in Orritor wasn't consulted. He said that he doesn't see why a rural Church should be disadvantaged in this way and deem what is a reasonable timeframe and distance.

The Director of Environment and Property said that any funeral booked for buried would not be turned away if the cortege didn't arrive as expected.

Councillor Glasgow said he wished for the previous comment by the Director of Environment and Property to be recorded.

Councillor Wilson referred to the rule brought in by Cookstown cemetery that flowers/floral wreaths and holly wreaths to be removed after six months which caused some people some distress. He said they had worked with the people and reached a compromise. He raised concern about some people taking things too far and referred to a grave which had sleepers installed which was very dangerous as people could fall over them in the dark and said there was a need to follow rules but felt that the assessment was good pending the amendments.

The Councillor McNamee said that consideration should be given to wooden crosses becoming a permanent fixture.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure said that the wooden crosses would be reviewed after 12 months with the greatest respect shown.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor Milne and

Resolved That it be recommended to the Council to approve the contents of the draft document with the included amendments to review the timeframe for erection of headstone from six months to twelve months and then reviewed thereafter and flexibility on closing time of cemeteries to allow burials to take place.

E009/20 Council Representation on Outside Bodies – Sustainable NI All Party Working Group on Climate Change

The Director of Environment and Property declared an interest in Sustainable NI as he was a member.

The Director of Environment & Property presented previously circulated report and sought approval to appoint two nominees to the Sustainable NI *All Party Working Group on Climate Change*.

He said that this was to be progressed through Environment Committee using Council d'Hondt calculation in the order:

SF	DUP	SF	SDLP	UUP
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Councillor McNamee advised that Sinn Fein would make a nomination in due course.

Councillor Brown advised that DUP would also nominate in due course.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor Milne and

Resolved That it be recommended to the Council to appoint two Members to the Sustainable NI Working Group on Climate Change on Council d'Hondt calculation in the order as set above. Nominations to be received from Sinn Fein and DUP in due course.

E010/20 Street Naming and Property Numbering

The Head of Building Control presented previously circulated report to ask for consideration regarding the naming of streets within proposed residential developments as follows:

- Site of Torrent Valley, Coalisland

The proposed following options have been submitted for consideration:

- 1) Torrent Close
- 2) Torrent Heights

Proposed by Councillor O'Neill
Seconded by Councillor McFlynn and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to proceed with Option 1 – Torrent Close.

- Site off Larden Meadow, Donaghmore

The proposed following options have been submitted for consideration:

Street 1

- 1) Larden Lane
- 2) Larden Close

Street 2

- 1) Larden Place
- 2) Larden Grove

Street 3

- 1) Larden Gardens
- 2) Larden Walk

Street 4

- 1) Larden Vale
- 2) Larden Avenue

Street 5

- 1) Larden Court
- 2) Larden Mews

Proposed by S McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor McNamee and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to proceed with:

- i) Street 1 – Larden Lane
- ii) Street 2 – Larden Place
- iii) Street 3 – Larden Gardens
- iv) Street 4 – Larden Vale
- v) Street 5 – Larden Court

Matters for Information

E011/20 Minutes of Environment Committee held on 2 December 2019

Members noted minutes of Environment Committee held on 2 December 2019.

E012/20 NIEA Waste Statistics and NILAS Annual Reports 2018/19

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on NIEA Waste Statistics and NILAS Annual Report 2018/19.

E013/20 Building Control Workload January 2020

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the workload analysis for Building Control.

E014/20 Entertainment Licensing Applications

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on Entertainment Licensing Applications across the Mid Ulster District.

E015/20 Dual Language Signage Requests

Members noted previously circulated report which advised of requests for Dual Language Signage from residents on streets/roads in the District.

E016/20 Dual Language Signage Surveys

Members noted previously circulated report which advised on the results of surveys undertaken on all applicable residents on the streets/roads in response to Dual Language Signage nameplate requests.

E017/20 Live Here Love Her, Small Grants Scheme, Information Session – Mid Ulster District Council Area

Members noted previously circulated report which updated members of the Live Here Love Her, Small Grants Scheme, Information Session – Mid Ulster District Council area on Thursday 5th March 2020, 6.30 pm to 8.30 pm in the Burnavon Arts and Cultural Centre, Cookstown.

E018/20 Food Sampling Rationale for Mid Ulster District Council

Members noted previously circulated report which informed members about the Food Sampling Rationale used to assist Officers from the Environmental Health Department when undertaking food sampling.

Local Government (NI) Act 2014 – Confidential Business

Proposed by Councillor S McGuigan

Seconded by Councillor O'Neill and

Resolved In accordance with Section 42, Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (NI) 2014 that Members of the public be asked to withdraw from the meeting whilst Members consider items E019/20 to E024/20.

Matters for Decision

E019/20 Forthill Cemetery Burial Space Development

E020/20 Tender report for appointment of a supplier to provide HGV and Small Plant Lifts

Matters for Information

E021/20 Confidential Minute of Environment Committee held on 2 December 2019

E022/20 Disposal/Sale of Assets – Fleet and Plant

E023/20 Fleet Operator Licence Update

E024/20 Capital Projects Update

E025/20 Duration of Meeting

The meeting was called for 7 pm and concluded at 7.55 pm.

Chair _____

Date _____

Report on	Bin Ovation App Update
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	John Murtagh , Environmental Projects Officer

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on usage of the Bin-ovation App and Report It Function.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Bin-Ovation app is a high-tech educational awareness tool which allows Council to share its waste/recycling information with residents 24/7, 365 days a year. The app provides instant information to user via mobile smart phone devices
2.2	The Bin-Ovation App is managed on behalf of Mid Ulster Council by Bin-Ovation. Council Officers do not have to manage the operation of the App on a daily basis but instead simply provide the information to populate the App on set up and then notify Bin-Ovation of any changes to services or stories that they want to post.
2.3	In November 2017 after discussions with the Environmental Services team Bin Ovation agreed to expand the app to include their Report It function which allows users to report real time issues such as litter, fly tipping, dog fouling etc.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Since its launch the App has been downloaded by 6,188 users in Mid Ulster with 3,216 new user downloads in 2019. This represents a cost of under £1 per user.
3.2	A total of 25,875 product / recycling searches have been carried out using the app since its launch with the top 5 viewed materials being: Pizza boxes; used kitchen roll, tissues or napkins; shredded paper; printer cartridges and oil filters.
3.3	The online search facility which allows residents to check their bin collection day has been used 10,394 times since launch with over 1000 views during 2019. Eight push notifications have been issued during the past year (as per attached details)
3.4	

The table below shows the monthly total of new users over the last 6 months:



There were 43 reports received through the Report It Function during 2019 across a range of issues as shown below:

Issue	Total
Street Cleansing	12
Dog Fouling	14
Litter	5
Graffiti	3
Fly-tipping	7
Other	2
Total	43

4.0 Other Considerations

4.1 Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications

Financial: The annual subscription fee for Bin-Ovation is £6,000

Human: None

Risk Management: None

4.2 Screening & Impact Assessments

Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A

Rural Needs Implications: N/A

5.0 Recommendation(s)

5.1 Members are asked to note the content of this report

6.0 Documents Attached & References

6.1	Bin-Ovation Data & Statistical Behavioural Analysis Report – December 2019
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Bin-Ovation Ltd

Mid Ulster District Council
Data & Statistical Behavioural Analysis Report
Ref: 052 – December 2019

Report Specifics			
Council:	Mid Ulster District Council		
Reporting period:	052 – 1 st December– 31 st December 2019		
Date of Report:	5 th January 2020		
Author:	Michael Brady	Revision:	

Overview

This is a report to demonstrate a variety of metrics and overall usage of the Bin-Ovation App by Mid Ulster District Council (MUDC) householders. The report informs MUDC about how many of their residents are using the Bin-Ovation App and specifically how they are using it. This information will give the Council a unique view of the issues its residents have with its Waste Management scheme and therefore put the Council in a better position to improve its 'Recycling' performance

The data is sourced from the following:

- Bin-Ovation API (Application Programme Interface)
- Bin-Ovation CMS (Content Management System)
- Google Analytics

The information within the report is regarded as confidential and is not to be shared with any other third parties without the express permission of MUDC Officers.

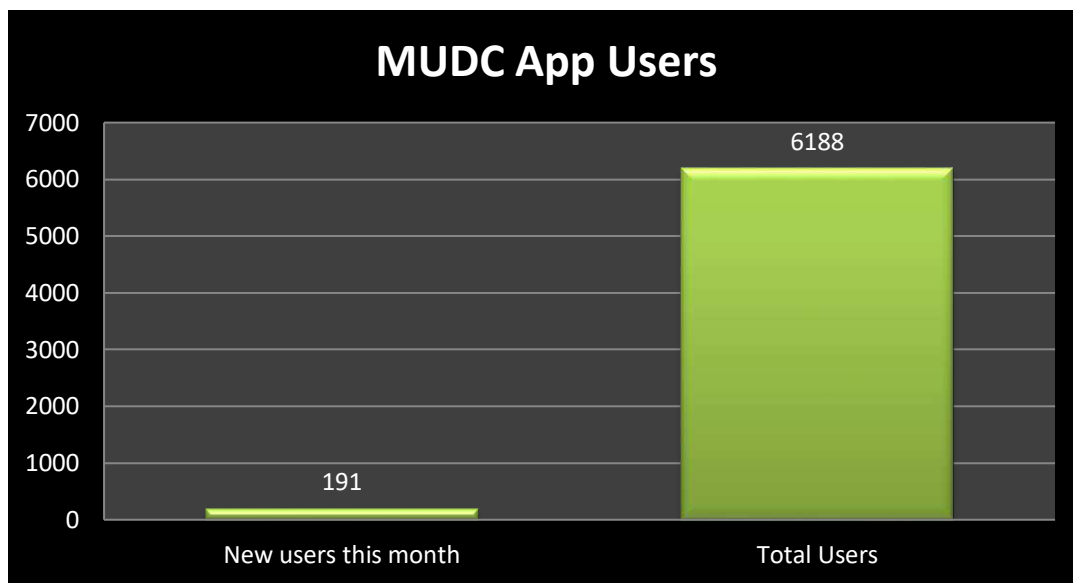
Executive Summary

The main figures to highlight from the report are as follows:

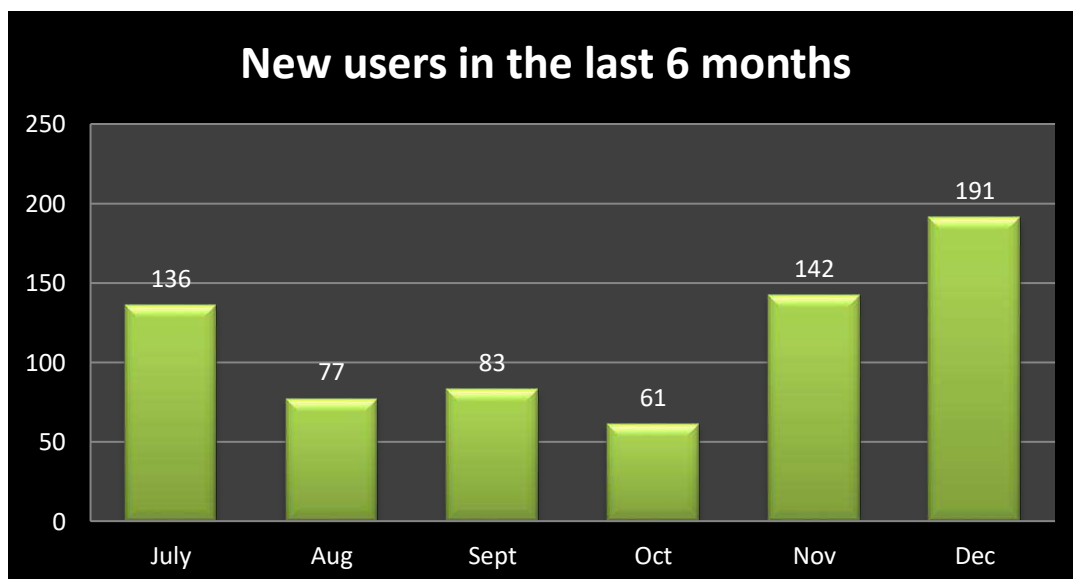
1. Since launch there have been **6,188** new users with **191** new users this month.
2. The best day for new users this month was 27th December with **24**.
3. The number of product page views since launch is **25,875** and the average time spent viewing each product page has been **15.33** seconds. This represents excellent learning for the users and they experience immediate learning and form the habit of using the App as their reference point.
4. The top viewed items in MUDC since launch have been:
 - I. Pizza Boxes (Takeaway)
 - II. Used Tissues, Kitchen Roll or Napkins
 - III. Shredded Paper
 - IV. Printer Cartridges
 - V. Oil Filter
5. The most viewed items in **Northern Ireland**, since launch in March 14, based on **486,639 searches**, have been:
 - i. Pizza Boxes (Takeaway)
 - ii. Used Tissues, Kitchen Roll or Napkins
 - iii. Kitchen Foil
 - iv. Foil Trays
 - v. Cartons/Cartons-Tetrapak
6. The most viewed article in the 'News/ Info' and 'Tips' has been 'When is my collection day?' with 10,394 views since launch.
7. The most frequently viewed Recycling Centre has been 'Cookstown Recycling Centre' with 489 views each.
8. Two Push Notifications were sent this month.
9. 1 'Contact Council' email was received this month.
10. 6 Environmental report was received this month with 43 in the last 12 months.

Section 01: Users and Devices

This table shows existing users since the App was introduced in the Council area and the number of new users for the reporting period. We define Users, not as downloads, as the App can be deleted, but as users who have the App installed on MUDC at month end. This gives a true reflection of how many residents are using App.



The table below shows the monthly total of new users over the last 6 months:



Section 02: Product Page Views

Below is the list of the top 20 screen views and the average viewing time on each item page time on for since launch:

Item no.	Screen Name	Screen Views	Avg. Time on Screen (min:sec)
01	Product: Pizza Boxes (Takeaway)	1475	26.86
02	Product: Used Tissues, Kitchen Roll or Napkins	1119	26.05
03	Product: Shredded Paper	845	22.63
04	Product: Printer Cartridges	685	23.31
05	Product: Oil Filter	415	10.52
06	Product: Asbestos	412	10.69
07	Product: Envelopes: Windows	391	15.22
08	Product: Ash	387	18.91
09	Product: Kitchen Foil	342	12.81
10	Product: Foil Trays	336	18.85
11	Product: Takeaway Container (Plastic)	334	7.80
12	Product: Plastic Food Tray	331	15.47
13	Product: Cartons/Tetrapak	306	19.86
14	Product: Cooked Food Scraps	300	17.96
15	Product: Plastic Bags/ Carrier Bags	292	23.28
16	Product: Aerosols	289	23.37
17	Product: Bread	284	19.12
18	Product: Cereal Box Inner Packaging	284	14.25
19	Product: Butter Tubs	279	10.58
20	Product: Yoghurt Pot (Plastic)	277	19.08
	Total Product Views	25,875	15.33

Section 03: 'News/ Info' and 'Tips' Searches

B

Below is the list of the top 20 screen views and the average viewing time on each item page time since launch:

Item no.	Screen Name	Screen Views	Avg. Time on Screen (min:sec)
01	Feed Item: When is my collection day?	10394	51.67
02	Feed Item: Bin collections on Bank and Public holidays in 2018/2019	1582	29.00
03	Feed Item: 2 January 2018 New Bin Collections For Magherafelt Area	1376	43.94
04	Feed Item: Christmas & New Year Collections & Recycling Centre arrangements 2017/2018	565	34.81
05	Feed Item: Recycling Centre opening hours on Bank and Public holidays in 2018/2019	441	24.65
06	Feed Item: Bulk Waste Collection Service	415	37.62
07	Feed Item: Bag yourself some free compost!	389	46.81
08	Feed Item: Christmas arrangements for bin collections and recycling centre opening hours	362	37.86
09	Feed Item: Your New Council	348	24.70
10	Feed Item: Holiday Bin & Recycling Centre Arrangements	325	38.14
11	Feed Item: Easter 2018 arrangements for bin collections and recycling centres	313	14.76
12	Feed Item: Bin collections start earlier!	279	18.02
13	Feed Item: Are you a Recycling Hero? Take this short quiz and find out!	269	62.90
14	Feed Item: July Holiday arrangements explained.....	267	21.04
15	Feed Item: July 2017 Bank Holiday Bin Collection Arrangements and Recycling Centre Opening Times	260	28.33
16	Feed Item: Grow a Greener Garden - Compost Awareness Week 2016!	217	60.70
17	Feed Item: REDUCE - Unwanted Mail.	215	83.41
18	Feed Item: July Holidays 2019 Bin collection and Recycling Centre Holiday arrangements	202	39.95
19	Feed Item: Easter 2019 Collections and Recycling Centre arrangements	197	28.86
20	Feed Item: Commercial Waste	184	24.25
	Complete Article Views	23,487	37.36

Section 04: Top 10 'Recycling Centre/Recycling Point' Searches since launch:

Item no.	Screen Name	Screen Views	Avg. Time on Screen (min:sec)
01	Recycling Centre: Recycling Centre: Cookstown	489	21.10
02	Recycling Centre: Recycling Centre: Magherafelt	447	42.73
03	Recycling Centre: Recycling Centre: Drumcoo	312	29.37
04	Recycling Centre: Recycling Centre: Coalisland	241	25.08
05	Recycling Centre: Recycling Centre: Ballymacombs	172	47.51
06	Recycling Centre: Recycling Centre: Castledawson	156	22.47
07	Recycling Centre: Recycling Centre: Maghera	153	23.78
08	Recycling Centre: Recycling Centre: Moneymore	142	27.87
09	Recycling Centre: Recycling Centre: Draperstown	101	36.36
10	Recycling Centre: Recycling Centre: Clogher	99	22.59
	Total Views	2,495	30.58

Section 05: Emails to Council this month are enclosed in separate spreadsheet enclosed with this report

01	Emails this month	1 email received from MUDC users this month
02	Email Service Usage Year to Date	144 emails received from MUDC users since launch

Section 06: Push Notifications

This month:	Push Notification sent 20/12/19: Please remember! Bins due for collection Wed 25 Dec will be collected tomorrow Sat 21 Dec - Bins must be out at 7.30am to ensure collection
	Push Notification sent 17/12/19: For holiday bin collections and recycling centre arrangements please see the News/Info section of this App - Thanks
In last year:	Push Notification sent 29/11/19: Please remember that all bins must be at the kerb by 7.30am on their designated collection day to ensure collection - Thanks
	Push Notification sent 23/08/19: Collections are as normal on Mon 26 August however Recycling Centres are closed - See details in News/Info section - Thanks
	Push Notification sent 05/07/19: For holiday bin collections and recycling centre opening hours please see the News/Info section of this App - Thanks
	Push Notification sent 18/04/19: For holiday bin collections and recycling centre arrangements please see the News/Info section of this App - Thanks

Push Notification sent 15/03/19:

Bin collections are not affected by St Patrick' day 2019. However Recycling centres are closed on 18th March - Thanks

Report end



Report on	Food Waste Recycling Communications Funding
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on extra funding received for Food Waste Recycling Communications
2.0	Background
2.1	Within the past few months successful funding applications have been made by our Recycling Officers to support Communications activity in relation to both Plastics and Food Waste Recycling, to the value of £5,000 and £7,288 respectively (£12,288 in total)
3.0	Main Report
3.1	In the continued drive to increase household waste recycling WRAP (the Waste Action Resource Programme) is delivering a Food Waste Winter Recycling Campaign, in conjunction with local Council, during January to March 2020. The aim/objectives are:
3.2	Aim: To create a collaborative Northern Ireland campaign to inform householders about the journey of food waste and encourage them to recycle food waste using their local collection services.
3.3	Objectives: Raise awareness of food waste recycling collection services, the local benefits and how to participate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the capture and tonnage of food waste by 1500 tonnes between January and March 2020 • To provide Northern Ireland councils with access to a food waste communications grant to support communications activity and promote local recycling services as part of the campaign between January and March 2020.
3.4	A variation to the Food Waste communications funding offer to the value of an additional £4,559 has now been agreed with WRAP (see copy included at appendix) bringing the total Food Waste funding to £11,874 (and overall Communications funding to £16,847).
3.5	The Food Waste Communications Funding is being to purchase the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Waste Recycling livery for 3 No. refuse collection vehicles (photo attached) • The supply of 26,000 rolls of branded liners for use in food waste kitchen caddies

3.6	It is proposed that the caddy liners will be distributed free of charge at Recycling Officer talks/events; along with the purchase of brown bins and/or as part of a “buy one get one free” campaign, for as long as stocks last; to be agreed with Communications/Marketing.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: The total amount of waste management related funding secured in 2019/20 is £911,844.
	Human: None
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	WRAP Food Waste funding variation letter
6.2	Photograph of Food Waste recycling livery

Jill Eagleson
Mid Ulster District Council
Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

23 January 2020

Dear Jill,

Ref: WRAP Local Authority Support: Food Waste Recycling Communications Campaign –

GRANT REF PO: 13772 Variation 1

Project code: NIP012-006

We are writing to you pursuant to the agreement between The Waste and Resources Action Programme and Mid Ulster District Council (the “Agreement”). This document constitutes a Variation to the Project Funding Agreement to alter certain requirements of the Agreement. The amendments proposed are set out below. All other terms and conditions remain unchanged.

Amendment:

The value of the grant will increase by £4,559 from £7,288 to **£11,874** to purchase additional compostable liners.

The Table below replaces the costs table in Section 4.1 of the application form (which forms the original funding agreement), line 3 is the additional award.

4.1 “Eligible Costs” means the eligible costs set out in the table below which shall be funded by the grant. Items or costs not listed below will not be funded.

	Description	Anticipated Cost (£) ex VAT
1	RCV livery x 3	£2,400
2	Compostable food bin liners = 13,885 rolls (26liners/roll) @ £0.35204/roll	£4,888
3	Additional compostable liners	£4,559
	Total	£11,874

Upon signing this variation agreement the signatory accepts and agrees to amendments proposed above.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement.

For and on behalf of: **The Waste and Resources Action Programme**

Signature:

Print name:

Title:

For and on behalf of: **Mid Ulster District Council**

Print name: **Jill Eagleson**

Title: **Environmental Education Manager**
.....

Sign: 

Date: **23.01.2020**
.....

The above is authorised to sign on behalf of the authority named above.



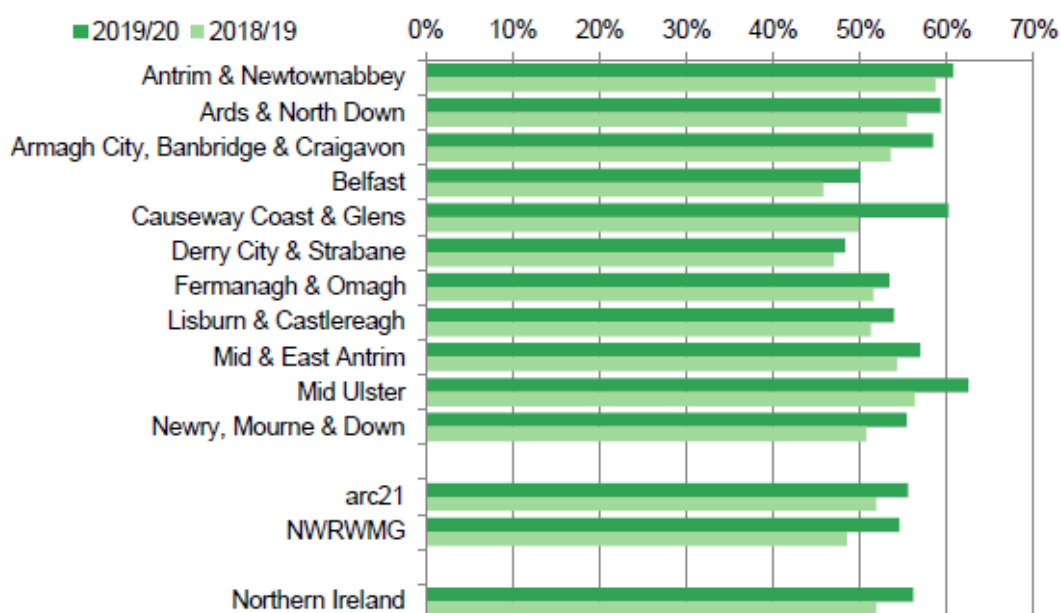
Report on	Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management (LACMW) Report for July – September 2019
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the Council's performance in relation to recycling and landfill diversion targets as outlined in the NIEA Northern Ireland Local Authority Waste Management Statistics Report for Quarter 2 of 2019/20, July – September 2019.
2.0	Background
2.1	The above (provisional) report was published on 30 th January 2020 by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). The data in the report is based on quarterly returns made to Wastedataflow, a web based system, used by all local authorities throughout the UK to report on local authority collected municipal waste (LACMW). A full copy of the report (including appendices) can be accessed via below: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-july-september-2019
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p><u>Waste Arisings:</u></p> <p>Northern Ireland's Councils collected 274,032 tonnes of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) between July – September 2019, 6.1% higher than the 258,211 tonnes collected during the same three months of 2018.</p> <p><u>Recycling and Composting:</u></p> <p>The Northern Ireland household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate was 56.1% between July – September 2019, a 4.3% increase on the 51.9% recorded during the same three months of 2018. This is the highest rate ever recorded for Northern Ireland during July to September. The proportion of household waste sent for preparing for reuse was 0.1 per cent, dry recycling made up 22.8 per cent and composting was 33.2 per cent.</p> <p>At Council level, household waste recycling rates varied from 48.3% in Derry City & Strabane Council to 63.2% in Mid Ulster. This is a 6.1% increase on the recycling rate achieved for the same quarter last year. (Please see Fig. 1 below).</p>

Fig. 1. Household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate by council and waste management group

Northern Ireland, Comparing July - September 2018 and July - September 2019

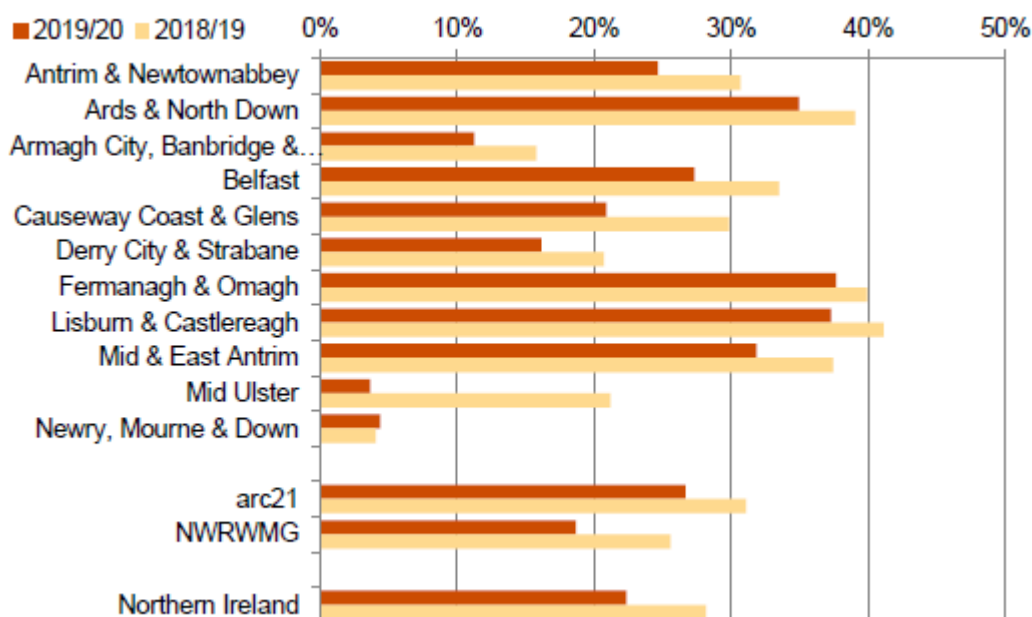


Waste to Landfill:

The quantity of Local Authority Municipal waste sent to landfill decreased by 12.4% from 72,772 tonnes during July to September 2018 to 63,767 tonnes between July and September 2019. This gave a quarterly landfill rate for Northern Ireland of 23.3%, a further reduction on the 28.2% recorded during the same quarter of 2018 and the lowest landfill rate ever for a July to September quarter.

Mid Ulster recorded a household waste landfill rate of 3.6%. This is a decrease of 17.6% compared to the same quarter in 2018, the largest drop in landfill rate recorded for this quarter. Mid Ulster's landfill rate is the lowest of all 11 councils, (Newry, Mourne & Down Council had a slightly higher landfill rate of 4.4%). As per the previous quarterly report, the drop in the landfill rate in Mid Ulster is due to an increase in waste sent for energy recovery, the cessation of waste direct to landfill and an increase in the household composting rate. (Please see Fig. 2 below):

Fig. 2. Household waste landfilled by council and waste management group, Northern Ireland, comparing July to September 2018 and July to September 2019.

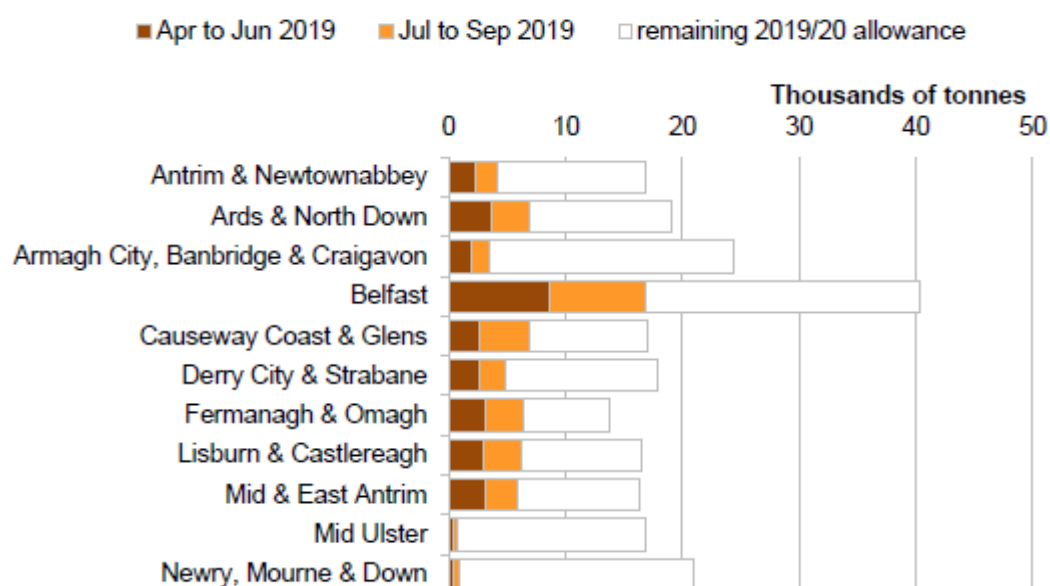


Biodegradable Waste to Landfill:

The Landfill Allowance Scheme (NI) Regulations 2004 (as amended) place a statutory responsibility on councils, in each scheme year, to landfill no more than the quantity of biodegradable LAC municipal waste (BLACMW) for which they have allowances.

With regard to the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation Mid Ulster District Council utilised only 2.0% of the available annual allowance (16,932 tonnes) during the July - September quarter i.e. landfilled only 341 tonnes of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BLACMW). This was the lowest utilisation of all eleven Councils (as illustrated in Fig. 3 below). This brings the total allocation used by Mid Ulster for the first six months of the 2019/2020 to 4% of the annual allowance.

Fig. 3. Biodegradable LAC municipal waste allowance sent to landfill by council,
Northern Ireland, July to September 2019.



4.0 Other Considerations

4.1 Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications

Financial:

Failure to meet NILAS targets could result in NIEA fines and EU infraction proceedings.

Human: A significant amount of time is spent by the Recycling Officers in gathering, collating and submitting the necessary data for quarterly WDF and NILAS returns

Risk Management:

Failure to meet NILAS targets could result in NIEA fines and EU infraction proceedings.

4.2 Screening & Impact Assessments

Equality & Good Relations Implications: None

Rural Needs Implications: None

5.0 Recommendation(s)

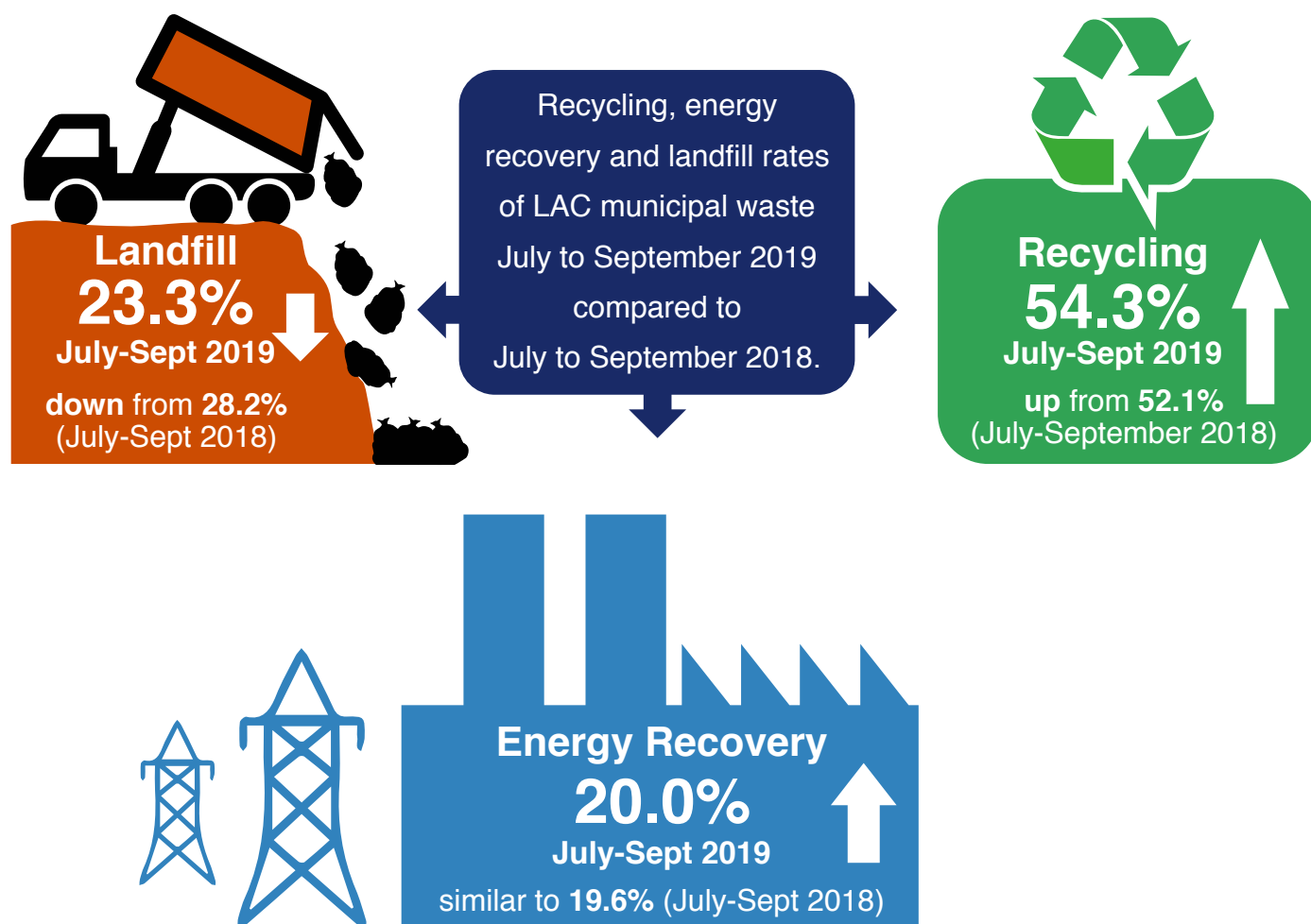
5.1 Members are asked to note and invited to comment on the content of this report.

6.0 Documents Attached & References

6.1 NI Local Authority Waste Infographic for July to September 2019

LAC Municipal Waste Collections by NI Councils

July to September 2019



A living, working, active landscape valued by everyone

Report on	Building Control Workload
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report		
1.1	To provide Members with an update on the workload analysis for Building Control across Mid-Ulster District Council.		
2.0	Background		
2.1	<p>Building Control applications are received in three different forms:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Full Applications - submitted with detailed working drawings. b Building Notices - minor work not usually requiring detailed plans, e.g. provision of insulation to roof space, etc. c Regularisation Applications – where work has been carried out without an approval, an application must be submitted for retrospective approval. 		
3.0	Main Report		
3.1	Workload Analysis	January 2020	Accumulative 2019/20
	Total number of Applications	124	1603
	Full plans applications received	45	645
	Building Notices applications received	62	777
	Regularisation applications received	17	181
	Estimated value of works submitted	£23,692,818	£167,929,704
	Number of inspections carried out by Building Control Officers	826	8168

	Commencements	162	1791
	Domestic Dwellings	35	574
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	103	1022
	Non-Domestic work	24	195
	Completions	170	1521
	Domestic Dwellings	82	636
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	76	781
	Non-Domestic work	12	104
	Property Certificates Received	147	1732
4.0	Other Considerations		
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications		
	Financial: Within Current Resources		
	Human: Within Current Resources		
	Risk Management: None		
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments		
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None		
	Rural Needs Implications: None		
5.0	Recommendation(s)		
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.		
6.0	Documents Attached & References		
6.1	Appendix 1 - List of significant applications received by Building Control.		

Significant Developments - January 2020

Applicant	Location of Development	Details of Development	Estimated value of development
JFM Construction Ltd	Ballymacombs Road, Portglenone.	Erection of 25no. Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 153m2) B.C. fee - £4,463	£2,428,875
Ms D McElroy Ardboe Retail Centre Ltd	Mullanahoe Road, Ardboe.	Erection of 2no. Buildings Containing 5no. Commercial Units & 6no. Apartments (Floor Area 709m2) B.C. fee - £3,195	£462,131
Linden Foods	Granville Industrial Estate, Dungannon	Alterations to Offices – BC Fees £1270	£166,000

Report on	Entertainment Licensing Applications
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members on Entertainment Licensing applications across Mid Ulster District Council.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Council has responsibility for licensing places of entertainment in accordance with The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985.
2.2	Entertainment Licensing applications are received on a continued basis across the District.
2.3	Statutory consultations are carried out with PSNI and NIFRS for each Entertainment Licence application (grant or renewal) submitted.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	As previously agreed a list of applications for all grant/renewal of Entertainment Licences in Mid Ulster District Council is attached (see Appendix 1). The number of applications received on a monthly basis will vary depending on the date of expiry of the current licence.
3.2	<p>Each application is accompanied by the following documentation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A current Fire Risk Assessment detailing the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) means of escape from premises (b) management responsibilities for day to day safety aspects (c) details of review on an annual basis <p>The fire risk assessment submitted is audited by the inspecting officer.</p> 2 Electrical certification is required for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) General electrical installation (b) Emergency lighting system (c) Fire alarm system

3.3	3 Details of current public liability insurance for premises
	4 Copy of public advertisement in local press
	<p>Following the application for the Grant/Renewal of an Entertainment Licence being submitted and validated, an inspection is carried out to ensure that the premises are in compliance with all relevant guidance and legislation. Areas which would be inspected are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Means of escape from the venue i.e. Final Exit Doors and Easy Opening Devices are satisfactory and escape routes are free from obstruction etc. 2. All floor, wall, and ceiling coverings are in compliance and in good condition 3. All firefighting equipment are correctly positioned and serviced as required 4. The general condition of the premises is satisfactory 5. All management documentation is in place
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Schedule of Entertainment Licence applications which have been granted/renewed.

Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in January 2020

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
Carntogher Community Association	An Coire	132a Tirkane Road, Maghera	Annual	Monday to Sunday From: 09.00 To: 01.00	220
L Knox	Molesworth Church Hall	69-71 Molesworth Street, Cookstown	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Saturday From: 18.00 To: 01.00	250
S Faloon	Bardic Theatre	9 Hillview Avenue, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 09.00 To: 23.00 Friday to Sunday From: 09.00 To: 24.00	200

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
D Scott	Scott's Bar	72-76 Main Street, Fivemiletown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	140
H O'Neill	Erins Own GAC	56 Quarry Road, Knockcloghrim	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 12.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 23.00	500
M Davison	Davison's Bar	44-46 Main Street, Castlecaulfield	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.00 To: 01.00	180

Appendix 1

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
M Bradley	The Dugout Bar	94 Main Street, Maghera	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 11.30 To: 23.30 Friday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.30 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.30	50
M Diamond	The Old Thatch Inn	116 Hillhead Road, Castledawson	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 11.00 To: 23.00 Friday & Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 From: 11.00 To: 23.00	180

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
C Murray	Deli on The Green	19 Beechvalley, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 08.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 10.00 To: 23.00	100
A McCall	St Josephs Grammar School	58 Castlecaulfield Road, Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 23.00	1080
S Donnelly	Castlebay Community Centre	187a Mountjoy Road, Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Thursday From: 09.00 To: 24.30 Friday And Saturday From: 09.00 To: 01.30 Sunday From: 09.00 To: 12.30	400

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
R Forbes	Thirsty J's	86 Chapel Street, Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	130
H Davidson	Bellaghy Presbyterian Church Hall	50 Main Street, Bellaghy	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.30 To: 01.00	200
J Fox	Parochial Centre	153 Aughrim Road, Toomebridge	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	100
The Rector & Select Vestry	Woods Parish Hall	64 Carraloan Road, Magherafelt	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Friday From: 09.00 To: 01.30 Saturday From: 09.00 To: 24.00	270

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
R Diamond	Wolfe Tones GAA Social Club	30 Ballyscullion Road, Bellaghy	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 10.00 To: 23.00 Friday & Saturday From: 10.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 10.00 To: 23.00	200
M Doyle	Islandhill AOH Hall	185 Shore Road, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 01.30	360
Upperlands Community Development	The Linenhall Centre	67 Kilrea Road, Upperlands	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 02.00	200
T Birt	St John Bosco Community Hall	3 Culbane Road, Portglenone	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 08.00 To: 01.00	180

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
J Clarke	St Oliver Plunkett Hall	232 Mayogall Road, Clady	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 01.00	542
D McGuckin	Michael Davitts GAC	37 Garvagh Road, Swatragh	Annual	Monday To Friday From: 11.00 To: 23.00 Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 11.00 To: 23.00	802
R Owens	Shooters Amusement Centre	5 Thomas Street, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 24.00	30

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
M McKenna	St Colm's GAC Social Centre	6 Corrick Road, Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	290
A Barrett	Errigle Keerogue Church Hall	Ballinasaggart, Ballygawley	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 19.00 To: 24.00	280
R Murphy	Magherafelt Masonic Club	17 Hospital Road, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Friday From: 20.00 To: 01.00 Saturday From: 11.00 To: 24.00	110

Schedule of applications issued for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in January 2020

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
M P Doyle	The Shepherd's Rest	220 Sixtowns Road, Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
M Stewart	The Coachman	58 Rainey Street, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.30 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.30

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
P McAlister	McAllister's Bar & Lounge	76b Sixtowns Road, Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
R Elder	The Wesleyan Hall	Main Street, Fivemiletown	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 01.00
D Hamilton	Ton's Place Daly's Bar	65 Irish Street, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.30 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
K Regan	Regan's Bar	17a Hall Street, Maghera	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 From: 12.30 To: 24.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
C Eastwood	Dunleath Bar	58-66 Church Street, Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00
W McCarrol	Dungannon Golf Club	Springfield Lane, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 12.00 To: 23.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 22.30
V Daly	The Ryandale	The Square, Moy	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
R Paul	Maghera Presbyterian Church Hall	7 Meeting House Avenue, Maghera	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Saturday From: 17.00 To: 24.00
M O'Kane & A M Crawford	McMasters Bar	27 Main Street, Maghera	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00
F Donnelly	St Patrick's Academy	37 Killymeal Road, Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.0 To: 22.00
C Eastwood	The Rusty Keg	64-66 Main Street, Pomeroy	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
E Vallely	The Central Bar	28 Main Street, Coalisland	Annual	Monday to Friday From: 11.30 To: 23.30 Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 22.30
D M McCullough	Johnston Hall - Rainey Endowed School	79 Rainey Street, Magherafelt	14 Unspecified Days	Monday – Saturday From: 09.0 To: 24.00 Sunday From: 09.00 To: 21.00
K Bradley	Walsh's Hotel	53 Main Street, Maghera	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Friday To Sunday From: 11.30 To: 02.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
P McKenna	McKenna's Bar	2-4 Glen Road, Maghera	Annual	Monday To Wednesday From: 11.30 To: 23.30 Thursday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.30 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.30
Rev Dr A Stringer	Assembly Rooms	40 Smith Street, Moneyamore	14 Unspecified Days	Monday to Sunday From: 10.00 To: 24.00
R McAleer	McAleer's Bar	Donaghmore Road, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 11.30 To: 24.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
P Quinn	The Marquee @ The Old Rectory	38 Trewmount Road, Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Thursday From: 13.00 To: 24.00 Friday and Saturday From: 13.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 13.00 To: 24.00
E Cassidy	Gormley's Bar	3 Church Street, Ballygawley	Annual	Monday to Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.30 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
W Dallas	Coagh United Football Club	11 Ballinderry Bridge Road, Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.30 To: 23.00
Royal School Dungannon	Royal School Dungannon	2 Ranfurly Road, Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 01.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
Rev. E O'Neill	Coalisland Parochial Centre	12 Stewartstown Road, Coalisland	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 19.30 To: 01.00
F Brunt	St John's Parish Halls	Murley Road, Fivemiletown	14 Unspecified Days	Monday to Sunday From: 09.00 To: 23.00
B Mulligan	Mulligans Bar	19 Moneyneany Road, Draperstown	Annual	Monday to Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 01.00
Tobin Ltd	Greenvale Hotel	57 Drum Road, Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 01.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
C Eastwood	Pot Black Snooker Club	2b Burn Road, Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 02.00
Mid Ulster District Council	Seamus Heaney Home Place	45 Main Street, Bellaghy	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 10.00 To: 23.00 Friday To Saturday From: 10.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 13.00 To: 22.00
D M McCullough	Rainey Sports Complex	79 Rainey Street, Magherafelt	14 Specified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 24.00
D Martin	Tullylagan Country House Hotel	40b Tullylagan Road, Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.30 To: 01.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
Mid Ulster District Council	Greenvale Leisure Centre	5 Princess Terrace, Magherafelt	14 Specified Days	Monday to Friday From: 06.30 To: 23.00 Saturday & Sunday From: 08.00 To: 23.00
U Corr	Quinn's Corner	175 Ballygawley Road, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00
1 Oak Leisure (Ireland) Ltd	Lanyon Hall & Black Horse Bar	21-23 Molesworth Street, Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 02.00
J O'Hagan	Killyman St Mary's Community Centre	Drumaspil Road, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 08.00 To: 02.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
Mid Ulster District Council	Cookstown Leisure Centre	76 Fountain Road, Cookstown	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Friday From: 18.30 To: 22.30 Saturday From: 08.30 To: 22.30 Sunday From: 13.30 To: 22.30
Mid Ulster District Council	The Bridewell	6 Church Street, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 24.00
Mid Ulster District Council	Maghera Leisure Centre	48a Coleraine Road, Maghera	14 Unspecified Days	Monday to Sunday From: 06.30 To: 22.30
J Belton	The Elk	38-40 Hillhead Road, Toomebridge	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 02.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 01.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
S Toner	MacFlynn Suite	75 Castledawson Road, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 08.00 To: 23.00 Sunday From: 08.00 To: 21.00
M Bradley	The Dugout Bar	94 Main Street, Maghera	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 11.30 To: 23.30 Friday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.30 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.30
M Gribben	Moyola Park Golf Club	15 Curran Road, Castledawson	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 23.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
R O'kane	The Flax Inn	27 King Street, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
H Downey	Downey's Bar	26-28 Queen Street, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 01.00
R Donnelly	The Underground Bar	37 St. Patricks Street, Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
P McCloy	The Terrace Hotel	42-48 Church Street, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 11.30 To: 24.00
M McKenna	St Colm's GAC Social Centre	6 Corrick Road, Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
D Gordon	The Hawthorn Inn	54 Kilrea Road, Portglenone	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 22.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
M Regan	The Market Inn	25-27 St. Patricks Street, Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00
C McVey	The Country House	102 Loup Road, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
Moneyneena & District Development Initiative	An Rath Dubh	53 Moneyneany Road, Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 11.00 To: 24.00 Friday To Sunday From: 11.00 To: 01.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
Rev. J Gates	Magherafelt Parish Centre	24 King Street, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 01.00
1 Oak Leisure (Ireland) Ltd	Time Bar Venue	40-42 James Street, Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 01.00
D Scott	Scott's Bar	72-76 Main Street, Fivemiletown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
S Faloon	Bardic Theatre	9 Hillview Avenue, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 09.00 To: 23.00 Friday to Sunday From: 09.00 To: 24.00
Tobermore Community Projects	McKinney Memorial Hall	33 Main Street, Tobermore	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 08.00 To: 01.00

Appendix 2

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
S Thom	Royal Hotel	64-72 Coagh Street, Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 11.00 To: 24.00

Report on	Dual Language Signage Requests
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members of requests for Dual Language Signage from residents on the streets/roads in question.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English.
2.2	The Policy for Dual Language Nameplate Signage as adopted forms the basis for considering requests expressing the name in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.
2.3	In accordance with the Policy as adopted, the Environment Committee will be informed of requests which have been validated and are proceeding to survey.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Directorate have received valid letters signed by occupiers of the street in each case requesting signage to be erected in a second language being “Irish” in each case adjacent to the nameplate in English as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cappagh Road, Dungannon (See Appendix 1) 2. Mulnagore Road, Cookstown (See Appendix 2) 3. Mullaghmore Park, Dungannon (See Appendix 3) 4. Lodge Villas, Donaghmore (See Appendix 4) 5. Charlemont Street, Dungannon (See Appendix 5) 6. Mossband Road, Coagh (See Appendix 6) 7. Lough Mews, Ballyronan (See Appendix 7) 8. Garden Street Mews, Magherafelt (See Appendix 8) 9. Oakvale Drive, Magherafelt (See Appendix 9) 10. Wellbrook Manor, Dungannon (See Appendix 10) 11. Silverhill, Maghera (See Appendix 11)

3.2	The occupiers signing the requests in each case have been confirmed as residents of their particular street which has been evidenced by their listing on the current Electoral Register as required in accordance with the Policy as adopted (see Appendix 1). The requests which have been validated are proceeding to survey and are currently being processed on a date received basis.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That Members note the content of this report
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1 – Letter received from a resident of Cappagh Road, Dungannon</p> <p>Appendix 2 – Letter received from a resident of Mulnagore Road, Cookstown</p> <p>Appendix 3 – Letter received from a resident of Mullaghmore Park, Dungannon</p> <p>Appendix 4 – Letter received from a resident of Lodge Villas, Donaghmore</p> <p>Appendix 5 – Letter received from a resident of Charlemont Street, Dungannon</p> <p>Appendix 6 – Letter received from a resident of Mossband Road, Coagh</p> <p>Appendix 7 – Letter received from a resident of Lough Mews, Ballyronan</p> <p>Appendix 8 – Letter received from a resident of Garden Street Mews, Magherafelt</p> <p>Appendix 9 – Letter received from a resident of Oakvale Drive, Magherafelt</p> <p>Appendix 10 – Letter received from a resident of Wellbrook Manor, Dungannon</p> <p>Appendix 11 – Letter received from a resident of Silverhill, Maghera</p>

Appendix 1

Willie Wilkinson
C/O Mid-Ulster District Council

Cappagh Road
Dungannon
BT70 2PD

25th November 2019

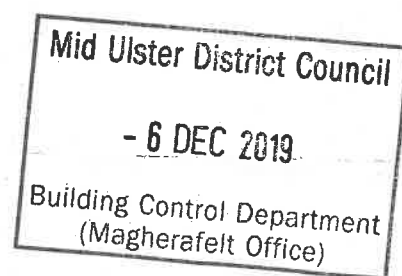
Dear Mr Wilkinson,

RE: Dual Language Signage

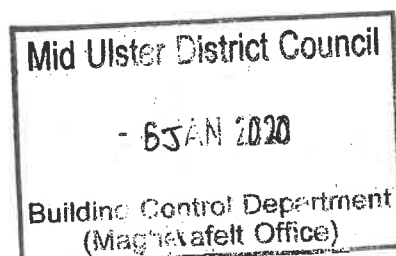
I am writing to ask you to initiate the Council Procedure for dual language signage, in Irish and English on Cappagh Road.

In accordance with the Policy I am giving consent, as a resident of the road, to now carry out the relevant Procedure recently agreed by Council.

Yours sincerely,



No
Signature



Received
with Signature

Appendix 2

Willie Wilkinson
C/O Building Control Service
Directorate of Public Health & Infrastructure
Mid-Ulster District Council
Burn Road
Cookstown

Dear Mr Wilkinson,

Request to Implement Mid-Ulster District Council Policy & Procedure for Dual Language Signage

I am writing to ask if you would initiate the Council Procedure for Irish language signage at

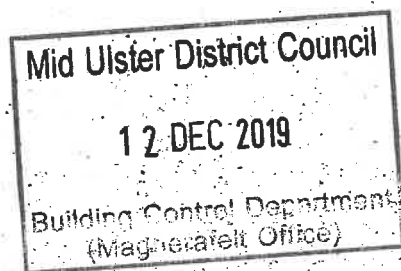
Mulnagore Rd Rock Cookstown

In line with the dual language policy, by way of my signature below I am giving consent, as a resident of the area, for you to now carry out the relevant procedure as agreed by Mid Ulster Council.

Yours sincerely,



Mulnagore Rd Rock Cookstown



Appendix 3

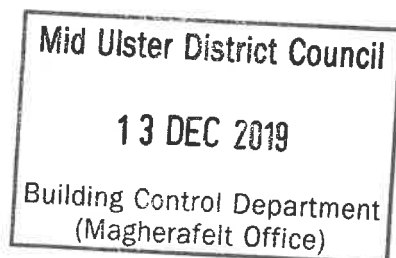
Mullaghmore Park
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1UL

9th December 2019

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Mullaghmore Park, Dungannon.

Yours



Appendix 4

Lodge Villas
Aghareany Road
Donaghmore
Dungannon
Co.Tyrone
BT70 1Rf

13th December 2019

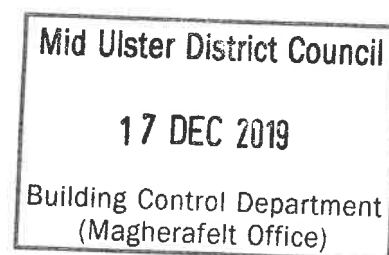
Willie Wilkinson
Building control service
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Dear Mr Wilkinson

Please accept the below as my request for dual language signs.

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Aghareany Road, Donaghmore and Lodge Villas.

Kind regards



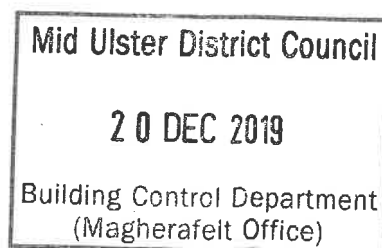
Charlemont Street
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1HE

17th December 2019

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Charlemont Street,
Dungannon.

Yours



Appendix 6

Willie Wilkinson

C/O Mid-Ulster District Council

Mossband Road
Ballinderry
BT80 0BS

6th November 2019

Dear Mr. Wilkinson,

Re: Dual Language Signage Request (Irish Language)

I am writing to request, as a resident of Mossband Road, Ballinderry, that you initiate the Mid-Ulster District Council Dual Language Road Sign Policy, as previously agreed by Council.

In accordance with the Policy, by way of my signature below, I am giving my consent to carry out the relevant procedure to have the road with Dual Language Signage in Irish.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Mid Ulster District Council
- 9 JAN 2020
Building Control Department
(Maghceafelt Office)

Appendix 7

Willie Wilkinson

C/O Mid-Ulster District Council

Lough Mews

Ballyronan

BT45 6GE

22nd November 2019

Dear Mr. Wilkinson,

Re: Dual Language Signage Request (Irish Language)

I am writing to request, as a resident of Lough Mews, Ballyronan, that you initiate the Mid-Ulster District Council Dual Language Road Sign Policy, as previously agreed by Council.

In accordance with the Policy, by way of my signature below, I am giving my consent to carry out the relevant procedure to have the road with Dual Language Signage in Irish.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,



Appendix 8

Garden Street Mews

MAGHERAFELT

Mr Willie Wilkinson

Mid Ulster District Council

50 Ballyronan Road

MAGHERAFELT

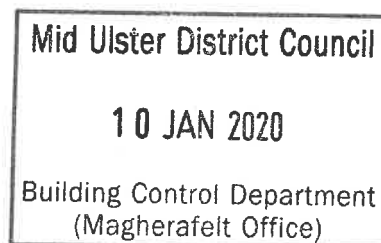
BT45 8EN

RE: IRISH STREET NAMES

Dear Sir,

I would like to request that my estate be surveyed by Mid Ulster District Council to allow it to be named in Irish and English.

Yours sincerely



Oakvale Drive
MAGHERAFELT

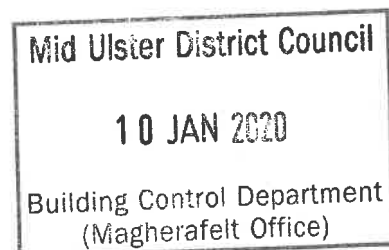
Mr Willie Wilkinson
Mid Ulster District Council
50 Ballyronan Road
MAGHERAFELT
BT45 8EN

RE: IRISH STREET NAMES

Dear Sir,

I would like to request that my estate be surveyed by Mid Ulster District Council to allow it to be named in Irish and English.

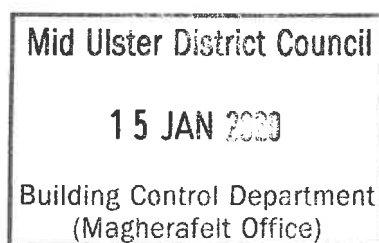
Yours sincerely



Wellbrook Manor
Mullaghmore Rd.
Dungannon.
BT 70 1EP

To whom it may concern,
I wish to request
that street signage for the above
address be provided in Irish/dual
language as per the relevant
Council Policy. I am a permanent
resident at the above address.
Thank you.

Signed



Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster District Council
Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
Co. Derry
BT45 6EN

Silverhill
Glen Road
Maghera
BT46 5GB

02 January 2020

Deaglan, a chara

Teastaíonn uaim seoladh s'agam "Silverhill" a bheith athchóirithe le Gaeilge agus Béarla ar comharthaí sráide.

Go raibh maith agat.

I wish for council to implement my address "Silverhill" for bi-lingual adoption of both Irish and English street signage.

Many thanks.

Is mise le meas



Report on	Dual Language Signage Surveys
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members on the result of surveys undertaken on all applicable residents on the streets/roads in response to Dual Language Signage Nameplate requests.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English.
2.2	The Policy for Dual Language Nameplate Signage – as adopted forms the basis for considering requests expressing the name in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.
2.3	In accordance with the Policy as adopted, all occupiers as listed on the Electoral Register residing on the streets/roads as noted below were canvassed, by post seeking their views on the request to erect dual-language street nameplates in the Irish Language as requested in each case.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Directorate issued occupiers of the undernoted streets, correspondence seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate.</p> <p>Completed surveys were received by the return date and the outcome is as follows in each case:</p>

3.2

Name of Street	Frenchman's Lane, Castlecaulfield
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	22/08/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	08/10/2019
Surveys Issued	06/12/2019
Surveys returned by	03/01/2020
Survey Letters Issued	49
Survey Letters Returned	26
Replies in Favour	13
Replies not in Favour	12
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	25
Percentage in Favour	52%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Frenchman's Lane, Castlecaulfield will be erected.

3.3

Name of Street	Aghareany Road, Donaghmore
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	22/08/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	08/10/2019
Surveys Issued	06/12/2019
Surveys returned by	03/01/2020
Survey Letters Issued	73
Survey Letters Returned	14
Replies in Favour	7
Replies not in Favour	5
Invalid	2
Valid Returns	112
Percentage in Favour	58%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Aghareany Road, Donaghmore will be erected.

3.4

Name of Street	Scutchers Lane, Draperstown
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	26/09/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	12/11/2019
Surveys Issued	06/12/2019
Surveys returned by	03/01/2020
Survey Letters Issued	29
Survey Letters Returned	6
Replies in Favour	6
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	6
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Scutchers Lane, Draperstown will be erected.

3.5

Name of Street	The Mills, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	26/09/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	12/11/2019
Surveys Issued	06/12/2019
Surveys returned by	03/01/2020
Survey Letters Issued	27
Survey Letters Returned	9
Replies in Favour	8
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	8
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at The Mills, Coalisland will be erected.

3.6	<table><tr><td>Name of Street</td><td>Bernagh Gardens, Dungannon</td></tr><tr><td>Language Requested</td><td>Irish</td></tr><tr><td>Date Request Validated</td><td>31/10/2019</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee</td><td>02/12/2019</td></tr><tr><td>Surveys Issued</td><td>06/12/2019</td></tr><tr><td>Surveys returned by</td><td>03/01/2020</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Letters Issued</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Letters Returned</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Replies in Favour</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Replies not in Favour</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Invalid</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Valid Returns</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Percentage in Favour</td><td>92%</td></tr></table>		Name of Street	Bernagh Gardens, Dungannon	Language Requested	Irish	Date Request Validated	31/10/2019	Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	02/12/2019	Surveys Issued	06/12/2019	Surveys returned by	03/01/2020	Survey Letters Issued	36	Survey Letters Returned	12	Replies in Favour	11	Replies not in Favour	1	Invalid	0	Valid Returns	12	Percentage in Favour	92%
	Name of Street	Bernagh Gardens, Dungannon																										
	Language Requested	Irish																										
	Date Request Validated	31/10/2019																										
	Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	02/12/2019																										
	Surveys Issued	06/12/2019																										
	Surveys returned by	03/01/2020																										
	Survey Letters Issued	36																										
	Survey Letters Returned	12																										
	Replies in Favour	11																										
	Replies not in Favour	1																										
	Invalid	0																										
	Valid Returns	12																										
	Percentage in Favour	92%																										
<p>In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Bernagh Gardens, Dungannon will be erected.</p>																												
4.0	Other Considerations																											
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications																											
	Financial: Within Current Resources																											
	Human: Within Current Resources																											
	Risk Management: None																											
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments																											
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None																											
	Rural Needs Implications: None																											

5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That Members note the results of the surveys for application of Dual Language Nameplates in Irish for the streets/roads as detailed below.
5.2	<p>Where more than 51 % of occupiers that respond indicated that they were in favour of the erection of a dual language signage, nameplates will be erected.</p> <p>1 Frenchman's Lane, Castlecaufield</p> <p>2 Aghareany Road, Donaghmore</p> <p>3 Scutchers Lane, Draperstown</p> <p>4 The Mills, Coalisland</p> <p>5 Bernagh Gardens, Dungannon</p>
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Dual Language Nameplate Translation for each street/road

Appendix 1

Dual Language Nameplates

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Frenchman's Lane	Lána an Fhrancaigh
Townlands	Drumreany Annaghmakeown	Droim Raithní Eanach Mhic Eoghain

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Aghareany Road	Bóthar Achadh Raithní
Townlands	Annaghbeg Mullaghconor Glebe	Eanach Beag Gléib Mhullach Uí Chonchúir

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Scutchers Lane	Lána an Scuitseálaí
Townland	Moyheeland	Maigh Chaoláin

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	The Mills	Na Muilte
Townland	Annagher	Eanachar

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Bernagh Gardens	Gairdíní Bhearnaigh
Townlands	Drumcoo	Droim Cuach

Report on	Entertainment Licensing - During Performance Inspections
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members on During Performance Inspections carried out on Entertainment Licensed Venues over the Christmas and New Year period.
2.0	Background
2.1	Each venue which has applied for the grant or renewal of an entertainment licence is inspected annually on site by the Licensing Officer prior to the issuing of an Entertainment Licence to ensure that the premises are maintained and managed in a safe manner.
2.2	<p>The main areas which are inspected in relation to an entertainment Licence include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Means of escape from the venue i.e. Final Exit Doors and Easy Opening Devices are satisfactory and escape routes are free from obstruction etc. 2. All floor, wall, and ceiling coverings are in compliance and in good condition 3. All firefighting equipment are correctly positioned and serviced as required 4. The general condition of the premises is satisfactory 5. All management documentation is in place
2.3	In addition to the annual inspection of the licensed premises, additional inspections may be carried out at venues while functions are taking place to ensure that the venue is being correctly managed to ensure compliance with the Conditions of the Entertainment Licence
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Unannounced During Performance Inspections are carried out at venues to ascertain if the main conditions of the Entertainment Licence are in compliance on site.
3.2	Over the Christmas and New Year Period, 24 venues across Mid Ulster District were inspected by Officers from the Building Control and Environmental Health

	Departments. Venues which were inspected were located in Dungannon, Cookstown, Magherafelt, Moy, Aughnacloy, Clogher, Fivemiletown, Toome and Maghera.
3.3	The venues which were inspected during this period included nightclubs, large bars/clubs as well as venues with a large licensed capacity exceeding 600 patrons.
3.4	<p>The main areas which are considered in relation to a During Performance inspection of a venue are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The maximum number of patrons as specified on the Licence are not exceeded during a function. This may involve the inspection of a number of locations within a licensed venue. 2. The specified exit/escape routes serving a venue are available and not restricted in any way. 3. All relevant exit and emergency signage are in place and visible 4. Firefighting equipment including fire extinguishers etc. are correctly positioned and available for use in the case of an emergency 5. Noise from the premises does not cause unreasonable disturbance to the occupiers of other properties in the vicinity 6. The ongoing general condition of the venue is maintained. 7. Premises are managed as per the venue's Management Procedures
3.3	Following the inspection of the premises, no significant issues were identified and the main points as identified above were found to be in order.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: During Performance Inspections are carried with a view to ensuring that patrons attending functions within a venue are safe
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Members note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	N/a

Report on	Projects funded by Northern Healthy Lifestyle Partnership
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	Raymond Lowry

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members on current gardening / wellbeing projects that received funding from the Northern Healthy Lifestyle Partnership (NHLP).
2.0	Background
2.1	Over the last two years project funding was received by NHLP to carry out community gardening / conservation projects with groups in the Northern Health Trust area. A series of practical gardening workshops were carried out during the months of January – March 2018 and 2019 as part of the Five-A-Day Allotments Growing Project involving a number of groups and sites including Council's allotment site in Castledawson.
2.2.	Last year additional funding was received to hold a very successful Bird Feeding & Wellbeing Event at Ballyronan Marina as part of the Choose to Live Better Fortnight.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	For 2019/20 NHLP approved funding of £1630 under the Choose to Live Better Fortnight for the following projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curran Heritage Culture – Crafty Clay Workshops • Loup Women's Group – 4 ways to good health, a day filled with short sessions on planting a window box, healthy lunches, importance of relaxation and easy indoor exercises.
3.2	As part of the gardening / conservation project NHLP approved funding of £2750 for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curran Heritage Culture – planting of flowers / shrubs with young people to connect with the community. Young people will also receive information and knowledge on Take 5 and learn practical ways to look after their mental health.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loup Women's Group – series of practical workshops for community gardening groups in the area to include importance of trees, mindfulness gardening, wildlife gardening, willow and local food/healthy food. This project is being delivered in conjunction with TCV and MUDC Sustainability Officer and is open to all community gardening groups in the Northern Health Trust area.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: NHLP fully funds the activities, Council administers funds in line with their procurement procedures.
	Human: Support by Sustainability Officer
	Risk Management: N/a
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	To advise Members of the Northern Healthy Lifestyle Partnership funding opportunity as outlined above.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	N/a

Report on	Bus shelter collaborative workshop
Date of Meeting	11 th February 2020
Reporting Officer	Raymond Lowry

Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members on the current bus shelter status following the recent bus shelter collaborative workshop, held on the 14 th January 2020, with elected Members and statutory authorities present.
2.0	Background
2.1	The purpose of the meeting was to inform and update Members of current bus shelter procedures, together with issues to date, with a view of streamlining the existing process with the help of representatives from Translink and DFI (Roads).
2.2.	The meeting was attended by eleven Members together with DFI (Roads), Translink representatives, and Council officers from the Technical Services team. PSNI and Education Authority were invited but were unable to attend on this date. They have however, agreed to participate in future discussions as part of a working group.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The current issues and difficulties were outlined with worked examples showing the main issues being:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct contacts within the statutory authorities for responses for bus stop users. 2. Response times extended as wrong people being contacted within the statutory authorities. 3. Bus shelter design guide criteria being applied by DFI (Roads), caused delay due to difficulty finding suitable sites for the shelters and the need to acquire third party land.
3.2	<p>These issues were discussed and it was agreed that a way forward would include;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish an officer working group, meeting bi-monthly with all statutory agencies involved to discuss all aspects of bus shelter application delivery. 2. Establish the correct personnel within the statutory authorities for bus shelter contact information and user numbers.

	<p>3. Establish a response time of 30 days for requests for information on all queries including user numbers.</p> <p>4. Proposed that all existing pick-up/drop-off points will be treated as such, and not new bus stops. This will remove the need for the implementation of the Design Guide criteria. This will mean a shelter can be installed as long as it does not impede visibility splays and can be safely set back from the roadside.</p> <p>5. If a new bus stop is being created then it must comply with the Bus Shelter Design Guide criteria.</p>
3.3	The first officer working group meeting will be scheduled at the end of February 2020 with an update report to the Environment Committee in March 2020.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/a
	Human: N/a
	Risk Management: N/a
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	To advise Members of the recommendations to set up officer working group to discuss bus shelter applications both current and future and create a more streamlined approach for their delivery.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	N/a