



14 November 2019

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Environment Committee to be held in The Chamber, Cookstown at Mid Ulster District Council, Council Offices, COOKSTOWN, BT80 8DT on Tuesday, 12 November 2019 at 19:00 to transact the business noted below.

Yours faithfully

Anthony Tohill  
Chief Executive

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## 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
4. Deputation - DfI - Roads Autumn Report - Embargoed until 13 November 2019

### Matters for Decision

- |  |           |
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| 5. Street Naming and Property Numbering  | 77 - 102  |
| 6. Dual Language Signage Survey – Golf View  | 103 - 118 |
| 7. Liquor Licensing Laws in Northern Ireland Consultation Document   | 119 - 158 |
| 8. Extension of the Service Level Agreements relating to Health and Wellbeing services with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Council | 159 - 168 |
| 9. Affordable Warmth Scheme Approval for 2019-2024   | 169 - 192 |
| 10. Graffiti   | 193 - 196 |
| 11. Mid Ulster Fairtrade   | 197 - 250 |
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| 13. Cemetery Administration and Management Update  | 263 - 314 |
| 14. Response to the DAERA Consultation on the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland   | 315 - 366 |
| 15. DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council -   | 367 - 370 |

16.	Proposed Limited Waiting – Main Street, Donaghmore DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council - Proposed Removal of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Moykeeran Drive, Draperstown	371 - 374
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27	Tullyvar Joint Committee Update	493 - 556
28	Refuse Collection Route Optimisation	557 - 560
29	Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management (LACMW) Statistics Report for April to June 2019	561 - 568
30	Update Report on Old Burial Grounds Maintenance Agreement	569 - 572

**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

31. Application for the Variation of a Street Trading Licence
32. Villages Programme Capital Project – IST Appointment
33. Villages Programme Capital Project – IST Award
34. Closure of Clogher Recycling Centre

#### Matters for Information

35. Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 8  
October 2019
36. Capital Projects Update
37. Contract for processing of kerbside commingled recyclables
38. Off Street Car Parking; Quarter 2 2019/2020





Department for  
**Infrastructure**

An Roinn

**Bonneagair**

[www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](http://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

# **DfI ROADS**

## **WESTERN DIVISION**



Report to  
**MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**LOCAL TRANSPORT & SAFETY**  
**MEASURES,**  
**BRIDGES, AND STREET LIGHTING**  
**Draft Programme 2020 – 2022**  
**and**  
**Works Programme Update Autumn 2019**

**12 November 2019**

*Photo: A29 Main Street, Desertmartin*



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## Foreword

It is my pleasure to submit to you the Local Transport and Safety Measures, Bridges and Street Lighting draft programme for the Mid Ulster District Council Area for the period 2020-2022.

The draft programme contains proposed schemes generated by requests for improvements from the public, public representatives and schemes identified within Department for Infrastructure Roads. All the proposed schemes have been assessed in accordance with current procedures and are considered to be high priority and represent good value for money. The assessment procedure takes into account a number of factors including cost, traffic volumes and collisions.

You will appreciate that our capacity to deliver schemes within this programme is dictated by availability of funding and based on current funding levels; it will only be possible to deliver a small number of these schemes over the 2020-2022 period. The Division will however continue to bid for additional funding and plan ahead by developing schemes in terms of design and land acquisition to ensure that we are well placed to utilise additional funding should it become available.

Network Maintenance Manager, Alan McMurray and Network Development Engineer, Tracy Bratton, look forward to meeting the Council's Environment Committee to present this programme and to hear member's views on it. Opportunity will also be taken to provide updates on the various programmes included within the Spring report as well as on the Strategic Roads projects that affect the area. Network Maintenance Section Engineer (north), Neil Bratton and Network Maintenance Section Engineer (south) Gerry Hackett, will also be in attendance at the meeting.

I hope you find this report and the presentation interesting and informative.



David McKinley  
Divisional Manager (Acting)



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

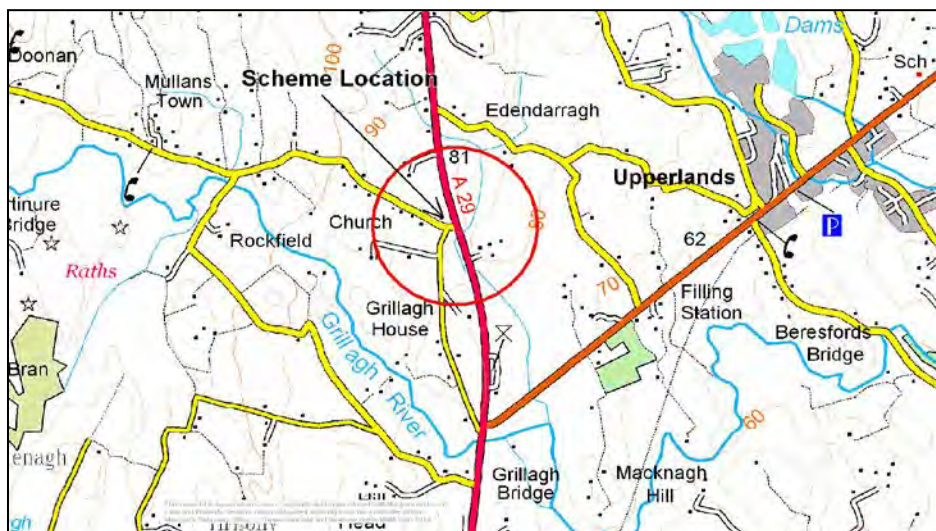
### Carriageway Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### A29 Moneysharvin Rd - Junction Improvement

**Location:** A29 Moneysharvin Rd at U5038 Gortinure Road junction, Maghera

The scheme aims to create a safe environment for motorists by providing a facility to assist vehicles turning right into the Gortinure Road.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £100,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

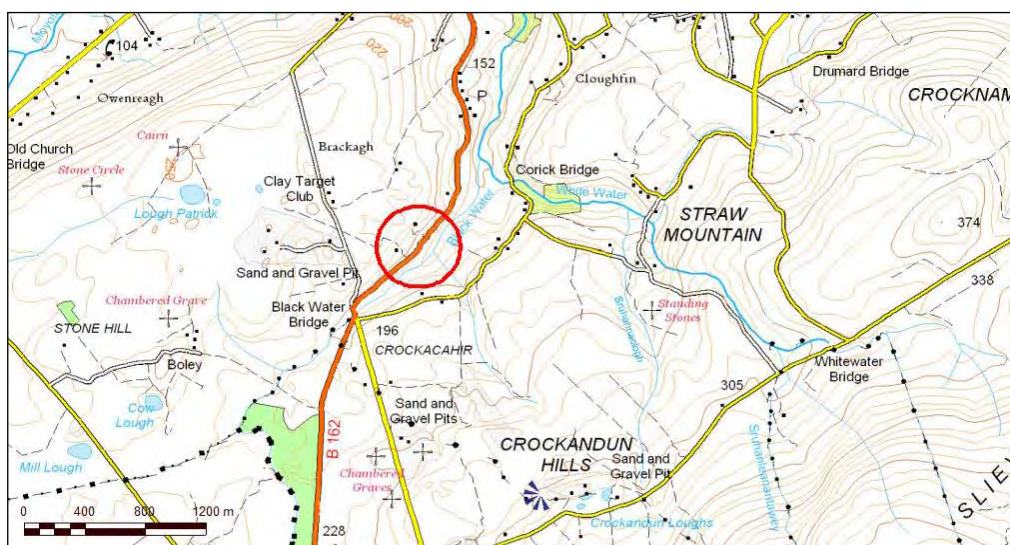
### Carriageway Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### **B162 Disert Rd, Draperstown - Road realignment**

**Location:** B162 Disert Rd, Draperstown

The scheme aims to realign a narrow bend on Disert Road therefore improving road safety for all road users.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £60,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Carriageway Improvements 2020 – 2022

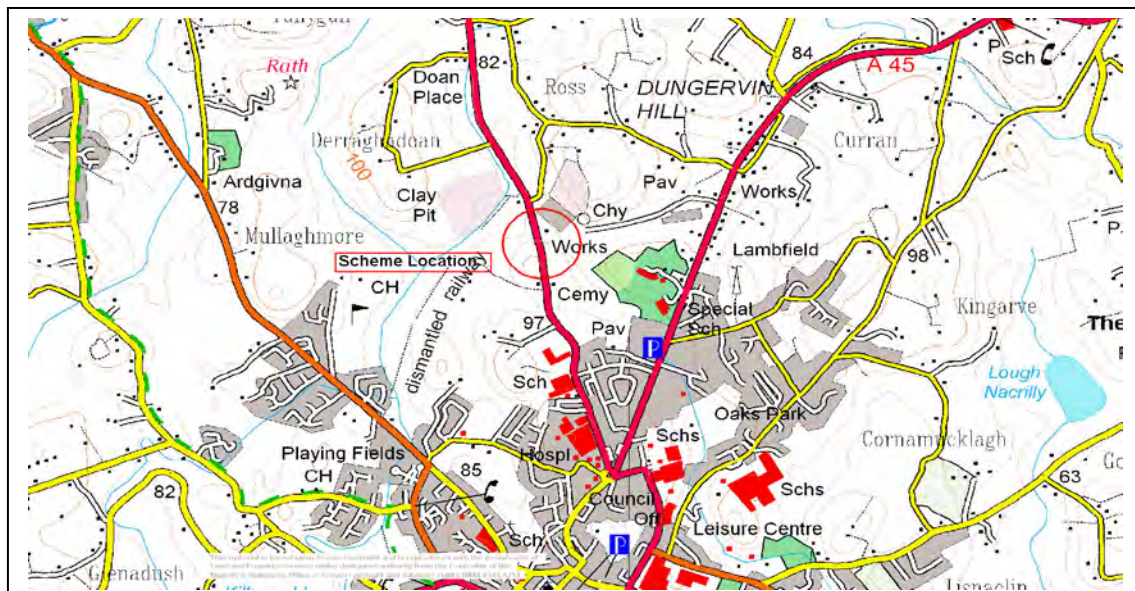
#### A29 Cookstown Road – Road widening

**Location:** A29 Cookstown Rd, Dungannon at the Brick Works

At present the bridge at the Brick Works is narrower than other parts of this road, leaving it difficult for large vehicles to pass.

The scheme will relocate the parapet walls and construct 2m wide verges. This will eliminate the pinch point at this point.

The cost estimate has not been completed.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Carriageway Improvements 2020 – 2022

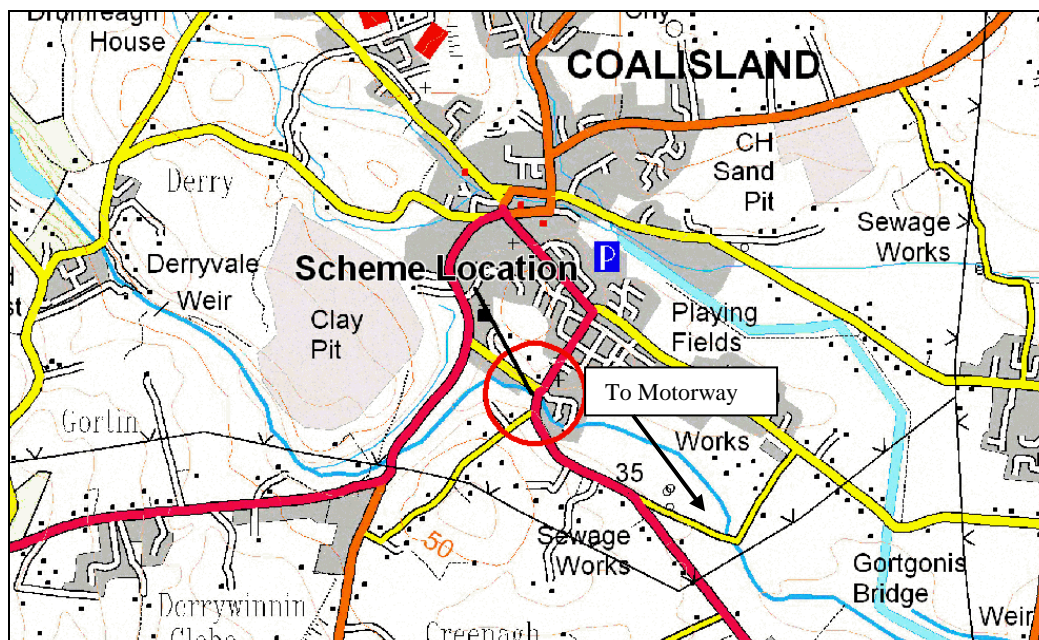
#### **A45 Ballynakilly Road, Coalisland - Road Realignment**

**Location:** A45 Ballynakilly Rd and Creenagh Bridge near Coalisland

The Ballynakilly Road from Creenagh Bridge towards the M1 is substandard with bends and a narrow bridge and was highlighted for improvements in the Sub Regional Transport Plan. The scheme will realign the carriageway and construct a new bridge.

It is anticipated that land to construct the scheme could be purchased within the 2020 financial year if funding can be made available.

This scheme is also noted in the Bridge Programme later in the report.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

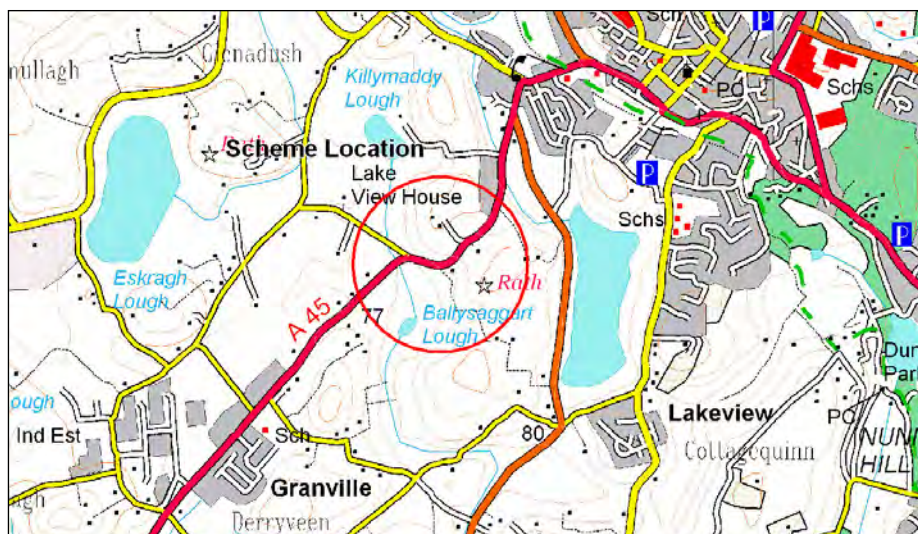
### Carriageway Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### **A45 Granville Road - Road widening and realignment**

**Location:** A45 Granville Road Dungannon at Weir's Farm

The existing carriageway from Dungannon to Granville is narrow with restricted forward sight distance, and was highlighted for improvements in the Sub Regional Transport Plan. The scheme aims to create a safe environment for motorists by realigning and widening the carriageway.

The cost estimate has not been completed.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

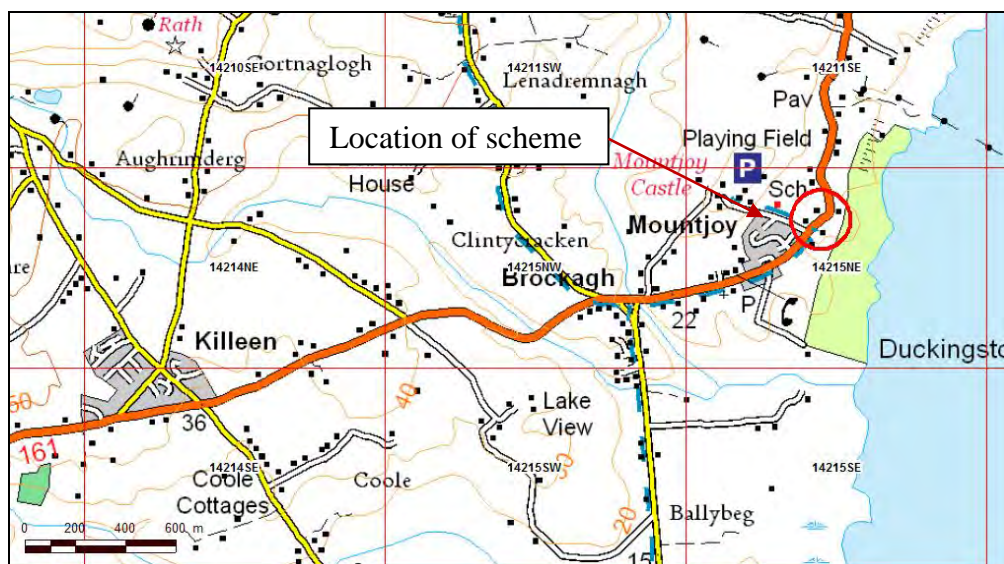
### Carriageway Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### **B161 Mountjoy Road, Mountjoy – Localised widening of carriageway bend with provision of a footway inclusion**

**Location:** B161 Mountjoy Road, Mountjoy

This scheme proposes to carry out localised widening of the carriageway at the bend just north of Brockagh and includes provision for a footway. The scheme could be delivered on a phased approach depending upon future funding levels and the availability of the necessary lands.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £200,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

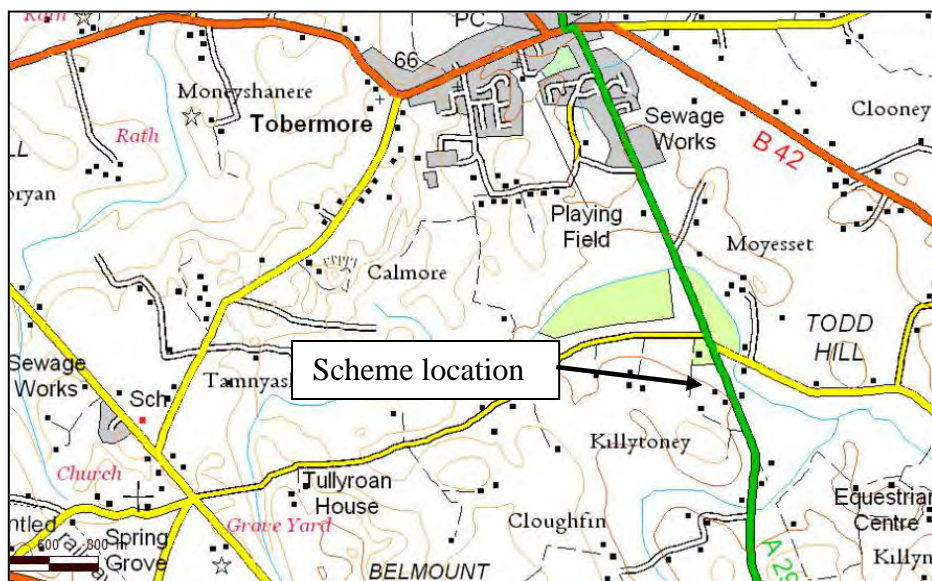
### Carriageway Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### A29 Killytoney, Tobermore

**Location:** A29 Tobermore Road, Desertmartin

The third phase of this scheme would involve improvement and widening of the carriageway/verge similar to previous works at Killytoney.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £200,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

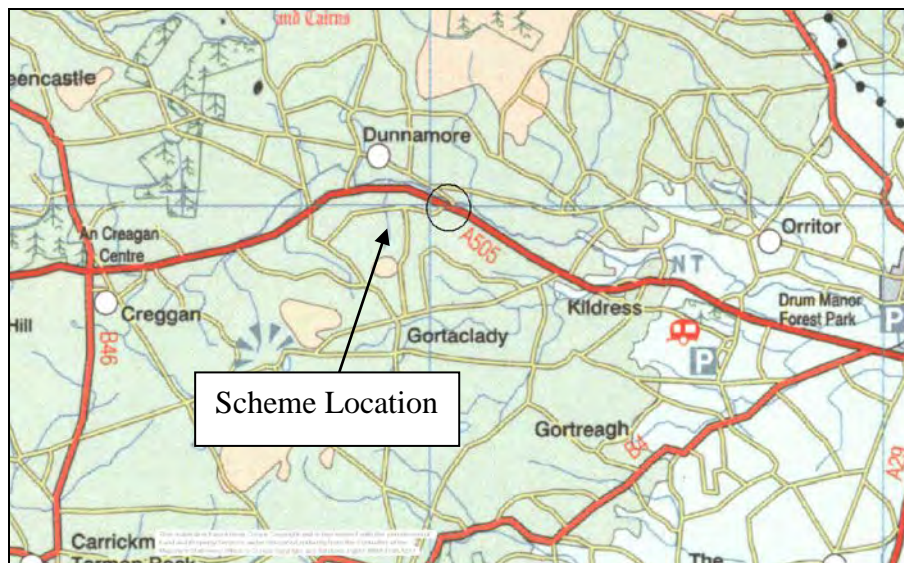
### Carriageway Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### Right Turning Lane at A505 Drum Road/C612 Dunnamore Road

**Location:** A505 Drum Road, Cookstown

Vehicles turning right into the minor Dunnamore Road conflict with oncoming traffic on the A505. This scheme will provide a nearside passing lane or a Right turning lane on the A505 Drum Road at this location and will improve safety for road users.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £90,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

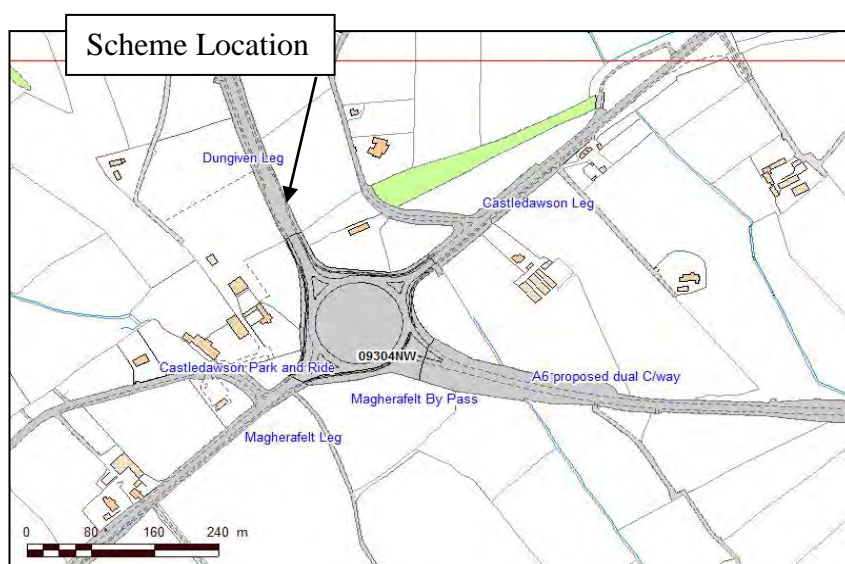
### Carriageway Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### **A6 Glenshane Rd at Castledawson Roundabout – Provision of additional entrance lane on A6 Dungiven leg of the roundabout**

**Location:** A6 Glenshane Road, Castledawson

It is anticipated that traffic volumes on the A6 close to Castledawson Roundabout will increase as a result of the increased capacity of the Castledawson Park and Share, the completion of Magherafelt By-Pass and the proposed A6 Randalstown to Castledawson dualling. This scheme proposes to introduce an additional lane from the north-west. This will ease the progression of buses entering the park and ride and make it easier for through traffic to proceed onto the A6 dual carriageway.

The scheme is approximately 90 metres in length and will be delivered as part of the A6 Randalstown to Castledawson dualling.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

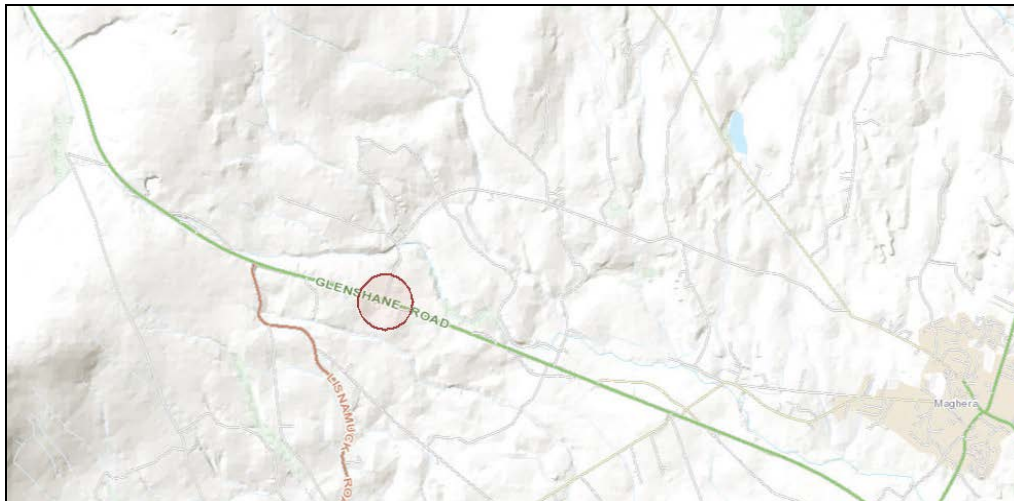
### Carriageway Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### **A6 Glenshane Road, Maghera at U5041 Ranaghan Road Junction** **Provision of a Right Turning Lane**

**Location:** A6 Glenshane Road

This scheme will provide a right turn lane on the A6 Glenshane Road at the Ranaghan Road junction. The scheme will create a safer environment for motorists on the A6 as well as providing a facility to assist vehicles turning right.

The total cost of this work is estimated at £175,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Sightline Improvements 2020 – 2022

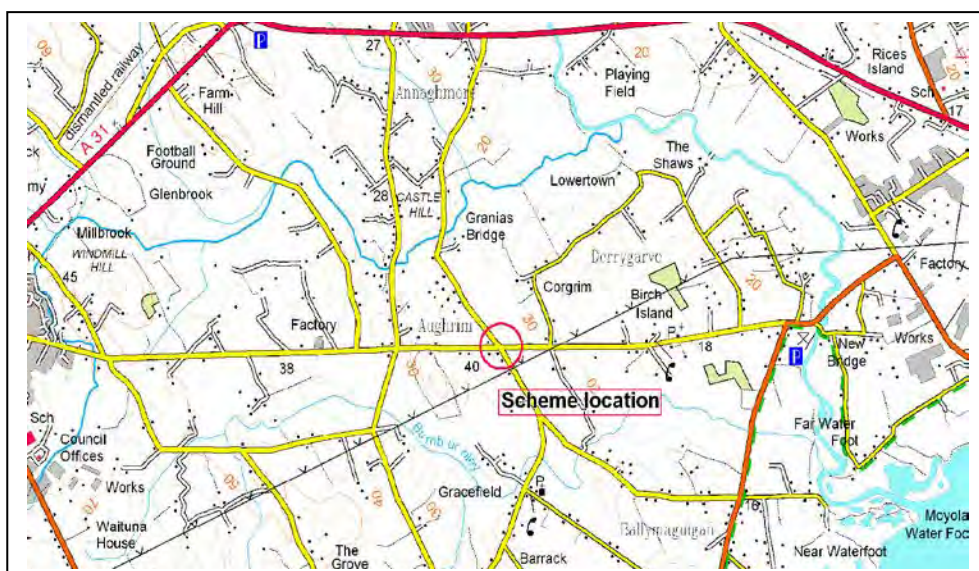
#### **C560 Aughrim Road / Gracefield Road - Sightline Improvement**

**Location:** C560 Aughrim Road at junction of U5112 Gracefield Road / Bellshill Road, Magherafelt

This scheme proposes to realign both the Gracefield Road and the Bellshill Road at the junction with the Aughrim Road. The scheme aims to create a safer environment for motorists by improving the visibility at the junction.

A minor white lining scheme was completed last year at this location and we will continue to monitor this.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £175,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Sightline Improvements 2020 – 2022

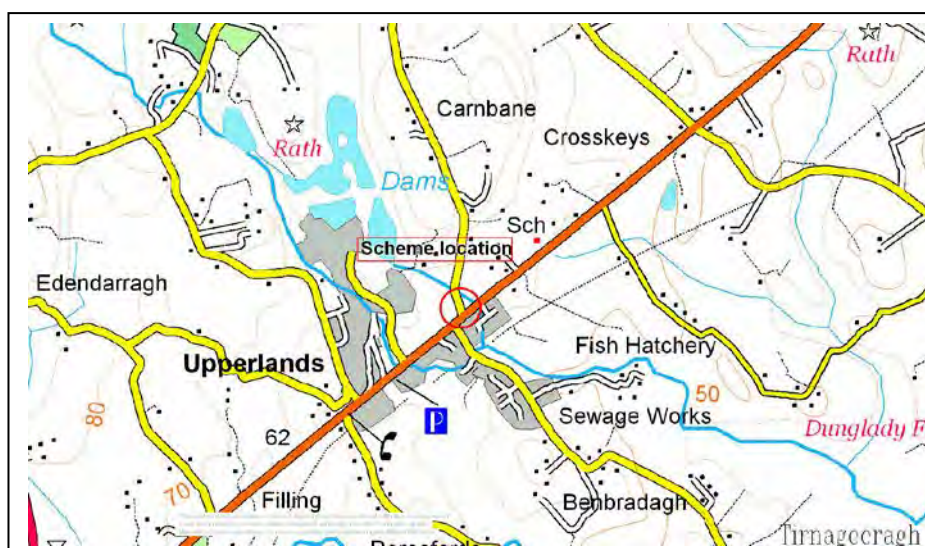
#### **B75 Kilrea Rd / U5024 Gorteade Rd – Sightline improvement**

**Location:** Gorteade Rd / Kilrea Rd, Upperlands

The scheme proposal is to improve the sightline when emerging from the Gorteade Road onto the Kilrea Road.

The proposed scheme aims to create a safer environment for motorists by providing a suitable sightline with improved visibility.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £20,000 - £40,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

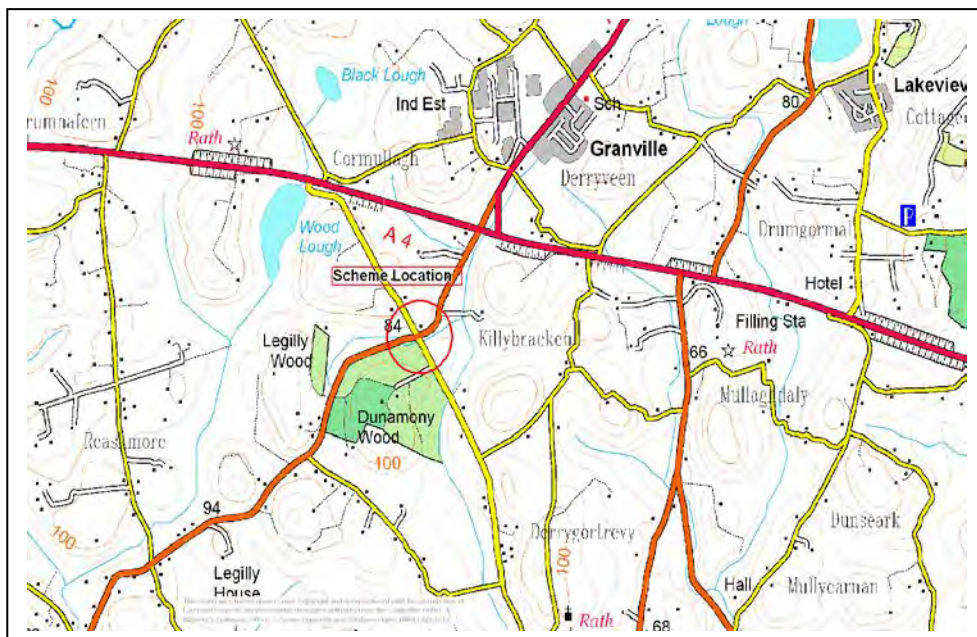
### Sightline Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### **B35 Granville Road / Killyliss Road - Sight line provision**

**Location:** At the junction of the B35 Granville Road and the C646 Killyliss Road

Sightlines when exiting Killyliss Road onto the Granville Road are restricted. The scheme will increase visibility and improve safety for all road users.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £50,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

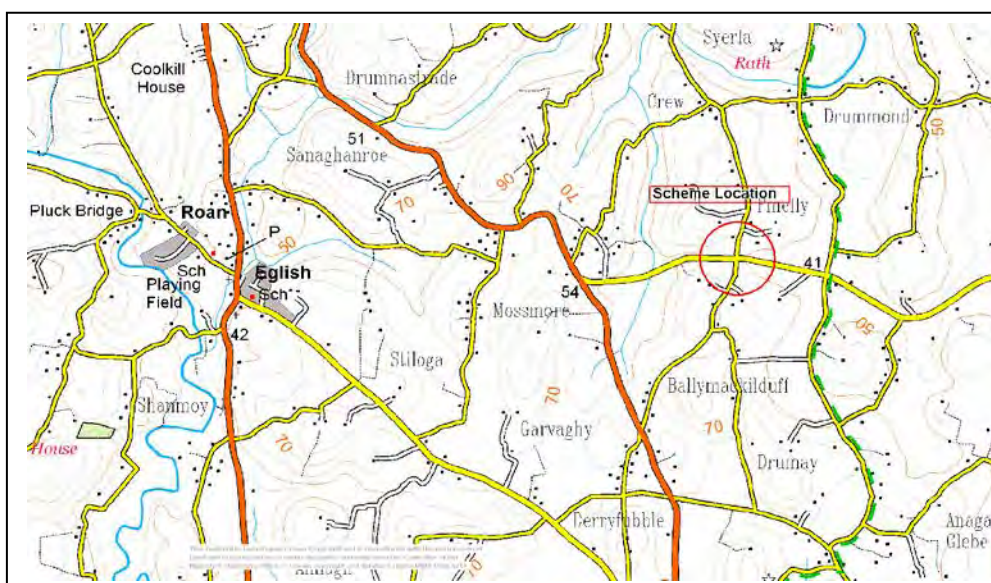
### Sightline Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### C645 Gorestown Road / Mullybrannon Road - Sight line provision

**Location:** C645 Gorestown Rd and U1124 Mullybrannon Rd, Dungannon

At present the sightline to the east from the Mullybrannon Rd onto the Gorestown Rd is restricted. By improving the sight line it will improve visibility therefore making the junction safer for motorists.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £40,000.





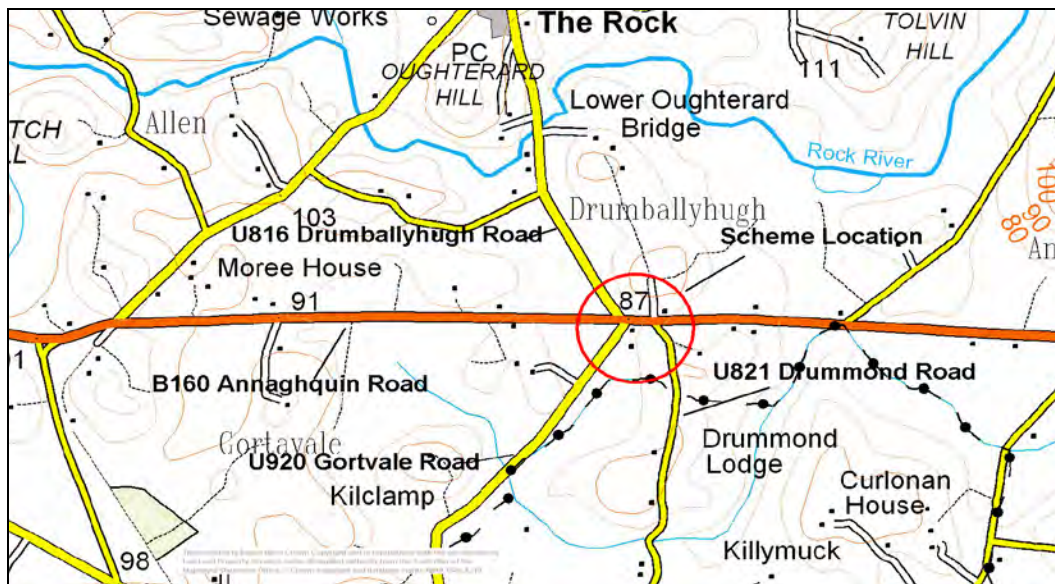
## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Sightline Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### **B160 Annaghquin Road/U816 Drumballyhugh Road/U920 Gortvale Road/U821 Drummond Road, Rock**

At present the sightlines at these junctions are restricted. This scheme proposes to improve the sightlines at the junctions therefore improving visibility and road safety.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £55,000.



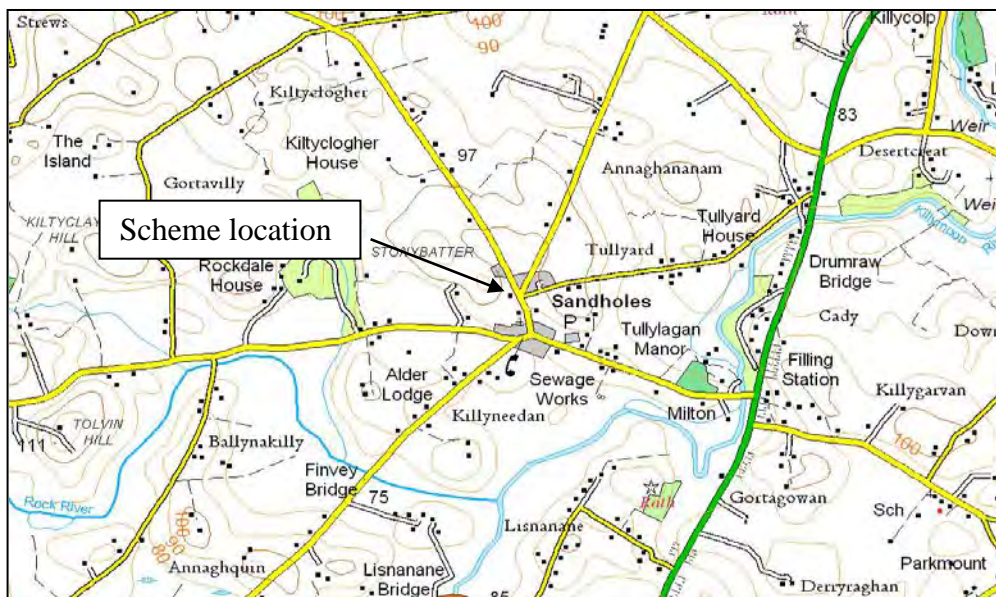
## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Sightline Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### U830 Tullyard Road, Sandholes

The junction of U830 Tullyard Road onto C622 Sandholes road has restricted views. This scheme proposes to set back the hedge to improve visibility for motorists emerging from the Tullyard Road. This aims to improve road safety at the junction.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £15,000.



Tullyard Road –  
hidden behind hedge





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

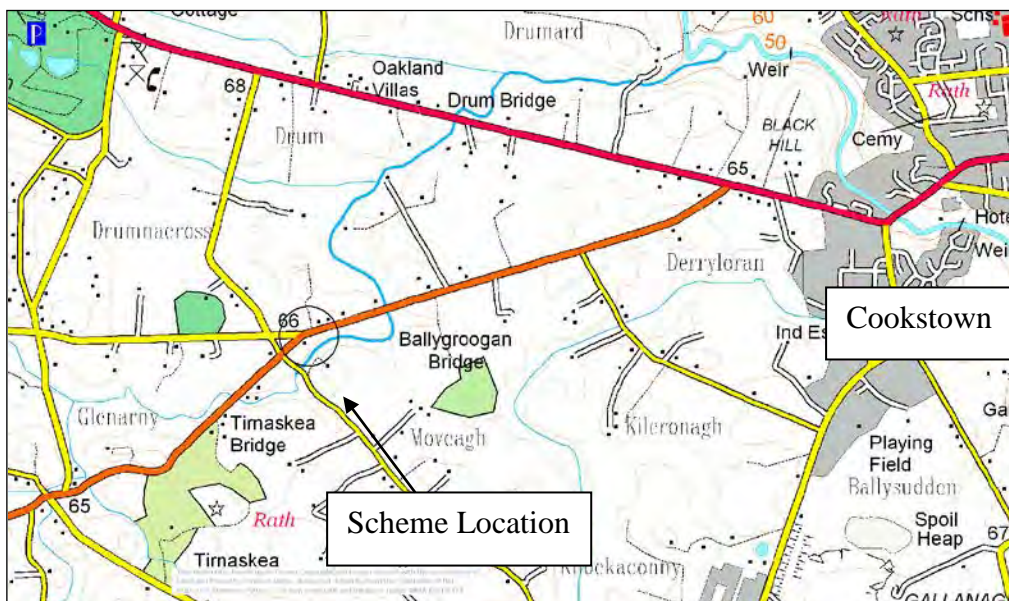
### Sightline Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### **B4 Pomeroy Rd/Knockaleery Rd, Cookstown**

**Location:** B4 Pomeroy Road / C624 Knockaleery Road junction

The sightline to the southwest at this junction is restricted. This scheme proposes to improve the sightline on the Knockaleery Road therefore improving visibility at the junction.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £40,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

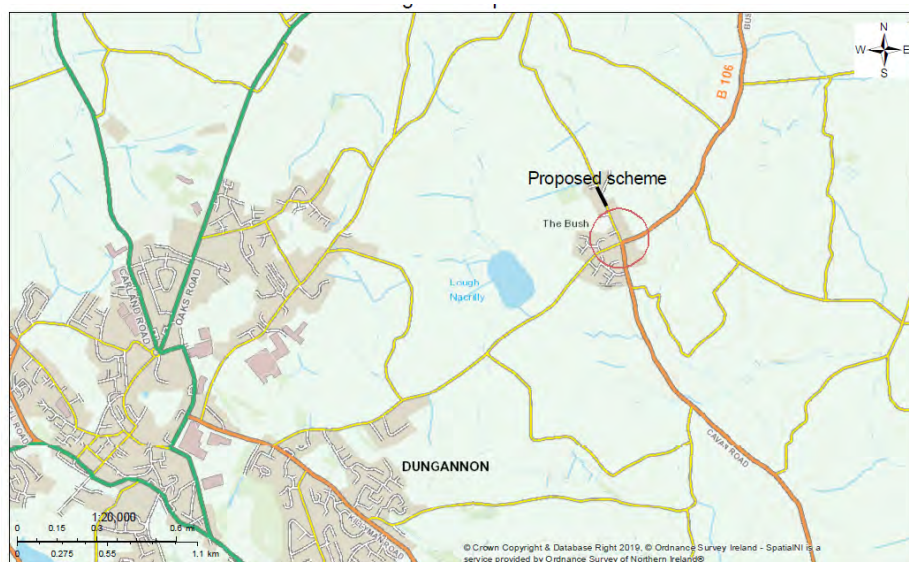
### Sightline Improvements 2020 – 2022

#### **B106 Bush Rd/C638 Mullaghteige Rd, Bush**

Location: B106 Bush Road/ C638 Mullaghteige Road, Bush, Dungannon

The sightline to the west when exiting the Mullaghteige Road is restricted. This scheme proposes to improve the sightline on the Mullaghteige Road and provide a section of infill footway therefore improving visibility at the junction and road safety for all road users.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £120,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

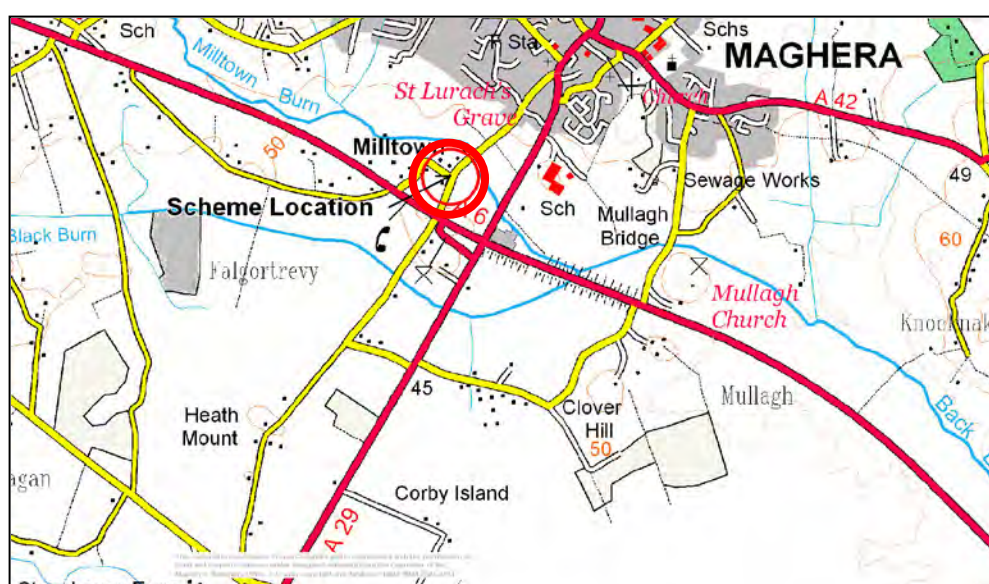
### Footways 2020 – 2022

#### U5053 Craigadick Road, Maghera - Footway provision

**Location:** Craigadick Road, Milltown, Maghera

At present there is a missing link in the existing footway network for a distance of approximately 100 metres from Milltown Bridge to Falgotrevy Road. The scheme aims to construct a continuous footway along the frontage of the dwellings.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £15,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

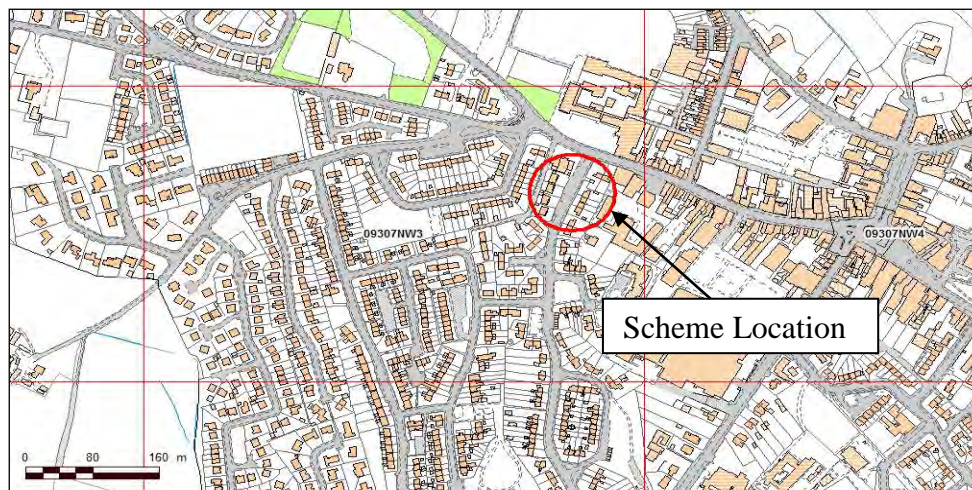
### Footways 2020 – 2022

#### U5180 Westland Rd, Magherafelt – Footway provision

**Location:** U5180 Westland Road, Magherafelt

The scheme aims to provide approximately 30 metres of infill footway and formalise parking arrangements in the area thereby providing a safer environment for pedestrians.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £10,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Footways 2020 – 2022

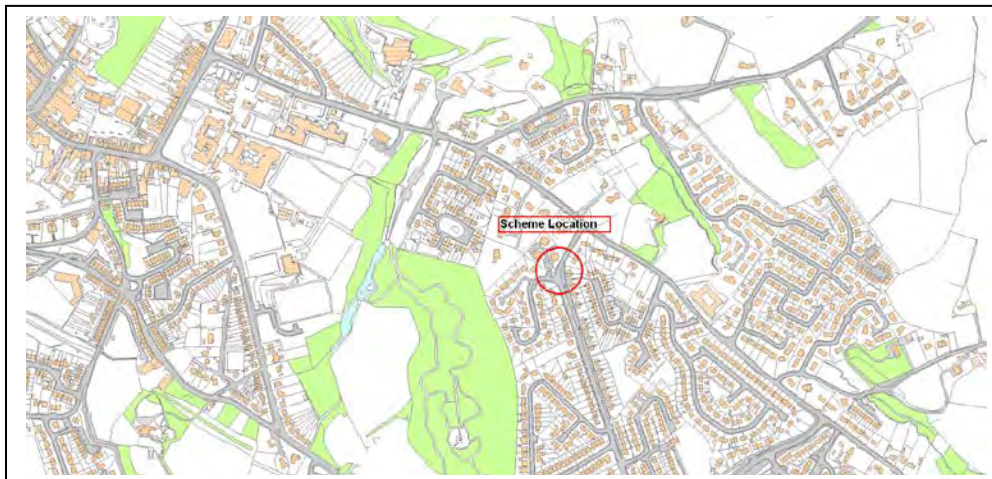
#### **Cunninghams Lane - Footway**

**Location:** U7524 Cunninghams Lane, Dungannon

At present there is no direct footway link from Parkwood Manor / Parkwood Court to the Killyman Road.

This scheme will improve safety for pedestrians by providing a crossing point at the junction of Cunninghams Lane and Parkwood Manor. The crossing point will be linked by a footway to the existing footway on Cunninghams Lane which continues on to the Killyman Road.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £25,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

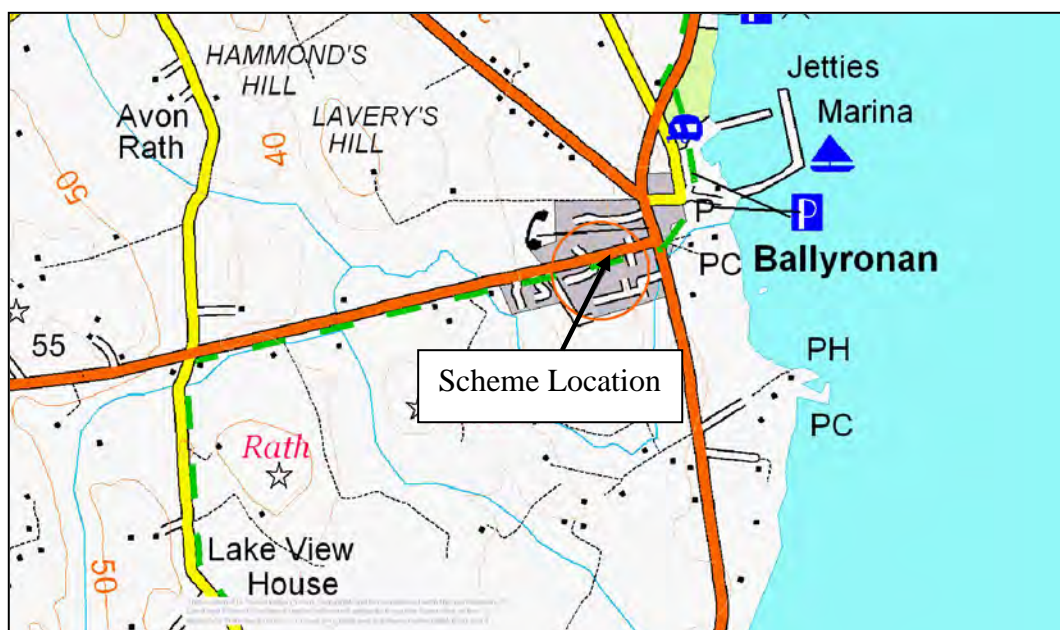
### Footways 2020 – 2022

#### **B18 Ballyneill Road, Ballyronan – Provision of new footway**

**Location:** B18 Ballyneill Road, Ballyronan

There is no footway at present at this location on the B18 Ballyneill Road. This scheme proposes to provide 35 metres of new footway on the southern side of the B18 Ballyneill Road therefore increasing safety for pedestrians.

The cost of the scheme is estimated at £5,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

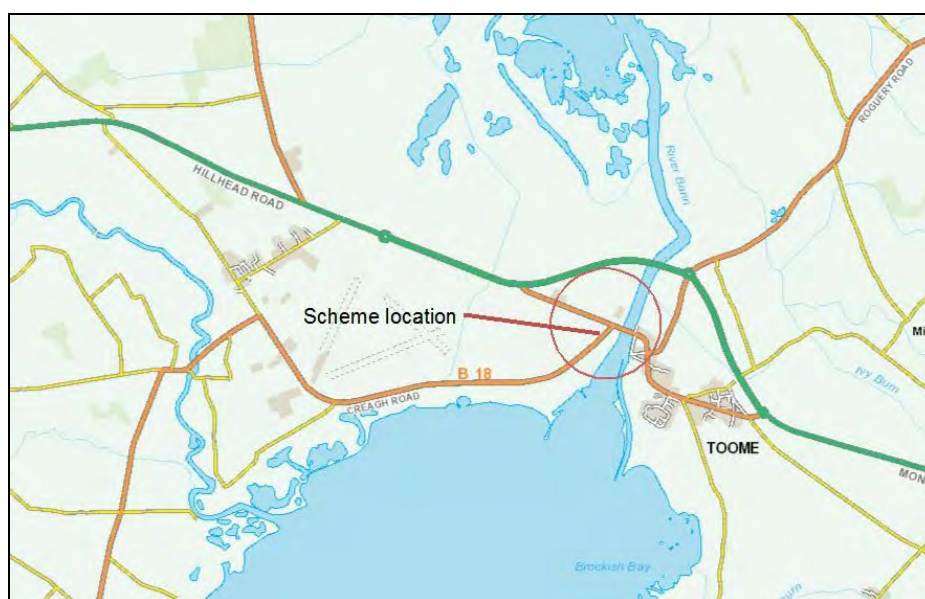
### Footways 2020 – 2022

#### **B18 Creagh Road, Toome – Provision of new footway**

**Location:** B18 Creagh Road, Toome

At present there is a missing footway link from B18 Hillhead Road to B18 Creagh Road. This proposal is to provide a 115m footway link thereby increasing safety for pedestrians and serve a number of businesses in the area. The footway will be provided as part of a carriageway resurfacing scheme.

The estimated cost of the scheme is £11,500.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

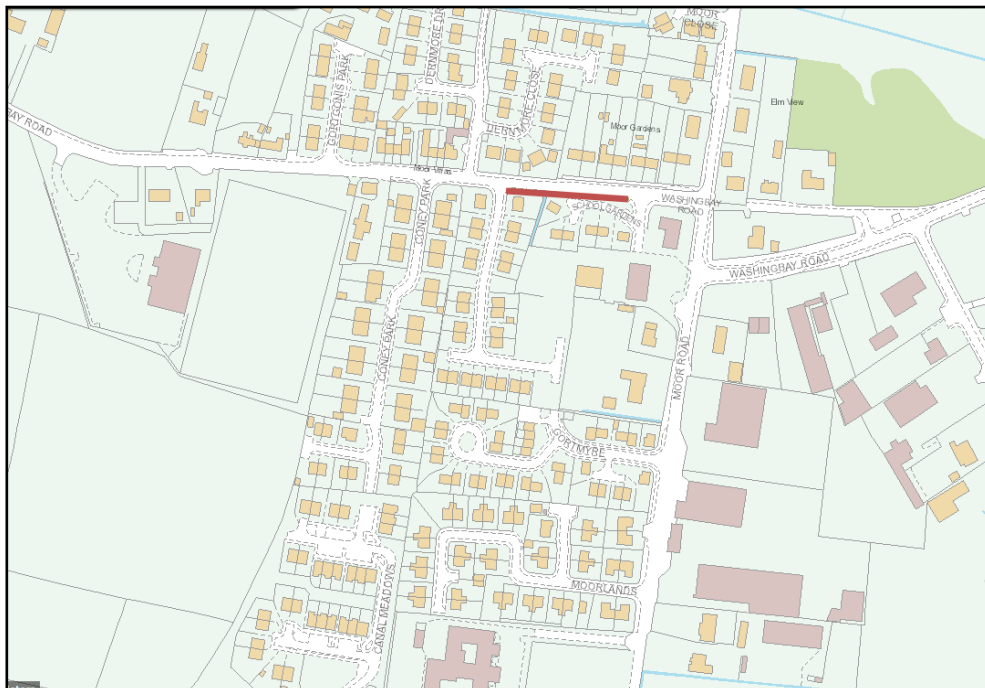
### Footways 2020 – 2022

#### **C642 Washing Bay Rd, Clonoe – Provision of Footway link**

**Location:** C642 Washing Bay Road, Clonoe, adjacent to U7893 School Gardens

The scheme aims to provide a 64 metre footway connection providing a safer environment for pedestrians walking to local facilities.

The estimated cost of the scheme is £15,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Cycling Provision 2020 – 2022

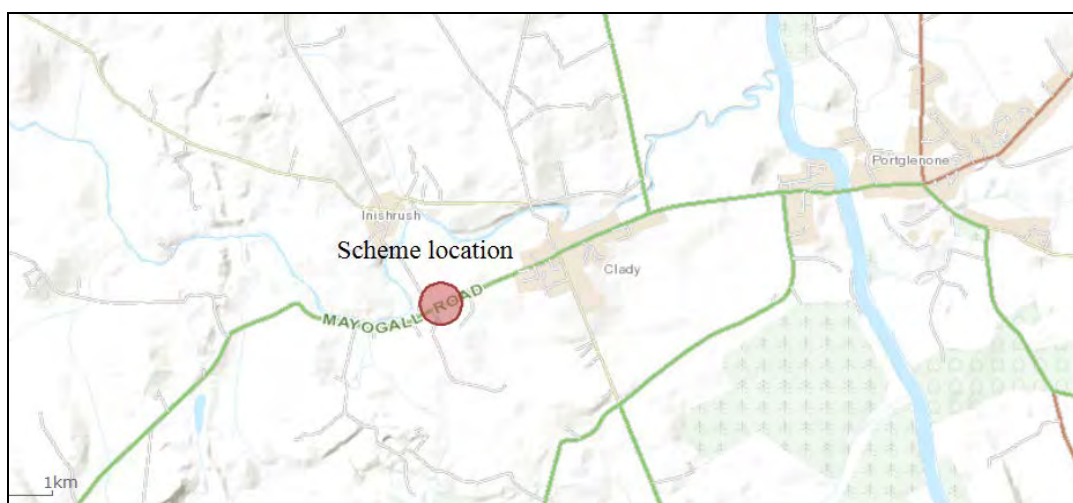
#### **A42 Mayogall Road, Clady- Provision of a cycleway/footway**

**Location:** Mayogall Road Clady

The scheme will provide a cycleway/footway along the Mayogall Road from the U5006 Ford Road Junction to connect to Saint Mary's Primary School.

This scheme aims to provide a safer environment for pedestrians and cyclists and will provide a link between the existing footway on Mayogall Road and the Ford Road. It will also improve visibility at the Mayogall Road/ Ford Road Junction.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £150,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

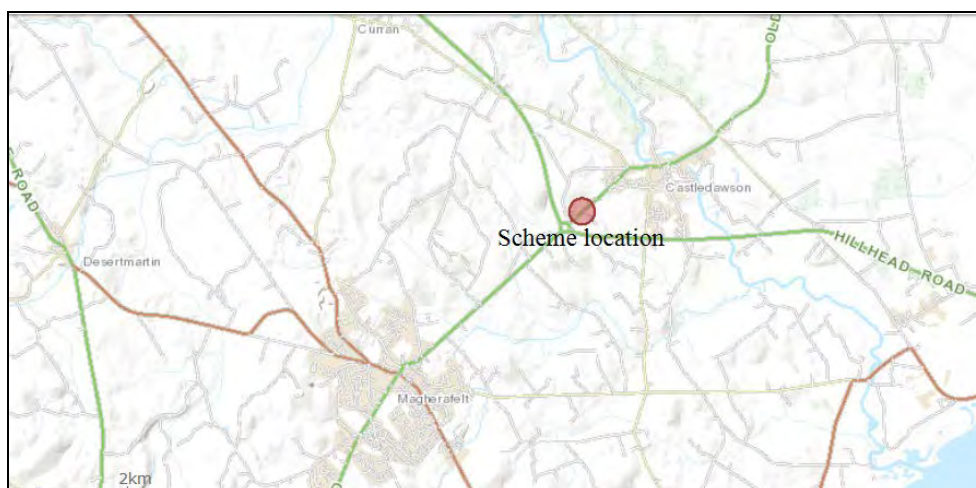
### Cycling Provision 2020 – 2022

#### **A54 Magherafelt Road, Castledawson - Cycleway/Footway Provision**

**Location:** A54 Magherafelt Road Castledawson

The scheme aims to provide a cycleway/footway along the Magherafelt Road from Castledawson Roundabout into Castledawson village. It will connect to the proposed footbridges at Castledawson Roundabout and to the existing cycleway into Magherafelt. It will improve accessibility and safety for all road users between the two settlements.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £150,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

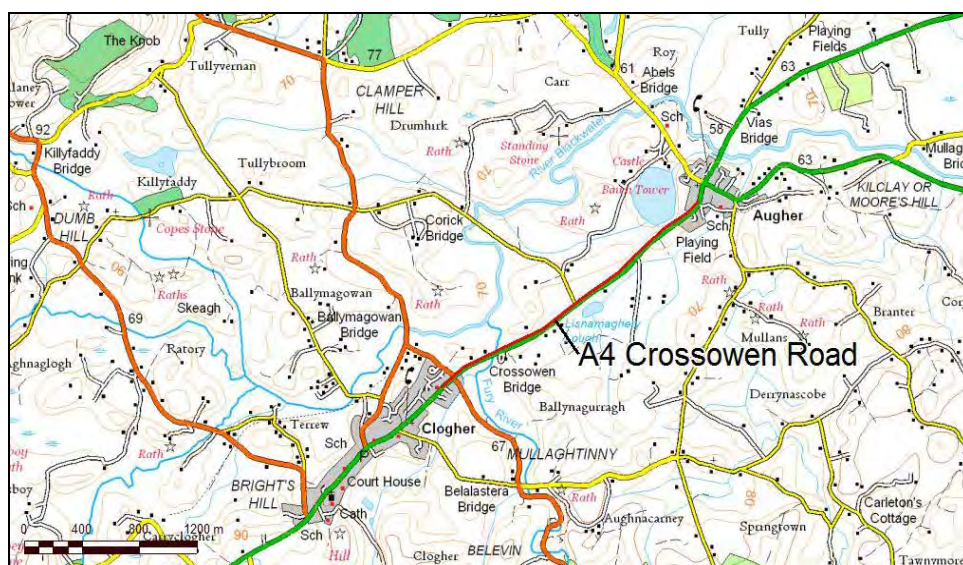
### Cycling Provision 2020 – 2022

#### **A4 Crossowen Road, Augher to Clogher - Cycleway/Footway Provision**

**Location:** A4 Crossowen Road

The scheme aims to provide a continuous cycleway/footway along the A4 Crossowen Road from Augher to Clogher therefore improving accessibility and safety for all road users between the two villages.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £150,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

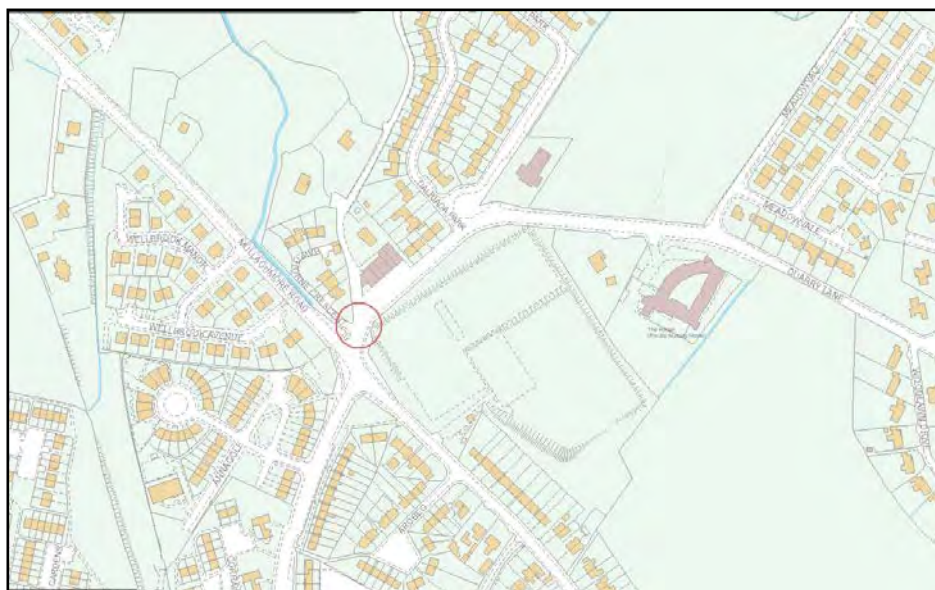
### Cycling Provision 2020 – 2022

#### Quarry Lane - Provision of Toucan Crossing

**Location:** U7514 Quarry Lane, Dungannon

The scheme aims to provide a signalised toucan crossing facility with the aim of improving accessibility and safety for both cyclists & pedestrians, while also focusing on developing future cycle routes.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £45,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

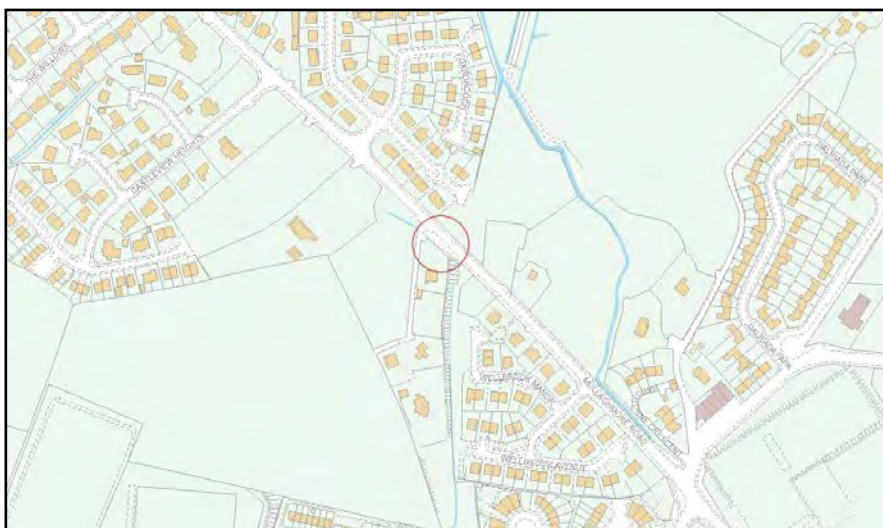
### Cycling Provision 2020 – 2022

#### **B43 Mullaghmore Rd - 40 metre shared cycle track link**

**Location:** B43 Mullaghmore Road adjacent to Foxborough Park

The scheme aims to link approximately 150 metres of cycleway/footway currently under construction on the south west side of the Mullaghmore Road to an existing 450 metre section of shared cycle track. The scheme will also further develop cycling infrastructure in the area and improve road safety for pedestrians & cyclists by delivering a continuous cycle/footway route on the western side of the Mullaghmore Road.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £4,000.





## Traffic Management 2020 – 2022

**Location:** A29 from Stangmore to Thomas Street Roundabout

DfI Roads propose to develop a strategy of measures to improve road safety, relieve congestion and reduce journey times along the A29 between Stangmore roundabout and the junction of Oaks Road / Thomas Street roundabout. This includes the introduction of a traffic signal upgrade at the A29 Moy Rd/C645 Main Rd, Moygashel junction and the Killymeal Road Junction in addition to improvements on Moy Road and Thomas Street Roundabout. The aim of the scheme is to improve traffic efficiency with enhanced pedestrian/cycle crossing facilities.

A29 Thomas St Roundabout

A29 Moy Rd/C645 Main Rd, Moygashel

A29 Stangmore to Thomas St Roundabout

DUNGANNON

MOYGASHEL

## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Park and Ride/Share Facilities 2020 – 2022

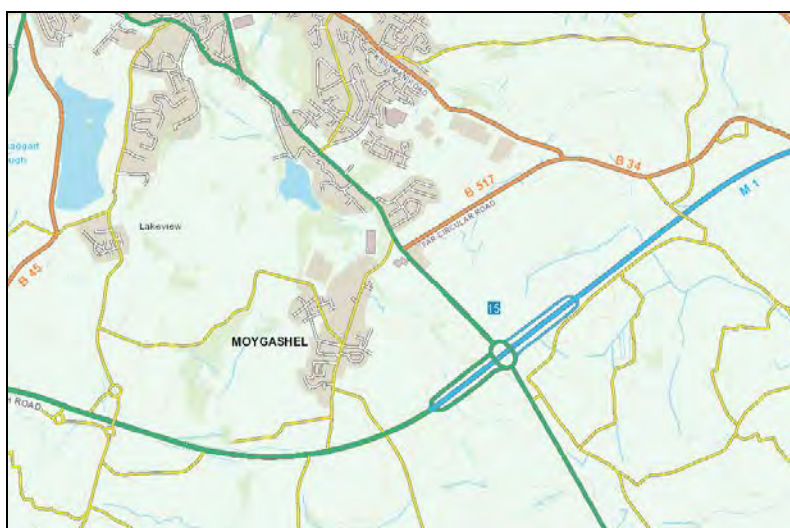
#### **Stangmore Park and Ride, Dungannon**

**Location:** At Stangmore Roundabout close to the junction of the A29 Moy Rd and M1

At present a considerable number of vehicles park on the hard shoulders of the A29 Moy Rd.

The Park and Ride scheme at the above location will provide approximately 200 parking spaces and an in curtilage facility for Translink to pick up passengers wishing to travel to Belfast without having to negotiate their way to the bus station.

A further commission is now underway to identify the specific preferred location for this site at Stangmore roundabout.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

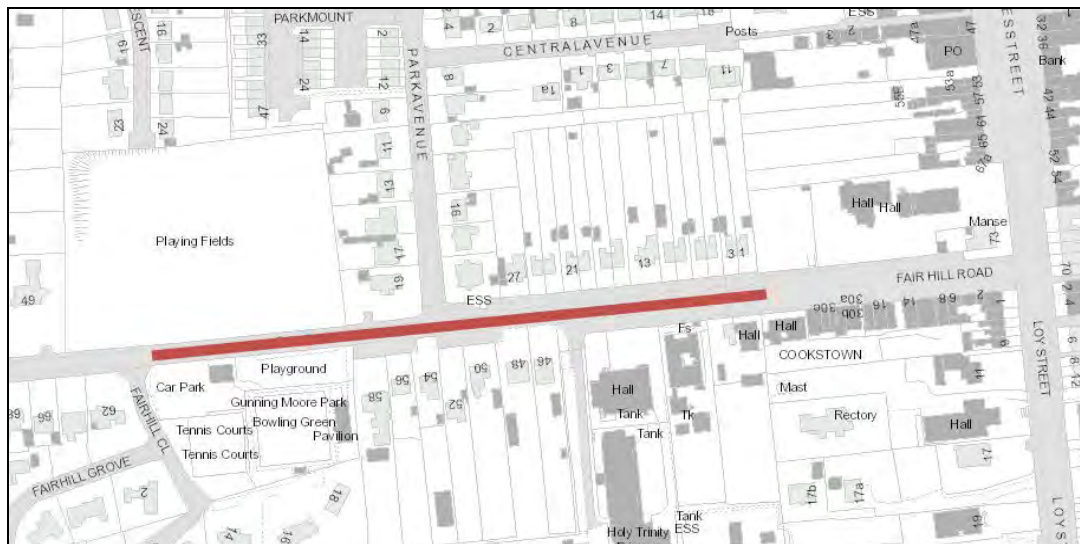
### Traffic Calming 2020 – 2022

#### Fairhill, Cookstown - Traffic Calming Scheme

**Location:** U5006 Fairhill, Cookstown

Although the entire area is within a 30mph speed limit, concerns have been raised about excessive speed in the area. This scheme aims to introduce speed control measures to reduce vehicle speeds.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £5,000.



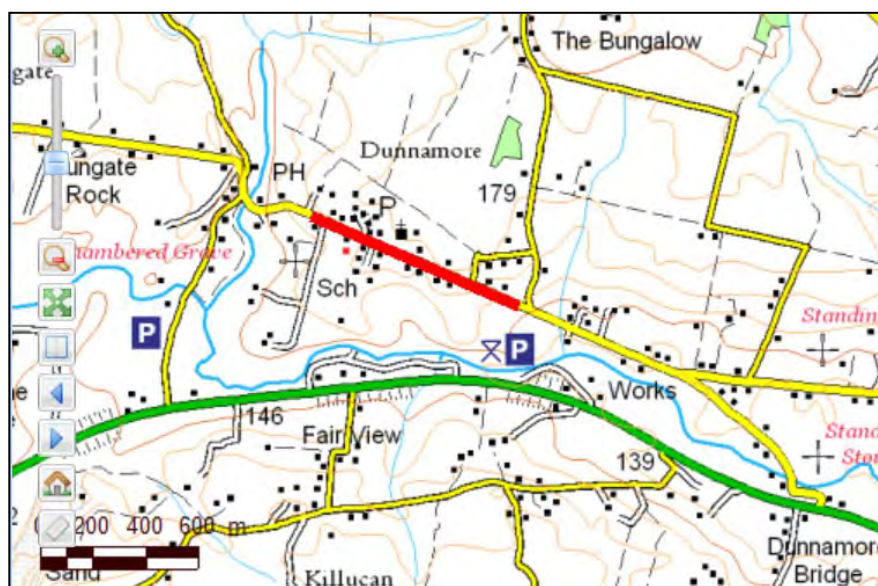
## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Traffic Calming 2020 – 2022

#### Dunnamore, Cookstown - Traffic Calming Scheme

**Location:** C612 Dunnamore Road, Cookstown

Although the entire area is within a 30mph speed limit, concerns have been raised about excessive speed in the area. This scheme aims to introduce speed control measures to reduce vehicle speeds.



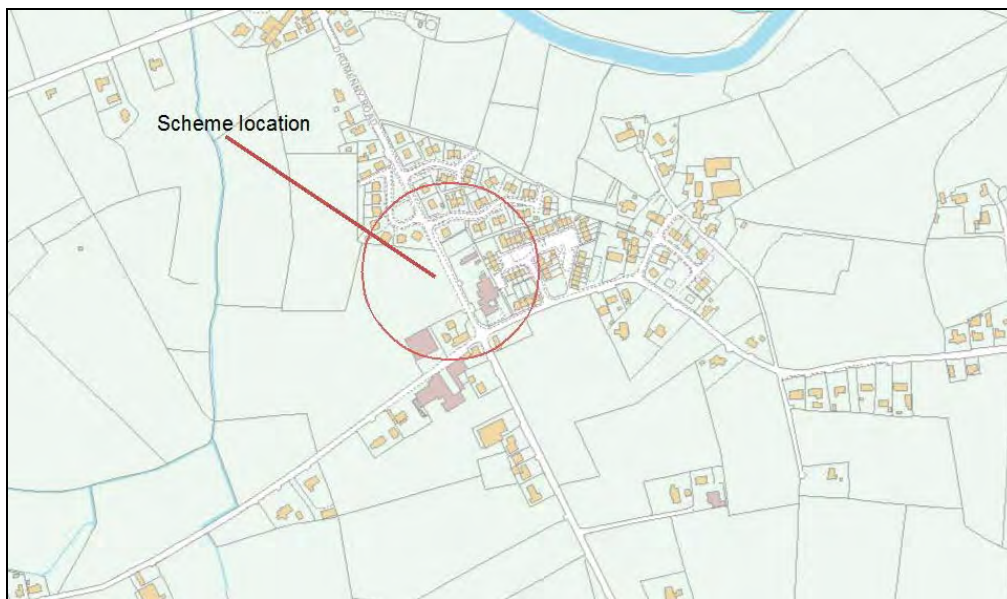
## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Traffic Calming 2020 – 2022

#### **C618 Drumenny Road, Derrycrin - Traffic Calming Scheme**

**Location:** C618 Drumenny Road, Derrycrin

Although the entire area is within a 30mph speed limit, concerns have been raised about excessive speed in the area. This scheme aims to introduce speed control measures to reduce vehicle speeds.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

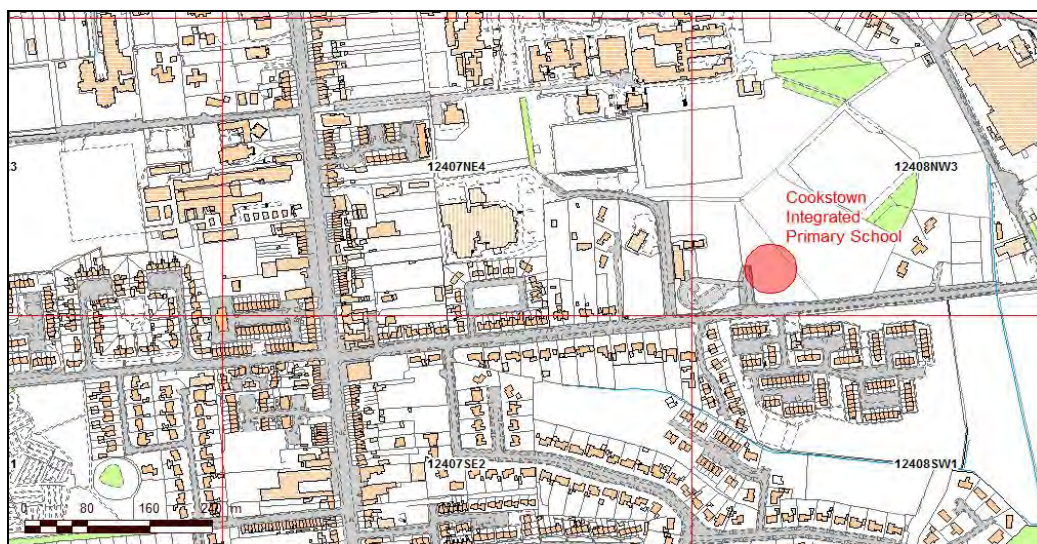
### Safer Routes to Schools Scheme 2020 – 2022

#### Fountain Road, Cookstown - Safer Routes to School Scheme

**Location:** U745 Fountain Road, Cookstown

The scheme aims to provide Safe Route to School Signs for the Cookstown Integrated Primary school located on Fountain Road / Clare Lane. It is located in a hollow between two hills on a straight stretch of carriageway and therefore visibility is poor. This will improve road safety for pedestrians and vehicles.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £10,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

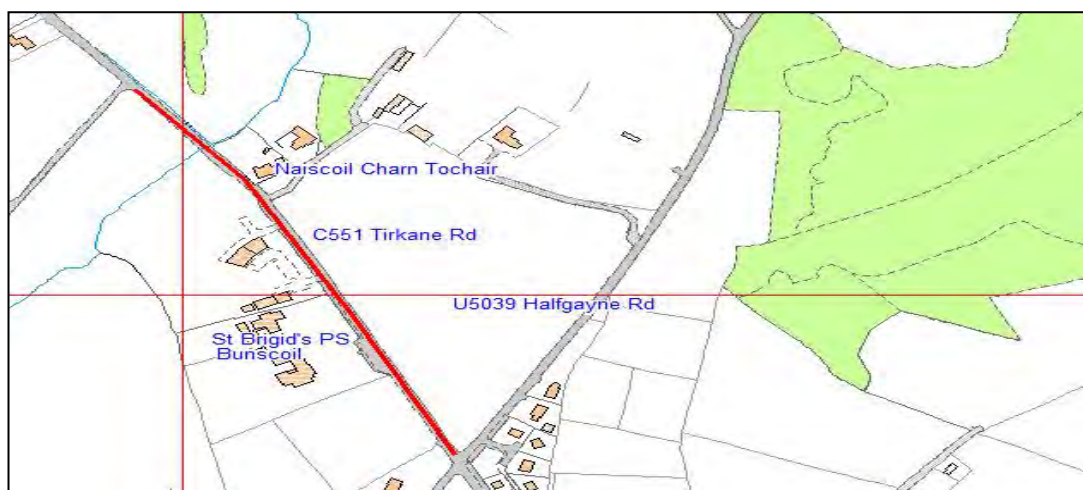
### Safer Routes to Schools Scheme 2020 – 2022

#### Tirkane Road, Carntougher, Maghera - Safer Routes to School Scheme

**Location:** C551 Tirkane Road, Maghera

The scheme aims to provide Safe Route to School Signs for St Brigids Primary School and Naiscoil Charn Tochair located on the C551 Tirkane Road, Maghera. The Naiscoil is located on a tree lined country road at the top of a small hill and therefore visibility is poor. This will improve road safety for pedestrians and vehicles.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £10,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Pedestrian Measures 2020- 2022

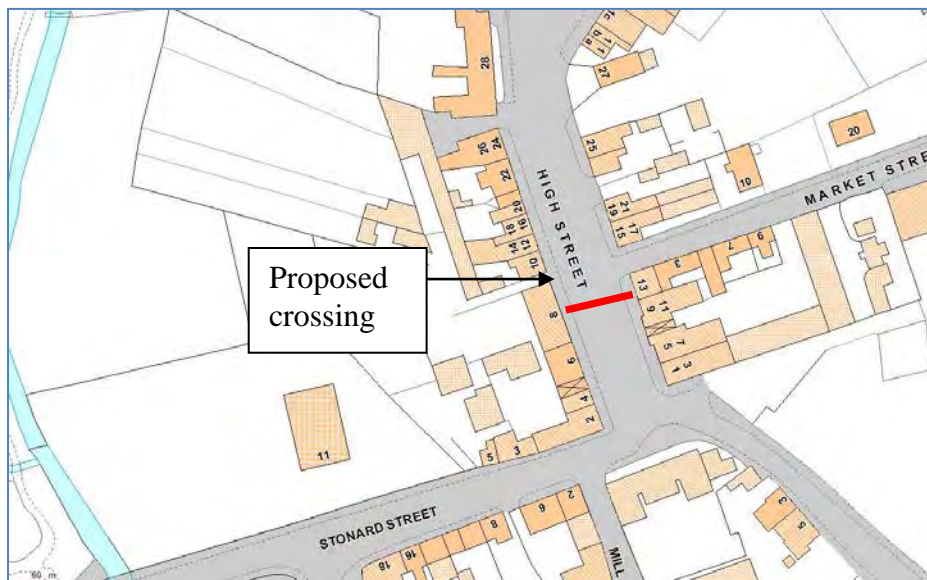
#### **A29 High Street, Moneymore - Puffin Crossing**

**Location:** A29 High Street, Moneymore

A recent pedestrian survey indicated that there is sufficient pedestrian movement in this area to merit provision of a controlled crossing at this location.

This scheme aims to provide a puffin crossing and to create a safer environment for pedestrians.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £30,000.





## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

### Pedestrian Measures 2020- 2022

#### **C560 King Street/Aughrim Road - Puffin Crossing**

**Location:** C560 King Street/ Aughrim Road, Magherafelt

A recent pedestrian survey indicated that there is sufficient pedestrian movement in this area to merit provision of a controlled crossing at this location.

This scheme aims to provide a puffin crossing and to create a safer environment for pedestrians.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £30,000.



## DRAFT LT&SM PROGRAMME

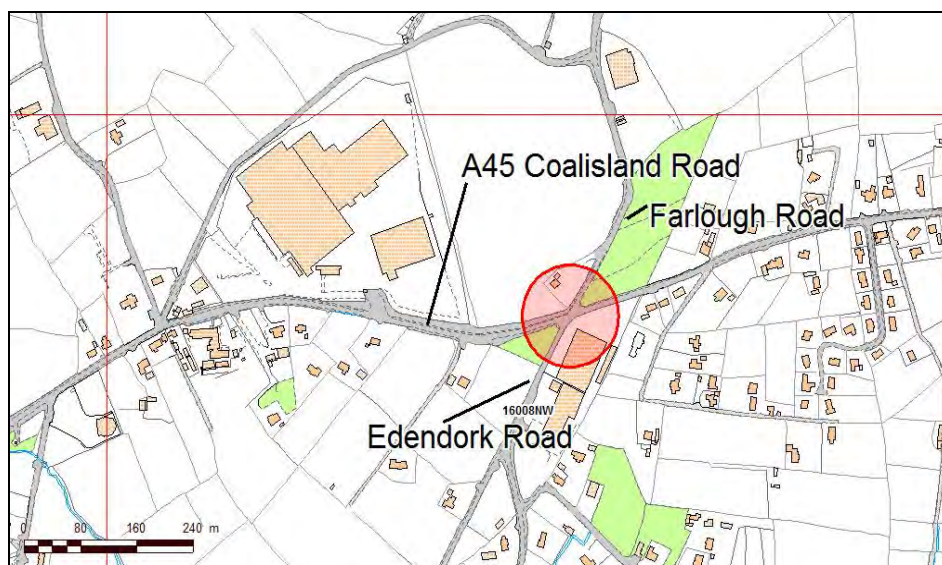
### Collision Site Remedial 2020 – 2022

#### **Coalisland Road, Edendork – Junction realignment with dual right turn lanes**

**Location:** A45 Coalisland Road, Edendork

This scheme aims to realign the Farlough Road junction and to provide dual right turn lanes into both Edendork Road and Farlough Road creating a safer environment for all road users.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £250,000.





## DRAFT BRIDGES PROGRAMME

### Bridge Schemes 2020 – 2022

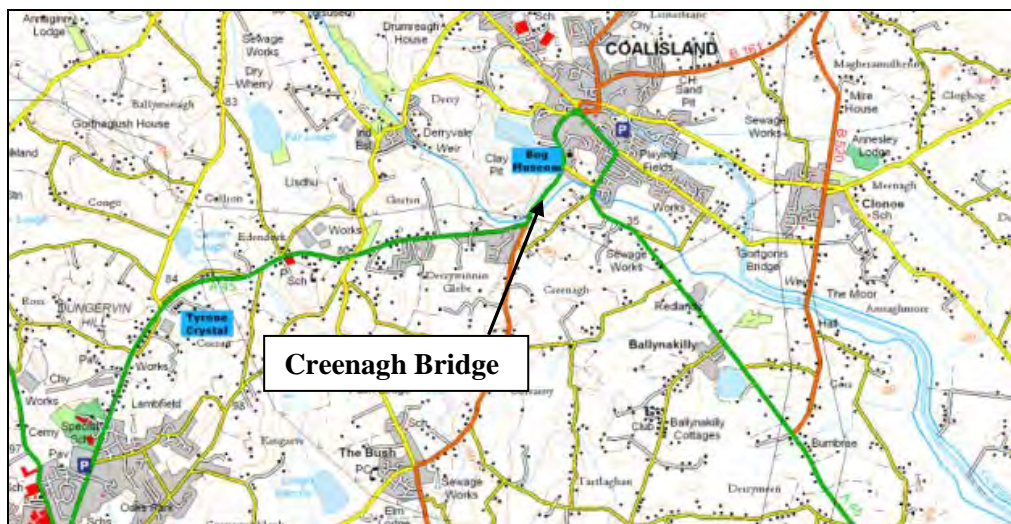
#### Creenagh Bridge

**Location:** A45 Ballynakilly Road, Coalisland, Bridge number 61714

**Description:** This structure is situated at the south side of Coalisland town and is a single span bridge of approximately 5 metres. This reinforced concrete structure has been assessed and found not to meet current loading standards.

We propose to replace this bridge with reinforced concrete box units, as part of a larger carriageway realignment scheme.

The total cost of the bridge works is estimated at £300,000.





## DRAFT BRIDGES PROGRAMME

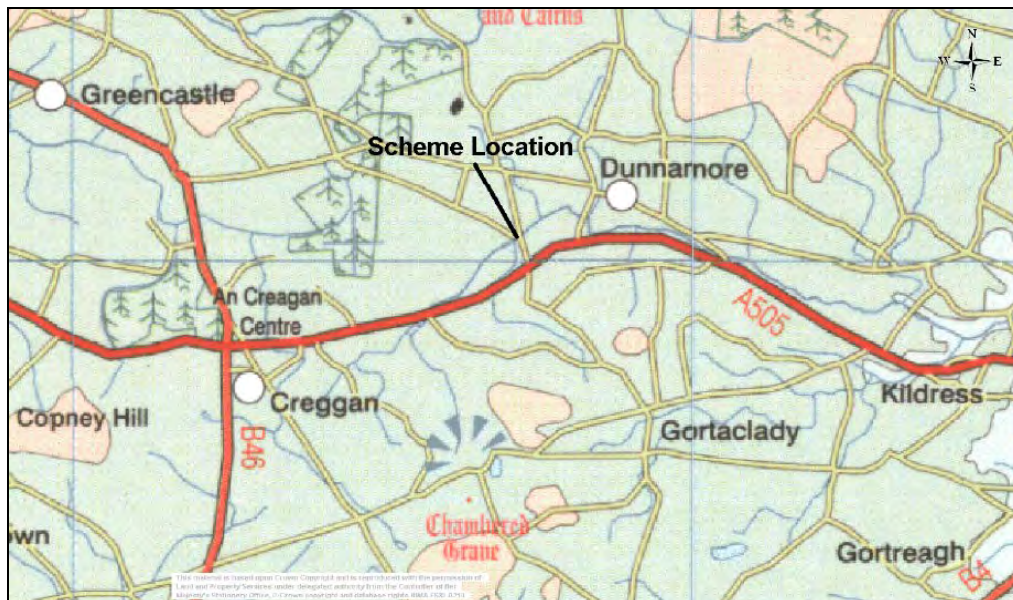
### Bridge Schemes 2020 – 2022

#### Teebane Bridge

**Location:** C621 Teebane Road, Dunnamore, Bridge number 60215

**Description:** This twin span concrete bridge does not meet current loading standards. It is proposed to replace this structure with concrete box culverts and provide sandstone masonry parapets in keeping with the locality. This will also provide an opportunity to provide 2 metre wide hard strips on both sides.

Estimated cost is £200,000.



## DRAFT BRIDGES PROGRAMME

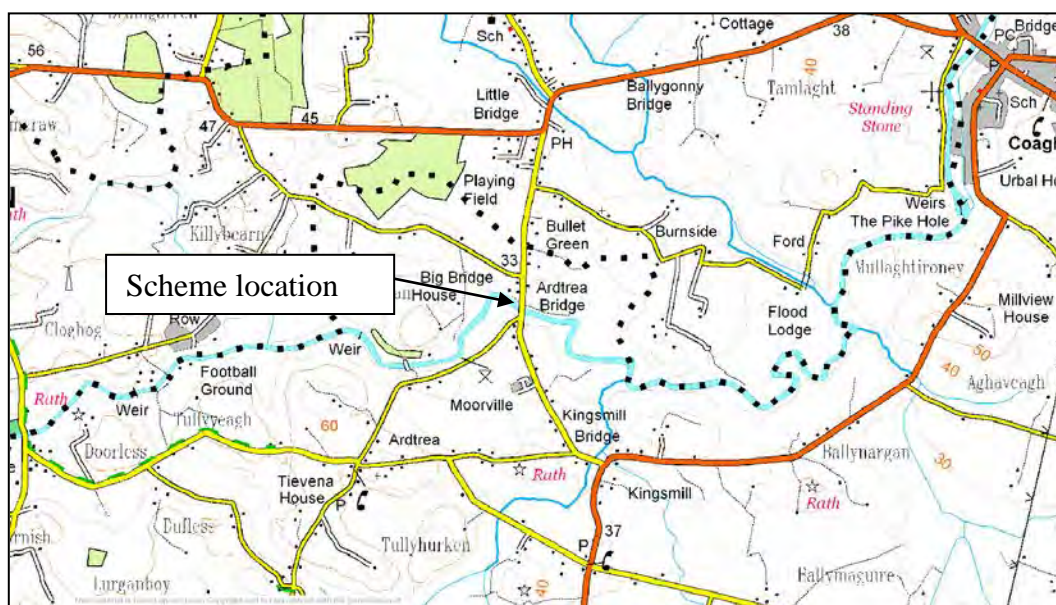
### Bridge Schemes 2020 – 2022

#### Ardtree Bridge

**Location:** C563 Littlebridge Road, Coagh, Bridge number 61762

**Description:** This 5 span reinforced concrete bridge does not meet current loading standards. An options study has been completed, and a replacement bridge is being designed.

Estimated Cost £800,000.





## DRAFT BRIDGES PROGRAMME

### Bridge Schemes 2020 – 2022

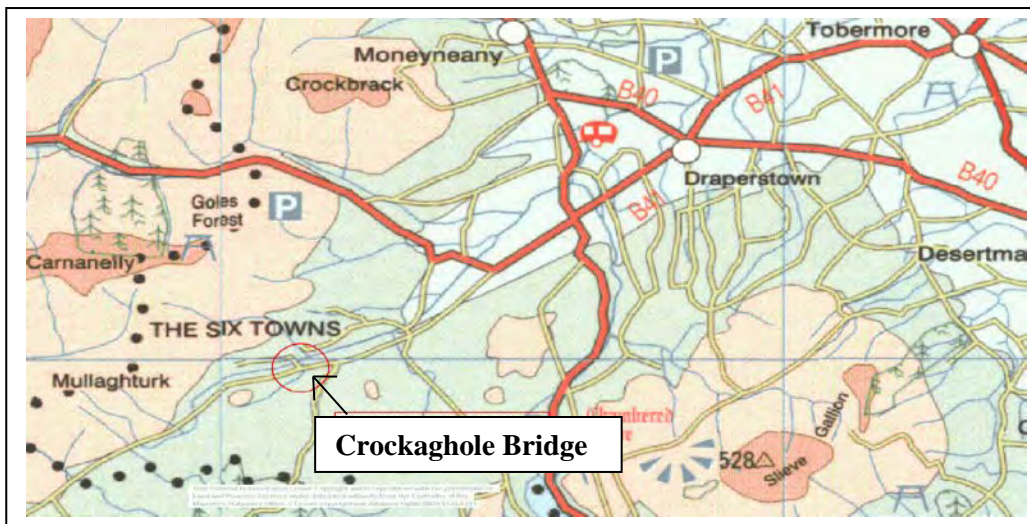
#### Crockaghole Bridge

**Location:** U219, Moyard Road, Straw, Draperstown, Bridge Number 70789

**Description:** This structure is made of concrete and steel and has a span of 3.5 metres.

Our intention is to strengthen the bridge deck. Consideration will also be given to improving the visibility splays at the junction of Sixtowns Road and Moyard Road.

The total cost of the bridge works is estimated at £80,000.





## DRAFT BRIDGES PROGRAMME

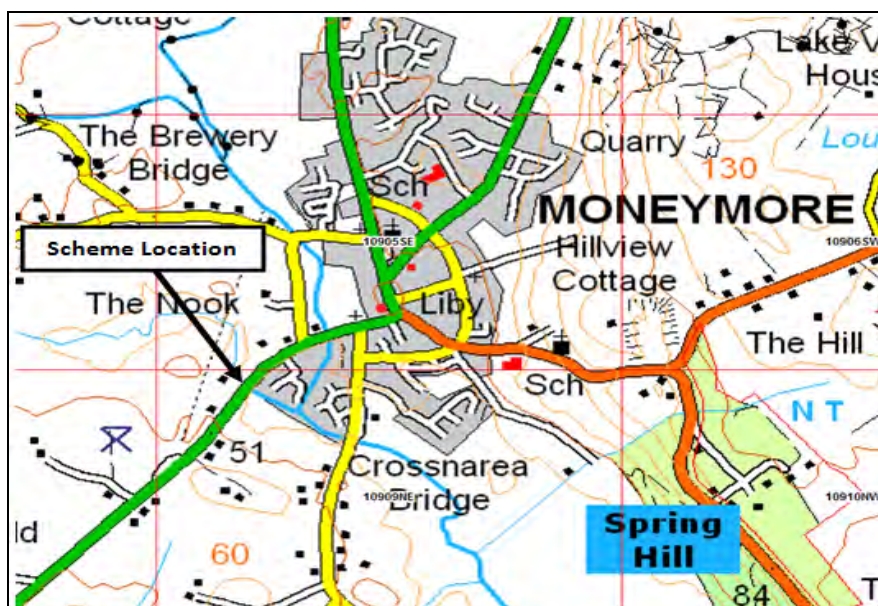
### Bridge Schemes 2020 – 2022

#### Doctors Bridge

**Location:** A29 Cookstown Road, Moneymore, Bridge number 60680

**Description:** This structure has been assessed and found it does not meet current abnormal load standards. We propose to strengthen this structure to comply with today's abnormal load requirements.

The scheme cost is estimated to be £20,000.



## DRAFT BRIDGES PROGRAMME

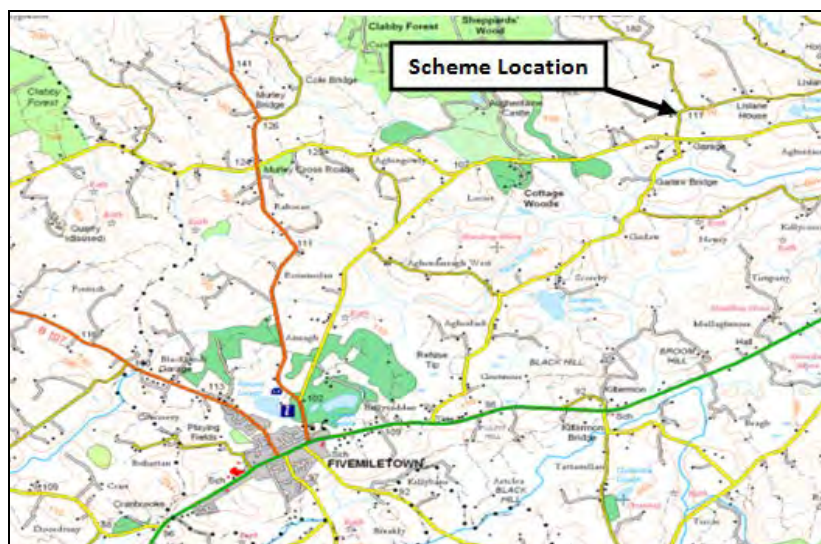
### Bridge Schemes 2020 – 2022

#### Not Named

**Location:** C638, Shantonagh Road, at Aghintain Presbyterian Church, Bridge number 62154

**Description:** This single span masonry bridge is showing some signs of deterioration. Temporary interim measures have been carried out but it is proposed to replace the bridge to comply with current standards.

The total cost of the works is estimated at £30,000.





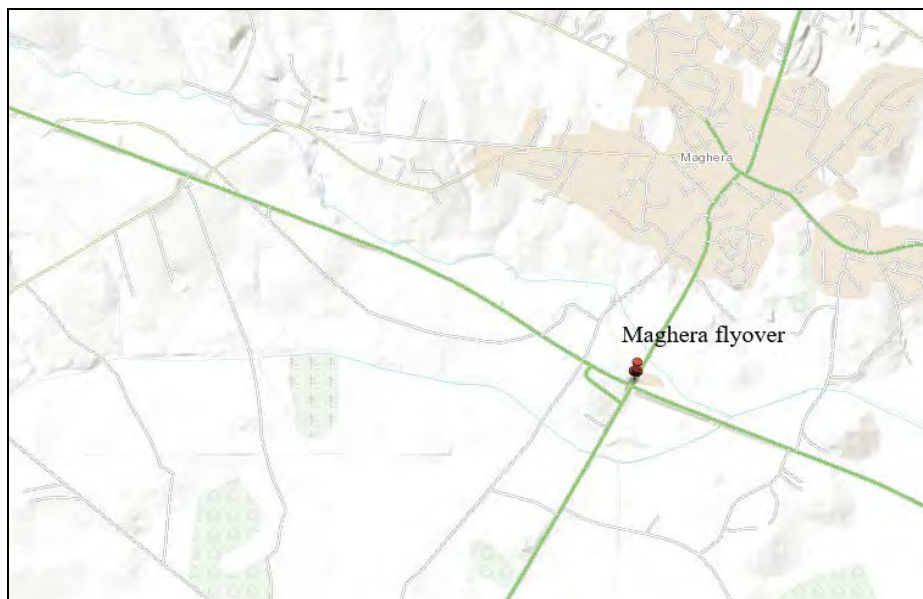
## DRAFT BRIDGES PROGRAMME

### Bridge Schemes 2020 – 2022

#### Maghera Flyover

**Location:** A6, Glenshane Road, Maghera, Bridge number 70608

**Description:** The steel parapets on this bridge are in need of maintenance or replacement. The feasibility of retaining the existing parapets is to be investigated.



## **DRAFT BRIDGES PROGRAMME**

### **Bridge Schemes 2020 – 2022**

There are three bridges in the Mid Ulster area that require new protective coatings.

These are:

Castledawson Bridge Number 70604 - A6, Castledawson – £30k

Desertmartin Road Bridge Number 70615 - A29, Desertmartin - £25k

Feenan Beg Bridge Number 61809 – A29, Moneymore – £20K



## DRAFT STREET LIGHTING PROGRAMME 2020-2022

Over the next 2 years, it is our intention to continue our general programme of improvement/replacement of older street lighting systems.

Opportunity will also be taken to improve street lighting in areas where other street works are planned. A large percentage of our Capital Funding in the coming years will be concentrated on the fitting of LED replacement lanterns.

Street lighting faults can now be reported on the NIDirect website [www.nidirect.gov.uk/services/report-street-light-fault](http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/services/report-street-light-fault) or by phoning the new call centre on 0300 200 7899.

It is likely that the 2020 - 2022 programmes of work will include some of the following:

SCHEME TITLE	SCHEME DESCRIPTION
The Cairn, Dungannon	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Glen Road & Fairhill Park, Maghera	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Coleraine Road, Maghera	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Craigadick & Tobermore Road, Maghera	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Station Road Industrial Estate Magherafelt	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Culnady Village, Culnaday	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Church Street & Carricknakielt Road, Maghera	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Richmond Park, Ballygawley	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Tullagh Road & Drive, Cookstown	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Sixtowns Road, Draperstown	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Caledon Road, Aughnacloy	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Derryhash Cottages, Pomeroy	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Beechline, Galbally	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme
Various Locations across Mid Ulster	LED Lantern Retrofit

**2019-2020**  
**PLANNED WORKS PROGRAMME UPDATE**  
**AUTUMN 2019**

## STRATEGIC ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

### A6 Randalstown to Castledawson Dualling

This scheme will provide a dual carriageway from the western end of the M22 near Randalstown to the Castledawson Roundabout, reducing journey times and improving road safety. The £185m scheme is 15km / 9 miles long in two main sections each side of the Toome Bypass, and commenced in June 2017.

The Randalstown to Toome section (7.3km / 4.5 miles) opened to traffic on 4 August 2019 and provides a seamless continuation of the M22 in dual carriageway to Toome. The Mayors of Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council and Mid Ulster District Council accompanied the Department's Permanent Secretary to an Official Opening on 12 September 2019. The benefits of reduced journey times and enhanced safety are already being realised, along with pleasant views of Lough Neagh and roadside wildflowers / landscape planting.



A part of the section from Toome to Castledawson Roundabout is online and consists of the upgrade of the Castledawson Bypass to dual carriageway, and includes a second bridge over the Moyola River. The remaining length is offline from Broagh, crossing the Hillhead and Deerpark Roads, and joining into the Toome Bypass. Earthworks and road and structures construction continues along this length. The Department does not carry out works between the Toome Bypass and Deerpark Road from October to mid-March, and works have recently ceased in that area. It is planned to complete the section from Toome to Castledawson in early 2021. Landowner and stakeholder engagement continues to minimise the impact of the works on the local residents, businesses and the travelling public. The scheme website available at [www.a6rcdualling.co.uk](http://www.a6rcdualling.co.uk).





## **A29 Cookstown Bypass**

The Regional Strategic Transport Network Transport Plan (RSTN TP) 2015 endorsed the A29 Cookstown Eastern Distributor, now referred to as the A29 Cookstown Bypass.

### **Progress Report**

The preferred route for the scheme, announced in 2010, involves the construction of approximately 4 kilometres of new single carriageway from the Dungannon Road Roundabout via the east of Cookstown, to a proposed new roundabout on the Moneymore Road at the north of the town. The scheme will also include sections of 2+1 and differential acceleration lanes to facilitate overtaking opportunities.

The design and development of this scheme is on-going and our consultants, WSP, are currently reviewing the selection of the preferred route of 2010 against modern day standards and informed by updated traffic, environmental and landowner surveys. It is expected that this review will be completed by April / May of next year.

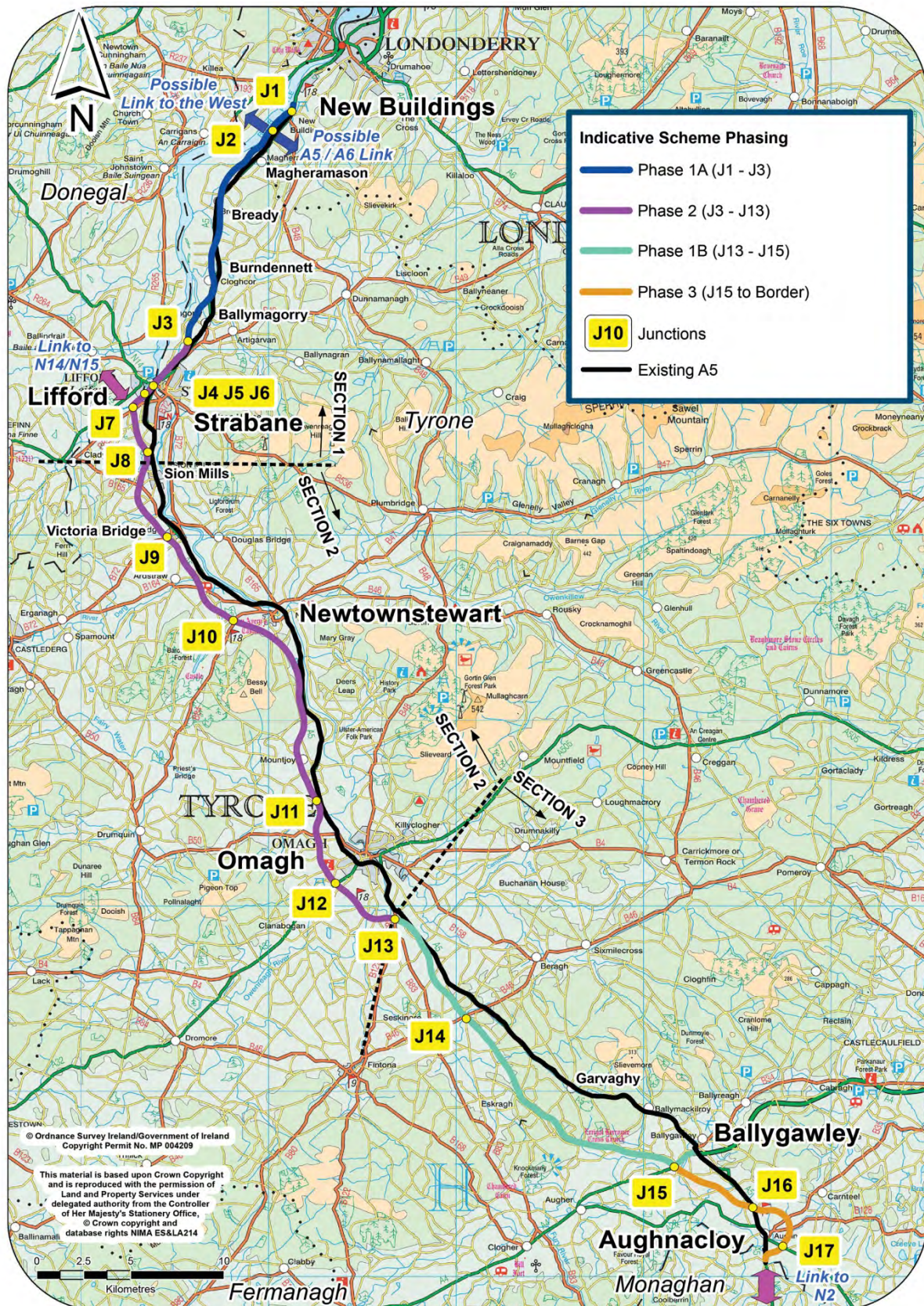
The current programme, subject to the availability of funding, is to then publish the draft direction order, draft vesting order and environmental impact assessment associated with the preferred route before the end of 2020. This will be followed by a public consultation process of at least six weeks.

The progression of the bypass scheme development and construction thereafter will be dependent on the availability of finance through future budgetary settlements.





## A5 Western Transport Corridor (A5WTC)





The A5 Western Transport Corridor (A5WTC) is a Northern Ireland Executive flagship project which aims to provide 85 kilometres (55 miles) of dual carriageway from New Buildings through to the border at Aughnacloy. The A5WTC scheme is currently split into 4 phases as follows (see above map):

- Phase 1A: New Buildings to north of Strabane;
- Phase 1B: south of Omagh to Ballygawley;
- Phase 2: north of Strabane to south of Omagh; and
- Phase 3: Ballygawley to the border at Aughnacloy.

In November 2017, the Department published the Department's Statement and Notice of Intention to Proceed with the scheme. The Direction Order, which sets the line of the new road in legislation, was made at this time to include for phases 1A, 1B and 2, i.e. covering the length of the scheme between New Buildings and Ballygawley. The Vesting Order for Phase 1A (New Buildings to north of Strabane) was also made, both Orders became into effect in January 2018.

A legal challenge to the Department's decision to proceed was submitted in December 2017. The Department, having given careful consideration to the provisions of the NI (Executive Formation and Exercise of Functions) Act 2018 and relevant High Court decisions, decided that it was not in the public interest to continue defending the legal challenge. As a result, the above mentioned Direction and Vesting Orders were quashed on November 2018.

Since then, the Department has been carrying out the necessary work to enable a fresh decision on the scheme to be taken. This has included the publication of an addendum to the existing Environmental Statement, followed by a public consultation process that concluded on 17 May 2019. The Department considered all the representations made and in view of the number (264) and nature of the issues raised has decided that a further public inquiry will be necessary. The Department is now in discussions with the Planning Appeals Commission to secure the earliest possible date for a public inquiry, likely to be early 2020.

At the point where a decision is ready to be made, the Department will consider whether to issue a decision taking account of the provisions of the relevant legislation in place at the time. At that time, consideration will also be given to making a new Direction Order (New Buildings to Ballygawley) and a new Vesting Order for Phase 1A (New Buildings to north of Strabane).

Subject to these considerations and any further issues that emerge, construction works on Phase 1A could commence on site in late 2020.



## NETWORK MAINTENANCE STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE – 2019-20

### Resurfacing

In the 2019-2020 financial year it is proposed to resurface the following roads at an estimated cost of £4.0 million in the Mid Ulster area. In addition £10m has been set aside for a 'roads recovery fund' which is being used to address localised areas of immediate need across the road network. Of this approximately £1.05 million has been allocated to the MUDC area.

### Resurfacing Mid Ulster District (North)

Road No	Road Name	Length (m)	Status
A0029	Main Street, Desertmartin	781	Complete
A0042	Mayogall Road, Gulladuff	755	Complete
B0073	Killybearn Road, Cookstown	720	Complete
B0160	Ballynargan Road, Coagh	2320	Complete
C0554	Sixtowns Road, Draperstown	995	Complete
C0559	Mullaghboy Road, Gulladuff	200	Complete
U0608	Ardtree Road, Coagh	765	Complete
U0623	Drumconvis Road, Coagh	1570	Complete
U0702	Davagh Road, Cookstown	990	Complete
U0711	Slaught Road, Lough Fea	1609	Complete
U0831	Strifehill Road, Cookstown	220	Pending
U5009	Greenvale Drive, Magherafelt	510	Complete
U5318	Enterprise Centre Road, Ardboe	190	Pending
U5382	Glenelly Villas, Draperstown	600	Pending

Subject to additional funding it is planned to resurface the following roads in the Mid Ulster District (North) area.

Road No	Road Name	Length (m)	Status
B0040	Draperstown Road, Draperstown	1800	Deferred
B0040	Draperstown Road, Desetmartin	2100	Deferred

**Resurfacing** Mid Ulster District (South)

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Length (m)</b>	<b>Status</b>
A4	Ballagh Road Fivemiletown	1000	Complete
A4	Colebrooke Road, Fivemiletown	271	Complete
A4	Annaghilla Road, Augher	200	Complete
A29	Moy Road, Dungannon	172	Complete
A29	Hospital Roundabout, Dungannon	182	Complete
A5	Omagh Road (Ballymacilroy)	500	Programmed
A45	Oaks Road Dungannon	500	Programmed
B43	Killyman Road, Dungannon	800	Complete
B106	Trewmount Road, Killyman	600	Complete
U7500	Beechvalley, Dungannon	298	Programmed
C635	Old Caulfield Road, Castlecaulfield	500	Programmed
U7527	Mark Street, Dungannon	533	Programmed
U7506	Corrainey Gardens	95	Complete
U7523	Eastvale, Dungannon	196	On-going
B45	Dyan Road, Dyan	910	Pending
U7961	Granville Industrial Estate	550	Programmed
B122	Murley Road, Fivemiletown	800	Complete
U7176	Sydney Lane, Aughnacloy	240	Complete
U7005	Queens Park, Fivemiletown	65	Complete
B34	Tamnamore Road, Dungannon	300	Programmed
U7007	Nelson Park, Fivemiletown	50	Complete
B128	Favour Royal Road, Aughnacloy	500	Programmed
U7150	Fairgreen, Ballygawley	130	Programmed
A45	Coalisland Road	500	Programmed
U7007	Spout Road, Fivemiletown	500	Complete

**Surface Dressing** Mid Ulster District (North)

This year approximately 91kms of road was surfaced dressed in the Mid Ulster North section.

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Length (m)</b>	<b>Status</b>
A42	Moyagall Road	1700	Completed
A29	Desertmartin Road	1570	Completed
A29	Desertmartin Road	2409	Completed
B18	Creagh Road	2260	Completed
B75	Kilrea Road	4750	Completed
B182	Gulladuff Road	2857	Completed
B182	Gulladuff Road	2450	Completed
C0552	Five Mile Straight	2682	Completed
C0552	Glen Road	752	Completed
C0556	Longfield Road	2700	Completed
C0557	Ballynahone Road	4630	Completed
C0559	Mullaghboy Road	891	Completed
C0559	Mullaghboy Road	3895	Completed
C0559	Mullaghboy Road	800	Completed
U5023	Ampertaine Road	2142	Completed
U5028	Macknagh Lane	1546	Completed
U5164	Inniscarn Lane	840	Completed
U5169	Durnascallon Road	1106	Completed
U5195	Kilcronaghan Road	2264	Completed
U5197	Brackalislea Road	492	Completed
U5199	Longfield Lane	1675	Completed
U5200	Cullion Road	2510	Completed
U5206	Cahore Road	373	Completed
U5229	Gornaskey Road	1782	Completed
B161	Mountjoy Road	1890	Completed
B161	Killycolpy Road	2617	Completed
B161	Mullanhoe Road	1298	Completed
B161	Drumenny Road	1207	Completed



C0564	Ballymaguire Road	3015	Completed
C0564	Ballymaguire Road	3181	Completed
C0618	Drumenny Road	1494	Completed
C0619	Mountjoy Road	2360	Completed
C0622	Glenarny Road	770	Completed
U0605	Grange Road	606	Completed
U0618	Blockfield Road	542	Completed
U0623	Killycolpy Road	1603	Completed
U0635	Gortnalough Road	1200	Completed
U0636	Drumhubbert Road	2608	Completed
U0637	Ballygittle Road	1775	Completed
U0639	Legmurn Road	1532	Completed
U0640	Mountjoy Road	330	Completed
U0709	Kinagillian Road	1225	Completed
U0715	Ballynagilly Lane	2169	Completed
U0728	Old Coagh Road	2014	Completed
U0819	Tamnaskenny Road	2288	Completed
U0822	Ballynakilly Road	1670	Completed
U0828	Drumnacross Road	1368	Completed
U0828	Drumnacross Road	100	Completed
U2203	Tullaghboy Road	1563	Completed
U2205	Ballyforlea Road	1067	Completed
B160	Coagh Road	562	Completed

**Surface Dressing** Mid Ulster District (South)

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Length (m)</b>	<b>Status</b>
A028	Derrycourtney Road	4093	Complete
C649	Cullenramer Road	3135	Complete
U509	Cullenramer Road	1282	Complete
C642	Washingbay Road	3381	Complete
C640	Reenaderry Road	2372	Complete
B34	Killyman Road	707	Complete
B128	Clonfeacle Road	1844	Complete
B128	Clonfeacle Road	608	Complete
B520	Stewartstown Road	2988	Deferred
U937	Moghan Road	3432	Complete
C635	Reclain Road	2874	Complete
U1139	Old Moy Road	1840	Complete
C646	Stilago Road	3052	Complete
U1022	Drummurer Lane	1059	Complete
U1023	Drummurer Lane	896	Deferred
U1023	Drummurer Lane	1287	Complete
U1032	Drumaspil Road	2087	Complete
U1035	Spademill Road	1380	Deferred
U1028	Creenagh Lane	1432	Deferred
C0635	Gortlenaghan Road	3883	Complete
U1403	Bolies Road	1449	Complete
U1403	Bolies Road	2536	Complete
U1403	Bolies Road	2323	Complete
C0423	Kell Road Spur	700	Complete
C0423	Slatmore Road	589	Complete
U0423	Fardross Road	3625	Complete
U1418	Fardross Road	736	Complete
U1418	Corleaghan Road	2473	Complete
U0425	Crossowen Road Spur	764	Complete
U0430	Corbo Road	1483	Complete

U0341	Richmond Lane	1144	Complete
U0345	Tullybryan Road	1024	Complete
U0334	Lisginny Road	2151	Complete
U0337	Lisnaweary Road	833	Complete
U0501	Tulnavern Road	2678	Complete
U0316	Cravenny Road	520	Complete
C0649	Killeeshil Road	995	Complete
U0506	Tullyvannon Road	1151	Complete
U0506	Killeeshil Road	3158	Complete
U0547	Coolhill Road	657	Complete
U0522	Cadian Road	3637	Complete
U0522	Cadian Road	841	Complete
U0530	Tullybletty Road	2527	Complete
U0541	Tannagh Lane	2176	Complete

#### **Drainage** Mid Ulster District (North)

This year a comprehensive programme of drainage improvements are being undertaken at various locations across the section. To date this financial year over 70 separate schemes have been undertake to improve the quality of the road network. Examples of schemes undertaken include:

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Status</b>
A0006	Toome Bypass	Re-new part of the existing drainage	Complete
B0018	Loup Road	Investigate and repair existing drainage system	Complete
C0549	Drumblog Road, Culnady	Install new drainage	Complete
C0621	Limehill Road, Pomeroy	Install WW2000s	Complete
C0524	Moydamlaght Road, Moneyneaney	Install WW2000	Complete



U5067	Ballymacpeake Road, Clady	Investigate existing drainage and upgrade as necessary	Complete
U0804	Magheraglass Road, Cookstown	Install new drainage system	Complete
U5197	Brackalislea Road, Draperstown	Install new drainage system	Complete
U5227	River Road, Ardstraw	Repair existing ford	Complete
U5033	Craigmore Road, Maghera	Investigate and repair existing drainage system	Complete
U5357	Mullaghboy Crescent, Bellaghy	Provide additional gullies	Complete
U5205	Drumard Lane, Draperstown	Upgrade existing drainage	Complete

**Drainage** Mid Ulster District (South)

Road No	Road Name	Proposal	Status
U924-3	Drumconnor Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Deferred
U925-3	Garvagh Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Complete
C640-4	Coole Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Complete
U7700-9	Roskeen Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Complete
B128-7	Clonfeacle Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Complete
B130-1	Derryfubble Road	Culvert Replacement	Complete
U420	Altadaven Road	Culvert Replacement	Complete
U416	Glenhoy Road	Culvert Replacement	Complete
U417	Errigal Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Deferred
U317-3	Tullywinney Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Programmed
C651	Ballynanny Road	Culvert Replacement	Deferred

U305-1	Todds Leap Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Programmed
U313-3	Killymorgan Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Deferred
C649-2	Farriter Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Programmed
U324-4	Glencrew Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Ongoing
C656-2	Aghintain Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Deferred
C423-2	Alderwood Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Deferred
U547-2	Coolhill Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Deferred
U522-4	Cadian Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Programmed
U545-6	Rehaghey Road Spur	New Pipe & Gullies	Programmed
B45-2	Dyan Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Programmed
U528-3	Mullyneill Road	New Pipe & Gullies	Deferred
U530-3	Tullybletty Rd	Extend Culvert	Deferred

**Proposed footpath work** Mid Ulster District (North)

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
A0029	Tobermore Road, Maghera	Complete
U5021	Castle Villas, Cookstown	Complete
U5321	Brown Drive, Maghera	Pending
U5382	Glenelly Villas, Draperstown	Pending
U5382	Mallon Villas, Draperstown	Complete
F5321	Grove Terrace, Maghera	Complete

**Proposed footpath work** Mid Ulster District (South)

Subject to additional funding it is planned to resurface the following footpaths:

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
B34	Colebrooke Road, Fivemiletown	Programmed
B168	Minterburn Road, Caledon	Programmed



**NETWORK DEVELOPMENT**  
**LOCAL TRANSPORT AND SAFETY MEASURES**  
**PLANNED WORKS 2019-2020**

In the 2019-20 financial year £140k has been allocated to the Division for Local Transport and Safety Measures within the Mid Ulster District Council area.

**Carriageways 2019/2020**

A4	Ballagh Rd, Fivemiletown	Provide right turning lane on Ballagh Road, Fivemiletown	Complete
C646/B35	Killyliss Road/Granville Road, Dungannon	Sightline Improvement Scheme	Pending
U744	Westland Road/Orritor Road, Cookstown	Traffic signal upgrade including installation of Microprocessor Optimised Vehicle Actuation (MOVA) system to improve traffic progression	Complete

**Pedestrian Measures 2019/2020**

Road No	Road Name	Description	Status
A5	Moore Street, Revaller Road, Aughnacloy	Uncontrolled crossing & junction priority change	Pending
U7524	Cunninghams Lane, Dungannon	Uncontrolled crossing & build out	Pending
C565	Muff Road, Churchtown	Missing footway link	Complete
A505	Drum Road at Blackhill, Cookstown	Uncontrolled crossing	Pending
A29	High Street, Moneymore	Provision of controlled crossing	Pending

**Cycling Measures 2019/2020**

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
B42	Mayogall Road, Clady	Shared footway/cycleway from Saint Mary's college to Ford Road	Pending
A54	Magherafelt Rd, Castledawson	Shared footway/cycleway from Castledawson Village to Castledawson Roundabout	Pending

**Traffic Calming 2019/2020**

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
U730	Fairhill, Cookstown	Speed control measures to include speed reduction cushions	Pending

**Park and Ride 2019/2020**

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
A29	Moy Road, Dungannon	Stangmore Options Study	Ongoing
P1032, P0345, P5053, P0005	Tamnamore, Ballygawley, Maghera, Castledawson	Provide CCTV cameras at all Park and Ride Sites in Mid Ulster District Council Area	Substantially Complete

**Safer Routes to School (SRS) 2019/2020**

<b>Road No</b>	<b>School Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
A4	St Macartan's PS, Clogher	Replacement school flashing warning sign	Pending
A29	Saint John's PS, Swatragh	Replacement of school flashing warning sign	Complete
B35	Aughnacloy Regional PS, Carnteel Road, Aughnacloy	Replacement of school flashing warning sign	Complete

**Road Signs and Markings and bollards 2019/2020**

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
A5	Omagh Road, Ballygawley	Replacement of direction and warning signs	Pending
U5133	Pound Road	Enhanced signage	Complete

**Speed limits 2019/2020**

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
U5112/ U5113	Gracefield Road and Ballymaguigan Road	30mph speed limit on all approaches to Gracefield	Complete
C622	Sandholes Road, Cookstown	40mph speed limit from Kilcronagh Road to Cookstown Free Presbyterian Church	Waiting on legislation
U831	Strifehill Road, Cookstown	40mph speed limit from DVA Test Centre to C622 Sandholes Road	Waiting on legislation

**Accessible Parking 2019/2020**

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
B40	Castledawson Road, Magherafelt	Provide 2 disabled parking bays	Complete
U5382	Glenelly Villas, Draperstown	Provide disabled parking bay	Complete
P0005	Castledawson Park and Ride	Provide 5 additional disabled bays closer to Bus stop	Complete



It is intended that the following Local Transport and Safety Measures schemes will be progressed to detailed design and land acquisition stage. If additional funding becomes available during the financial year, it may permit some of these schemes to progress to the construction stage.

<b>Road No</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
A45	Greenagh Bridge Ballynakilly Rd, Coalisland	Carriageway realignment and bridge replacement	Deferred
C652	Washingbay Road, Clonoe	Provide infill footway	Pending
B106/ C638	Bush Rd/ Mullaghteige Rd, Bush	Provide infill footway on the Mullaghteige Road and improve visibility at the junction	Pending
U7514	Quarry Lane, Dungannon	Provision of new Toucan crossing and improved facilities for pedestrians and cyclists.	Pending
B47	Sixtowns Road, Straw	Provision of new puffin crossing and improved pedestrian facilities	Complete

## STRUCTURES

### PLANNED WORKS 2019/20

During 2019-2020 Bridge Management Section intends to carry out work to structures in the Mid Ulster District Council area representing an investment of approximately £95k in the local infrastructure.

<b>Bridge No/ Road No</b>	<b>Bridge Name, Location</b>	<b>Description of proposed work</b>	<b>Status</b>
61762 / C563	Ardtrea Bridge Littlebridge Road, Coagh	An options study has been completed. The design of a new replacement bridge is in progress. The 7.5 tonne interim weight restriction remains in place	Programmed
61809 / A29	Feenan Beg Bridge, Moneymore	It is proposed to repaint the existing bridge parapets	Programmed

## **STREET LIGHTING**

### **PLANNED WORKS 2019/20**

In the 2019-2020 financial year £214k has been allocated for LED lantern retrofitting to continue our program of lantern replacement.

We have no allocation this year for capital renewal schemes.

Street lighting faults can now be reported on the NIDirect website [www.nidirect.gov.uk/services/report-street-light-fault](http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/services/report-street-light-fault) or by phoning the new call centre on 0300 200 7899.

**The following street lighting works are identified for 2019-2020 should funding become available:**

<b>SCHEME TITLE</b>	<b>SCHEME DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
The Cairn, Dungannon	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme	No funding
Station Road, Magherafelt	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme	No funding
Glen Road, Maghera	Street Lighting Renewal Scheme	No funding
Main Street & Ballagh Road, Fivemiletown	Completion of works commenced in 2018/19	Completed
Colebrook Road, Fivemiletown	Completion of works commenced in 2018	Completed
Coolreaghs Road, Cookstown	Completion of works commenced in 2018	Completed
Derrycourtney Road, Caledon	Completion of works commenced in 2018	Completed
Trewmount & Tamnamore Road, Killyman	Completion of works commenced in 2018	Completed



Coleraine, Crew & Tirkane roads, Maghera	LED Lantern retrofits	Completed
Tullyhogue & Tullywiggan areas	LED Lantern retrofits	Completed
Pomeroy area	LED Lantern retrofits	Completed
Cookstown Road, Carland	LED Lantern retrofits	Completed

<b>Report on</b>	Street Naming and Property Numbering
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson, Head of Building Control

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	For Members to consider the naming of new streets within residential Housing Developments within Mid-Ulster.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
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.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>The Building Control Department have received requests for the naming of streets within proposed residential development as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>I. Site off Sixtowns Road, Straw, Draperstown</b></p> <p>An application had been submitted by M Glass for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Sixtowns Roads, Straw, Draperstown, which was considered by the Environment Committee on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Following comments from Members in relation to the names proposed for the new street/road, correspondence was subsequently forwarded to the developer requesting further proposals to be submitted. The developer has now submitted the following options for consideration (see Appendix 2).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>1. St Columba's Park</b>  <b>2. St Columba's Drive</b>  <b>3. Whitewater Park</b> </p> <p>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.</p>

	<p><b>II. Site off Mountjoy Road, Coalisland</b></p> <p>An application has been submitted by Killen Developments Ltd for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Mountjoy Road, Coalisland. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration (see Appendix 3).</p> <p>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Kilbrooke Lane</b></li> <li><b>2. Killcoole</b></li> </ol> <p>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.</p> <p><b>III. Site off Ardean Close, Cookstown</b></p> <p>An application has been submitted by K Small for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Ardean Close, Cookstown. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration (see Appendix 4).</p> <p>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Moorwood Manor</b></li> <li><b>2. Tobin Drive</b></li> <li><b>3. Moorwood Drive</b></li> </ol> <p>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.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None



<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
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><b>I. Site off Sixtowns Road, Straw, Draperstown</b></p> <p>Either St Columba's Park  Or St Columba's Drive  Or Whitewater Park</p> <p><b>II. Site off Mountjoy Road, Coalisland</b></p> <p>Either Kilbrooke Lane  Or Killcoole</p> <p><b>III. Site of Ardean Close, Cookstown</b></p> <p>Either Moorwood Manor  Or Tobin Drive  Or Moorwood Drive</p>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Policy for Street Naming and Numbering
6.2	Appendix 2 – Pro-forma containing revised street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Sixtowns Road, Straw, Draperstown.
6.3	Appendix 3 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new streets off Mountjoy Road, Coalisland.
6.4	Appendix 4 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new streets off Ardean Close, Cookstown.



## 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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7.0	Roles & Responsibilities	
8.0	Impact Assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equality Screening &amp; Rural Needs Impact</li> <li>• Staff &amp; Financial Resources</li> </ul>	
9.0	Support & Advice	
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Appendices	Description	Page Number
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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) 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<sup>F6</sup>;
- (b) in section 38 of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act 1854<sup>F7</sup> 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<sup>F8</sup>;
- (d) section 19 of the Public Health and Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1949<sup>F9</sup>; 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**

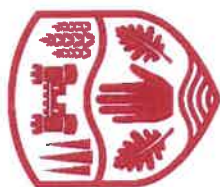
### **Renaming Existing Street Name: Procedures**

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.





Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

## MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

### New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address: MICHAEL GLASS - 22 RANAGHAN ROAD,  
MACHERA, CO. DERRY BT46 5WD

Description: ERECTION OF 14 NO DWELLINGS + GARAGES

Ref: F/2019/1149/MAST

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	ST COLUMBA'S PARK	NAME LINKED WITH CHURCH + PRIMARY SCHOOL	TO CONTINUE WITH THE TRADITIONAL PLACE NAME
Option 2	ST. COLUMBA'S DRIVE	NAME LINKED WITH CHURCH + PRIMARY SCHOOL	TO CONTINUE WITH THE TRADITIONAL PLACE NAME
Option 3	WHITEWATER PARK	NAME LINKED TO NEARBY RIVER.	WHITEWATER RIVER RUNS ALONGSIDE THE DEVELOPMENT

\* 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 *Michael Glass* .....

Dated *19/10/19* .....

Site adjacent to 82 Sixtowns Road and approx 30m SE  
of Nos. 2-10 Whitewater Court, Draperstown.

PROJECT NO: 720  
SCALE: 1:1250@A4  
DATE: OCT 16  
DRAWING NO: P101  
DRAWN BY: ph



# NEWLINE

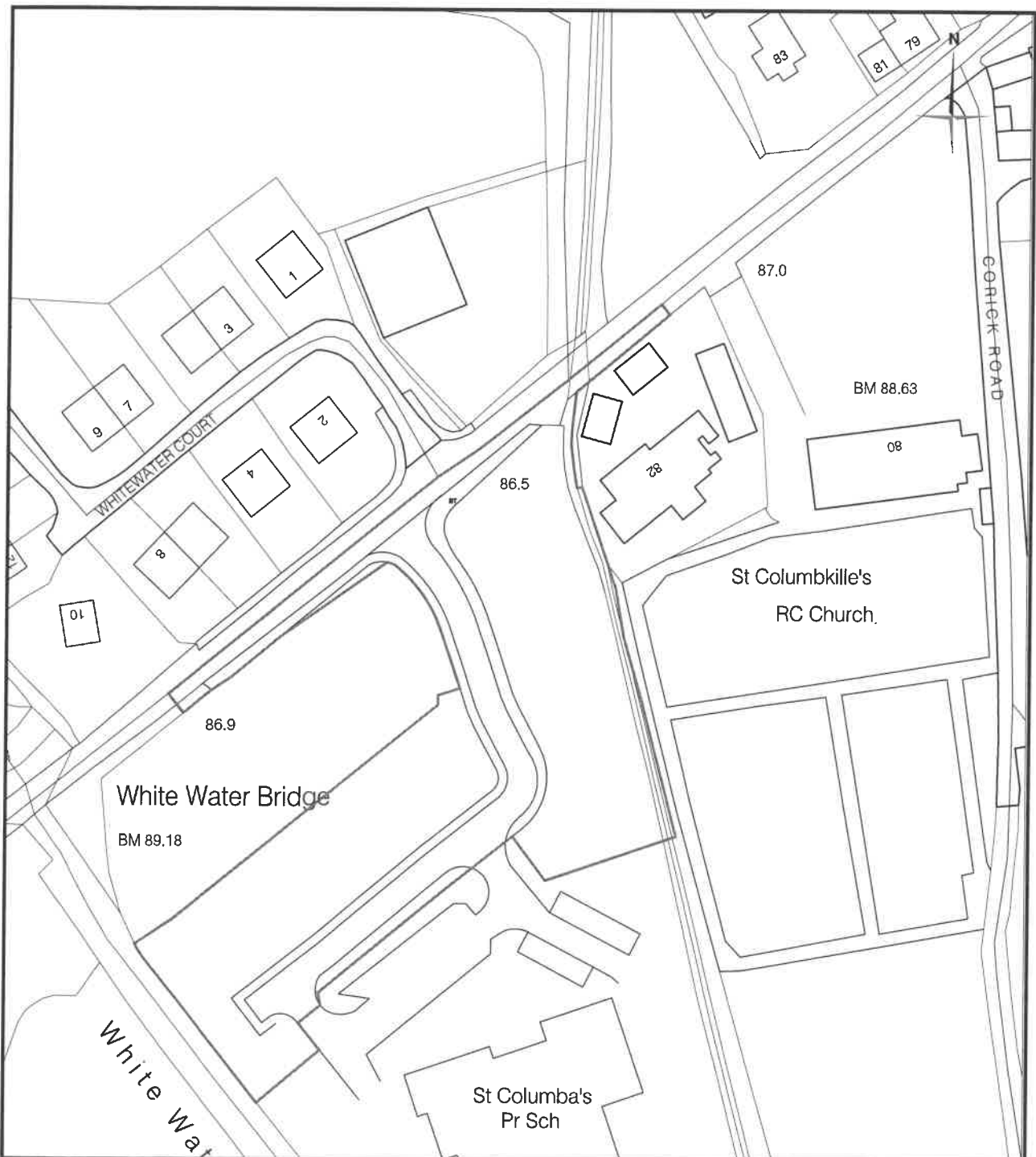
## ARCHITECTS

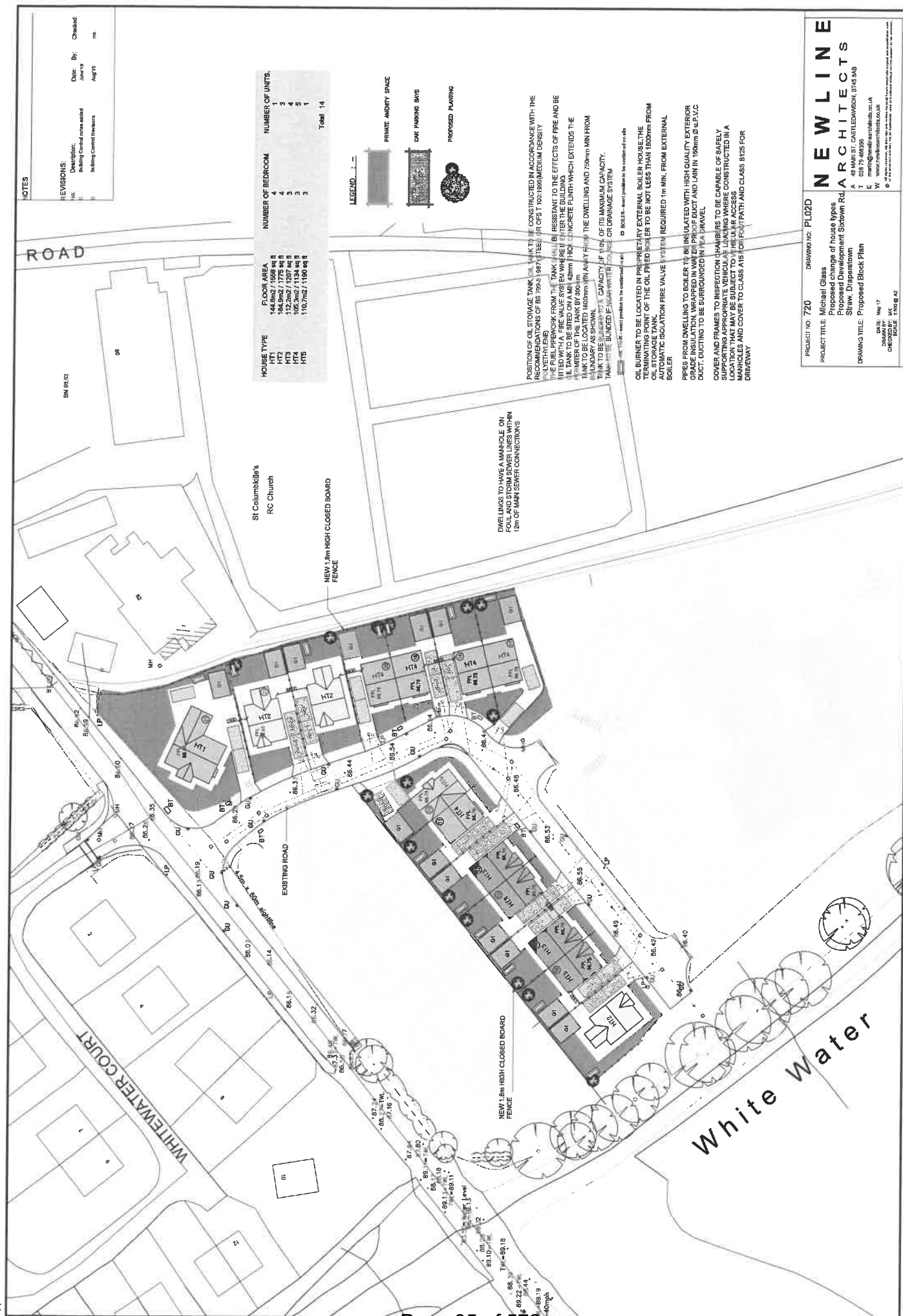
A 48 MAIN STREET, CASTLEDAWSON, BT45 8AB  
T 028 79 468396  
E martin@newlinearchitects.co.uk  
W www.newlinearchitects.co.uk

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### REVISIONS:

No:	Description:	Date:	By:





## **MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

### **New Street Name Proposals**

Applicants Name & Address: Killen Developments Ltd  
11 Mountjoy Road, Coalisland, BT71 5DQ

Description: New Development at Killen

Ref: F/2019/1017/MAST



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

## Appendix 3

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	Kilbrooke Lane	Kil for Killen and Brooke for the small stream that exists on the way to Killen Crossroads from our school and near the housing development site. Lane because there will have to be a lane to drive in to when houses are built	Local school children from Aughamullan Primary School chose this name with its connotations and linkage to the locality
Option 2	Killcoole	Kill for Killen and coole for beside the Coole Road	Local school children from Aughamullan Primary School chose this name with its connotations to the area and linkage to the locality
Option 3			

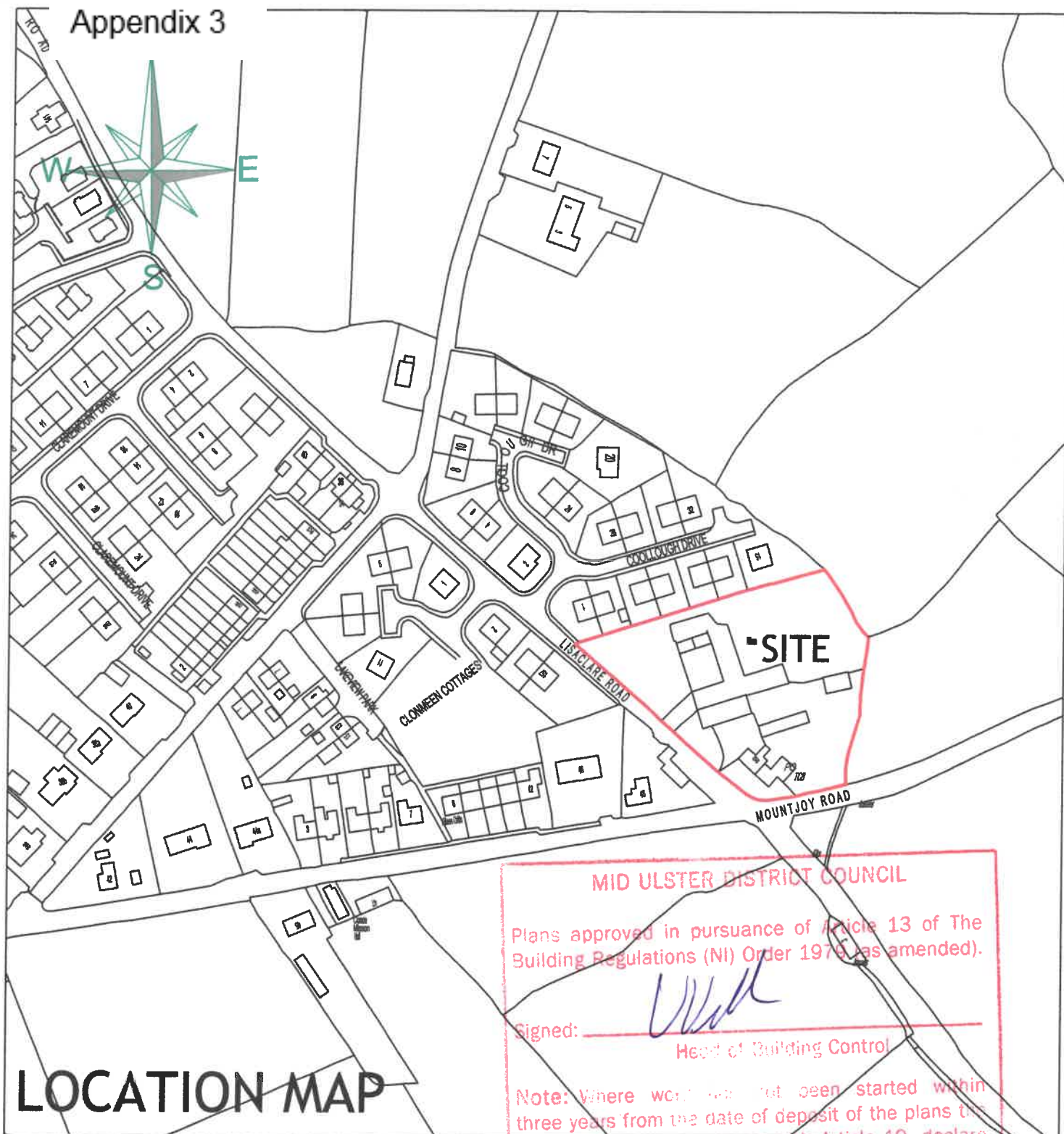
\* Please avoid the use of apostrophes, hyphens, full stops and commas.

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

Signed ...Kim Gervin

Dated 04/10/2019





## LOCATION MAP

**PROPOSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT  
AT KILLEEN CROSSROADS, KILLEEN, COALISLAND  
FOR KILLEEN DEVELOPMENTS LTD  
11 MOUNTJOY ROAD, COALISLAND, CO TYRONE BT71 5DQ.**

**DATE: DECEMBER 2015**

**SCALE: 1:2500**

**DRG NO. 1/514/03**

**GRID PLAN 142-11SW**

**AGENT- SEAMUS DONNELLY<sub>MCIAT</sub>**

80A MOUNTJOY ROAD,  
AUGHRIMDERG,  
COALISLAND

TEL & FAX (028) 87748481

Email: seamusdonnelly80a@btinternet.com

**MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Plans approved in pursuance of Article 13 of The Building Regulations (NI) Order 1979 (as amended).

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Head of Building Control

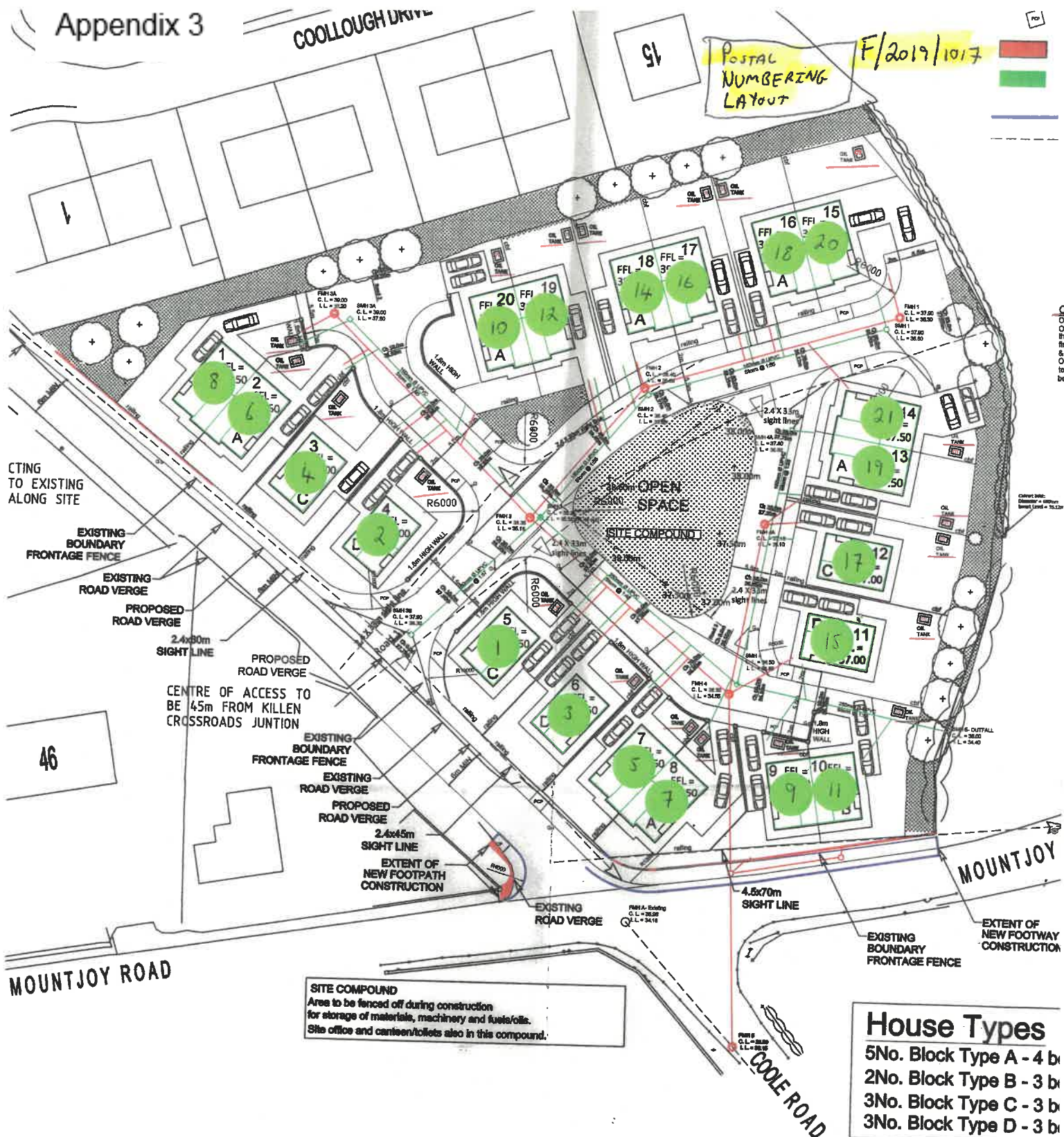
Note: Where work has not been started within three years from the date of deposit of the plans the Council may, in accordance with Article 19, declare the deposit of the plans to be of no effect.

M G KELSO

Director of Public Health & Infrastructure



## Appendix 3



VEL AT 5m FROM ROADWAY	GRADIENT
9.15	1:100
8.95	1:100
8.90	1:100
8.75	1:100
7.80	1:100
7.00	1:100
6.90	1:100
6.55	1:100
5.30	1:100
5.95	1:100
5.75	1:100
7.40	1:100

### GRADIENT TABLE

House no.	Road edge	Back of path	Path gradient	5m in drive	Drive gradient
1	98.20	98.25	1.40	98.65	1:12.5
2	98.20	98.25	1.40	98.65	1:12.5
3	98.00	97.95	1.40	97.55	1:12.5
4	98.00	97.95	1.40	97.55	1:12.5
5	98.00	98.55	1.40	98.15	1:12.5
6	98.20	98.25	1.40	98.65	1:12.5
7	98.20	98.25	1.40	98.65	1:12.5
8	98.00	97.95	1.40	97.55	1:12.5
9	98.00	97.95	1.40	97.55	1:12.5
10	98.00	98.55	1.40	98.15	1:12.5
11	98.20	98.25	1.40	98.65	1:12.5
12	98.20	98.25	1.40	98.65	1:12.5
13	98.00	97.95	1.40	97.55	1:12.5
14	98.00	97.95	1.40	97.55	1:12.5
15	98.00	98.55	1.40	98.15	1:12.5

### PARKING TABLE

House no.	House type	No. of bedrooms	In-Curtilage Spaces	No. of Spaces Required
1	a-d	4	2	2.75
2	a-d	4	2	2.75
3	a-d	3	2	2.5
4	a-d	3	2	2.5
5	a-d	3	2	2.5
6	a-d	3	2	2.5
7	a-d	4	2	2.75
8	a-d	4	2	2.75
9	a-d	3	2	2.5
10	a-d	3	2	2.5
11	a-d	4	2	2.75
12	a-d	4	2	2.75
13	a-d	4	2	2.75
14	a-d	4	2	2.75



# MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

## New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address: Kieran Small

Description: 29 Houses off Anleam Close Ardara Cookstown.

Ref: F/2019/1033/MR57

Option	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	Moorwood Manor	Existing location	Continuation of the next door development Keeping with townland name
Option 2	Tobin Drive	Existing Location	Continuation of existing development
Option 3	Moorwood Drive	Reflects the position in the locality with the use of "Moor"	Includes the base name of the townland.

\* 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 Kieran Small

Dated 8/10/19



# Appendix 4



## Location Plan

project	Housing Development at Lands at Tobin Memorial Park, Ardean Close, Moortown, Co. Tyrone			
client	Smallwood Contracts			
dwg title	Location Plan			
dwg no.	2532-F-011	scale	1:2500	
drawn	A.B.	checked	P.B.	date June'19

## building design solutions

- architecture & planning -

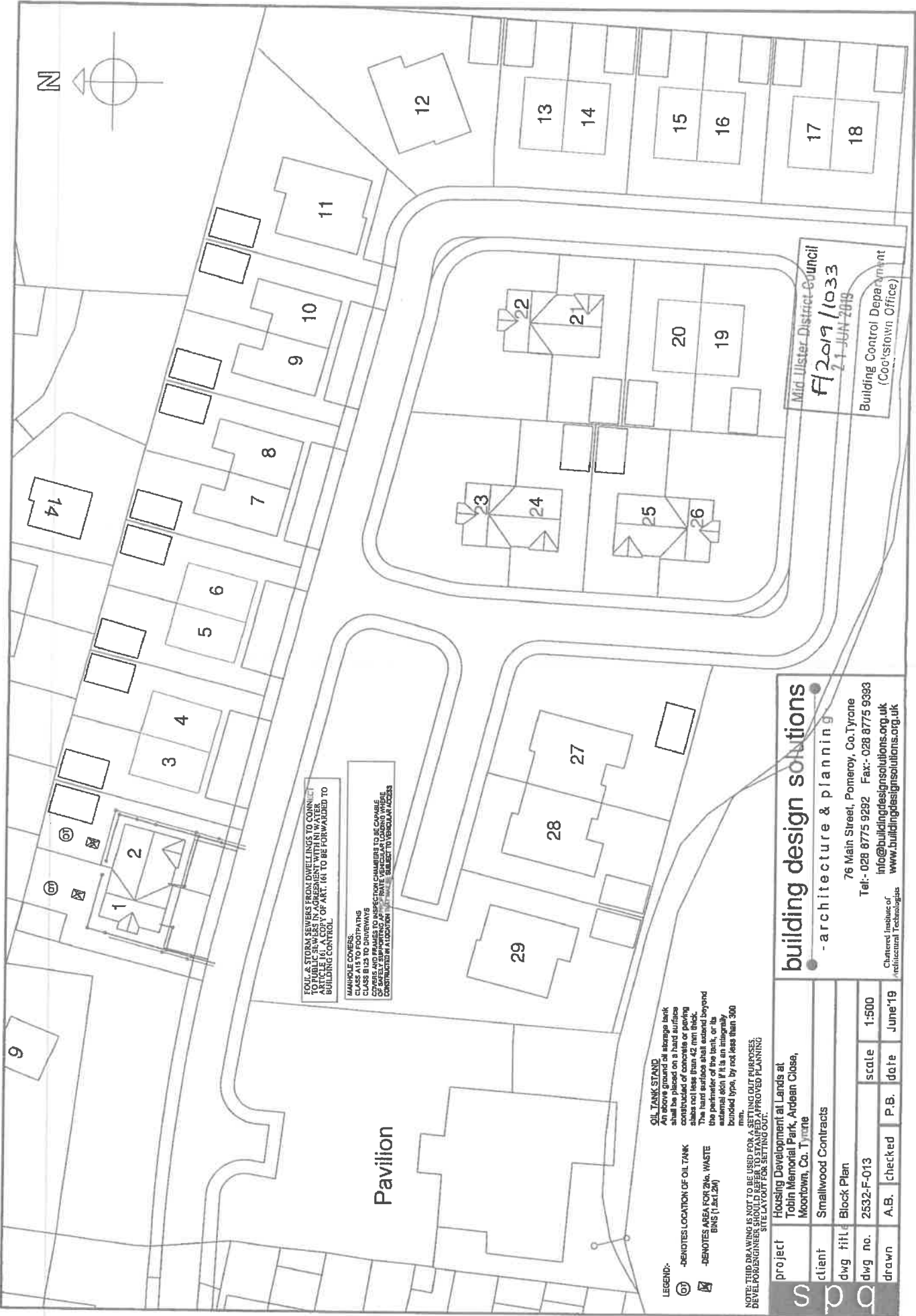
76 Main Street, Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone

Tel:- 028 8775 9292 Fax:- 028 8775 9393

Info@buildingdesignsolutions.org.uk  
 www.buildingdesignsolutions.org.uk

Chartered Institute of  
 Architectural Technologists







<b>Report on</b>	Dual Language Signage Survey – Golf View
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson, Head of Building Control

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>																										
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.																										
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>																										
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 Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0, 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.																										
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>																										
3.1	<p>The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Directorate issued occupiers of Golf View, Cookstown, correspondence seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate. Completed surveys were received by the return date and the outcome is as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of Street</td><td>Golf View, Cookstown</td></tr> <tr> <td>Language Requested</td><td>Irish</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date Request Validated</td><td>06/06/2019</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee</td><td>01/07/2019</td></tr> <tr> <td>Surveys Issued</td><td>02/09/2019</td></tr> <tr> <td>Surveys returned by</td><td>30/09/2019</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Letters Issued</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Letters Returned</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr> <td>Replies in Favour</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Replies not in Favour</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Invalid</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Valid Returns</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr> <td>Percentage in Favour</td><td>50%</td></tr> </table>	Name of Street	Golf View, Cookstown	Language Requested	Irish	Date Request Validated	06/06/2019	Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	01/07/2019	Surveys Issued	02/09/2019	Surveys returned by	30/09/2019	Survey Letters Issued	31	Survey Letters Returned	16	Replies in Favour	8	Replies not in Favour	8	Invalid	0	Valid Returns	16	Percentage in Favour	50%
Name of Street	Golf View, Cookstown																										
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Surveys Issued	02/09/2019																										
Surveys returned by	30/09/2019																										
Survey Letters Issued	31																										
Survey Letters Returned	16																										
Replies in Favour	8																										
Replies not in Favour	8																										
Invalid	0																										
Valid Returns	16																										
Percentage in Favour	50%																										

3.2	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 Golf View, Cookstown.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	<p>That Members note the result of the survey for the application of Dual Language Nameplates in Irish at Golf View, Cookstown and consider the options as noted below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider a further request following the expiry of 12 months from the date of this Environment Committee meeting, OR</li> <li>2. Carry out a re-run of the survey on all applicable residents</li> </ol>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0 : Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy.



## 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			

## CONTENTS PAGE

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2.0	Policy Aim & Objectives	
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"> <li>• Equality Screening &amp; Impact</li> <li>• Staff &amp; Financial Resources</li> </ul>	
8.0	Support & Advice	
9.0	Communication	
10.0	Monitoring & Review Arrangements	

Appendices	Description	Page Number
A	Article 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995	
B	Dual Language Signage Nameplates: <i>Procedure</i>	
C	Name Plate Layout	
D	Accessiblity Statement	
E	Sample of correspondance	

## **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<sup>F6</sup>;
- (b) in section 38 of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act 1854<sup>F7</sup> 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<sup>F8</sup>;
- (d) section 19 of the Public Health and Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1949<sup>F9</sup>; 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:** 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018 Environment Committee  
23<sup>rd</sup> September 2018 Full Council

### Mono-Lingual New Road / Street Signage

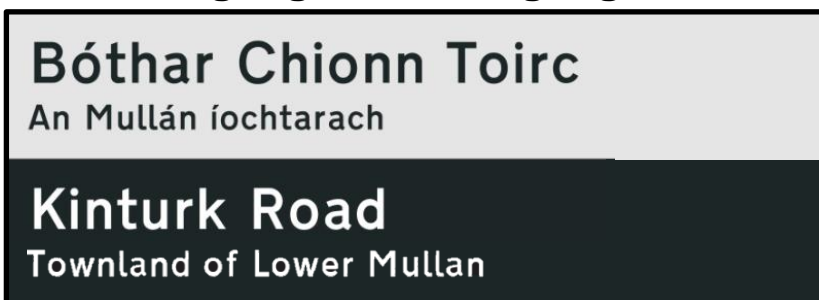


#### Example signage

##### 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](mailto: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: [wilfie.wilkinson@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:wilfie.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 6LJ

Magherafelt Office  
Ballyronan Road  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN

Telephone 03000 132 132  
[info@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:info@midulstercouncil.org)  
[www.midulstercouncil.org](http://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](http://www.midulstercouncil.org) but should you wish to receive written correspondence detailing the outcome of the survey please tick this box.

☐

<b>Report on</b>	Liquor Licensing Laws in Northern Ireland Consultation Document
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To consider draft response to The Department Of Communities (DfC) consultation on <i>"The views of current liquor licensing laws in Northern Ireland"</i> .
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	The current legislation which controls the sale of alcoholic drinks is "The Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996".
2.2	<p>The aim of the current liquor licensing legislation has been developed in order to maintain a balance between the controls which are necessary for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The protection of public health and the preservation of public order</li> <li>• The demand for individual freedom of choice</li> <li>• The opportunity for local businesses to continue to provide a high level of service to their customers.</li> </ul>
2.3	The Council's role in reference to dealing with liquor licenses is commenting on occasional liquor licences and transfers of liquor licences etc. in response to enquiries that the Council receives as a statutory consultee.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	On 14 <sup>th</sup> October 2019, Council received a letter of consultation from The Department of Communities (DfP) (Appendix 1), with a copy of the <i>Liquor Licensing Laws in Northern Ireland Consultation Document</i> (Appendix 2).
3.2	The last general review of Northern Ireland's liquor licensing laws took place in 2012 resulting in the Licensing and Registration of Clubs (Amendment) Bill 2016. This Bill included measures aimed at contributing towards a reduction in alcohol related harm and making the licensed trade more sustainable and attractive to tourists. The Bill was making its way through the Assembly's legislative process and when the Assembly collapsed in January 2017, it could no longer be progressed.

3.3	This consultation seeks to determine public opinion on current licensing laws and views on changes which could be made in the future to ensure a more flexible and modern licensing framework is in place to respond to the changing expectations and lifestyles within Northern Ireland.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: N/A
	Human: N/A
	Risk Management: N/A
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That Members agree the content of the draft response to be forwarded to the Department for Communities (DfC).
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Letter from The Department of Communities (DfC).
6.2	Appendix 2 – Liquor Licensing Laws in Northern Ireland Consultation Document including draft response.





Social Policy Unit  
Level 8  
Causeway Exchange  
1-7 Bedford Street  
BELFAST  
BT2 7EG

Tel: (028) 9082 3140  
Email: [liquorlicensingconsultation@communities-ni.gov.uk](mailto:liquorlicensingconsultation@communities-ni.gov.uk)

Date: 14 October 2019

Dear Consultee

## CONSULTATION ON LIQUOR LICENSING LAWS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

I am writing to inform you that the Department for Communities has published a consultation paper entitled "Liquor licensing laws in Northern Ireland".

The last general review of Northern Ireland's liquor licensing laws took place in 2012 resulting in the Licensing and Registration of Clubs (Amendment) Bill 2016. This Bill included measures aimed at contributing towards a reduction in alcohol related harm and making the licensed trade more sustainable and attractive to tourists. The Bill was making its way through the Assembly's legislative process and when the Assembly collapsed in January 2017, it could no longer be progressed.

The aim of this exercise is to determine public opinion on current licensing laws and whether changes could be made in the future to ensure Northern Ireland has a more flexible and modern licensing framework to respond to changing expectations and lifestyles.

The consultation is available via:

<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/consultations/consultation-liquor-licensing-laws-northern-ireland>

The consultation period runs from **14 October 2019** to **6 December 2019**.

If you wish to opt-out of receiving future correspondence in relation to liquor licensing please advise using the contact details above.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Liam Quinn." The signature is written in a cursive style with a period at the end.

**Liam Quinn**

**Head of Social Policy Unit**

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## Liquor Licensing Laws in Northern Ireland Consultation Document

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October 2019

# Scope of Consultation

**TOPIC OF THIS CONSULTATION:**

This consultation seeks views on the current liquor licensing laws in Northern Ireland.

**SCOPE OF THIS CONSULTATION:**

We are keen to hear the views of all parties with an interest in licensing law, so that relevant views and evidence can be taken into account in any future policy decisions.

**GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE:**

Licensing laws apply to all of Northern Ireland.

**IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:**

When taking forward a set of measures; or introducing a new or amended strategy, policy, procedure, or legislation, the Department is required to carry out a screening exercise to determine the impact the proposals may have on Section 75 groups, a Rural Needs Assessment and, where regulation is being proposed, a Regulatory Impact Assessment. The Department is seeking views on the effectiveness of the current licensing laws rather than putting forward policy proposals so has not carried out screening exercises. To feed into any future policy decisions however, it would be useful to receive any relevant evidence that you feel should be considered. This can be provided at the end of the consultation questions.

---

# 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 be open for 8 weeks from 14 October 2019 to 6 December 2019.

## **ENQUIRIES:**

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

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

or write to:

Liquor Licensing 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: **[https://consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/dfc-analytical-services-unit/261febe1/consult\\_view](https://consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/dfc-analytical-services-unit/261febe1/consult_view)**

## **EMAIL:**

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

Liquor Licensing 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:

**[liquorlicensingconsultation@communities-ni.gov.uk](mailto:liquorlicensingconsultation@communities-ni.gov.uk)**

or write to:

Liquor Licensing Consultation,  
Department for Communities,  
Social Policy Unit, Level 8,  
Causeway Exchange  
1-7 Bedford Street  
Belfast BT2 7EG.

Or Telephone: 028 9082 3140

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# 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:

Liquor Licensing Consultation,  
Department for Communities,  
Social Policy Unit, Level 8,  
Causeway Exchange,  
1–7 Bedford Street,  
Belfast BT2 7EG

Email: **[liquorlicensingconsultation@communities-ni.gov.uk](mailto:liquorlicensingconsultation@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](http://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/dfc-privacy-notice)**

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# Liquor Licensing Laws in Northern Ireland

Restrictions on the sale of alcoholic drinks in Ireland were first introduced in 1634. Further restrictions were added for centuries until the new Northern Ireland Parliament, created in 1920, enacted the Intoxicating Liquor Act (Northern Ireland) 1923. The following decades saw many more amendments to this legislation with the current licensing laws (the Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996) coming into force in February 1997.

The aim of licensing law is to try and strike a balance between the controls which are necessary for the protection of public health and the preservation of public order, the demand for individual freedom of choice and the opportunity for local businesses to continue to provide a high level of service to their customers.

It is estimated that the hospitality industry contributes £1.2 billion to the Northern Ireland economy every year, with the sector sustaining in the region of 60,000 jobs. Northern Ireland's food and drink is among the best in the world, tourists spend over £350 million per year on food and drink alone, and visitors increasingly view these elements as central to their experience.

There are dangers however associated with the consumption of alcohol and there is a significant burden to society, not only financial, of its misuse. In Northern Ireland, 303 deaths due to alcohol were recorded in 2017 (increased from 238 in 2007). There has also been a 15% increase in hospital admissions where conditions wholly related to alcohol have been recorded from 12,164 in 2009/10 to 14,032 in 2017/18. 43.3% of the public are concerned about alcohol related issues in their local area. This, along with the impact that alcohol misuse has on individuals, families and communities in Northern Ireland means alcohol misuse continues to be recognised as a significant public health, community safety, and social issue.

The last general review of Northern Ireland's liquor licensing laws took place in 2012 resulting in the Licensing and Registration of Clubs (Amendment) Bill 2016. This Bill included measures aimed at contributing towards a reduction in alcohol related harm and making the licensed trade more sustainable and attractive to tourists. The Bill was making its way through the Assembly's legislative process and when the Assembly collapsed in January 2017, it could no longer be progressed.



---

Given the passage of time since the last review, recent developments in other jurisdictions and growing public interest in licensing issues, the Department believes that it is appropriate to carry out a consultation on current liquor licensing policy.

The aim of the exercise is to determine public opinion on current licensing laws and views on whether changes could be made in the future

to ensure Northern Ireland has a more flexible and modern licensing framework to respond to changing expectations and lifestyles.

Views are currently being sought on the general principles and it should be noted that any relaxation of licensing law must be balanced with the need for regulation in the public interest.

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**

---

# Categories of licence

Under current licensing law, liquor licences can be granted to 12 categories of premises:

- Public house
- Off-licence
- Hotel
- Guest house
- Restaurant
- Conference centre
- Higher education institution
- Place of public entertainment
- Refreshment room in public transport premises
- Seamen's canteen
- Indoor arena
- Outdoor stadium

A number of representations have been made to the Department in recent years from local producers of beer, cider and spirits for a change in the law to allow them to sell their products directly to the public. Currently, these producers need to involve a third party to sell their products, which affects profits, or they need to obtain a public house licence which currently holds a value of approximately £95,000.

There has been a significant increase in the number of local producers in the past 15 years, with recent figures suggesting 43 breweries, 7 cideries and 15 distilleries.

**Do you think the current 12 categories of licence are adequate? Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☒

There should be more freedom for different types of premises to apply for licences to meet customer demand. By restricting the types of premises economic growth may be stifled and a move towards social responsibility rather than a heavy handed regulatory approach to how alcohol can be bought and consumed may be the way forward to reflect recent trends in the hospitality sector.

## Permitted hours

Under current licensing law, normal opening hours in public houses and other on-sale licensed premises end at 11.00pm on weekdays and 10.00pm on Sundays, with 30 minutes drinking-up time.

Late opening hours are available to public houses, hotels, restaurants and higher education establishments which provide food and/or entertainment to the public. Such premises are allowed to open to 1.00am on weekdays and 12.00 midnight on Sundays, with 30 minutes drinking-up time.

The licensed trade contributes £1.2 billion per year to the Northern Ireland economy and sustains in the region of 60,000 jobs. Concerns have been expressed that current restrictions on opening hours may curtail

efforts to attract tourists and enhance the night time economy.

On the other hand, late opening of licensed premises is sometimes associated with disorder, noise nuisance for residents and can put a strain on police and health service resources.

The 2016 Bill proposed an additional 1 hour (until 2.00am) in certain circumstances, 12 times in a year (not including Christmas Day, Good Friday or Easter Sunday).

**Do you think the current permitted hours for licensed premises are appropriate? Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☒

It is agreed that public houses are an important part of the economy, creating jobs and helping to boost the night time economy and the tourism industry. However, it is not clear how the promotion of health and well being of individuals by reducing the availability of alcohol relates to encouraging tourists to consume alcohol and promoting public houses and drinking as an integral part of Northern Irish life and culture.

If there is not to be a wholesale review of opening hours in general to allow premises to open when they wish within in certain parameters to cater for different ages, cultures and tastes, then the proposal to introduce additional late opening for certain premises providing entertainment or food for a limited number of occasions is to be welcomed to allow a more varied night time economy, particularly where such licences are granted in conjunction with larger, community events. However, it is clear that further consideration should be given to allow for licenses to be altered or extended to allow premises to open for major sporting events held in areas within greatly different time zones (World Cups for example), and other special events.

It would be encouraged to align the permitted hours for the sale and consumption of alcohol in conjunction with the hours permitted within an entertainment licenses in those applicable premises.

---

# Additional hours – small public houses

Under current licensing law, smaller public houses, which are not in a position to provide food and/or entertainment, may not be granted late opening hours by the courts. It is possible however for the police to authorise late opening in such premises for a maximum of 20 occasions in a year. This extends the permitted hours to 1.00am on weekdays and 12.00 midnight on Sundays, with 30 minutes drinking-up time.

The 2016 Bill proposed an increase to 85 occasions in a year. This figure was in recognition of an amendment passed in 2012, which increased the number of late openings which could be granted to registered clubs from 52 to 85.

**Do you think the current 20 occasions where a small pub can apply for late opening is appropriate? Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☒

Smaller pubs applying for more than 20 'late' licenses would be considered an administration issue. For example, do licensees apply for one at a time or can they apply for all in one go? In which case, why not permit them to have a late license anyway, particularly if this is aligned with private members clubs being allowed up to 85 events in a year, or even up to 104 occasions as proposed? Such a system would reflect current practice anyway in many struggling pubs who do not stay open late during the week (if they open at all) and only stay open to 1am on weekends at their busy time. If Councils and the PSNI are to be permitted to object to the grant of additional hours then the process should be adequately prepared to deal with appeals of decisions not to grant such licenses.



# Easter opening

Under current licensing law, permitted hours for on-sales at Easter are:

**Thursday** – 11.30am to 11.00pm

– late opening to midnight

**Good Friday** – 5.00pm to 11.00pm

– no late opening

**Saturday** – 11.30am to 11.00pm

– late opening to midnight

**Easter Sunday** – 12.30pm to 10.00pm

– no late opening

Permitted hours for off-sales are 8.00am to 11.00pm except for Easter Sunday, when they are not permitted to open at all.

Easter is a period of special significance for many people in Northern Ireland.

Restrictions on the sale of alcoholic drinks on Good Friday date back to 1833, with the current position dating back to 1924.

The representative body for the licensed trade report a loss of between £16 and £20million to the sector over the Easter weekend due to the additional restrictions on opening hours.

The 2016 Bill included a provision to permit late opening on the Thursday before Good Friday (11.00pm to 1.00am the following day).

**Do you think the current opening hours for Easter are appropriate? Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☐

As the current restrictions are in place based primarily on particular religious grounds, it is not clear how an additional permitted hour on the Thursday before Good Friday will reflect social habits or promote tourism whilst staying true to the original ideal behind the restriction. If the proposal is to reflect social change then the closing times over Easter should not be isolated and different and be the same as that permitted, being 1am, or 2am if a new additional hours licence is in place.

By allowing the sale of alcohol to midnight, in conjunction with a 30 minute drinking up time would be permitting the consumption of alcohol well into Good Friday or Easter Sunday morning, and even more so if a 1 hour drinking up time is permitted anyway. If tourism is to be promoted then there should be no differentiation in trading hours to enable not only economic benefits but the opportunities to enjoy local licensed premises at a time when most people will have a chance to do so.

---

# Drinking-up time

Under current licensing law, alcoholic drinks may be consumed for a period of 30 minutes after the end of permitted hours. This is commonly known as “drinking-up time”.

time to clear larger premises in an orderly fashion, better management of the impact on neighbouring residents and to allow customers to wait inside for taxis or lifts home.

The 2016 Bill proposed the extension of drinking-up time from 30 minutes to 1 hour. The intention was to allow the gradual dispersal of customers, allowing staff more

**Do you think the current 30 minutes drinking-up time is adequate? Please explain.**

Yes ☐ No ☒

The proposal to extend the permitted drinking up time may not discourage stockpiling of drinks or drinking too quickly at closing time, although it may encourage a more gradual departure from licensed premises. Orderly closure and departure of customers in many cases is dependant on issues not directly related to the premises eg transport. Allowing people to remain inside the premises for a longer period may reduce the noise outside the premises but only until the point when remaining customers leave at 2am (or 3am if there is a new late license), rather than 1.30am. Drinking up time in larger premises with entertainment (discos) usually equates to the provision of entertainment up to or beyond the end of drinking up time and an additional half hour may only delay the closure of a function.

Drinking up time would have to relate directly to any changes in the links between entertainment licensing and drinks licensing – if entertainment licenses permit people to be on the premises beyond the drinking up time then the legislation is more difficult to enforce. Whether or not the drinking up time is increased, the anti social problems that are related to dispersal time will remain – the problem is that all premises have to close at the same time and therefore regardless of the drinking up time there will be a phase in the night when the majority of pub customers will be leaving together. Consideration should be given to a wholesale review of drinking hours to permit different types of premises to sell alcohol at different times, which would stagger closing times and may reduce the impact on the neighborhood of all the licensed premises in one area having to close at exactly the same time along with an investigation into how other services can be improved to assist with 'home time'.

## Removal of off-sales

Under current licensing law, during late opening hours, public houses can sell alcoholic drinks for consumption on the premises only. Alcoholic drinks for consumption off the premises, which can only be sold during normal hours, can however be removed from the premises as late as 1.30am (at the end of drinking-up time for late opening)

Concerns were raised that some pubs which have late opening hours sell “carry outs” to customers during the period of late opening (11.00pm to 1.00am). The availability of alcoholic drinks at such times may encourage

excessive consumption and street drinking, often resulting in anti-social behaviour.

The 2016 Bill would have prevented the removal of “carry outs” during late opening.

**Do you think alcoholic drinks, which are bought before 11.00pm, should be allowed to be removed from the premises between 11.00pm and 1.00am (carryouts bought in a pub but taken home later)? Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☒

This specifically related to the sale of 'carry outs' from public houses, and particularly after the bar has closed (i.e during drinking up time). It is generally considered that if a person buys an alcoholic beverage in a pub, the patron is not then allowed to take it from the premises after 1:30am/ drinking up time. It is therefore considered that he/she should not be allowed to take an alcoholic beverage from the same premises and open it outside. Sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises should be aligned to the same hours/times permitted to off-sales and supermarkets.

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# Places of public entertainment

Under current licensing law, a place of public entertainment may be granted a liquor licence. This category includes a theatre, ballroom and a race track licensed under the Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.

The permitted hours for a place of public entertainment are 11.30am to 11.00pm on weekdays (5.00pm to 11.00pm on Good Friday).

Theatres, in addition, are permitted to open on Sundays and Christmas day between 12.30pm and 10.00pm. These hours are limited however to 30 minutes prior to and 30 minutes following entertainment.

At the time liquor licensing legislation was enacted, betting at race tracks was not

permitted on Sundays. The Betting and Gaming (NI) Order 2004 then permitted on-course Sunday betting, but with no corresponding changes to liquor licensing law, the sale of alcohol on a Sunday remains illegal under a "Place of public entertainment" race track licence. The industry believes this to be an anomaly which should be rectified.

Following the conclusion of the 2012 consultation and during the early passage of the Bill, representations were made to amend the law to allow permitted hours on a licensed race track on a Sunday.

**Do you think the current permitted hours for licensed race tracks are appropriate?  
Please explain.**

**Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

There are no such tracks in our council area therefore we have no experience in relation to same and how these additional hours would affect them.

# Major events

Major events are a very important driver in developing Northern Ireland's tourism industry, attracting visitors, spectators and event participants, and often lengthening the time visitors stay. Northern Ireland has successfully hosted major high profile events including the MTV European Music Awards, the Irish Open, Tall Ships, the Clipper Round the World Yacht Race, Giro d'Italia and more recently The 148th Open held in Royal Portrush.

A number of these events have included a food and drink offering and were held on unlicensed premises. The sale of alcoholic drinks on unlicensed premises is only possible using an occasional licence, granted by the courts to the holder of a public house, hotel or restaurant licence. The permitted hours for an occasional licence are 11.30am to 1.00am the next morning on weekdays and 12.30pm to midnight on Sundays (or if Sunday is 31 December, 12.30pm to 1.00am the next day).

The Department is aware that the organisers of a number of prestigious events have found the permitted hours for occasional licences restrictive and report that they have had a negative impact on the success of their event.

Furthermore, alcoholic drinks may not be sold for consumption off the premises under an occasional licence and the Department has been advised that organisers in some instances, wish to sell commemorative bottles for consumption at home.

With a view to assisting The 148th Open, held in Royal Portrush in July 2019, and other prestigious events, the Department launched a public consultation on 22 March 2019 seeking views from the public and stakeholders on whether the Department should be given the power to designate an event as a "special event". In doing so the Department would then have the power to vary permitted hours for sale of alcoholic drinks and allow certain off-sales at the event.

The consultation ran for 6 weeks and generated considerable interest with 239 formal responses. The consultation report was published on 31 May 2019 and it was clear from the responses that a move to amend permitted hours at special events could bring strong economic benefits to Northern Ireland.



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**Do you think the current licensing laws  
regarding major events are adequate?**

**Please explain.**

**Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

Proposals for province-wide review of opening hours in general to allow premises to open when they wish to cater for different ages, cultures and tastes, then the proposal to introduce additional late opening for certain premises providing entertainment or food for a limited number of occasions is to be welcomed to allow a more varied night time economy, particularly where such licenses are granted in conjunction with larger, community events. Further consideration should be given to allow for licenses to be altered or extended to allow premises to open for major sporting events held in areas within greatly different time zones (World Cups for example), and other special events. If licenses are to be extended then additional conditions can be considered which should be proportionate to the premises in question .

The number of such additional licenses permitted should be restricted only by necessity – if legislation sets the number too low then there may be occasions when some pubs miss out on unforeseen opportunities if they have used up their quota, whereas the system should not be so lenient as to allow larger premises to have so many additional hours licenses as to make these hours ‘normal’.

A clear definition of a "Major Event" would be important to avoid abuse of additional hours being requested.

# Alignment of entertainment and liquor licences

Under current licensing law, the latest permitted time for the sale of alcoholic drinks is 1.00am on weekdays and 12.00 midnight on Sundays.

Liquor licences are granted by courts while local councils are responsible for granting entertainment licences.

Some councils grant entertainment licences beyond the late opening hours under a liquor licence, meaning entertainment can continue in a licensed premises after the bar must be closed.

Concerns have been raised that this practice has led to illegal sales, which is unfair on premises that obey the law. It also creates difficulties for the PSNI in enforcing liquor licensing law.

The 2016 Bill included a provision that would have prohibited entertainment from continuing after the end of drinking-up time.

**Do you think the current practice of entertainment being provided beyond the end of drinking-up time is acceptable?**

**Please explain.**

Yes ☐ No ☒

In relation to the proposal concerning entertainment licences, the majority of councils would be in favour of aligning entertainment licences to existing drinks licences. There are occasions when entertainment is permitted beyond the hours permitted by a drinks licence. Primarily this may be to assist with the 'drinking up' time, as provision of entertainment for a short time after the bar has closed is a useful tool in preparing customers to leave. Ultimately though, entertainment licences should not be about availability of alcohol – they are issued to ensure that premises are safe for public use and prevent nuisance in the area. However, if entertainment is automatically permitted for the drinking up time then this does not assist with the attempt to prevent people leaving premises all at one time – if music is provided as part of the drinking up time then what will be required is everyone to leave the premises immediately the entertainment ends. The PSNI are statutory consultees in the process of obtaining an entertainment licence and if they have concerns about the legality of persons being on premises beyond licensed hours they have the opportunity to advise councils of this and object to the grant or renewal of a licence.

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# Children's certificates

Under current licensing law, young people under 18 years are not allowed in the bar areas of any licensed premises or registered club at any time unless the premises has been granted a children's certificate.

The 2016 Bill included a provision to remove the requirement for children's certificates. The same conditions would have applied but the licence holder would not have the expense of applying for a physical certificate.

A children's certificate allows young people to be present in the bar area until 9.00pm, provided certain conditions are met, for example, the young person is in the company of an adult and is seated at a table away from the bar.

**Do you think the current law regarding children's certificates is adequate?**

**Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☒

If the intention of this review is to limit the exposure of children to alcohol then this aim should extend to restricting the allowing of children into a public house or other licensed premises. It is agreed though that if it is intended to allow children onto such premises there should be no need to have to apply for a separate certificate to do this, particularly if the premises meets certain requirements, similar to the proposals relating to supermarket alcohol – it is not enough that the child is seated 'away from the bar', the children's area must be separated from the bar area altogether.

# Deliveries of alcohol

Under current licensing law, details of alcoholic drinks purchased and delivery locations must be entered into a day book held in the licensed premises. The delivery person must hold an invoice with the same details. Under current law a young person under 18 is permitted to accept a delivery made to the residence or working place of the purchaser.

The 2016 Bill proposed additional safeguards including prohibiting under 18s from receiving any deliveries of alcoholic drinks and requiring proof of age to be shown and recorded upon delivery.

**Do you think the current safeguards regarding deliveries of alcohol to young people are adequate? Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☒

Where proposals in relation to the restriction of delivery of alcohol to persons under 18 years of age are to be imposed, and it is agreed that this is a very acceptable proposal.

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# Underage functions

Under current licensing law, young people under 18 are not allowed in any part of licensed premises which contains a bar or is used mainly or exclusively for the sale and consumption of alcohol, unless a children's certificate is in force, they are accompanied by an adult and are off the premises by 9.00pm.

A Court of Appeal decision in 2015 upheld a ruling that it was illegal for young people to be in licensed premises beyond 9.00pm. This effectively means that the practice of holding school formals, beyond 9.00pm, in hotels for example contravenes licensing law.

The 2016 Bill included a provision which would have permitted underage functions in licensed premises beyond 9.00pm, provided the bar was closed. Strict conditions would have to be met in order for such a function to take place.

**Do you think the current law regarding underage functions is adequate?**

**Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☐

The restriction on children being on such premises to 9pm only does not tie in with the proposal to allow under 18 functions on licensed premises, as these teenage discos, school formals etc would invariably continue well after this time. At such events, if they are intended to be there as a rite of passage, or an introduction to adulthood then it is felt that it is not necessary to have the bar closed in the area such an event is taking place. The availability of soft drinks and non alcoholic cocktails should be made available at the bar – this will begin a process within teenagers that will remove the link between having to buy alcohol and having a good night at disco/ function type events.



# Family functions

Under current licensing law, young people under 18 are not allowed in any part of licensed premises which contains a bar or is used mainly or exclusively for the sale and consumption of alcohol, unless a children's certificate is in force, they are accompanied by an adult and are off the premises by 9.00pm.

This allows a young person to be present in the bar area until 9.00pm, provided they are accompanied by an adult and seated away from the bar.

Concerns have been raised around the legality of the current practice of children being present at family functions in licensed premises, for example, a family wedding, wedding anniversary or birthday party, which are often held in hotels and licensed restaurants, beyond 9.00pm.

**Do you think the current law regarding young people at family functions is adequate? Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☒

The restriction on children being on such premises beyond 9pm while in the company of parents and family at these particular types of functions is openly flouted and should be removed. There is scope for sensible proposals to be introduced regarding such events that will allow families to celebrate family type events together - such celebrations are very important to the family and community.

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# Young people in sporting clubs

Under current licensing law, young people under 18 years are allowed to be in the bar area of a sporting club until 10.00pm.

Sporting clubs make a valuable contribution to society and provide opportunities for young people to learn new skills, discipline and lead healthy lives.

Many sporting clubs hold awards ceremonies, usually in the evening, celebrating the accomplishments of club members, and often include presentations to young people.

During the summer months, sporting activities often extend into the evening and

sporting bodies and clubs have asked for an extension to the time young people can remain in a sporting club.

The 2016 Bill contained a provision to allow 1 bona fide awards night per year, where under 18s could attend, until 11.00pm, and a proposal to allow young people to remain on the premises until 11.00pm during the summer months.

**Do you think the current law regarding young people in sporting clubs is adequate? Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☐

The proposal to allow under 18s into the bar area of a sporting club until 11 pm in the summer months does not take into consideration that many sports may not normally be held in the summer, and evening games and training sessions are the norm right throughout the year. It is felt therefore that the 10pm time limit is already sufficient, and in any case, sporting clubs should be doing their utmost to persuade children to make appropriate choices regarding the consumption of alcohol, not increase their exposure to the availability of it.

It is acknowledged that awards nights form an important part of a club's calendar. As such the restriction on under 18s attending such ceremonies should be lifted altogether as there is often further entertainment after the awards ceremonies. However, it is to be quite clear that this is a one off occasion and clubs should not attempt to get round this by having multiple awards ceremonies each year, for example, men's one night, women's a different night.

# Restrictions on advertising in supermarkets and off-sales

There is growing evidence to support an association between alcohol advertising and consumption habits, particularly amongst young people.

In the United Kingdom, alcohol advertising in the media is regulated by a mixture of statutory regulation and self-regulation; through Ofcom, the regulator and competition authority for the UK communications industries; and the Advertising Standards Authority, the UK's independent advertising regulator which makes sure adverts across UK media stick to the advertising rules.

Current licensing law places no restrictions on advertising of alcoholic drinks in supermarkets and off-sales. With a change to the law it would be possible to restrict advertising in or close to licensed premises.

The 2016 Bill included a provision to restrict the advertising of drinks promotions in supermarkets to the off-sales area, and restricting external advertisements for supermarkets or other off-sales premises to within 200 metres of the premises.

**Do you think restrictions should be placed on the alcohol advertisements from supermarkets and off-sales? Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☐

It is acknowledged that there is active promotion of the availability of cheap alcohol in supermarket premises and it can be equally argued that the same also relates to other products which pose a potential risk to health – is it proposed to similarly hide foods high in fat content, or salt levels or sugar for example? Supermarkets will have a distinct, separate area for the display of alcohol already, with access by a gate, turnstile or similar. This area is normally at the rear or far corner of the shop floor area and is not directly visible when first entering the shop. In terms of equality regarding advertising, should similar restrictions on the availability of alcohol be applied to pubs and clubs – is fly posting, handing out leaflets and newspaper advertising of these premises not a similar 'aggressive, highly visible' promotion of the availability of alcohol?

Reducing the ability to advertise will not address the issue of the pricing of alcohol, which it would appear is more of an issue to non supermarket premises than it being advertised.

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# Advertising of functions in clubs

Private members clubs, which hold a certificate of registration, may supply alcoholic drinks to members and guests.

Under current licensing law, only functions which involve a sport, game or physical recreation may be advertised in the media. All other functions can only be advertised on club premises.

Members of the public are allowed to attend functions where the whole proceeds of the function are donated to charitable or benevolent purposes.

The 2016 Bill included a provision to allow the advertising of functions in the media, provided the advertisement clearly states that the function is for members and guests only or where the whole proceeds are to be donated to charitable or benevolent purposes.

**Do you think the current restrictions on advertising of functions in registered clubs should be amended? Please explain.**

Yes ☒

No ☐

It is felt that if there are to be any restrictions on advertising functions for sporting clubs they should mirror any restrictions that are equally applied to other premises where alcohol may be available. It seems unrealistic that a function widely advertised to the public and in the media would appeal only to 'members and guests' only, particularly if the intention of lifting the restriction is to encourage attendance at club events to assist in fundraising for the club. In any case, the current restrictions on advertising are not being enforced.

# Provision of entertainment in restaurants

Under current licensing law, the sale of alcoholic drinks in a restaurant is ancillary to a main table meal. It must also be paid for at the same time and on the same bill as the main table meal. Licensed restaurants may not charge an admission or entrance fee to the premises.

There is evidence that some licensed restaurants have been operating into the early hours, providing entertainment and charging an entrance fee.

The 2016 Bill included a provision requiring a restaurant (whether stand alone or in a guest house) to display a notice detailing the conditions in relation to the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor in the premises.

**Do you think the law in relation to the provision of entertainment in restaurants should be changed? Please explain.**

Yes ☒

No ☐

In relation to restricting the activities that can take place in a restaurant it is perhaps unfair to curtail this industry's attempt to evolve to meet customers' needs. It is felt that the atmosphere within a restaurant setting is more than suitable to permit activities such as a band playing, dancing, or a comedian for example keeping diners entertained – it is not clear why restaurants should be specifically restricted from providing such entertainment, while hotels and other larger licensed premises can provide exactly the same without any restriction. If this review is about giving people choices on how, where and when they consume alcohol and at the same time promote tourism and the night time economy then people should be given a wide as choice as possible of venues to attend, thus reducing the intrinsic link that being entertained means having to go to a pub, club or hotel bar. Furthermore, it appears unfair that public houses can serve alcohol along with and (long) after a meal, but that restaurants cannot.



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# Self-Service

Current licensing law is silent on innovations such as pour your own pint tables or alcohol vending machines, self-service tills and click and collect lockers, which provide easier access, self-service options for customers.

The 2016 Bill included a provision preventing the use of self-service, ensuring the sale and supply of alcoholic drinks is only under the direct supervision of a licence holder or member of staff.

Concerns have been expressed that self-service options may encourage underage and/or excessive drinking, allowing those who would otherwise not be served in a licensed premises, access.

**Do you think self-service of alcoholic drinks should be regulated? Please explain.**

Yes ☒ No ☐

It is agreed that there may be concerns with Pull Your Own Pint tables and Vending Machine sales but it is not agreed that these need to be prohibited completely, as long as they are supplied to the public in such a way as to be properly managed, such as in a supervised area for example. It is felt that if the purpose of this review is to enhance the experience of persons attending licensed premises then entrepreneurialism and innovation should not be stifled by legislation, simply because a minority might make the wrong decision in relation to alcohol consumption.

# Codes of practice

Codes of practice represent a form of self-regulation which complement rather than replace statutory regulation. In Northern Ireland, The Responsible Retailing Code, developed by key stakeholders in the alcohol industry, is the primary vehicle for tackling irresponsible drinks promotions.

The 2016 Bill included a provision allowing the Department to formally approve a code of

practice, meaning adherence to such a code could affect the granting and/or renewal of a liquor licence.

**Do you think the Department should be allowed to formally approve industry codes of practice?**

Yes ☐

No ☐

It is felt that requiring licence holders to sign up to a single approved code of practice is not the way forward. Essentially this would restrict individuals from operating in a manner other than that set down in a code of practice agreed in a 'quango-esque' manner. Whilst a voluntary code of practice is welcomed it is however felt that by giving one code of practice legal status over any other codes or best practices would stifle entrepreneurs and innovators whilst giving those who wrote such a code a degree of control over licensing decisions that may in fact fetter courts, police and Council discretion in licensing processes.

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# Remote sale of alcoholic drinks

Current licensing law provides for the categories of premises which may apply for a liquor licence. In face-to-face sales, the question of where the sale takes place is obvious. The law is silent however on the remote sale of alcoholic drinks (alcohol delivery service), online, via app, telephone etc.

Concerns have been raised that illegal sales of alcoholic drinks to the public are taking place via these methods, with the potential for young people in particular to access alcohol.

Other jurisdictions provide clarification in law that, where a sale is made online or by some other distance sale method, the premises from which the alcoholic drinks are dispatched for delivery must be licensed.

**Do you think the law should be clarified in respect of the remote sale of alcoholic drinks? Please explain.**

Yes ☒

No ☐

Whilst the statement covering other jurisdictions is a valid one i.e. "the premises from which the alcoholic drinks are dispatched for delivery must be licensed", there does still not appear to be any control in the age of the buyer. With face-to-face purchases, the buyers ID would normally be required to confirm age (over 18), however with on-line, or remote methods, this is not possible and open to the risk of underage persons purchasing alcohol. This also raises the questions for clarity in regards to time of sale i.e. after pub, nightclub closing times, or if the delivery person is required to ask for ID before releasing the purchase.

# Loyalty schemes

Loyalty schemes are a recognised way of rewarding regular customers. Many supermarkets in Northern Ireland run such schemes, often allowing customers to gather points on the purchase of products which are then accumulated and exchanged for discount vouchers or “free” goods at a later date for members. Points can be gained from the purchase of alcoholic drinks and points may be exchanged for the same.

Some supermarkets however, within their own terms and conditions, will not allow the collection of points on spirits and liqueurs.

Some public houses in England run loyalty schemes, openly advertising that you can save up your points (rewarded with each purchase) and use them on a round of drinks.

The Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 is silent on the issue.

**Do you think the law should be changed to ensure that alcoholic drinks cannot be used in loyalty schemes? Please explain.**

Yes ☐

No ☒

Further investigation into this matter may be required as we have had no experience of the pros and cons of such schemes.

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**Are there any other aspects of liquor licensing law that you feel should be changed?**

**Maximum 350 words**



**Do you have any relevant evidence that you think should be considered in relation to the impact of current licensing laws?**

**Maximum 350 words**



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<b>Report on</b>	Extension of the Service Level Agreements relating to Health and Wellbeing services with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Council
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To seek Council approval for the Service Level Agreements (SLA) with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Council for the provision of Health Inequalities and Tobacco Control work for 2019/20.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Due to the nature of funding for Health Inequalities work, a SLA agreement has been in place with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Council since the review of Public Administration. Similarly, the delivery of the Tobacco Control work was previously through a SLA with Mid and East Antrim Council. Both these services are funded through the Public Health Agency.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	The details of the two SLA's are contained in Appendices 1 and 2. The documents refer to objectives, reviews, performance management and reporting. Under the SLAs, specific programmes of work are put in place in line with the PHA funding and PHA targets. This would include signposting in relation to health and wellbeing within the community and within tobacco control. Targets include under age sales, test purchasing and regulation of the smoke free legislation.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: Fully funded through the Public Health Agency.
	Human: Staff time. Staff already in posts.
	Risk Management: None.

<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None.
	Rural Needs Implications: None.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	It is recommended that Members continue with the SLA for Health Inequalities with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council.
5.2	It is recommended that Members agree to the SLA for Tobacco Control with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Service Level Agreement for Health Inequalities work.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Service Level Agreement for Tobacco Control work.



**SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT**

**HEALTH INEQUALITIES PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY FUNDED SERVICE**

**2019/20**

**Between**

**ARMAGH CITY BANBRIDGE  
AND CRAIGAVON BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**AND**

**MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**April 2019**

**Service Level Agreement**

## **Between**

Armagh City Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council (ACBCBC) and Mid Ulster District Council (MUDC).

(Hereafter referred to as the Agreement and the Stakeholders)U

## **1.0 Background**

The SLA provides a framework under which Armagh City Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council may provide PHA Commissioned Health Inequalities Services in the Mid Ulster area within the Southern Health and Social Care Trust area on behalf of Mid Ulster Council.

## **2.0 Shared Objectives**

**2.1** The Objectives of the Agreement are:

- To establish provision under which ACBCBC may provide PHA funded Health Inequalities services.
- To define the role, responsibilities and obligations of the stakeholders.

## **3.0 Review of the Service Level Agreement**

**3.1** The Stakeholders shall jointly review the Agreement after 12 months

**3.2** The Review Process will be facilitated by ACBCBC and MUDC, 3 months prior to the end of the financial year.

**3.3** The Stakeholders may propose at any time during the period to revise the Agreement, and agree any reasonable alteration or addition to or omission from the Agreement. In the event of such a revision being proposed, ACBCBC shall assess what resources, if any, will be involved, prior to agreeing to the revision.

## **4.0 Performance Review and Reporting**

**4.1** The Stakeholders shall jointly review performance on a quarterly basis.

**4.2** Progress reports will be developed and forwarded by ACBCBC to the PHA and MUDC. Where significant variances are highlighted, a rationale will be provided.

**4.3** ACBCBC shall ensure that necessary action agreed is taken to maintain a high level of service delivery.

## **5.0 Level of Service Delivered**

**5.1** ACBCBC is responsible for ensuring services are delivered within the Agreement and in accordance with the PHA Contract and agreed Action Plan.

**5.2** ACBCBC is responsible for ensuring services are delivered within budget.

**5.3** The Health Improvement Worker (Inequalities) shall dedicate 18.5 hours per week to MUDC Health Inequalities service delivery.

**5.4** The time spend for training delivered by ACBCBC is incorporated within the timespend.

**5.5** Line Management for the Health Improvement Worker (Inequalities) will be provided by the Environmental Health Department of ACBCBC.

## **6.0 Health and Safety**

**6.1** Health and Safety of staff employed by ACBCBC is the responsibility of ACBCBC, however adequate provision must be made for ACBCBC staff based at or working within other Council Offices, to ensure that all legal obligations are met, thereby protecting all employees and Stakeholders.

**6.2** ACBCBC employees must adhere to the Health and Safety requirements of MUDC, when working in that jurisdiction. This includes adherence to health and safety requirements specific to Council offices as well as in the delivery of services external to the Council offices such as lone working and site specific requirements.

**6.3** The Head of Environmental Health, MUDC is responsible for informing ACBCBC employees of Health and Safety requirements relevant to their Department.

## **7.0 Resolution of Disputes**

**7.1** Any day to day matters which give cause for concern or dispute, which have the potential to impact on the fulfilment of requirements within the Agreement, and which cannot be resolved by the Officers directly involved, will be referred to Line Management.

**7.2** If a situation arises which Line Managers are unable to resolve, it will be referred to the relevant Head of Department / Director.

**SIGNED ON BEHALF OF**

**ARMAGH CITY BANBRIDGE AND CRAIGAVON BOROUGH COUNCIL**

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**Head of Department, Environmental Health**

**MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**Head of Environmental Health**

**SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT**

**TOBACCO CONTROL PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY FUNDED SERVICE**

**2019/20**

**Between**

**ARMAGH CITY BANBRIDGE  
AND CRAIGAVON BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**AND**

**MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**April 2019**

**Service Level Agreement**



## **Between**

Armagh City Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council (ACBCBC) and Mid Ulster District Council (MUDC).

(Hereafter referred to as the Agreement and the Stakeholders)

## **1.0 Background**

The SLA provides a framework under which Armagh City Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council may provide PHA Commissioned Tobacco Control Enforcement Services in the Mid Ulster area on behalf of Mid Ulster Council.

## **2.0 Shared Objectives**

### **2.1 The Objectives of the Agreement are:**

- To establish provision under which ACBCBC may provide PHA funded Tobacco Control services.
- To define the role, responsibilities and obligations of the stakeholders.

## **3.0 Review of the Service Level Agreement**

### **3.1 The Stakeholders shall jointly review the Agreement after 12 months**

**3.2** The Review Process will be facilitated by ACBCBC and MUDC, 3 months prior to the end of the financial year.

**3.3** The Stakeholders may propose at any time during the period to revise the Agreement, and agree any reasonable alteration or addition to or omission from the Agreement. In the event of such a revision being proposed, ACBCBC shall assess what resources, if any, will be involved, prior to agreeing to the revision.

## **4.0 Performance Review and Reporting**

**4.1** The Stakeholders shall jointly review performance on a quarterly basis.

**4.2** Progress reports will be developed and forwarded by ACBCBC to the PHA and MUDC. Where significant variances are highlighted, a rationale will be provided.

**4.3** ACBCBC shall ensure that necessary action agreed is taken to maintain a high level of service delivery.

## **5.0 Level of Service Delivered**

**5.1** ACBCBC is responsible for ensuring services are delivered within the Agreement and in accordance with the PHA Contract.

**5.2** ACBCBC is responsible for ensuring services are delivered within budget.

**5.3** The time spend for training delivered by ACBCBC is incorporated within the timespend.

**5.4** Line Management for the Tobacco Control Officer will be provided by the Environmental Health Department of ACBCBC.

## **6.0 Health and Safety**

**6.1** Health and Safety of staff employed by ACBCBC is the responsibility of ACBCBC, however adequate provision must be made for ACBCBC staff based at or working within other Council Offices, to ensure that all legal obligations are met, thereby protecting all employees and Stakeholders.

**6.2** ACBCBC employees must adhere to the Health and Safety requirements of MUDC, when working in that jurisdiction. This includes adherence to health and safety requirements specific to Council offices as well as in the delivery of services external to the Council offices such as lone working and site specific requirements.

**6.3** The Head of Environmental Health, MUDC is responsible for informing ACBCBC employees of Health and Safety requirements relevant to their Department.

## **7.0 Resolution of Disputes**

**7.1** Any day to day matters which give cause for concern or dispute, which have the potential to impact on the fulfilment of requirements within the Agreement, and which cannot be resolved by the Officers directly involved, will be referred to Line Management.

**7.2** If a situation arises which Line Managers are unable to resolve, it will be referred to the relevant Head of Department / Director.

**SIGNED ON BEHALF OF**

**ARMAGH CITY BANBRIDGE AND CRAIGAVON BOROUGH COUNCIL**

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**Head of Department, Environmental Health**

**MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**Head of Environmental Health**

<b>Report on</b>	Affordable Warmth Scheme approval for 2019-2024
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To advise Members of the approval that the Department for Communities has received for the Affordable Warmth Scheme to continue up until 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024. In addition, the price for visit has been increased as well as an increase in numbers in year between January and March 2020. An updated Service Level Agreement has been requested to be signed to carry out this work.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	The Affordable Warmth Scheme aims to mitigate the effects of fuel poverty in targeted households living in severe or extreme fuel poverty. It is expected to reduce energy consumption in eligible private housing through home energy efficiency interventions.
2.2	The Affordable Warmth Scheme tackles fuel poverty in the private sector. The Housing Executive and local Councils deliver the Scheme throughout Northern Ireland. A person may qualify if they own their own home or rent it from a private landlord, and have a total annual income of less than £20,000. The Scheme is a strictly targeted scheme, aimed within geographical areas where levels of fuel poverty are worst.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	The Department for Communities (DfC) have written to Mid Ulster Council Chief Executive to advise that they have received approval for the Affordable Warmth Scheme for 1 <sup>st</sup> June 2019 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024 (Appendix 1).
3.2	<p>They have also advised that in order to adhere to the conditions on which approval was granted they are required to provide assurance that the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service Level Agreements (attached at Appendix 2) must be signed off and returned following Council ratification;</li> <li>• As a targeted Scheme the ratio of targeted addresses/self-referrals of 80/20 must be strictly adhered to. The Housing Executive has been instructed that only 20% of referrals received can be via self-referral and any additional self-referrals should be returned to councils;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All non-targeted referrals should be processed using the agreed triage matrix;</li> <li>• The Council return template should be provided monthly, with attention drawn to the provision of data on signposting; and</li> <li>• Quarterly meetings between Council Senior Officials, Housing Executive representatives and Department for Communities officials will be reinstated.</li> </ul>
3.3	<p>The Department for Communities will monitor the progress of above going forward and should any issues arise they can be discussed at the quarterly meetings.</p> <p><b><u>Service Level Agreement</u></b></p>
3.4	<p>The Service Level agreement sets out the roles of the Department of Communities, the local Council and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive.</p> <p><b>The Council's Role</b></p>
3.5	<p>Each local Council will be provided with details of households considered to potentially meet the conditions of the scheme. Each local Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with the consent of the targeted householder, conduct a survey to collate and verify financial information to confirm eligibility for the scheme;</li> <li>• have discretion regarding accepting self-referrals (as defined by DfC). Local Councils <b>must</b> bear in mind that Affordable Warmth is primarily a targeted scheme;</li> <li>• refer a set number of completed surveys to their local NIHE Grant Office from April 2019 to March 2020, following the profile which will be set by NIHE. The number of self-referrals included in the total should not exceed 20%. Any change will be formally notified by the Department. Additional referrals will not be accepted without prior agreement with DfC and NIHE;</li> <li>• the number of referrals may be adjusted in year due to budget change or scheme performance, however, numbers will be small;</li> <li>• highlight urgent cases to the NIHE Grants Manager at the time of referral. An urgent case is defined as a household with no heating system, or central heating which is broken down beyond repair;</li> <li>• ensure that when an application is received by Building Control that officials arrange for measures to be inspected. Building Control officials will confirm to the NIHE whether the installation is in compliance with the building regulations;</li> <li>• provide householders participating in the scheme with information regarding energy advice;</li> </ul>

3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manage and respond to complaints concerning local council staff regarding the Affordable Warmth Scheme;</li> <li>• meet with the NIHE and DfC at least quarterly to discuss the progress of the scheme and discuss any areas of concern;</li> <li>• participate in both the established Senior Officer group and other ad hoc meetings as and when required;</li> <li>• where the householder agrees, refer their details (name, address, contact number) to the Social Welfare Group for the purposes of conducting a Benefit Entitlement Check with them.</li> <li>• Carry out additional duties such as handholding of householders and qualitative case studies of homes which have received assistance through the Scheme.</li> </ul> <p>The correspondence received from DfC on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2019 (Appendix 3) outlines the increase in funding per unit visit and the amended number of visits required in year.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b></p> <p>Financial: Funding for 2019/2020 was set at £41,256. As per the letter received on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2019 this has now been increased by approximately £16,500.</p> <p>Human: Additional staff will be required to reach the additional targets between January and March 2020. These will be fully funded.</p> <p>Risk Management: Level of actual funding for remaining 4 years has not been confirmed.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b></p> <p>Equality &amp; Good Relations Implications: N/a</p> <p>Rural Needs Implications: N/a</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	<p>It is recommended that Council note the changes to the scheme and approve the Service Level Agreement between Mid Ulster District Council and the Department for Communities in respect of the Affordable Warmth Scheme.</p>



<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Correspondence from Department for Communities to Chief Executive Mid Ulster Council dated 22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2019.
6.2	Service Level Agreement between Mid Ulster District Council and Department for Communities in respect of the Affordable Warmth Scheme.
6.3	Correspondence from Department for Communities to Chief Executive Mid Ulster Council dated 23 <sup>rd</sup> October 2019.



[www.communities-ni.gov.uk](http://www.communities-ni.gov.uk)

From: **David Polley**  
**Acting Director of Housing**

Chief Executive Mid Ulster District  
Council  
[chief.executive@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:chief.executive@midulstercouncil.org)

Level 3  
Causeway Exchange  
1-7 Bedford Street  
BELFAST  
BT2 7EG  
Telephone: 0289051586

22 August 2019

Dear Anthony,

I am writing to let you know that the Department for Communities has received approval for the Affordable Warmth Scheme for 1 June 2019 to 31 March 2024.

In order to adhere to the conditions on which approval was granted we are required to provide assurance that the following requirements are met:

- Service Level Agreements (attached at Annex A) must be signed off and returned following ratification at your next monthly Council meeting;
- As a targeted Scheme the ratio of targeted addresses/self-referrals of 80/20 must be strictly adhered to. The Housing Executive has been instructed that only 20% of referrals received can be via self-referral and any additional self-referrals should be returned to councils;
- All non-targeted referrals should be processed using the agreed triage matrix;
- The Council return template (attached at Annex B) should be provided monthly, with attention drawn to the provision of data on signposting; and
- Quarterly meetings between Council Senior Officials, Housing Executive representatives and Department for Communities officials will be reinstated.

We will monitor the progress of above going forward and should any issues arise they can be discussed at the quarterly meetings. Department officials will be in touch shortly to arrange the first meeting.

Thank you in anticipation of your continued co-operation in delivery of the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'David Polley', written in a cursive style.

David Polley

## **Annex A**

DfC/Mid Ulster District Council Service Level Agreement:



AWS Affordable  
Warmth SLA 2019 M

## **Annex B**

Mid Ulster District Council monthly return template:



REVISED AWS  
Returns 2019-20.xls

# **Affordable Warmth Scheme**

## **SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT**

**between**

**DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES**

**and**

**MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**Date: August 2019**

## **1. Overview**

The Department for Communities (DfC) is responsible for developing policy and implementing programmes to mitigate the effects of fuel poverty and improve the thermal comfort of low income households across Northern Ireland. The Affordable Warmth Scheme is DfC's primary scheme for tackling fuel poverty. DfC works in partnership with all local councils and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) to deliver the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

The Affordable Warmth Scheme targets low income households and delivers home energy efficiency improvement measures to qualifying households.

All parties will use opportunities during the life of this agreement to display a commitment to work together in support of Government aims to improve household energy efficiency.

## **2. Purpose of this Document**

The purpose of this Service Level Agreement (SLA) is to provide clarity in terms of accountability, policy, operation and reporting procedures for each of the parties and in particular to:

- reaffirm the scope of the scheme;
- describe the roles and responsibilities of each party;
- set out the financial arrangements; and
- detail the arrangements for monitoring performance in relation to the scheme.

The measures available under this scheme are listed at Annex 1.

## **3. Scope**

The Affordable Warmth Scheme aims to mitigate the effects of fuel poverty in targeted households living in severe or extreme fuel poverty. It is expected to reduce energy consumption in eligible private housing through home energy efficiency interventions.

The NIHE will maintain a central record of all completed surveys referred to it and their progress. When local council officials have completed the survey and referred that survey to the NIHE, any query regarding the application should be directed to the NIHE to resolve.

DfC will provide agreed funding to each local council to administer the Affordable Warmth Scheme. The NIHE will transfer agreed funds to each local council on a quarterly basis.

## **4. Roles and Responsibilities**



## The Department for Communities

(a) The Department for Communities will:

- provide advice to the NIHE regarding the policy of the scheme as required;
- provide each local council with data detailing the households to be targeted where appropriate;
- set a target for referrals which local councils will deliver to the NIHE annually and monthly;
- continually monitor and evaluate the scheme through reporting arrangements with the NIHE and local councils;
- seek feedback from its Social Welfare Group regarding Benefit Entitlement Checks;
- consider changes that will improve process or impact as the scheme develops;
- on completion of the scheme complete a full evaluation;
- provide reporting templates for local councils monthly progress reports.

## The Local Council's Role

(b) Each local council will be provided with details of households considered to potentially meet the conditions of the scheme. Each local council will:

- with the consent of the targeted householder, conduct a survey to collate and verify financial information to confirm eligibility for the scheme;
- have discretion regarding accepting self-referrals (as defined by DfC). Local councils **must** bear in mind that Affordable Warmth is primarily a targeted scheme;
- refer a total of 216 completed surveys to their local NIHE Grant Office from April 2019 to March 2020, following the profile which will be set by NIHE. The number of self-referrals included in the total of 216 referrals should not exceed 20%. Any change will be formally notified by the Department. Additional referrals will not be accepted without prior agreement with DfC and NIHE;

- the number of referrals may be adjusted in year due to budget change or scheme performance, however, numbers will be small;
- highlight urgent cases to the NIHE Grants Manager at the time of referral. An urgent case is defined as a household with no heating system, or central heating which is broken down beyond repair;
- ensure that when an application is received by Building Control that officials arrange for measures to be inspected. Building Control officials will confirm to the NIHE whether the installation is in compliance with the building regulations;
- provide householders participating in the scheme with information regarding energy advice;
- manage and respond to complaints concerning local council staff regarding the Affordable Warmth Scheme;
- meet with the NIHE and DfC at least quarterly to discuss the progress of the scheme and discuss any areas of concern;
- participate in both the established Senior Officer group and other ad hoc meetings as and when required;
- where the householder agrees, refer their details (name, address, contact number) to the Social Welfare Group for the purposes of conducting a Benefit Entitlement Check with them.
- Carry out additional duties such as handholding of householders and qualitative case studies of homes which have received assistance through the Scheme.

### **The Northern Ireland Housing Executive's Role**

- (c) The NIHE is a non-departmental public body. Therefore it will not be a signatory to this SLA as the DfC and the NIHE has an established accountability process. This accountability process sets out the controls to be exercised over the different areas of the NIHE's activities by the DfC directly or by the NIHE itself. The prime purpose is to assist the Permanent Secretary of DfC in discharging his responsibilities in relation to NIHE systems and as such represents a formal statement by DfC of the standards it requires the NIHE to achieve in relation to the probity of activities.

## **5. Financial Arrangements**

Local councils will be responsible and accountable for the management of the Affordable Warmth budget allocated to them. Each local council must ensure the Affordable Warmth budget is ring fenced for Affordable Warmth activities.

## **6. Monitoring & Reporting**

Each local council will provide the DfC with monthly progress reports regarding the number of:

- surveys completed;
- the number of self referral surveys completed; and
- numbers and details of referrals to other schemes or services.

Local councils will share any Audit recommendations concerning Affordable Warmth and consider those to improve the management of the scheme. This will be done in consultation with DfC.

## **7. Accountability**

Overall accountability for the delivery of the scheme rests with the Accounting Officer of DfC as the funding department. However, each receiving organisation is accountable for its own finances and ensuring that appropriate controls are in place in order to provide them with the necessary assurances regarding expenditure.

## **8. Limited Liability**

The local council shall have no liability to the Department for any loss or damage sustained by the Department as a result of the Department relying on any information supplied to it by the local council under this agreement.

## **9. Termination of SLA**

Once entered into, the SLA can be terminated within three months written notice from any Party. Any party may also terminate the Agreement without notice, for any of the following reasons:-

- a) any breach by the other of its obligations under this Agreement; and
- b) in the case of a breach capable of rectification, where such breach has not been rectified by the other party within 14 days of it being given notice of same.

## **10. Confidentiality and Data**

All Parties are to take cognisance of the Data Protection, GDPR and Freedom of Information legislation. Appendix 2 sets out an agreement for the processing of personal data for the DfC and the NIHE.

**Department for Communities**  
**August 2019**

**FORMAL COMMITMENT**

Signed  
On behalf of the Department for Communities

Dated

Signed  
On behalf of Belfast City Council

Dated

**Annex 1****Affordable Warmth Measures**

Prioritised list of measures available under the Affordable Warmth Scheme:

<b>Priority rating</b>	<b>Conditions in existing property</b>	<b>Improvement measures available</b>
Priority 1 - Insulation	No cavity wall insulation	Install cavity wall insulation
	Ineffective cavity wall insulation	Remove and replace cavity wall insulation
	No loft insulation or below minimum	Installation or top up of roof space insulation to 270mm
	No hot water jacket	Install hot water jacket
	Ineffective or no draught proofing	Draught proof windows/doors
Priority 2 - Heating	No heating system exists	Installation of natural gas or oil heating
	Conversion of existing LPG or solid fuel system	Installation of natural gas or oil heating
	Conversion of Economy 7	Conversion to natural gas (or oil where natural gas isn't available) or conversion to high efficiency storage system
	Householder 65 or over, or with child under 16, or receiving a disability benefit and with a boiler over 15 years old	Boiler replacement and new radiators where required
	Heating system exists without controls	Add heating controls
	Heating system exists but radiators defective	Replace radiators as needed
Priority 3 - Windows	Windows in disrepair	Repair/replace windows with double glazing if draught proofing is not possible
Priority 4 - Solid wall	Solid wall with no insulation	Internal/external insulation





**Annex 2**

**Data Processing Agreement for the processing of personal data for the Department of Communities and Northern Ireland Housing Executive**

**1) Purpose**

1. This agreement sets out the terms and conditions by which personal data will be processed by the Council's on behalf of the Department for Communities (DfC) and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE)<sup>1</sup>.
2. This agreement is signed and agreed to ensure full compliance with the provisions of the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA 2018) and is consistent with the original purpose for which the data is / was gathered and further processed.
3. The purpose of the disclosure is to facilitate the processing of personal data on behalf of the DfC and NIHE who are the Data Controllers and to fulfil the obligations with regard to:

Improving domestic energy efficiency in the private sector across Northern Ireland via the Affordable Warmth Scheme. This scheme aims to target identified low income households and deliver energy efficiency improvement measures to qualifying households. The Affordable Warmth Scheme is DfC's primary scheme for tackling fuel poverty. DfC and NIHE work in partnership with all local councils and the NIHE to deliver the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

4. The terms Data, Data Controller, Data Processor, Personal Data, Sensitive Personal Data, Processing and Information Commissioner have the same meaning as defined within the Data Protection Act 2018.
5. "Agreement" – means this Data Processor agreement along with any associated documents attached or referred to as forming part of the agreement.
6. "Services" – means the services that will be provided by the Data Processor during the period of the agreement.

7. "Council Liaison officer" – means the person nominated by each Data Processor who will assume day to day management responsibility and liaison with the Data Controllers.

## 2) Use and Disclosure of Personal Data

Belfast City Council will receive specific targeted lists of referral addresses within their Council area of responsibility and also receive independent enquiries from individuals who are not on the target list. Council officers will visit targeted and non-targeted addresses, where appropriate to assess eligibility for the scheme and collect the necessary documentation.

When visiting an address, the Council officers will complete an electronic NIHE application form named '**Affordable Warmth Scheme**' application and also complete a paper form named '**Affordable Warmth Survey**'.

As part of the process, the applicant is required to provide documentation to verify eligibility including proof of ownership, occupancy and income. These eligibility documents will be photographed by Council staff on a Council issued electronic tablet at the time of the visit and in the home of the applicant. Upon return to the Council office, the eligibility documents are printed from the electronic tablet and the eligibility document data is then deleted beyond recovery from the tablets.

The tablets have a security feature that secures all data being stored on and transmitted to a device and provides functionality to lock down and wipe data from a device if it is lost or stolen.

In certain cases the original hard copy eligibility documents are removed by the Council officers instead of photographing onto the electronic tablet in the home of the applicant. Upon return to the Council office, the documents will be photocopied and the originals returned to the applicant by recorded delivery or collected in person by arrangement.

If the property is privately rented, the Council officers will send a consent form to the landlord.

Data gathered for this purpose will not be disclosed to any other person or organisation. The data is used to confirm the eligibility of the applicant to receive a grant.

### 3) Proportionality / Subject Access

1. The processing will be proportional for its purpose and a high level of security and confidentiality will be applied. The Council will additionally agree to notify the ICO if any changes are required to their Data Protection notification.
2. If a subject access request is made directly to the Council and it involves personal data controlled by DfC and NIHE, it is the responsibility of the relevant Council to immediately liaise with DfC and NIHE to process the request.
3. DfC and NIHE will give appropriate assistance as is necessary to the Council to enable it to:
  - Comply with a subject access request
  - Respond to any information notice served upon the Council by the ICO
  - Respond to any complaint from a data subject
  - Investigate any breach or alleged breach of the Data Protection Act

### 4) Security

1. The Council will apply appropriate security measures equal with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018.
2. The Council must ensure that appropriate technical and organisational measures shall be taken against unauthorised or unlawful processing of personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal data. In particular, the Council shall ensure that measures are in place to:
  - Prevent accidental compromise or damage during storage, handling, use, processing, transmission or transport;
  - Deter deliberate compromise or opportunist attack;
  - Promote discretion in order to avoid unauthorised access; and
  - Provide suitable training to their staff on how to handle DfC and NIHE data.

#### 3. Information Security Standards

Council	Information Security standard	Accreditation
Belfast City Council	Is working to the principles of ISO 270001	Accredited/Not accredited

4. The personal data is transferred to NIHE (on behalf of DfC) via -  
Electronic forms are transferred to NIHE using XML files and FTPS site or using password protected xml files via e-mail.  
Paper application forms and supporting documentation is hand delivered to NIHE grants office and signed in by case officers.
5. The services of any sub contractor will not be used by either Council in connection with the processing of DfC and NIHE data without prior approval.

## **5) Confidentiality**

1. The Council will not disclose or communicate to any other individual or organisation the personal data gathered for DfC and NIHE. They shall treat any personal data provided strictly private and confidential.
2. The Council shall ensure that any of their staff listed within the agreement are aware of their responsibilities in connection with the use of that data.
3. The obligations of confidentiality in relation to this agreement by the Council will remain in force after the expiry of this agreement.
4. This obligation of confidentiality shall not apply where disclosure of DfC and NIHE data is ordered by a Court of law. There may also be occasions when disclosure is required by the Police or other law enforcement agencies for the investigation of a crime or is required for legal proceedings.
5. If this happens, and a request is received by the Council, it must inform DfC and NIHE as soon as possible in writing, stating the identity of the requesting body and nature of the data sought. This will allow DfC and NIHE to deliberate and decide on what can be released.

## **6) Retention and Review**

1. The data should be retained for five years in line with DfC retention policies.

## **7) Data Processor Breach of Security**

1. In the event of a data breach by either Council, which involves DfC and NIHE data, the Council Liaison Officer must immediately inform DfC and NIHE of the circumstances.

2. A data breach can take the form of the following:-

- The loss or theft of data;
- Equipment failure;
- Professional hacking attempt;
- Professional “blagging” whereby data is obtained by deceit; and
- Human error by accidental disclosure. (An organisation mistakenly providing personal information to the wrong person, for example by sending details out to the wrong address).

3. Once it has been confirmed that DfC and NIHE personal data has been involved, the main DfC Data Breach procedure must be invoked. It must also be assumed that the Council will have a data breach procedure in place; however, DfC will lead on this matter.

#### **8) Time Period of agreement and Termination**

1. This agreement will remain in force until the SLA is reviewed. However if potential issues do emerge, this may require further consideration.
2. DfC may at any time by notice in writing, terminate this agreement if the Council is in breach of any obligation under this agreement.
3. DfC retains the final decision in any variation to the agreement. No variation will occur unless written directions are signed by both parties and included within this document.

This constitutes an agreement between the Council (acting as Data Processors) and DfC / NIHE who will abide by the content of this document.





e-mail: [avril.hiles@communities-ni.gov.uk](mailto:avril.hiles@communities-ni.gov.uk)

**Tel: (028) 90 515279**

Council Senior Official  
Affordable Warmth Scheme

23 October 2019

Dear Senior Official,

## **AFFORDABLE WARMTH SCHEME**

I am writing to you about a number of issues relating to the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

### **Payment to Councils**

As you are aware, Business Consultancy Services from the Department of Finance completed a review of the delivery of the Affordable Warmth Scheme as part of the development of a new five year business case. The review proposed that the Department should increase the payment to councils to £222.92 per referral. The Department agreed with this proposal and the Housing Executive will now pay councils £222.92 for each referral made from 1 June 2019 to 31 March 2020.

### **Increase in Referrals**

At present the agreed referral rate is 18 referrals per council per month, attracting a quarterly payment of up to £12,037 based on 18 referrals per month being received. Following a recent review of the available budget and with the possibility of an increased budget in 2020/2021 the Department is increasing the number of referrals as set out in the table below. The reduced number in December reflects Councils' request for flexibility but allows for urgent referrals if they arise.

Month	Number of Referrals
November 2019	22
December 2019	10
January 2020	39
February 2020	39
March 2020	39

This will result in an increased quarterly payment dependant on all monthly referrals being received. This will not require an amendment to the Service Level Agreement which was issued to you on 22 August 2019 for sign off.

### **Referral Cancellations**

Councils have been concerned with the number of cancellations received and have often requested the opportunity to revisit those referrals ahead of closing the application. As you are aware, the Housing Executive have previously advised that they make three attempts to contact the householder ahead of taking the decision to cancel. However, following further requests from Councils the Housing Executive is currently engaging with all Councils to agree a resolution which will attempt to secure householders cooperation or gather any outstanding verification documents etc. ahead of closure. Given the targeted nature of the Scheme this will be limited to those households on the targeted lists.

### **Targeted and Self Referrals**

The Department is currently exploring the issue of maintaining the current referral ratio of 80% targeted to 20% non-targeted, as per the new 5 year business case. While this is ongoing the Housing Executive will continue to monitor referrals received to ensure the 80:20 ratio is being maintained. I will write to you as soon as we have come to a decision about the targeted and non-targeted ratio.

### **Requirements**

In order to facilitate the successful progression of applications going forward the following process requirements as set out in the new business case and discussed at the September meeting should be adhered to:

- UPRNs should be provided to Housing Executive on all targeted referrals;
- complete documentation should be provided with all referrals;
- income eligibility should be confirmed;
- referral numbers should be consistent with the table above; and
- continuing to prioritise households requiring multiple measures, where possible, to ensure SAP improvement targets are met.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your continued co-operation in ensuring successful delivery of this very popular scheme.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Avril Hiles', with a fluid, cursive style.

**Avril Hiles**

cc: David Polley  
Oliver McHugh  
Danny O'Reilly  
Roisin O'Neill

<b>Report on</b>	Graffiti
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update Members on the number of graffiti complaints received and actions taken to date in 2019.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	In a previous report to Committee, two options were presented to deal with problems of graffiti in MUDC.  <b><u>Option 1 - Informal approach</u></b>
2.2	Where complaints of graffiti in a public place are received, and the person who displayed the graffiti has been identified, an informal approach will be made to the offender to request the removal of the graffiti.
2.3	Where complaints of graffiti are received, and the person who displayed the graffiti has not been identified, Environmental Health will attempt to identify the owner of the surface on which the graffiti is displayed and request the owner to remove it. Where graffiti is not removed on request, no formal action will be taken.
2.4	In such cases where graffiti is considered offensive, Council will only remove the graffiti where consent and a signed disclaimer has been provided by the owner/occupier of the surface on which the graffiti is displayed. Offensive applies where graffiti is or is perceived to be racially offensive, hostile to a religious group, sectarian in nature, sexually offensive, homophobic, depicts a sexual or violent act or is defamatory.  <b><u>Option 2 - Use of Article 18 powers in cases where Graffiti is detrimental to the public amenity</u></b>
2.5	Where complaints of graffiti in a public place are received, and the person who displayed the graffiti has been identified, an informal approach will be made to the offender to request the removal of the graffiti. If the graffiti is not removed then Environmental Health will issue a 2 day notice on the offender requesting its removal. Where graffiti is not removed on request through the notice, Council will remove /obliterate the graffiti and attempt to recover costs as a civil debt against the person issued with the notice.

2.6	Where complaints of graffiti are received, and the person who displayed the graffiti has not been identified, Environmental Health will attempt to identify the owner of the surface on which the graffiti is displayed and request the owner to remove it. Where graffiti is not removed on request, the Council will seek to remove /obliterate the graffiti at a cost to Council as soon as practicable. The Council will seek to obtain consent and a signed disclaimer from the owner of the surface on which the graffiti is displayed, where possible.
2.7	This option would include all types of graffiti, but budget priority would be given to the removal/obliteration of offensive graffiti in particular. Offensive applies where graffiti is or is perceived to be racially offensive, hostile to a religious group, sectarian in nature, sexually offensive, homophobic, depicts a sexual or violent act or is defamatory. As previously stated, compensation can be claimed by a person if their property is damaged by Council in their exercise of this power.  <b><u>Approach taken</u></b>
2.8	Following discussions the following recommendation was made by Committee and agreed by Council:  <i>‘That it be recommended to Council to endorse a combination of Options 1 and 2 to ensure the prompt removal of all offensive graffiti in public areas, thoroughfares and town centres for the protection of public amenity and work with local community groups where appropriate to assist with its removal. This approach to be reviewed after six months to provide an evidence base of graffiti complaints received and costs incurred.’</i>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	To date in 2019 there have been <b>9</b> complaints made to the Environmental Health Service concerning graffiti, <b>6</b> of which have involved graffiti which was deemed to be offensive. No complaints during this period have been subject to a formal approach.
3.2	Where the graffiti was offensive, Council officers contacted the owners in order to get consent for Council to proceed to remove the graffiti. Once consent was given by the property owner, a private contractor was appointed to remove the graffiti.
3.3	It has not always been possible to determine ownership of the surfaces, however offensive graffiti has still been removed.
3.4	The total costs for graffiti removal incurred by environmental health in 2019 to date has been <b>£320</b> .
3.5	The complaints received by Environmental Health are summarised in Table 1 below:

**Table 1**

<b>Approximate Location</b>	<b>Nature of graffiti</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Cost of removal to MUDC</b>
Millcourt, Coalisland	Non offensive	Private property	n/a Informal approach. Removed by property owner
Perry Street, Dungannon	Offensive	Private property	<b>£50</b> (Private Contractor)
Ferry Road, Coalisland	Offensive	Council maintained	Obliterated by Parks Dept
Milburn Close, Cookstown	Offensive	Private property	<b>£50</b> (Private Contractor cost)
Lissan Drive, cookstown	Offensive	Private Property	<b>£50</b> (Private Contractor cost)
Stewartstown	Offensive	PSNI	<b>£50</b> (Private Contractor cost)
Barrack street Coalsisland	Non offensive	Private property	Informal approach. Has not been removed.
Rainey street, Magherafelt	Offensive	Private Property	<b>£60</b> (Private Contractor cost)
Rockview, Money more	Offensive	Private property	<b>£60</b> (Private Contractor cost)

3.6

In addition to the above, Enforcement officers within Environmental Health have surveyed the town centre areas of Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt and a small number of areas of graffiti have been identified where no complaints have been made. It is the intention of the Department to deal with any offensive graffiti identified by the officers using a similar approach to that used above for the cases that have given rise to complaints.



<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: £320 for removal by a contractor.
	Human: Officer time
	Risk Management: N/a
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are requested to approve the continuation of the informal approach for offensive graffiti either reported to or identified by Environmental Health staff in the Mid Ulster Council area.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	N/a

<b>Report on</b>	Mid Ulster Fairtrade
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12th November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Raymond Lowry, Head of Technical Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update Members on Fairtrade and seek approval to progress MUDC Fairtrade resolution to application stage for Fairtrade Status.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Members will recall a previous paper passed to acknowledge the contribution that Fairtrade makes to sustainable development, in relation to poverty and to improving the lives of people from some of the most disadvantaged farming communities in the developing world (see attached Appendix 1 for reference purposes).
2.2	MUDC have progressed Fairtrade status to Point 4 on the action sheet and now seek approval to move the process forward to full application status. The All Party Group on Fairtrade have acknowledged this commitment by Mid Ulster Council as noted in Appendix 7.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	MUDC have along with all other 10 Councils and Government Departments been engaging with Fairtrade in order to have Northern Ireland become a Fairtrade Region (see Appendix 5). The application status is discussed at the All Party Working Group and minutes of the June meeting is attached in Appendix 6.
3.2	To enable Mid Ulster Council to progress their application (see draft application form in Appendix 4) it is required that Council sets up a steering group that meets a minimum of 2 times per year.
3.3	Terms of Reference for the Steering Group is attached in Appendix 2 of this report and this requires membership from elected representatives, council staff, charities, voluntary or community associations, non-governmental organisations (NGO's), higher educational institutions, schools, churches/places of worship, businesses and private individuals.
3.4	Council have been active in demonstrating their commitment to Fairtrade through serving tea / coffee at council meetings and promoting Fairtrade fortnight through school events. If approved by Council to invitation letters will be issued to all appropriate organisations as listed above to join and attend the various meetings

3.5	<p>required to get the steering group up and running (see Appendix 3, draft letter of invitation to be issued to all concerned groups).</p> <p>As per the terms of the steering group Council are required to nominate two Members to sit on the Steering Group and promote Fairtrade throughout the District.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
4.1	<p><b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b></p> <p>Financial: Additional financial budget (limited) will be required to host events / meetings.</p> <p>Human: Staff time to manage programme delivery. Currently Staff resource is limited due to reduced hours worked by Sustainability Officer and additional staff resources may/will be required to promote / progress application status.</p> <p>Risk Management: Non-compliance will have adverse PR effect on the organisation and result in the Northern Ireland Fairtrade Region status being put at risk.</p>
4.2	<p><b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b></p> <p>Equality &amp; Good Relations Implications: N/A</p> <p>Rural Needs Implications: N/A</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	<p>Members are asked to note the content of this report and nominate two Members to sit on the steering group. On completion of this invitations will be circulated for the first meeting of the MUDC Fairtrade Steering group (date will be set in the new year).</p>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Environment Committee Paper February 2017
6.2	Appendix 2 – Terms of Reference for MUDC Steering Group
6.3	Appendix 3 – Draft letter for invitation to join the Steering Group
6.4	Appendix 4 – Draft Application to be completion after commencement of Steering Group
6.5	Appendix 5 – Fairtrade Region bulletin
6.6	Appendix 6 – All Party Group – June 2019 Minutes
6.7	Appendix 7 – All Party Group on Fairtrade acknowledgement of MUDC







<b>Subject</b>	<b>Fairtrade Resolution</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>Raymond Lowry</b>
<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>Sustainability Officer</b>

<b>1</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To invite Members to pass an amended resolution in support of Fairtrade including the agreement to serve Fairtrade products
1.2	Inform members of Fairtrade Fortnight 27 February - 12 March with Mid Ulster Council assisting with hosting an event in Cookstown ( see Appendix 1 )

<b>2</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	At the May Environment Committee meeting Council passed a resolution in general support of Fairtrade and the Northern Ireland Fairtrade Campaign which is working towards making Northern Ireland a Fairtrade region: <a href="http://www.northernirelandfairtrade.org">www.northernirelandfairtrade.org</a>
2.2	<p>To declare Northern Ireland a Fairtrade region a number of criteria need to be fulfilled. With regards to local authorities these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All cities and at least 55% of local authorities to have Fairtrade status;</li> <li>• <u>All local authority areas</u> and at least 55% of towns with a population of 6,000 or more to have active Fairtrade groups <u>working towards</u> Fairtrade status;</li> </ul>
2.3	<p>Any defined geographical area (e.g. Town, District, Village, Zone) can achieve Fairtrade Status through the commitment of their communities to take action on either the five Fairtrade Town goals set by the Fairtrade Foundation or the four Fairtrade Town goals set by Fairtrade Ireland. The application process to achieve Fairtrade Status is similar for both organisations and free of charge.</p> <p><b><u>The Five Goals for a Fairtrade Town set by the Fairtrade Foundation:</u></b></p>
2.4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local council passes a resolution supporting Fairtrade, and agrees to serve Fairtrade products (for example, in meetings, offices and canteens).</li> <li>2. A range of Fairtrade products (at least four product ranges with the FAIRTRADE Mark) are readily available in the area's retail outlets (shops, supermarkets, newsagents, petrol stations) and served in local catering outlets (cafés, restaurants, pubs).</li> <li>3. Local workplaces and community organisations (places of worship, schools, universities, colleges and other community organisations) support Fairtrade and use Fairtrade products whenever possible. Populations over 100,000 will also need a flagship employer.</li> </ol>





	<p>4. Media coverage and events raise awareness and understanding of Fairtrade across the community.</p> <p>5. A local Fairtrade steering group is convened to ensure the Fairtrade Town campaign continues to develop and gain new support.</p>
2.5	<p><b><u>The Four Goals for a Fairtrade Town set by Fairtrade Ireland:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A Fairtrade group is established to achieve Fairtrade Town status.</b> (This should ideally include a council representative, chamber of commerce, and people representing the areas schools, young people, churches, local businesses, local action groups and <b>also requires the Town/municipal council or other relevant body (such as Chamber of Commerce) to pass a resolution supporting Fairtrade and agrees to use 100% Fairtrade coffee at its meetings.)</b></li> <li><b>Fairtrade Fortnight is promoted as a key focus for local awareness-raising around Fairtrade</b></li> <li><b>Schools are supported to raise awareness and promote Fairtrade</b></li> <li><b>Promote increased availability and sales of Fairtrade products locally</b> (this should include 100% FAIRTRADE Mark coffee in a number of cafes and restaurants and a flagship business to serve Fairtrade coffee and other products)</li> </ol>
2.6	<p><b>The FAIRTRADE Mark can only appear on products from the developing world which meet international Fairtrade standards. It guarantees that the producer receives a minimum price for their goods that covers their costs of sustainable production and a social premium for direct investment related to further development. The FAIRTRADE Mark is provided by the UK Fairtrade Foundation or Fairtrade Ireland to products and buyers to verify that international Fairtrade standards are met and to provide full transparency of the entire process from origin to store shelf.</b></p>

<b>3</b>	<b>Key Issues</b>
3.1	<p>A meeting was held with a representative from the secretariat of the NI All Party Group of Fair Trade last August to obtain an update of the campaigns latest achievements and ascertain which steps need to be taken to achieve Fair Trade status for Mid Ulster District.</p>
3.2	<p>During the meeting it was highlighted that the first step in achieving Fair Trade status for Mid Ulster District is the completion of Goal 1 which requires Council to pass a resolution which clearly states Council's commitment to Fair Trade and also includes an agreement to serve Fairtrade products. The council must then take practical action on the resolution and introduce Fairtrade products (e.g. Tea, Coffee, Sugar) internally and raise awareness of Fair Trade within the wider community.</p>

3.3	<p><b>As per Fairtrade Foundation guidance the requirements for meeting Goal 1 are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The wording of the resolution <u>must</u> include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a statement of support for Fairtrade</li> <li>• a commitment to use Fairtrade products whenever possible (in meetings, offices and canteens for example).</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. The council must take practical action on the resolution and introduce Fairtrade products in meetings, offices and canteens.</li> <li>3. There must be a named council representative (member or officer) on the Fairtrade steering group.</li> </ol>
3.4	<p>The wording of the previous Council resolution in general support of Fairtrade was therefore not detailed enough and would need to be amended to fulfil the requirements for goal 1.</p>

<b>4</b>	<b>Resource Implications</b>
4.1	<p><b><u>Financial</u></b></p> <p>There will be an increased cost for the purchase of Fair Trade products (eg Tea, Coffee, Sugar) to be served at Council meetings, functions, events.</p> <p><b><u>Human resources</u></b></p>
4.2	<p>An increase in activities to promote Fairtrade in the wider community will require staff time across several departments.</p>

<b>5</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
5.1	

<b>6</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
6.1	<p>It is recommended that the Council passes the following resolution:</p> <p><b>"Mid Ulster District Council acknowledges the contribution that Fairtrade makes to sustainable development, tackling poverty, and to improving the lives of people from some of the most disadvantaged farming communities in the developing world.</b></p> <p><b>As part of its commitment to sustainable development Mid Ulster District Council is committed to actively facilitate the promotion and purchase of products with the FAIRTRADE Mark and to contribute to the regional Fairtrade campaign by taking a lead role in striving towards achieving Fairtrade District status for Mid Ulster District, including the towns of Dungannon, Cookstown and</b></p>

	<p>Magherafelt.</p> <p>Towards this objective <b>Mid Ulster District Council</b> resolves to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Actively raise awareness of Fairtrade both within the Council and in the wider community and seek opportunities to promote the FAIRTRADE Mark in the Council area with a special focus on running activities during Fairtrade Fortnight annually;</li> <li>2. Seek to ensure that FAIRTRADE Mark certified food and drink options are offered internally, at Council premises and vending machines, 100% FAIRTRADE Mark coffee, tea and sugar is available for all internal meetings, and included in procurement guidelines with subsequent review;</li> <li>3. Use its influence to encourage local retailers and food business operators to provide increased Fairtrade options for residents and visitors, including during Council organised events;</li> <li>4. Take a lead in engaging with all parts of the local community including representatives from local businesses, community groups, schools, churches, and charities to develop joint action on achieving Fairtrade status for the district.</li> <li>5. Nominate a Council representative (member or officer) to sit on the Fairtrade Steering Group and support ongoing work to promote Fairtrade</li> <li>6. Monitor and report regularly on progress towards achieving Fairtrade status through receipt of a quarterly report."</li> </ol>
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<b>7</b>	<b>List of Documents Attached</b>
7.1	Appendix 1 – invite letter to schools for Fairtrade Fortnight event.



## **INVITE – FAIRTRADE FORTNIGHT SCHOOLS EVENT**

**on THURSDAY, 9 MARCH 2017 from 10:00 am – 12:00  
noon**

**in Cookstown Leisure Centre, Fountain Road, Cookstown**

*Dear Principal,*

**1 February 2017**

Fairtrade Fortnight is coming up from 27 February - 12 March when local communities, campaigners, businesses, schools and places of worship get together through a variety of events and activities to show their support for the farmers and workers who grow our food in developing countries.

This year, as part of a regional campaign to make Northern Ireland a Fairtrade devolved region, we have the privilege of a visiting Fairtrade coffee and cocoa producer from Nicaragua to Northern Ireland and Mid Ulster District Council will be holding an exciting event to engage with pupils and schools from across the district at **Cookstown Leisure Centre on Thursday 09 March 2017 - STARTING PROMPTLY @ 10:00 a.m.**

We would be delighted if you could **nominate and confirm four students and a teacher** to attend the event, which would be most suitable for the age range from P6/7 and Years 8/9.

As places are limited and will be allocated on a first come basis we are encouraging schools to reply ASAP and apologise for the fact that we can only invite a small number of pupils from each school. I would be grateful if you could respond via email to: [Yvonne.Zellmann@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:Yvonne.Zellmann@midulstercouncil.org) or by post to Yvonne Zellmann, Sustainability Officer, Mid Ulster District Council, Dungannon Office, Circular Road, Dungannon, BT71 6DT.

By getting involved in Fairtrade Fortnight and learning about Fairtrade, young people can begin to understand the impact of their actions across the world. Not only is Fairtrade integrated into the NI curriculum but schools taking part in the Eco-schools Programme can also make the link to Fairtrade through the topic of 'Global Perspective'. And the great news is: Whatever Fairtrade activities your school does, they can contribute towards your journey to become a Fairtrade School. There are three Fairtrade School awards and schools can get involved through a free online application with the Fairtrade Foundation at <http://schools.fairtrade.org.uk>

***Thank you for your support!***  
***Yvonne Zellmann, Sustainability Officer***



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

## **Mid Ulster District Fairtrade Steering Group Terms of Reference ( 2019)**

### **Objectives**

- To promote the concept of Fairtrade and increase the availability of Fairtrade products within Mid Ulster District Council area
- To raise awareness of the FAIRTRADE Mark
- To attain Fairtrade District status for Mid Ulster District Council area and Fairtrade Town status for our main Towns of Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt with continued commitment and drive, by achieving the five criteria of a Fairtrade District as set out in the Fairtrade Foundation's 'Fairtrade Town Goals and Action Guide'
- To encourage workplaces, businesses, schools, colleges and places of worship to work to promote and use Fairtrade products
- To play its role collectively in the regional campaign of Northern Ireland being a Fairtrade devolved region: [www.northernirelandfairtrade.org](http://www.northernirelandfairtrade.org)

### **Activities**

In order to achieve the above objectives, the Group will:

- Organise and deliver events during Fairtrade Fortnight in February/March each year
- Be responsible for driving forward with an ongoing assessment to monitor and ensure the area is meeting the five criteria of a Fairtrade District and Fairtrade Town status for Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt
- Organise ongoing events to increase public awareness of and participation in Fairtrade
- Maintain a strong relationship with the local press and other media to ensure that the campaign retains a high profile

### **Membership**

Membership is open to all those who have expressed a commitment to promoting Fairtrade in Mid Ulster District Council area.

This includes: elected representatives, council staff, charities, voluntary or community associations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), higher educational institutions, schools, churches/places of worship, businesses and private individuals.

### **Secretariat**

Secretariat support for the Group is provided by Mid Ulster District Council to provide a venue and Fairtrade hospitality for meetings; utilising existing internal structures such as social media and communications (website) with a lead staff member(s) appointed from the council to the Steering Group.

## **Meetings**

The Steering Group will meet a minimum of 2 times per year.

An annual general meeting will be held once every year, and is open to all members of the Steering Group. Minutes will be taken as a record.

## **Officers**

The Group will elect a Chair, Vice-Chair and Secretary on an annual basis. The Group may also elect other posts if and when those posts are deemed necessary.

## **Dissolution**

In the event of the dissolution of the Steering Group, any assets remaining after all debts and liabilities have been discharged shall not be distributed among the members but shall be handed to the Fairtrade Foundation, 5.7 The Loom, 14 Gower's Walk, London, E1 8PY to be administered in a manner that is exclusively charitable at law.

## **To achieve Fairtrade District status, the following five criteria are required:**

1. A resolution has to be passed by the local council supporting Fairtrade, and agreeing to serve Fairtrade products (for example, in meetings, offices and canteens).
2. At least two Fairtrade product ranges had to be readily available in the area's retail outlets (shops, supermarkets, newsagents, cafés and petrol stations).
3. Local workplaces and community organisations (places of worship, schools, universities, colleges and other community organisations) had to support Fairtrade and use Fairtrade products whenever possible. Populations over 100,000 also needed to secure a flagship employer.
4. Media coverage had to be secured, and events had to be organised to raise awareness and understanding of Fairtrade across the community.
5. A local Fairtrade Steering Committee had to be established, comprising members from all sections of the community, including government, to ensure continued commitment.



### **Fairtrade Steering Group Committee**

Mid Ulster District Council is working towards achieving Fairtrade status for the whole District.

Over the past 15 years a lot of positive work has taken place in the legacy Councils of Cookstown, Dungannon & South Tyrone and Magherafelt Councils, particularly our main towns of Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt in our schools, businesses and churches.

To build on this historical work, and push forward with our application for Fairtrade District status, the Council is holding an inaugural Fairtrade Steering Group meeting. Setting up a Steering Group is a requirement to complete the application.

As you have been involved in previous Fairtrade activity, or have shown an interest in promoting the issue locally, we would like for you to join us on the Fairtrade Steering Group.

The meeting is to take place as follows:

**DATE:**

**TIME:** 5:00pm or 6:00pm – 6:00pm or 7:00pm

**VENUE:** Mid Ulster District Council, Burn Road, Cookstown BT80 8DT

I very much hope that you will be able to get on board and help us secure Fairtrade District status.

Please can you kindly confirm your attendance by contacting me on: [yvonne.zellmann@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:yvonne.zellmann@midulstercouncil.org) or by telephoning the number below.

**Please note if you are unable to attend please feel free to delegate another representative.**

Best regards,

Yvonne Zellman  
Sustainability Officer  
Tel: 03000 132 132





# Application Form

Complete and return when you have succeeded!

A copy of this form should be completed and signed by two group members plus a local authority representative. Please return the form electronically to [towns.volunteer@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:towns.volunteer@fairtrade.org.uk) [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) and [info@fairtrade.ie](mailto:info@fairtrade.ie) Supporting evidence that can't be submitted electronically can be posted to: Fairtrade Towns, Fairtrade Foundation, 5.7 The Loom, 14 Gower's Walk, London, E1 8PY.

Please note that completed Application Forms should only be sent in as a hard copy when absolutely necessary and by prior arrangement with the Fairtrade Towns Coordinator. A signed and dated certificate will be awarded when the area's Fairtrade status has been granted.

**Contact name** Raymond Lowry – Head of Technical Services \_\_\_\_\_

Please tick if you are happy for us to pass on your contact details to Fairtrade supporters keen to join your campaign (it will not be given to any other organisations) ☒

**Organisation (if any)** Mid Ulster District Council \_\_\_\_\_

**Address** Burn Road, Cookstown BT80 8DT \_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone** Daytime: 03000 132 132 \_\_\_\_\_ Evening: N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail address** [raymond.lowry@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:raymond.lowry@midulstercouncil.org) \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Contact name** Add Steering Group member (Chair) details when meeting convened (Goal 5)

Please tick if you are happy for us to pass on your contact details to Fairtrade supporters keen to join your campaign (it will not be given to any other organisations) ☒

**Address** Add \_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone** Add \_\_\_\_\_ Evening: N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail address** Add \_\_\_\_\_

**Status applied for** (tick one box only): ☐ Fairtrade Town ☐ Fairtrade City  
☐ Fairtrade Village ☐ Fairtrade Zone ☐ Fairtrade Island ☐ Fairtrade County  
☒ Fairtrade District

**For the area of:** Mid Ulster District Council (Entire Council Boundary) \_\_\_\_\_

**Population:** 138,590 \_\_\_\_\_

**Do you have a preferred date on which to declare?** ☐ Yes ☒ No

**If yes give date?** (Please allow at least 6 weeks for the application to be processed and note that no date should be confirmed until you know that your application has been successful) \_\_\_\_\_

We would like to highlight that support of Fairtrade across Mid Ulster District Council is an important issue with tremendous support across the Council area. Promotion of Fairtrade across the main towns of Dungannon, Cookstown and Magherafelt has existed from 2000. In Northern Ireland, a review of Public Administration (RPA) was implemented in 2014. On April 01, 2015 Mid Ulster District Council was formed through an amalgamation of the three previous Councils of: Cookstown District Council, Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council and Magherafelt District Council.

**Goal 1: Local council passes a resolution supporting Fairtrade\*.** The resolution should include a commitment to serve Fairtrade\* tea and coffee at its meetings and in its offices and canteens whenever hot drinks are served.

Date achieved: February 14, 2017

On May 10, 2016 Mid Ulster District Council's Environment Committee presented Agenda Item E127/16: "Sustainability – Fairtrade Campaign" that was passed by full Council.

It was resolved: That it be recommended to Council to support the principles of Fairtrade and acknowledges the contribution that Fairtrade makes to Sustainable Development worldwide, tackling poverty and improving the lives of people from some of the most disadvantaged farming communities in the developing world.

<http://www.midulstercouncil.org/getmedia/ff3582e1-7630-46e5-bb89-f78cf1eb021b/env-cttee-minutes,-may-16.pdf?ext=.pdf>

On February 14, 2017 Mid Ulster District Council's Environment Committee presented Agenda Item E032/17: "Fairtrade Resolution" that was passed and adopted by full Council.

It was resolved: That it be recommended to Council to acknowledge the contribution that Fairtrade makes to sustainable development, tackling poverty, and to improving the lives of people from some of the most disadvantaged farming communities in the developing world.

As part of its commitment to sustainable development Mid Ulster District Council is committed to actively facilitate the promotion and purchase of products with the FAIRTRADE Mark and to contribute to the regional Fairtrade campaign by taking a lead role in striving towards achieving Fairtrade District status for Mid Ulster District, including the towns of Dungannon, Cookstown and Magherafelt.

Towards this objective Mid Ulster District Council resolves to:

1. **Actively raise awareness of Fairtrade both within the Council and in the wider community and seek opportunities to promote the FAIRTRADE Mark in the Council area with a special focus on running activities during Fairtrade Fortnight annually;**
2. **Seek to ensure that FAIRTRADE Mark certified food and drink options are offered internally, at Council premises and vending machines, 100% FAIRTRADE Mark coffee, tea and sugar is available for all internal meetings, and included in procurement guidelines with subsequent review;**
3. **Use its influence to encourage local retailers and food business operators to provide increased Fairtrade options for residents and visitors, including during Council organised events;**
4. **Take a lead in engaging with all parts of the local community including representatives from local businesses, community groups, schools, churches, and charities to develop joint action on achieving Fairtrade status for the district;**
5. **Nominate a Council representative (member or officer) to sit on the Fairtrade Steering Group and support ongoing work to promote Fairtrade;**
6. **Monitor and report regularly on progress towards achieving Fairtrade status through receipt of a quarterly report.**

[http://www.midulstercouncil.org/getmedia/02c697cb-db3f-4671-a4c8-85fa78f2914d/Paper-F-ENV-140217-\(1\).pdf?ext=.pdf](http://www.midulstercouncil.org/getmedia/02c697cb-db3f-4671-a4c8-85fa78f2914d/Paper-F-ENV-140217-(1).pdf?ext=.pdf)

All 11 Councils across Northern Ireland have passed Fairtrade resolutions to support a Borough, District or City wide (entire Council jurisdiction campaign), to include all Cities and/or major Towns (above the population of 6,000) within the Council. Therefore, this application includes all supporting evidence for Fairtrade District status simultaneously capturing Fairtrade Town status for our three main towns of: Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt.

The five goals are the same to become a Fairtrade District status by both the UK Fairtrade Foundation and Fairtrade Ireland. Therefore, this application includes all the legacy work of the three former Council areas to the current Mid Ulster District Council. We have decided as good practice to submit this application and renewal to both organisations for dual accreditation.

Any other progress or achievements:

The previous three Councils and recently formed Mid Ulster District Council recognise the work of the Fairtrade Foundation and Fairtrade Ireland in improving the conditions for developing world farmers, supporting the principles of Fairtrade. Council will work with its suppliers, contractors, internally and within the community to raise the awareness and encourage the promotion, purchase and procurement of Fairtrade products.

Council has led by example since 2000, regularly reviewing its Fairtrade and Sustainable policies to ensure Fairtrade remains enshrined within the ethos and practice of Corporate and Social Responsibility (CSR). Through model practice it has stipulated at all their meetings Fairtrade tea and coffee is served and all establishments which the Council controls have contractual agreements in place, where the franchisees serve Fairtrade products. Fairtrade is deliberately a service which is conducted through the Environmental Services branch of the Council.

By way of example please see Report for Council after Fairtrade Fortnight 2018:

<https://mid-ulster.cmis-ni.org/MidUlster/Document.ashx?czJKcaeAi5tUFL1DTL2UE4zNRBcoShgo=VtaYIYw10YggHs%2FDOv5E3bA12NSEH1CiOWfx%2FxmjlwoGZdlbTiXlwg%3D%3D&rUzwRPf%2BZ3zd4E7lkn8Lvw%3D%3D=pwRE6AGJFLDNlh225F5QMaQWCtPHwdhUfCZ%2FLUQzgA2uL5jNRG4jdQ%3D%3D&mCTlbCubSFfXsDGW9IXnlq%3D%3D=hFflUdN3100%3D&kCx1AnS9%2FpWZQ40DXFvdEw%3D%3D=hFflUdN3100%3D&uJovDxwdjMPoYv%2BAJvYtyA%3D%3D=ctNJff55vVA%3D&FgPIIEJYlotS%2BYGoBi5oIA%3D%3D=NHdURQburHA%3D&d9Qjj0ag1Pd993jsyQJqFvmyB7X0CSQK=ctNJff55vVA%3D&WGewmoAfeNR9xqBux0r1Q8Za60lavYmz=ctNJff55vVA%3D&WGewmoAfeNQ16B2MHuCPMRKZMwaG1PaO=ctNJff55vVA%3D>

Mid Ulster District Council is actively represented on the Fairtrade Steering Group by a range of elected representatives, Technical Services, Head of Services, Procurement and Media Communications with the Council's Technical Service and Sustainability Officer as lead for the Council.

Council provides venues for its Fairtrade meetings and events, including hospitality and support in the form of administration, serving as Secretary to the Fairtrade Steering Group. Moreover, the Council's Media Communications drafts and issues press releases on behalf of the Group, as the main interface with the media at promotional and other events, especially Fairtrade Fortnight.

The Council hosts the Fairtrade Steering Group's press releases and information via its own website and through its social media platforms.

For example, please see below in relation to Fairtrade & Fairtrade Fortnight(s):



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

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## Council promotes Fairtrade at Schools' Event

10 March 2017

Over 90 pupils from 25 Primary and Post-Primary Schools in Mid Ulster attended a schools' event this week to mark Fairtrade Fortnight which takes place from 27 February - 12 March.

The event organised by Mid Ulster District Council took place at Cookstown Leisure Centre and was attended by P6, P7, Year 8 and Year 9 students from schools across the district.

The purpose of the event was to get students thinking about the importance of supporting Fairtrade and about the impact their actions have all across the world.

Buying products with the Fairtrade Mark supports farmers and workers in developing countries as they work to improve their lives and their communities.

The Fairtrade Mark on a product shows that it meets international Fairtrade standards which were established to support the sustainable development of small-scale producers and workers in the poorest countries of the world.

The standards include protection of workers' rights and the environment, payment of the Fairtrade Minimum Price that covers the cost of sustainable production and an additional Fairtrade Premium to invest in business or community projects.

Students heard first-hand how supporting Fairtrade can really benefit and improve the lives of farmers and coffee producers in the developing world. Haris Ulises Lopez Picado, a coffee and cocoa producer from the Soppexcca cooperative in Nicaragua spoke about his life and the difference Fairtrade has made to him, his family and his community.

He said, "Fairtrade has transformed my life - my family's lives. We have a different standard of living than we had before, it has so much improved! It has brought support for all the producers in our organisation and consequently it brought about positive change in our

[https://twitter.com/MidUlster\\_DC/status/840144777882484736](https://twitter.com/MidUlster_DC/status/840144777882484736)



**Mid Ulster Council**  
@MidUlster\_DC

Mid Ulster District Council – the new name for Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt Councils #MidUlsterDC

Northern Ireland  
[midulstercouncil.org](http://midulstercouncil.org)  
Joined June 2010

**Mid Ulster Council**  
@MidUlster\_DC

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Local students urged to support @FAIRTRADE at Council's Fairtrade Fortnight Schools' Event [goo.gl/yJe62A](http://goo.gl/yJe62A) @FairtradeUK



2:18 am - 10 Mar 2017

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The Council utilises its internal (intranet) for communications to staff and its Insight Mid Ulster magazine for the wider District (households) on Fairtrade. The Office of The Chairperson (Chair & Deputy Chair) as First Citizen of the District as The Environmental Committee (Chairperson) have continually provided support and as a champion for the Fairtrade campaign and initiatives, hosting receptions, inward Fairtrade producers, etc, particularly during Fairtrade Fortnight.

**Goal 2: At least four Fairtrade\* product ranges are readily available in the area's shops and retail outlets, and two Fairtrade\* products served in local cafés/catering establishments – suggested targets are given in the Action Guide.**

Date target reached: August 23, 2016

Disclaimer: Survey correct on above date. Businesses are subject to change and under private control.

Suggested retail target required	24
Number of retailers achieved	56
Suggested catering target required	12
Number of catering outlets achieved	25

Details of Outlets (Please include separate lists for retail and catering outlets with contact details, days open if less than a normal working week, and the number and type of Fairtrade\* goods provided):

### **Retailers of FAIRTRADE – Three Main Towns**

**Retail outlets selling four or more Fairtrade Products (56):**

***Note: numbers in brackets indicate varieties or brands of an item Eg: chocolate (Dairy Milk, Kit Kat, Malteser, Green and Black, own brand, etc)***

#### **COOKSTOWN**

1. Argos – Station Sq - white and yellow gold rings (8)
2. ASDA – Sweep Rd - multiple products
3. B&M – Broadfields Retail Pk – chocolate (6), hot chocolate, sugar, coffee, spices
4. BOOTS – James St – chocolate (3) & beauty products (4)
5. BOOTS – Burn Rd - chocolate (3) & beauty products (6)
6. Centra – Church St – chocolate (4), tea, coffee
7. Costcutter – Morgans Hill Rd - chocolate (2), tea, coffee
8. Costcutter – Orritor Rd - chocolate (2), tea, coffee
9. EuroSpar – Church Heights - chocolate (5), hot chocolate, coffee, sugar
10. EuroSpar – Westland Rd South - chocolate (5), hot chocolate, coffee, tea
11. Lidl – Station Sq – multiple products
12. MACE – Drumenny Rd – chocolate (3), tea, sugar
13. Marks and Spencer - Broadfields Retail Pk – multiple products
14. NISA - Morgans Hill Rd - chocolate (4), tea, sugar
15. Poundland – James St - chocolate (4), hot chocolate, sugar, coffee
16. SPAR – Dungannon Rd - chocolate (4), tea, sugar
17. SuperValu – Burn Rd – multiple products
18. Tesco Superstore – Orritor Rd - multiple products
19. Today's Local – Dunnamore Rd – chocolate (3), coffee, hot chocolate

#### **DUNGANNON**

20. Argos – John St - white and yellow gold rings (8)
21. BOOTS – Market Sq - chocolate (3) & beauty products (6)
22. BOOTS – Oaks Centre - chocolate (3) & beauty products (6)
23. Centra – Main St – chocolate (4), tea, coffee
24. The Co-operative Food – Dungannon St – multiple products
25. Costcutter – Newell Rd - chocolate (4), tea, coffee
26. Lidl – Market Yard, Scotch St – multiple products
27. MACE – Moy Rd – chocolate (3), tea, sugar
28. MACE – Newtownkelly Pk - chocolate (3), tea, sugar
29. MACE – Roughan Rd - chocolate (3), tea, sugar
30. MACE – Granville Rd - chocolate (3), tea, sugar

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E: [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) Registered charity number 1043886.



31. MACE – Ballygawley Rd - chocolate (3), tea, sugar
32. Poundland – Scotch St - chocolate (4), hot chocolate, sugar, coffee
33. Sainsbury's - Oaks Centre - multiple products
34. SPAR – Quarry Ln - chocolate (3), hot chocolate, coffee, sugar
35. SPAR – Ballynakilly Rd - chocolate (3), hot chocolate, coffee, sugar
36. SPAR – Gortmerron Link Rd - chocolate (3), hot chocolate, coffee, sugar
37. Tesco Superstore – Beech Valley – multiple products
38. SuperValu – Dungannon Rd – multiple products
39. Vivo – Granville Rd - chocolate (3), tea, sugar

### **MAGHERAFELT**

40. B&M – Market St – chocolate (6), hot chocolate, sugar, coffee, spices
41. BOOTS – Meadow Lane Shopping Centre – chocolate (3) & beauty products (4)
42. Centra – Castledawson Rd - chocolate (4), tea, coffee
43. Centra – Market St - chocolate (4), tea, coffee
44. Costcutter – Magherafelt Rd - chocolate (2), tea, coffee
45. Costcutter – William Ct - chocolate (2), tea, coffee
46. Dunnes - Meadow Lane Shopping Centre
47. EuroSpar – Magherafelt Rd - chocolate (5), hot chocolate, coffee, sugar
48. Holland & Barrett - Meadow Lane Shopping Centre – variety of products
49. Lidl – Castledawson Rd – multiple products
50. MACE – Shore Rd – chocolate (3), tea, sugar
51. NISA – Ballyronan Rd - chocolate (2), tea, sugar
52. Poundland – Moneymore Rd - chocolate (4), hot chocolate, sugar, coffee
53. SPAR – Union Rd - chocolate (4), tea, sugar
54. SPAR – Moneymore Rd - chocolate (4), tea, sugar
55. Tesco Superstore – Ballyronan Rd – multiple products
56. The Kiosk - Meadow Lane Shopping Centre - chocolate (4)

### **Extra achievements**

#### **Retailers selling Fair Trade products:**

Gordon's Chemists – Old Town St, Cookstown – make up brushes  
 Gordon's Chemists - Scotch St – Dungannon – make up brushes  
 Gordon's Chemists – Belvedere Pk, Dungannon – make up brushes  
 Gordon's Chemists – Killyman St, Dungannon – make up brushes

#### **Catering outlets selling Fair Trade products (Rain Forest Alliance certified coffee):**

Costa Coffee – George's St - Dunganon  
 Costa Coffee – Meadow Lane Shopping Centre, Magherafelt  
 McDonalds – Sweep Rd, Cookstown  
 McDonalds – Oaks Centre, Dungannon

### **Catering Outlets of FAIRTRADE – Three Main Towns**

#### **Catering outlets selling two or more Fairtrade Products (25):**

#### **COOKSTOWN**

1. Marks and Spencer Cafe - Broadfields Retail Pk - coffee, sugar, chocolate, hot chocolate
2. Ground Espresso Bar – James St – coffee, chocolate
3. Cuppatino's – Oldtown St – coffee, chocolate
4. Brown Sugar – William St – coffee, chocolate
5. Lucy's Loft – Church St – hot chocolate, sugar
6. The Courtyard – William St – sugar, coffee
7. Otter Lodge – Dungannon Rd – chocolate (3), cocoa
8. TIME – James St – coffee, tea
9. Hanover House – Hanover Sq – sugar, spices, chocolate

#### **DUNGANNON**

10. Bob & Burts – Market Sq - St Patricks Ave – coffee, tea, chocolate

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 E: [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) Registered charity number 1043886.

11. Sainsburys Cafe – Oak Centre - tea, coffee, bananas, sugar
12. Cafe Latte – Scotch St – coffee, sugar
13. Loft Coffee Bar – Linen Ct –hot chocolate, chocolate
14. Landi's – Irish St – sugar, coffee
15. La Scala Coffee House – Church St – coffee, hot chocolate
16. Cafe Halo – Northland Row – coffee, tea
17. Deli on the Green – Beechvalley Way – chocolate, sugar
18. Moy Larder – The Square – sugar, cocoa, spices
19. Jimmy's Cafe – The Square – chocolate (3)

### **MAGHERAFELT**

20. Ground Espresso Bar – Market St – coffee, chocolate
21. Viva Cafe – Meadow Lane Shopping Centre – tea, hot chocolate
22. The Diamond Espresso – Market St – coffee, hot chocolate
23. Sizzler's Restaurant – Market St – chocolate, cocoa
24. Vintage Tea Room – High St – tea, sugar
25. Maud's Parlour – Union St – coffee, hot chocolate

### **Goal 3: Fairtrade\* products are used by an appropriate number of local work places (offices, shops, B&Bs etc.) and community organisations (faith communities, schools, universities etc).**

For larger populations (over 100,000) a flagship employer is expected as well as the local authority listed under Goal 1.

Flagship Employer: Tesco Superstore – Orritor Rd, Cookstown

Tesco Superstore is the flagship store for the Council area based in Cookstown. It employs 340 staff and is the base for the area's Community Engagement Champion, educating local children on the "Farm to Fork" programme focusing on local and international sustainability with a large component on Fairtrade. They are active and have representation on our Fairtrade Steering Group as well as being the largest suppliers of Fairtrade products across their vast network of stores in Northern Ireland, providing us products for our events and school initiatives.

Details (Please include separate lists for work places, faith communities, educational establishments and other community organisations that are using Fairtrade products on their premises, specifying whether they have Fairtrade status and if not, how they are supporting Fairtrade. Give an estimation of the total number of schools and faith groups they are in your area so that we can calculate the proportion of which are supporting Fairtrade. Estimated staff numbers should be given for any flagship employer.):

Each school and church located in the Mid Ulster District Council has been written to by Council advising them of the Fairtrade District campaign, encouraging and signposting them to become Fairtrade accredited, the free online application process, complimentary resources and asking for them to advise us once registered and attained for our survey.

This has resulted in delivering approximately 40 presentations over the past decade focusing on our schools, churches and community organisation groups on Fairtrade. Please see letter below sent to all schools via the All Party Group on Fairtrade with a similar survey done with churches followed by telephone contact for non-respondents. This was carried out through Council, student intern, All Party Group on Fairtrade and the Fairtrade Steering Group.



**ALL PARTY GROUP on FAIRTRADE**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Fairtrade Foundation, 5.7 The Loom, 14 Gower's Walk, London, E1 8PY. T: +44 (0)20 7405 5942  
E: [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) Registered charity number 1043886.



Northern Ireland has become a Fairtrade devolved region. [www.northernirelandfairtrade.org](http://www.northernirelandfairtrade.org)

Receiving Fairtrade accreditation means we in Northern Ireland are providing a commitment to disadvantaged producers in the developing world that grow many of the products we consume but not produced in Northern Ireland.

Fairtrade secures better prices, decent working conditions and fair business terms by tackling exploitation (human trafficking, child labour) and ensuring best agricultural practices. It offers a minimum price paid by importers and buyers to cover the cost of sustainable production plus an additional, premium designated for social and economic development in developing communities.

Fairtrade is standard practice in our churches and our experience is places of worship are already implementing Fairtrade with events during Fairtrade Fortnight. By taking a few easy steps it requires little effort to become a Fairtrade church. All resources, guidance and application are **free and online**. **To register and become a Fairtrade Church:** <http://www.fairtrade.org.uk/en/get-involved/in-your-community/faith-groups/fairtrade-churches>

**With Mid Ulster Council working towards Fairtrade District status we require churches' participation as a main stakeholder.** All 11 Councils have committed towards achieving Fairtrade accreditation status for their respective areas.

To complete our application, we are required to work with all churches to encourage them to become Fairtrade and thus require your help.

**Can you please answer the following three questions?**

- 1. Are you a registered Fairtrade church? If so, from what date?**
- 2. If not, can you please register online with the Fairtrade Foundation and work towards becoming a Fairtrade church?**
- 3. Do you serve any Fairtrade products at your meetings, events, staff room or after your services?**

It would be most appreciated if you could **email me** the reply from your church. The reply form is enclosed at the end of the letter.

Thank you and feel free to contact me if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely

**Dr Christopher Stange, Secretariat, All Party Group on Fairtrade (028) 9187 4697.**

Through the All Party Group on Fairtrade correspondence was sent to the Department of Education as Fairtrade has been integrated into the national curriculum seeking the Minister as a champion to encourage schools to attain Fairtrade status across Northern Ireland. Unfortunately, the Department of Education's has stipulated it cannot be seen to endorse a specific initiative advising us to contact and work with each individual school on our own. There is no Government Department or Minister responsible for places of worship.

Northern Ireland has not had a functioning Executive with appointed Government Ministers since 2017. This has made it difficult to determine the exact status of each school and church, being a long drawn out process.

In the case of our District Council being one of the most rural areas in Northern Ireland many of the churches and schools are smaller in comparison and thus don't have the capacity or resources per Fairtrade. For example: several places of worship and schools don't have the provision or space for a meeting/canteen/staff room to provide Fairtrade products. However, we feel we have achieved the recommended 50% target of the total churches/places of worship in the District having achieved or actively towards the Fairtrade church status and 30% target of the total schools having become a Fairtrade school or actively working towards the status.

“Working towards” is a commitment they are serving Fairtrade products and holding events; in the case of schools: doing lessons and events during Fairtrade Fortnight, etc. We will continue to work with the churches and schools as a continued priority in our Action Plan (Page 31) to increase accreditation uptake over time. We feel this is something that will be an ongoing process that requires time as we cannot do more than signpost, provide encouragement and guidance being a voluntary initiative to become a Fairtrade church/place of worship, school or workplace.

Therefore, we feel we have achieved 60.4% of the total churches/places of worship (52 churches/places of worship out of 86 = 60.4%) either already becoming a Fairtrade church/place of worship or actively committed to working towards the Fairtrade status and 41.8% of the total schools (49 schools out of 117 = 41.8%) either already becoming a Fairtrade school, registered or actively committed to working towards the accreditation. There may be some schools or churches/places of worship who are engaged that we have not captured yet.

We also feel there will be more schools that will “organically” uptake Fairtrade through the eco-schools programme, Northern Ireland becoming a Fairtrade devolved region and our promotion across the District through the Fairtrade Steering Committee. We will report the continued activity through the renewal process and be a focus to increase Fairtrade accreditations of churches/places of worship and schools through our Action Plan.

#### Workplaces

All businesses, statutory bodies, voluntary, charity and community organisations with head offices or headquarters in Belfast, which have Fairtrade policies and supplying Fairtrade products by extension applies to satellite offices in our Borough. These include must not limited to:

- Police Service of Northern Ireland
- Northern Ireland Fire Service
- Northern Ireland Prison Service and Youth Agency
- Northern Ireland Housing Executive
- Equality Commission
- Prince's Trust
- Centre for Global Education
- Christian Aid
- Concern
- Oxfam
- Barnardo's
- Habitat for Humanity
- War on Want
- Trocaire

#### Fairtrade Workplaces specific to Mid Ulster District Council:

N/A – Please see above workplace listings.

#### Churches

##### **Achieved, Registered and/or supporting-working towards Fairtrade status:**

1. Magherafelt Free Presbyterian Church, Magherafelt
2. Castledawson Presbyterian Church
3. Curran Presbyterian Church
4. Cookstown Baptist Church
5. Church of the Nazarene, Desertmartin
6. Draperstown Presbyterian Church, Maghera
7. Magherafelt Baptist Church
8. Magherafelt Gospel Hall
9. Church of the Holy Family, Dunganoo
10. Magherafelt Independent Methodist Church
11. Magherafelt Reformed Baptist Church
12. Moneymore Congregational Church
13. St. John's Parish Church, Desertlyn
14. Tobermore Baptist Church
15. Tobermore Presbyterian Church
16. Union Road Presbyterian Church, Magherafelt

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E: [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) Registered charity number 1043886.

17. First Magherafelt Presbyterian Church
18. Coagh Presbyterian Church
19. Saltersland Presbyterian Church
20. Cookstown Free Presbyterian Church
21. First Presbyterian Church, Cookstown
22. Molesworth Presbyterian Church
23. Derryloran Parish Church
24. Cookstown Methodist Church
25. Cookstown Elim Church
26. Donaghey Congregational Church
27. Claggan Presbyterian Church
28. Orritor Presbyterian Church & Assembly Hall
29. Kildress Parish Church
30. Lissan Parish Church
31. St. Andrews Church, Ardtrea
32. Coagh Baptist Church
33. Tullylagan Gospel Hall
34. Sandholes Presbyterian Church
35. Pomeroy Presbyterian Church
36. Albany Presbyterian Church
37. Lisnagleer Baptist Church
38. St. Patrick's Church, Dungannon
39. Magherafelt Methodist Church
40. Ballyscullion Parish Church, Bellaghy
41. Maghera Elim Church
42. Carndaisy Baptist Church
43. St. Mary's Church, Stewartstown
44. Vineyard Church, Dungannon
45. St. John the Baptist Church, Dungannon
46. Dungannon Independent Methodist Church
47. Carland Presbyterian Church
48. Holy Trinity Church, Cookstown
49. Church Of The Assumption, Magherafelt
50. St. Swithin's Church, Magherafelt
51. St Patrick's Church, Magherafelt
52. Derryloran Parish Church, Cookstown

#### Schools

*\*PS=Primary School; GS=Grammar School; HS=High School*

#### **Achieved, Registered and/or supporting/working towards Fairtrade status:**

1. Cookstown HS
2. Spires Integrated PS
3. St. Mary's GS
4. Woods PS
5. St. Colm's HS, Draperstown
6. Culnady PS
7. Ballylifford PS
8. Knockloughrim PS
9. St Patrick's PS, Dungannon
10. St. Mary's PS, Dunamore
11. Tobermore PS
12. Coagh PS
13. Carntall PS
14. Windmill Integrated PS
15. Howard PS
16. Bush PS
17. St. Mary's PS, Lisbuoy
18. Magherafelt Nursery
19. Castledawson PS
20. Magherafelt Controlled PS

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E: [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) Registered charity number 1043886.

21. Maghera PS
22. Kilcross PS
23. New Row PS
24. St. Columb's PS, Magherafelt
25. St. Eoghan's PS
26. St. Mary's PS, Draperstown
27. St. Mary's PS, Bellaghy
28. St. Brigid's PS, Knockloughrim
29. Holy Family PS, Magherafelt
30. Gaelscoil na Spéiríní
31. Moneymore PS
32. Aughnacloy PS
33. Moy Regional PS
34. Dungannon PS
35. Cookstown PS
36. Fivemiletown PS
37. Orritor PS
38. Killyman PS
39. Derrylatinee PS
40. Laghey PS
41. St. Patrick's PS, Donaghmore
42. St. Brigid's PS, Mountjoy
43. St. Mary's PS, Ballygawley
44. St. Joseph's PS, Killeenan
45. Holy Trinity PS, Cookstown
46. St. Patrick's College, Maghera
47. Sperrin Integrated College
48. The Royal School, Dungannon
49. St. Patrick's Academy, Dungannon

#### College

In December 2016, Colleges Northern Ireland (CNI) passed a Fairtrade Policy becoming a Fairtrade workplace encouraging each of the six individual Colleges, including Northern Regional College (NRC) and South West College (SWC) - our two Colleges within the Council District, to become a Fairtrade College through completion of the five goals. SWC and NRC already have a Fairtrade policy and products being served per catering services contract – Mount Charles Catering (please see letter below).

## FAIRTRADE Policy

Mount Charles is committed to supporting Fair Trade wherever possible.



We recognise the need to support social justice and economic security in third world countries and acknowledge that our procurement policies and purchasing strategy impacts on the living conditions of many farmers. The Company will promote the sale of FAIRTRADE products by the following methods:

- Ensure FAIRTRADE is part of the Company Development Plan
- Propose and encourage our clients to use only FAIRTRADE Tea and Coffee for all Corporate Hospitality and in house events.
- Propose the inclusion of FAIRTRADE products such as tea, coffee and sugar in all our catering establishments to provide the opportunity for
- Incorporate the use of FAIRTRADE ingredients for cooking activities where possible.
- Ensure FAIRTRADE products are available throughout our vending services.
- Ensure FAIRTRADE products are made available to our contracts by our suppliers.
- Explore the use of other FAIRTRADE products for use in the support areas of our business.
- Promote FAIRTRADE within our contracts, particularly during FAIRTRADE Fortnight.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. A. ...".

This policy is supported by: \_\_\_\_\_

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mount Charles Catering Ltd

The Mount Charles logo, featuring a stylized "MC" monogram above the words "MOUNT CHARLES".

Any other progress or achievements (Include here places that support Fairtrade in other ways than using Fairtrade products and any ongoing or planned campaigns):

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E: [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) Registered charity number 1043886.



There has been considerable effort, initiatives, engagement and awareness of Fairtrade delivered across the District, promoting the various themes and campaign initiatives, particularly during Fairtrade Fortnight annually for many years.

Council and the Fairtrade Steering Committee combined has been the driver promoting the Fairtrade campaign to become part of the fabric of wider society. Various initiatives such as Fairtrade baking, Fairtrade challenges, schools' Fairtrade competitions/quizzes and supermarket visits, Fairtrade tasting events, Fairtrade coffee mornings and the Council running yearly Fairtrade Fortnight events, including questionnaires. We have partnered with local businesses involved in Fairtrade as well as internally with all staff to further Fairtrade awareness, utilising all media platforms, particularly Council's website and social media to capture and spread Fairtrade further into the community and across all age groups.

**Please see sample of Fairtrade media coverage across the Council District in the next section.**

**Goal 4: Attract media coverage and popular support for the campaign.** For the press, the story can be revived as each goal is achieved, organising a big splash for the Fairtrade declaration ceremony, and developing a strategy to keep it in the news long after. This will also enable local businesses and organisations to benefit from their involvement.

Details (Please include separate lists for events organised and media coverage attracted with dates and copies of any press articles or promotional materials produced):

<https://www.tyronetimes.co.uk/news/primary-schools-enjoy-council-fairtrade-event-1-8846634>

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## Primary Schools enjoy Council Fairtrade event



The Chair of Mid Ulster District Council, Councillor Sean McPeake is pictured with Yvonne Zellmann, Mid Ulster District Council and pupils from St Patrick's Primary School, Dungannon, at the Fairtrade event.

### Trending

- 1 Part of man's ear bitten off: Suspect charged with GBH
- 2 Stolen cash machine recovered in Co Tyrone
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**St. Mary's Primary School, Carland**  
 12 March · 🌐

Read all about how the Fairtrade Bake off went yesterday and see more pictures from all the tasting!

Well done to everyone who took part and all our winners.

Thank you to the Eco Team and Miss Mullin for another fantastic eco event this year!

🔗 <https://www.stmaryslisbuoy.com/news/fairtrade-bake-off/>



STMARYSLISBUOY.COM








🔗 **FAIRTRADE BAKE OFF**

To celebrate Fair-trade Fortnight, the Eco Team organised a Fair-trade...

25

1 comment · 2 shares

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<https://www.ballyliffordps.com/news/fairtrade-schools-event->



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## Fairtrade Schools Event

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**4th Mar 2019**  
 Fairtrade Schools Event at the Hill of The O'Neill and Rathfurly House Arts and Visitor Centre Dungannon.

Pupils from Ballylifford PS and Coagh PS enjoyed a wonderful morning at the event, finding out more information regards Fairtrade, various workshops and the children also enjoyed Fairtrade snacks and refreshments.

Thank you to Mid Ulster Council for the invitation.







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## Local Primary School Pupils enjoy Council Fairtrade event

11 March 2019

Over eighty pupils and teachers from seven Primary Schools in Mid Ulster attended a school's event last week to mark Fairtrade Fortnight which took place from 25 February – 10 March.

The event organised by Mid Ulster District Council, took place at the Hill of The O'Neill, Dungannon and focused on; where our foods come from, the effort it takes to grow, the concept of Fairtrade and making ethical decisions when shopping.

Fairtrade Fortnight helps to create awareness among local people about the farmers in the Third World who are struggling to meet their needs through agriculture. Fairtrade means a decent and justified price is paid for foods such as tea, coffee, cocoa and bananas, matching the cost of production to bring farmers a sustainable income.

At the event the children enjoyed practical activities including: making pomander balls with Fairtrade cloves, sowing peas and planting seed potatoes with The Conservation Volunteers (TCV). This demonstrated how they could grow their own foods, as well as gaining a deeper understanding and empathy for the people who grow our foods all over the world.

Speaking at the event, Chair of the Council, Councillor Sean McPeake said:

"Mid Ulster District Council is committed to supporting the Fairtrade campaign and actively promotes the purchase of products with the Fairtrade Mark including the use of Fairtrade

## Mid-Ulster Mail



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<http://www.knockloughrim.org/news/fairtrade-fortnight-/?p=2&>



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## Fairtrade Fortnight

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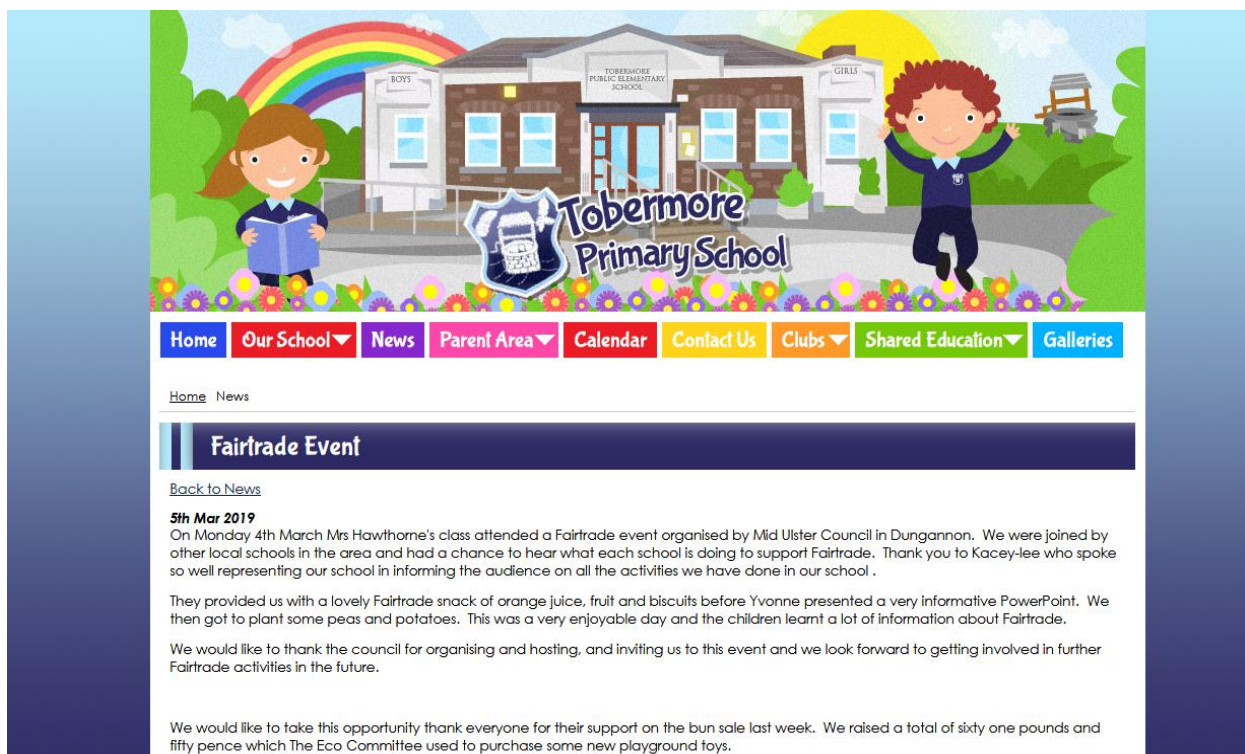
**7th Mar 2019**

Thanks to Mid Council who invited our P6 and P7 pupils to the Fairtrade Fortnight event in Dungannon. Pupils took part in practical workshops all about the importance of Fairtrade.



knockloughrim.org

<http://tobermoreps.com/news/fairtrade-event>



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<https://www.coaghprimaryschool.com/news-and-events/news/fairtrade-event/?p=1&tags=,1081>



<https://www.midulstercouncil.org/Council/News/Local-students-get-to-%E2%80%99Meet-the-Producer%E2%80%99-at-Counc>



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## Local students get to 'Meet the Producer' at Council Fairtrade event

01 March 2018

Forty pupils and 10 teachers from 10 local Primary and Post-Primary Schools in Mid Ulster attended a schools event this week to mark Fairtrade Fortnight which takes place from 26 February – 11 March.

The event, organised by Mid Ulster District Council, took place at Hill of The O'Neill, Dungannon and the theme was 'Meet the Producer'.

Students had the opportunity to hear from Fairtrade producer and Chairman of WOFA (WSSS Organic Farmers Fairtrade Association), John Joseph, farmer of coffee and spices in India.

Mr Joseph, founder of WOFA, an ordained Priest and qualified lawyer, gave participants an interesting insight into rural life in his native community and how Fairtrade played a role in changing the lives of Indian farmers and producers for the better.

Students were then given the chance to put their questions to Mr Joseph which led to much interesting conversation. Questions included: "How has your life changed since becoming a Fairtrade farmer?", "Why do farmers not get paid enough?", and "Does the Fairtrade premium help farmers to purchase machinery?"

Participants also heard from Kevin McCullough, Head of Campaigns with the Fairtrade

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## FAIR TRADE FORTNIGHT



The Eco Committe had the challenge of running the Fair Trade Fortnight activities.

Some Eco Committee members went to a Fair Trade conference for schools in Cookstown during Fair Trade Fortnight.



### FAIR TRADE COFFEE MORNING

# Mid-Ulster Mail

News Traffic and Travel Crime Weather Politics Business Health Education People More

## 'Meet the Fairtrade Producer'



Participating students are pictured with the Chair of Mid Ulster District Council, Councillor Kim Ashton; John Joseph, Fairtrade farmer and producer in India; Kevin McCullough, Head of Campaigns with the Fairtrade Foundation; and Yvonne Zellmann, Mid Ulster District Council.

Share this article

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- 2 Horror smash: jeep ploughs into back of car
- 3 Heartbroken sister of crash victim says 'life will never be the same' Horror smash: jeep ploughs into back of car
- 4 Man in his 70s dies following two-vehicle collision
- 5 Drink driving collision at lunchtime today - 'someone is...

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<https://www.facebook.com/visit.magherafelt/posts/local-students-get-to-meet-the-producer-at-council-fairtrade-eventforty-pupils-a/1713970678666334>


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1 March 2018 · 🌐

Local students get to 'Meet the Producer' at Council Fairtrade event!

Forty pupils and 10 teachers from 10 local Primary and Post-Primary Schools in Mid Ulster attended a schools event this week to mark Fairtrade Fortnight which takes place from 26 February – 11 March.

The event took place at Hill of The O'Neill & Ranfurly House, Dungannon and the theme was 'Meet the Producer'.

Students had the opportunity to hear from Fairtrade producer and Chairman of WOFA (WSSS Organic Farmers Fairtrade Association), John Joseph, farmer of coffee and spices in India.

To read more about this story go to: <https://goo.gl/bLCgfy>  
#Fairtrade #FairtradeFortnight

Clir Kim Ashton Carrall Primary School Derrychrin Primary School Integrated College Dungannon RSD Boarding Saint Macartan's Primary School, Clogher St Patrick's PS Dungannon Fairtrade Foundation Fairtrade Fortnight



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<https://www.howardps.co.uk/gallery/fairtrade-event-at-ranfurly-1041>



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**Fairtrade Event at Ranfurly**

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## Local students get to 'Meet the Producer' at Council Fairtrade event

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Monday, March 5th, 2018 6:43am


By Grainne Connolly [@grainne555](#)

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**by Grainne Connolly**

Forty pupils and 10 teachers from 10 local Primary and Post-Primary Schools in Mid Ulster attended a schools event this week to mark Fairtrade Fortnight which takes place from 26 February – 11 March.

The event, organised by Mid Ulster District Council, took place at Hill of The O'Hall, Dungannon and the theme was



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## Nursery's Fairtrade Breakfast

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**16th Mar 2018**

We had a lovely morning at Nursery as our mummies, daddies, nannies, granddads, little brothers and sisters joined us for breakfast. We welcomed them to our breakfast with a little verse and some of us held the letters that make up the word 'FAIRTRADE'. We then said grace before having snack. We had fairtrade tea, fairtrade coffee, fairtrade bananas, organic apples, organic oranges, muffins, pancakes, toast, fairtrade jam and fairtrade buns (made by the boys and girls with fairtrade dairy milk chocolate and fairtrade smarties). When we were leaving we all got some fairtrade malters. Thank you to all the parents and grandparents who came along to join us for breakfast. We hope you were all impressed at how independent we are when having snack.

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## Fairtrade - don't believe the naysayers

Rev. Steve Stockman

8.3.2018 | Thought on Thursday, Church Life

It may not have escaped your notice that the last two weeks have been #fairtrade fortnight which runs from 26th February – 11th March. Many of our congregations have taken the step to become 'Fairtrade Places of Worship', which means that they have committed to a number of things: using Fairtrade tea and coffee after services and for meetings, moving forward on using other Fairtrade products (such as sugar, biscuits and fruit), promoting Fairtrade during Fairtrade Fortnight and during the year whenever possible. Convinced of its merits, Rev. Steve Stockman shares his experience of how Fairtrade has changed the life of a woman and her family in South Africa.

No matter what the good and worthy cause is, there are always naysayers. Fairtrade has had its fair share of critics. Critics argue 'it doesn't work' or 'it makes things worse' but they are wrong.

On one of my trips to South Africa, I saw the stark contrast between a vineyard that is Fairtrade and one that isn't. On one side of the fence were beautifully painted houses, groomed gardens, a school and a play area. But on the other side of the fence were dirty, faded, paint peeling houses. There was no colour, no energy, no pride and no sense of hopefulness.

### Insecurity

Let me introduce you to Lola. Lola grew up on a vineyard in the Western Cape, South Africa. The vineyard workers are of the lowest class in South Africa and



<http://www.midulstercouncil.org/Council/News/Council-promotes-Fairtrade-at-Schools%E2%80%99-Event>



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## Council promotes Fairtrade at Schools' Event

10 March 2017

Over 90 pupils from 25 Primary and Post-Primary Schools in Mid Ulster attended a schools' event this week to mark Fairtrade Fortnight which takes place from 27 February – 12 March.

The event organised by Mid Ulster District Council took place at Cookstown Leisure Centre and was attended by P6, P7, Year 8 and Year 9 students from schools across the district.

The purpose of the event was to get students thinking about the importance of supporting Fairtrade and about the impact their actions have all across the world.

Buying products with the Fairtrade Mark supports farmers and workers in developing countries as they work to improve their lives and their communities.

The Fairtrade Mark on a product shows that it meets international Fairtrade standards which were established to support the sustainable development of small-scale producers and workers in the poorest countries of the world.

The standards include protection of workers' rights and the environment, payment of the Fairtrade Minimum Price that covers the cost of sustainable production and an additional Fairtrade Premium to invest in business or community projects.

Students heard first-hand how supporting Fairtrade can really benefit and improve the lives of farmers and coffee producers in the developing world. Haris Ulises Lopez Picado, a coffee and cocoa producer from the Soppexcca cooperative in Nicaragua spoke about his life and the difference Fairtrade has made to him, his family and his community.





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### Fair Trade

Woods Primary School are proud to support Fair Trade. We have achieved the Fair Trade Award which recognises the school's excellent work in this area.

We have Fair Trade links in a number of our World Around Us Topics which helps the children to develop a greater understanding of this work. The children enjoy hearing from special speakers from time to time who remind us about the importance of supporting Fair Trade.

Our staff support Fair Trade in the staff room when they enjoy drinking Fair Trade tea and coffee as well as the occasional chocolate Kit Kat, which displays the Fair Trade Mark.

We use Fair Trade tea and coffee at our coffee mornings/evenings for parents and enjoy the Fair Trade Tuck shop every other year as part of Fair Trade Fortnight Celebrations.

### News

**P5 Fairtrade Mural**  
11th May 2015  
P5 class made a mural of the Fairtrade logo using wrappers of Fairtrade items.  
[READ MORE](#)

**Fair Trade Topic**  
26th Mar 2015  
P5 have been finding out all about Fairtrade. We know that when we go shopping we...  
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### News Archive March 2017

#### PLAYING FAIR

Posted on 10th March 2017

St. Mary's Grammar School, Magherafelt has established a new Fair Trade Committee. Led by Miss Burns, Head of Religion, and Miss McGouran, Head of Citizenship, the committee will organise events to raise awareness of Fair Trade throughout the school and work towards becoming an accredited Fair Trade School. Throughout 'Fair Trade Fortnight', awareness of fair trade matters has been promoted through assemblies, lessons and food tasting events.

[Read More](#)

#### MACRORY CUP HOPE FOR ST MARY'S

Posted on 15th March 2017

St. Mary's Grammar School, Magherafelt is hoping that it will be third time lucky for the school when its senior football team meet St. Colman's College, Newry in the final of the Danske Bank Ulster Schools' MacRory Cup competition in Armagh on St. Patrick's Day. Having previously made it to the final of the competition in 1996 and 2003, St. Mary's has yet to enjoy a MacRory Cup victory but there is optimism within the school that this could change this year.

**Latest News**

GL Information Evening  
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FORWARD IN FAITH  
Posted on 01st April 2019

ST. MARY'S PUPIL SPREADS HER WINGS AND WINS MICHAELA FOUNDATION AWARD  
Posted on 28th March 2019

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<http://stmarysmagherafelt.com/news/specific/playing-fair>



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## PLAYING FAIR


Posted on 10th March 2017 | [News](#)




Fair Trade Committee pictured with Miss Burns & Miss McGouran

St. Mary's Grammar School, Magherafelt has established a new Fair Trade Committee. Led by Miss Burns, Head of Religion, and Miss McGouran, Head of Citizenship, the committee will organise events to raise awareness of Fair Trade throughout the school and work towards becoming an accredited Fair Trade School. Throughout 'Fair Trade Fortnight', awareness of fair trade matters has been promoted through assemblies, lessons and food tasting events.

<https://www.cookstownhighschool.org/news/chs-is-a-fairtrade-school>



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## CHS is a Fairtrade school!


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**18th May 2016**

FairAware is the first Fairtrade Schools Award and it involves finding out where our school is in terms of understanding Fairtrade and using Fairtrade products. Led by Dr. Kane in the Geography department, Year 10 pupils had the opportunity to complete questionnaires and engage in a range of lessons and activities to raise awareness of Fairtrade issues and products.

The aim of the award is to support young people and the whole school community to learn about trade, Fairtrade and the FAIRTRADE Mark, to celebrate our school achievements around Fairtrade and to promote Fairtrade certified products within our school community.

Well done, Year 10!



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<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.1443142969060626.1073741875.167652579943011&type=3>

### Fairtrade Fortnight Schools' Event

By Visit Cookstown · Updated about 2 years ago

Over 90 pupils from 25 Primary and Post-Primary Schools in Mid Ulster attended a schools' event this week to mark Fairtrade Fortnight which takes place from 27 February – 12 March.

The event organised by Mid Ulster District Council took place at Cookstown Leisure Centre and was attended by P6, P7, Year 8 and Year 9 students from schools across the district.

The purpose of the event was to get students thinking about the importance of supporting Fairtrade and about the impact their actions have all across the world.

For more information go to, <https://goo.gl/yJe62A>



<http://www.spiretips.org.uk/news/each-class-created-a-display-to-celebrate-fairtrade-fortnight>

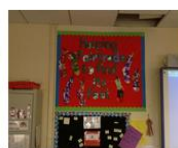


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Each class created a display to celebrate Fairtrade fortnight.

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3rd Oct 2016




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<http://stmarysmagherafelt.com/learning-experiences/international-dimension>



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Learning Experiences

Subject Areas +

Numeracy

Literacy

Thinking Skills and Personal Capabilities

Faith Development +

**International Dimension -**

International Curriculum Activities

International School Partnerships




International Visits

Extra-Curricular Activities +

Community Relations, Equality and Diversity

Careers and Employability +

## International Dimension

*It is part of the St. Mary's vision that pupils will be supported and encouraged to develop as global citizens.*

As a school, we recognise our responsibility to ensure that our young people are educated to become global citizens who are fully aware of the world within which they live and in which they will eventually work. We aim to empower pupils to meet the challenges and opportunities of an ever-changing global society. It is important that the young people of today develop an understanding of a range of global issues so that they may be fully prepared for tomorrow's world.

At St. Mary's, we understand that the International Dimension is an increasingly important aspect of school education. Over a number of years, we have focused on enhancing this aspect of our provision. As an outward-looking school, we are always keen to develop partnerships, to work with and learn from others beyond the boundaries of our school. This is an attribute that we encourage in our pupils, not least in our efforts to

<https://www.windmillips.com/galleries/p5-find-out-about-fair-trade-468>



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ed tomorrow, 19th June . Sorry for any inconvenience caused. | **Please check Parents Area for letter on Staff Carpark** | **Please check P**

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## P5 find out about Fair Trade

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Downtown Radio – Fairtrade Fortnights 2016 and 2017/9

Radio Ulster – Fairtrade Fortnight 2015, 2016 and 2017/9

Q Radio – Fairtrade Fortnight 2017/9

Any other progress or achievements:

**Please see sample pictures of our most recent Fairtrade Fortnight activities involving Fairtrade producers provided by the Fairtrade Foundation / Fairtrade Ireland across the District below:**



Fairtrade Foundation, 5.7 The Loom, 14 Gower's Walk, London, E1 8PY. T: +44 (0)20 7405 5942  
E: [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) Registered charity number 1043886.





Fairtrade Foundation, 5.7 The Loom, 14 Gower's Walk, London, E1 8PY. T: +44 (0)20 7405 5942  
E: [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) Registered charity number 1043886.



**Goal 5: A local Steering Group is convened to ensure progress and continued commitment to the campaign.** This should ideally include a council representative, campaigners, and people representing the area's schools, churches and businesses. The group is responsible for an annual assessment to monitor whether the area is continuing to meet the five goals. The group organises special events for Fairtrade Fortnight in March each year.

Name of Steering Group: Mid Ulster Fairtrade Steering Group

Date of first meeting: Dungannon (2010); Combined – Entire District (2018-2019)

How often is the Group presently meeting? Two times per year with a focus each year on Fairtrade Fortnight.

Fairtrade Foundation, 5.7 The Loom, 14 Gower's Walk, London, E1 8PY. T: +44 (0)20 7405 5942  
E: [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) Registered charity number 1043886.



Details of Steering Group (Please include a list of members with contact details, roles and any organisations they may represent):

**Please note that every Fairtrade Steering Group and campaign is going to be different, especially when your Council area has such a rural geography. There is no set requirement for a minimum number of members as long as the group is functional, having representatives from both the public and private sector.**

Cllr. (Chairperson) – from Mid Ulster District Council Request for nomination at Council or appropriate Committee for 2 elected members (d'Hondt system? or what method Council adopts)

\*(The Chairperson is decided amongst Cllrs. when Steering Group meets). May wish to rotate annually? Add details and email.

Vice-Chair – private member (decided at Steering Group meeting). Add details and email.

Yvonne Zellman (Secretary) – Sustainability Officer, Mid Ulster District Council  
[yvonne.zellmann@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:yvonne.zellmann@midulstercouncil.org)

Raymond Lowry – Head of Technical Services, Mid Ulster District Council  
[raymond.lowry@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:raymond.lowry@midulstercouncil.org)

**MUDC – Council side - named individual or a delegate from specific section in the Council  
Suggestions as may decide not to do these all.**

Delegate from Procurement

Delegate from other 4 main Committees at MUDC or Democratic Services

Delegate from Communications/Media/Marketing – great to have for events, PR, issuing press releases/social media.

Nomination to Council for a minimum of two elected representatives to sit on the Fairtrade steering group although is open to all elected members ( please see above).

Outside Council section:

Dr Christopher Stange – Consulate General of St. Vincent and the Grenadines & Secretariat of the All Party Group on Fairtrade [stangeccg@svgconsulate.vc](mailto:stangeccg@svgconsulate.vc)

**Suggestions as may not decide to do these all. It is as simple as telephoning and asking to speak with the person. Then per GDPR ask if can have their details to send a formal invite. This has to be done on Council's end as you know your Council area best and your campaign.**

Fairtrade Business Rep?

Ground Espresso Bar, etc Head Office Ballymena 028 2766 8516

Supermarket Rep

Community Engagement Champion or "Farm to Fork" Programme – Tesco, Sainsbury's, Marks and Spencer, LIDL. I would suggest starting with Tesco in Cookstown as most likely meetings will be held in Cookstown as middle distance between the other major towns of Dungannon and Magherafelt?

Schools Rep

Suggest a Fairtrade school that has already achieved Fairtrade school and is very motivated. Cookstown HS or Culnady PS have expressed an interest.

Church Rep

My understanding is there is a churches Forum in both Cookstown and Dungannon can extend an invite?

Colleges Rep

With NRC and SWC seeking College Fairtrade status ask for a delegate to be appointed via Principal/Catering to attend the Steering Group.

Fairtrade Foundation, 5.7 The Loom, 14 Gower's Walk, London, E1 8PY. T: +44 (0)20 7405 5942  
E: [volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk](mailto:volunteer.towns@fairtrade.org.uk) Registered charity number 1043886.

Any other Private Individuals keen in the area or involved in international or overseas work?

Future plans (Please identify any future plans and areas that you would like to focus on for the next year):

**Please see attached Terms of Reference for Fairtrade Steering Group and a welcome letter used at the other Councils to issue from Council on letterhead to all individuals to set up the first entire District Fairtrade meeting.**

Future plans (Please identify any future plans and areas that you would like to focus on for the next year): Please see Action Plan main points below for 2019-2021:

- Work with schools, colleges, churches/places of worship, workplaces, etc and those “working towards” the Fairtrade status to complete their Fairtrade status.
- Continue internal promotion to staff via all communication methods to keep the message of Fairtrade highlighted.
- Investigate procurement and extension of Fairtrade product range to include other items at Council events, vending and functions, if applicable.
- Investigate to update existing Welcome signs to Fairtrade District or Fairtrade Town Status if approved.
- Work with other local Councils either already achieved City, Borough or District status or working towards sharing best practice models. Maybe all meet once a year for regional conference.
- Potential to review procurement and tendering in consultation with other Councils on Fairtrade regionally, if applicable.
- Organise events internally to encourage staff and members to make their own personal commitment to Fairtrade. Particular emphasis during Fairtrade Fortnight.
- Continue to utilise Council's website to promote Fairtrade and publicise in Council's media (magazine) and through social media.
- Continue to recruit and welcome new members to the Fairtrade Steering Group.

\*When referring to Fairtrade Towns, Fairtrade products (i.e. products which carry the FAIRTRADE Mark) and Fairtrade in any context relating to the Fairtrade Foundation, Fairtrade should always be written as one word with a capital 'F'.

	1. Group member	2. Group member	3. Local authority
Signed	Cllr	Add	Yvonne Zellman
Name	Cllr	Add	Yvonne Zellman
Position/organisation	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Secretary
Phone number	Add	Add	03000 132 132
Date	Add	Add	Add

If this document is submitted in electronic format it can be deemed to be signed by the names given above.



[www.northernirelandfairtrade.org](http://www.northernirelandfairtrade.org)

To declare Northern Ireland a Fairtrade region the following criteria need to be fulfilled:

- All cities and at least 55% of local authorities to have Fairtrade status;
- All local authority areas and at least 55% of towns with a population of 6,000 or more to have active Fairtrade groups working towards Fairtrade status;
- At least 60% of higher education institutions to have active Fairtrade groups working towards Fairtrade status;
- Parliament/Assembly and Government to use, promote and make available Fairtrade products internally, and to actively promote Fairtrade Fortnight each year;
- Fairtrade to be promoted in schools through the curriculum, procurement and other possible means;
- Schools, Further Education Institutions, Faith Groups, Trade Unions, business networks, voluntary and youth organisations to pledge to use and promote Fairtrade.

**On 19 June 2017 Northern Ireland WAS declared A Fairtrade Devolved Region at a ceremony in the Great Hall, Parliament Buildings, Belfast, having completed the above criteria**

## THE PLAN

### FAIRTRADE in NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland CITIES and TOWNS (6,000 or greater)

[Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\)](#)

### Five goals to achieve Fairtrade Town status:

1. Each local council passes a resolution supporting Fairtrade, and agrees to serve Fairtrade products (for example, in meetings, offices and canteens);
2. At least four products or two Fairtrade product ranges had to be readily available in the area's retail outlets (shops, supermarkets, newsagents, cafe's, petrol stations, etc).
3. Local workplaces and community organisations (places of worship, schools, universities, colleges and other community organisations) support Fairtrade and use Fairtrade products whenever possible. Populations over 100,000 will also need a flagship employer;
4. Media coverage and events to raise awareness and understanding of Fairtrade across the community;
5. Establish a local Fairtrade Steering Committee with members of all sections of the community, including government to ensure continued commitment;

### ***CITIES - Five in total – ALL 5 COMPLETED***

1. [Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council](#)  
Armagh – Achieved 2017
2. [Belfast City Council](#)  
Belfast – Achieved 2005
3. [Derry City and Strabane District Council](#)  
Derry/Londonderry – Achieved 2014
4. [Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council](#)  
Lisburn – Achieved 2017
5. [Newry, Mourne and Down District Council](#)  
Newry - Achieved 2008

### ***Borough/District or City Fairtrade Status (Entire Council Boundary)***

### ***TOWNS (6,000 or greater) - 36 in total – 28 Completed***

1. [Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council](#)  
COMPLETED - FAIRTRADE BOROUGH - Renewed to 08 March 2021
  - Antrim – Achieved 2010
  - Ballyclare – Achieved 2015
  - Newtownabbey Zone including Carnmoney, Glengormley, Jordanstown, Monkstown, Whiteabbey, Whitehouse and Whitewell) – Achieved 2015
2. [Ards and North Down Borough Council](#)  
COMPLETED - FAIRTRADE BOROUGH - Renewed to 02 July 2020
  - Bangor – Achieved 2011
  - Comber - Achieved 2017
  - Donaghadee – Achieved 2017
  - Holywood - Achieved 2017
  - Newtownards - Achieved 2017
3. [Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council](#)  
COMPLETED - FAIRTRADE BOROUGH - Renewed to 26 April 2019
  - Banbridge Zone including Dromore, Gilford, Loughbrickland, Rathfriland and Kinallen – Achieved 2012
  - Craigavon, Lurgan and Portadown including Tandragee, Markethill, Pontzpass, Keady, Richill, Hamiltonsbawn and Waringstown - Achieved 2017
4. [Belfast City Council](#)  
COMPLETED - FAIRTRADE CITY/BOROUGH - Renewed to 15 February 2020



5. [Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council](#)  
APPLICATION SUBMITTED (June 2019) – FAIRTRADE BOROUGH
  - Ballycastle - Currently working towards
  - Ballymoney – Currently working towards
  - Coleraine - Currently working towards
  - Limavady - Currently working towards
  - Portrush - Currently working towards
  - Portstewart – Currently working towards
  - Rathlin Island - Achieved 2013
6. [Derry City and Strabane District Council](#)  
COMPLETED - FAIRTRADE DISTRICT - Renewed to 05 September 2020
  - Strabane - Achieved 2017
7. [Fermanagh and Omagh District Council](#)  
COMPLETED Goals 1, 2 & 4
  - Enniskillen - Currently working towards
  - Omagh – Currently working towards
8. [Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council](#)  
COMPLETED - FAIRTRADE CITY - Renewed to 16 July 2020
  - Carryduff – Achieved 2017
  - Dundonald – Achieved 2008
  - Hillsborough/Culcavy – Achieved 2017
  - Moira - Achieved 2017
9. [Mid and East Antrim Borough Council](#)  
COMPLETED Goals 1 & 2
  - Ballymena - Currently working towards
  - Carrickfergus – Currently working towards
  - Larne – Currently working towards
10. [Mid Ulster District Council](#)  
COMPLETED Goals 1, 2, 3 & 4
  - Cookstown - Currently working towards
  - Dungannon - Currently working towards
  - Magherafelt - Currently working towards
11. [Newry, Mourne and Down District Council](#)  
COMPLETED - FAIRTRADE DISTRICT - 20 November 2018 – Renewal: 20 November 2019
  - Ballynahinch - Achieved 2018
  - Downpatrick - Achieved 2018
  - Newcastle - Achieved 2018
  - Saintfield – Achieved 2018
  - Warrenpoint – Achieved 2009

## **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

All [Nine Departments](#) and the Northern Ireland Office at the Ministerial level have committed to and implementing the following four points:

1. making it clear in tender documentation that Fair Trade products will be welcomed with appropriate preference amongst the products being supplied in accordance with CPD and EU Directorates;
2. working with supplier to increase Fair Trade products provided post contract, with subsequent review of procurement with the view to expand the range;
3. use Fair Trade tea & coffee, and potentially sugar for staff, meetings and hospitality;
4. communicate the above commitments and appropriate guidance across its own Department, staff, agencies and all related bodies/forums in support of Fairtrade.

## **UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES**

- [Queen's University Belfast](#) – Achieved 2006
  - [St. Mary's University College](#) – Achieved 2009
  - [Ulster University](#) – Achieved 2012
  - [Stranmillis University College](#) - Achieved 2018
  - [The Open University](#) - Achieved 2018
  - [Colleges Northern Ireland](#) - Achieved 2016
- Each Individual College - Currently working towards



[www.northernirelandfairtrade.org](http://www.northernirelandfairtrade.org)

**All Party Group (APG) on FAIRTRADE**  
**Annual General Meeting (AGM) under APN 173-17/22**

Date: 11<sup>th</sup> June 2019

Venue: Parliament Buildings, Stormont - Room 29

Time: 14:00 (2:00 p.m.)

**Meeting commenced at 14:00**

Steven Agnew (SA) MLA – Green; Emma Rogan (ER) MLA - Sinn Féin; Jim Wells (JW) MLA – DUP; Christopher Stange (CS) – Secretariat / Consulate General for St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Chris Lyttle (CL) MLA – Alliance; John Blair (JB) MLA – Alliance; John Dallat (JD) MLA – SDLP; Robin Swann (RS) MLA – UUP.

**Apologies:** Stewart Dickson (SD) MLA – Alliance; Claire Hanna (CH) MLA – SDLP; Conor Murphy (CM) MLA - Sinn Féin; Mike Nesbitt (MN) MLA - UUP; Naomi Long (NL) MLA – Alliance (MEP) - Elected to the European Parliament.

Previous minutes agreed without revision. Proposed – JW; Seconded – SA.

**Welcome and Update**

SA (Chairperson) welcomed members. CS updated members on Fairtrade accreditations across Northern Ireland.

**As of June 2019:**

100% - All five cities have achieved Fairtrade status.

100% - All nine Government Departments and the UK Government (Northern Ireland Office) pledged support and provide Fairtrade products internally for meetings, hospitality and staff.

100% - All 11 local authorities/councils have active Fairtrade groups working towards Fairtrade status.

73% - Eight of the 11 local authorities/councils have achieved or renewed entire council-wide Fairtrade (Borough/District/City) status, to include cities and all major towns. This includes place of faith, schools and businesses across Northern Ireland.

78% - 28 of our 36 main towns have achieved Fairtrade status.

100% - Our 1 Island has achieved Fairtrade status.

100% - All of our universities have achieved Fairtrade status.

Full details can be found at: <https://www.northernirelandfairtrade.org/projects> Scroll down to PLAN.

**5 Goals to Attain Fairtrade Town Status:**

1. Local council passes a resolution supporting Fairtrade, and agrees to serve Fairtrade products (for example, in meetings, offices and canteens).

2. At least four Fairtrade product ranges are readily available in the area's retail outlets (shops, supermarkets, newsagents and petrol stations) and two products served in local catering outlets (cafés, restaurants, pubs).
3. Local workplaces and community organisations (places of worship, schools, universities, colleges and other community organisations) support Fairtrade and use Fairtrade products whenever possible. Populations over 100,000 will also need a flagship employer.
4. Media coverage and events raise awareness and understanding of Fairtrade across the community.
5. Set up a local Fairtrade Steering Committee with members of all sections of the community, including government to ensure continued commitment.

**Fairtrade progress of remaining three local authorities/councils, including the remaining eight main towns:**

CS advised been working with the three remaining councils as directed in allocating extra resources to complete their application. The arrangement was to work with each council in the respective order of history/legacy involvement on Fairtrade and the work done to date in completing the five goals.

1. **Mid Ulster Council – Fairtrade District (Towns: Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt).** Application completed (Goals 1,2,3 & 4). Goal 5 required, which needs to be done from council's end in nominating two elected members to the group and conveying a Fairtrade Steering Group in order to submit the application. Terms of Reference and Invite Steering Group templates been sent to lead officer.
2. **Fermanagh & Omagh - Fairtrade District (Towns: Enniskillen & Omagh).** Goals 1,2, & 4 completed and currently working on finishing Goal 3. Goal 5 will be required in due course once Goal 3 is completed, which needs to be done from council's end in nominating two elected members to the group and conveying a Fairtrade Steering Group in order to submit the application. Terms of Reference and Invite Steering Group templates will be sent to lead officer.
3. **Mid and East Antrim – Fairtrade Borough (Towns: Ballymena, Carrickfergus & Larne).** No prior history of Fairtrade. Goals 1 & 2 completed.

Members raised the question why there has not been more significant progress from the last review to complete the application in line with the other councils across Northern Ireland to play their part on sustainable development, seeking clarification on any obstacles. CS explained that every council is a different campaign. Due the rural nature of the above councils, minimal or no legacy on Fairtrade from the extant councils, job share as the lead officers on Fairtrade in relation to progress there are some difficulties. That is why extra resources were allocated to assist in completing the audits, particularly Goals 2 & 3, which require the most effort.

**Action: CS to write letters and work with lead officers in completing applications. There is no reason why both councils 1 & 2 above cannot have their applications submitted in the coming months. Council 3 will require more time (2020). Due to recent council elections, if progress is not being made, members guided CS to write to the Chief Executive and full council (all elected members) seeking explanation as council agreed a resolution to complete the Fairtrade campaign and resources have been allocated to assist them in completing the application.**

Correspondence received from The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, DAERA and Head of Civil Service, TEO on Fairtrade, request for support (Stormont - secondment of staff, business plan, legislation on Fairtrade), which highlighted the need for restoration of Stormont to progress. JW advised to contact Janet Hughes – Secretariat, NIA Commission about staff secondment to assist, but would only be an interim solution as personnel would

return to normal role(s) once Stormont restored. **Action: To be reviewed at the next meeting.**

### **Fairtrade Fortnight 2020**

Dates to be announced in late autumn. 2020 will mark 25 years of the Fairtrade certification.

**Action: CS to submit a Fairtrade producer request to the Fairtrade Foundation for a one week tour of Northern Ireland during Fairtrade Fortnight 2020 and communicate with all councils.**

### **AGM (Election of Officers)**

CS (assumed Chairperson) to receive all nominations. Members agreed to the following for 2019-2020 term with a resignation received from Naomi Long (NL) MLA – Alliance (MEP) – having been elected to the European Parliament. Her successor has the option as any member of the Northern Ireland Assembly to join the group at a later stage.

### **Officers of the Group for 2019-2020**

**Chairperson:** Steven Agnew MLA - Green

**Vice-Chairperson:** Emma Rogan MLA - Sinn Féin

**Secretary:** Stewart Dickson MLA - Alliance

**Treasurer:** Jim Wells MLA - DUP

### **Group Members**

Chris Lyttle MLA – Alliance

John Blair MLA - Alliance

John Dallat MLA – SDLP

Claire Hanna MLA - SDLP

Conor Murphy MLA - Sinn Féin

Robin Swann MLA – UUP

Mike Nesbitt MLA - UUP

### **ACTIONS:**

**CS to submit completed APG on FAIRTRADE AGM return form to SA to sign as Chairperson and his office submit to NIA Standards and Privileges to update, including the website: <http://aims.niassembly.gov.uk/mlas/apgdetails.aspx?&cid=1089>**

**Meeting ended at 14:40**

**Date of next meeting**

**Date to be determined**

**Venue: Parliament Buildings, Stormont**



**All Party Group on FAIRTRADE (APGF)**

[www.northerneirelandfairtrade.org](http://www.northerneirelandfairtrade.org)

**STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL**

**Mr Raymond Lowry - Head of Technical Services**

**Mid Ulster District Council**

Burn Road  
COOKSTOWN  
BT80 8DT

20 June 2019

Dear Mr Lowry,

**RE: FAIRTRADE District application**

May I take this opportunity on behalf of the All Party Group on Fairtrade and the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to extend our compliments to Mid Ulster District Council, kindly seeking your assistance in the following matter.

In relation to the previous letter sent dated 23 May 2019 and email reply received from Miss Yvonne Zellman on June 05, 2019, for Goal 2 – audit of retailers and catering. There is no requirement for a new survey to delay the process. Mid Ulster has dramatically exceeded the recommended targets, so any changes which should be very few if any, would have no influence on the overall application and accurate as of that date.

We are directed by the All Party Group on Fairtrade as the Secretariat. Concern has been raised to the progress being made on completing the application related to the legacy of Fairtrade in the District and resolution passed by your Council (2017), which is referenced at the end of this letter.

A tremendous amount of effort has been put in to complete each of the four Goals, collectively by everyone. Until the application is submitted and the Fairtrade District status conferred none of the work conducted over the past 15+ years can be formally recognised. With eight of our 11 Council areas attained Fairtrade status, we were asked to allocate extra resources to assist the remaining three Councils to complete their applications in order of how close they were to completion.

Please see the attached minutes from last week's All Party Group on Fairtrade's Annual General Meeting related to Mid Ulster and directed Actions (Page 2).

**ALL PARTY GROUP ON FAIRTRADE SECRETARIAT**

c/o Consulate General of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

16 Glen Road / Comber, Co. Down / BT23 5EL

Tel: 028 9187 4697 / Fax: 028 9187 0792 / Email: [cq@svgconsulate.vc](mailto:cq@svgconsulate.vc)



**Mid Ulster's application is now completed (Goals 1-4), updated as of today and enclosed.**

However, the application cannot be submitted without the remaining **Goal 5: A local Steering Group is convened to ensure progress & continued commitment to the campaign.**

This last outstanding requirement to achieve Fairtrade status has to be completed on Council's end through your staff, detailed below (3 steps) and highlighted in red on Goal 5 of the application. This is the simplest of all the steps, requires very little effort or time but needs a sample of public and private sector persons to be on the Steering Group. Again there is no minimum requirement of people as long as a mixed representation.

**Steps required to complete Goal 5 (in order):**

- 1. Request at Council or appropriate Committee for 2 members (minimum) to be nominated to the Fairtrade Steering Group with one of these assuming the Chairperson role (Then list on First and Last Page of the application (Person 1).**
- 2. Make personal contact with those persons outside of Council within Mid Ulster District that are involved in Fairtrade (supermarkets, charities, businesses, schools, etc) or have an interest in Fairtrade to join the Steering Group. Do not have to cover all of these sectors but extend the opportunity to join. The Steering Group even if starts out small other people always suggest persons and naturally grows.**
- 3. Set a date ASAP and issue a formal invite (template attached on Council letterhead) to all persons with Terms of Reference (attached) from the lead person at the Council's email. When we all meet can fill in the last sections of Goal 5.**


Once the application is submitted it takes approximately six-eight weeks time to review with Fairtrade District status conferred by the Foundations.

Would truly appreciate your leadership, cooperation and Council's continued support in completing this long standing application for Fairtrade District status. The application is so close to being submitted and would be a shame to lose all the work that has been done by so many different people over the years. It is also the concern that no Council be left behind when the vast majority of them have already completed the process.

For transparency, I have copied in the Chief Executive, Yvonne Zellman and those Councillors that have been involved directly in the Fairtrade campaign as well as a hard copy posted today marked for your attention.

If any further information is required please do not hesitate to contact me directly as here to assist wherever is needed. I look forward to your reply and a timescale for Goal 5.

Yours sincerely,

  
Dr Christopher Stange  
Secretariat - All Party Group on Fairtrade  
Consul General



**ALL PARTY GROUP ON FAIRTRADE SECRETARIAT**

c/o Consulate General of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

16 Glen Road / Comber, Co. Down / BT23 5EL

Tel: 028 9187 4697 / Fax: 028 9187 0792 / Email: [cq@svgconsulate.vc](mailto:cq@svgconsulate.vc)

**Cc: Anthony Tohill – Chief Executive; Cllr. Martin Kearney – Chairperson; Cllr. Clement Cuthbertson – Deputy Chairperson; Cllr. Sean McPeake; Cllr. Dominic Molloy; Cllr. Kim Ashton; Yvonne Zellman**

**Fairtrade Resolution:**

On February 14, 2017 Mid Ulster District Council's Environment Committee presented Agenda Item E032/17: "Fairtrade Resolution" that was passed and adopted by full Council.

It was resolved: That it be recommended to Council to acknowledge the contribution that Fairtrade makes to sustainable development, tackling poverty, and to improving the lives of people from some of the most disadvantaged farming communities in the developing world.

As part of its commitment to sustainable development Mid Ulster District Council is committed to actively facilitate the promotion and purchase of products with the FAIRTRADE Mark and to contribute to the regional Fairtrade campaign by taking a lead role in striving towards achieving Fairtrade District status for Mid Ulster District, including the towns of Dungannon, Cookstown and Magherafelt.

Towards this objective Mid Ulster District Council resolves to:

1. **Actively raise awareness of Fairtrade both within the Council and in the wider community and seek opportunities to promote the FAIRTRADE Mark in the Council area with a special focus on running activities during Fairtrade Fortnight annually;**
2. **Seek to ensure that FAIRTRADE Mark certified food and drink options are offered internally, at Council premises and vending machines, 100% FAIRTRADE Mark coffee, tea and sugar is available for all internal meetings, and included in procurement guidelines with subsequent review;**
3. **Use its influence to encourage local retailers and food business operators to provide increased Fairtrade options for residents and visitors, including during Council organised events;**
4. **Take a lead in engaging with all parts of the local community including representatives from local businesses, community groups, schools, churches, and charities to develop joint action on achieving Fairtrade status for the district;**
5. **Nominate a Council representative (member or officer) to sit on the Fairtrade Steering Group and support ongoing work to promote Fairtrade;**
6. **Monitor and report regularly on progress towards achieving Fairtrade status through receipt of a quarterly report.**

**ALL PARTY GROUP ON FAIRTRADE SECRETARIAT**

c/o Consulate General of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

16 Glen Road / Comber, Co. Down / BT23 5EL

Tel: 028 9187 4697 / Fax: 028 9187 0792 / Email: [cq@svgconsulate.vc](mailto:cq@svgconsulate.vc)



<b>Report on</b>	Bus Shelters
<b>Date of meeting</b>	12th November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Raymond Lowry, Head of Technical Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update Members on the progress of Bus Shelter applications throughout the district and amendments to the current Mid Ulster Bus Shelter policy/procedure, to streamline the current Bus Shelter process.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Technical Services have been in discussions with DfI Roads to further progress Bus Shelter provision within the District. This has to-date proved difficult in progressing the various applications made to Council.
2.4	Members will recall various previous discussions / meetings regarding same and this paper will bring Members up to speed with progress to date.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	Technical Services currently follow the procedural guide - see Appendix 4, to deliver bus shelter applications throughout the Mid Ulster District. To date, all applications have followed this procedural guide.
3.2	DfI Roads have previously followed their internal process i.e. to treat these applications "as new Bus Stops" using the 'Design Guide for Bus Shelters' (see Appendix 2), and also using a DfI Roads handbook on bus stop policy and requirements. This document requires laybys and footpaths to service new bus stops whilst also including for improved sightlines.
3.3	In accordance with the Councils responsibility for the erection of new bus shelters and subsequent policy, Technical Services have been in discussions with DfI Roads as part of our procedural guide, (reference, Stage 7, Appendix 4), on location of the proposed shelters and to ensure compliance with the Departments, Bus Shelter Design guide (see Appendix 2).
3.4	Members will recall from a previous paper in February 2018, there are currently 23nr bus shelter applications within Mid Ulster District area that have been requested (see attached table for current status, with additional 5 new applications included, Appendix 1).

3.5	<p>To date the main issues with DfI Roads (as part of the consultation process) has been to find suitable locations that will comply with the DfI Bus Shelter Design Guide criteria. The main areas for concern as highlighted by DfI Roads to make the shelter locations compliant with the Bus Shelter Design Guide involves:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The acquisition of third party land for sight lines and item 2 below.</li> <li>2. Construction of dedicated laybys and/or associated footpaths to create formal bus shelter locations.</li> </ol>
3.6	<p>The above criteria from DfI Roads has caused the current bus shelter applications to proceed extremely slowly due to issues with acquiring third party land and the monetary costs involved with developing laybys and footpaths on it.</p>
3.7	<p>In order to resolve these issues, a meeting was held on 17th September 2018 with officers from DfI Roads and MUDC to discuss the ongoing issues of bus shelters together with their proposals for bus shelter locations within the Mid Ulster district area.</p>
3.8	<p>It was agreed that Bus Shelter applications are treated as shelter locations for <b>existing pick-ups and set-downs</b>, and not new Bus Stops. This enables the DfI Roads, Bus Shelter Design Guide criteria to be relaxed, as shelters are being provided at existing stop locations and new bus stop locations are not being proposed.</p>
3.9	<p>The following points were discussed at the meeting to move applications forward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The current applications are to be treated as new shelter locations and not new Bus Stops. They will not then have to comply with the DfI Roads, Bus Shelter Design Guide.</li> <li>• MUDC to confirm with Education Authority and Translink, location of shelters for pick-up / set down and number of users for the existing applications.</li> <li>• Confirmation of location and numbers to be shared with DfI Roads showing compliance with sightlines and location requirements adjacent to the carriageway.</li> <li>• MUDC to proceed to install shelters</li> </ul>
3.10	<p>Additional applications have since been received for shelters complying with Stages 1-4, Appendix 4, as per the MUDC procedural guide, at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cappagh village,</li> <li>• Brackaville/Four Seasons Bar, Coalisland</li> <li>• Meenagh Park, Coalisland</li> <li>• Tullyhogue village</li> <li>• Clonoe Crossroads, Coalisland</li> </ul> <p>The above bus shelter applications will proceed to Stages 5,-9, as per the MUDC procedural guide (Appendix 4) and as such require Council approval to proceed.</p>

3.11	Members are also advised that Augher village bus shelter has achieved stage 9, installation – see Appendix 5 for shelter installed.																
3.12	<p>The current status of applications is shown at Appendix 1 of this report and can be summarised as shown below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Applications – Stage reached</b></th><th><b>Number of Applications</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Applications reached Stage 3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Application reached Stage 4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Application reached Stage 6</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Applications reached Stage 9</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Applications reached Stage10</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Applications withdrawn</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td><td><b>28</b></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Applications – Stage reached</b>	<b>Number of Applications</b>	Applications reached Stage 3	4	Application reached Stage 4	5	Application reached Stage 6	13	Applications reached Stage 9	2	Applications reached Stage10	1	Applications withdrawn	3	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Applications – Stage reached</b>	<b>Number of Applications</b>																
Applications reached Stage 3	4																
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Application reached Stage 6	13																
Applications reached Stage 9	2																
Applications reached Stage10	1																
Applications withdrawn	3																
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>																
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>																
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>																
	Financial: Within Property Services budget allocation for shelter provision £2.5k is earmarked for a shelter.																
	Human: Technical Services staff to manage programme delivery with Property Services responsible for installation and ongoing future maintenance arrangements.																
	Risk Management: N/A																
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>																
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A																
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A																
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>																
5.1	<p>Members to note content of this report and to approve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional applications for Bus Shelters as noted in Section 3.10 of this report (see also Appendix 1 Table 1)</li> <li>• Bus shelters to be withdrawn (see Appendix 1 Table 5).</li> </ul>																
5.2	<p>Members to give consideration for approval of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledge new arrangements for provision of Bus shelters in existing locations in accordance with DfI consultation as noted in 3.8 and 3.9 and approve amended procedural guide (see Appendix 4, Section 8 amended to reflect new arrangements)</li> </ul>																



	<p><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remain with the original proposal to facilitate shelters in accordance with the Departments, Bus Shelter Design Guide (see Appendix 2) which will have financial pressures and legal costs to deliver.</li> </ul>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Current Bus shelter applications and status
6.2	Appendix 2 – Link to Design Guide for Bus shelters
6.3	Appendix 3 – MUDC Bus Shelter Policy
6.4	Appendix 4 – MUDC Bus Shelter procedural guide
6.5	Appendix 5 – Installed Bus Shelter at Augher

## Appendix 1

Table 1 – STAGES 0-4, 9NR				
No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Glebe Court, Castlecaulfield	3	Relocation of existing shelter, land ownership to be confirmed for new site.	Landowner for proposed site to be identified. Programme to be confirmed when site identified. EA numbers to be confirmed for this area.
2	Kildrum Estate, Galbally	3	Translink and education Authority to confirm user numbers to progress	Proposed site satisfactory in terms of location however still await Stage 4 completion and on satisfactory receipt of same will bring stage 5 report to next available committee for approval to proceed to stages 6-10.
3	Derryvale, Coalisland	3	Proposed locations have been declined by Translink. Alternative sites being sought	Alternative site to be found within area. Awaiting confirmation numbers from EA before proceeding. Programme to be confirmed when site identified and user numbers confirmed.
4	Goland rd/ Armaghlughey rd	3	Confirmation required from Translink/applicant for preferred location.	Translink to confirm location, and confirmation of users. Programme, subject to agreement of location/numbers. Still await Stage 4 completion and on satisfactory receipt of same will bring stage 5 report to next available committee for approval to proceed to stages 6-10.
5	Cappagh Village	4	Existing shelter in dangerous location, no footpath. Community request to have children lifted in the village. Limited turning space for buses in village.	Translink currently assessing the feasibility of vehicle auto-tracking within the village and if this is deemed acceptable then new pick up / drop off location will be facilitated within the village. On receipt of confirmation shelter will be located to suit. Programmed for delivery subject to Translink approval for new location.
6	Brackaville, Four Seasons Bar, Coalisland	4	Limited space on existing footpaths. Translink deemed unsafe. New site required for shelter	New site location for shelter to be found. Suitable sites are proving difficult to find. Programme to be confirmed when site identified. Sites Visits planned to progress locations and if none available paper to be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn.
7	Clonoe Crossroads	4	Relocation of existing shelter as too close to junction. Land search in progress to find alternative suitable site.	New site to be agreed with DFI roads, and adjacent residents. Programed for delivery subject to site agreement. If new location cannot be agreed a paper will be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn.

8	Meenagh Park, Coalisland	4	Site approved, resident consultation in progress	Translink satisfied with location, programme subject to satisfactory receipt of same will bring stage 5 report to next available committee for approval to proceed to stages 6-10.
9	Tullyhogue village	4	Residents declined original location as will promote anti-social behaviour. Limited options for alternative sites that suit bus pick-ups	New site to be identified within village. Programme to be confirmed when site identified and approved. Suitability of site proving difficult. If new location cannot be agreed a paper will be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn.

**Table 2 – STAGES 5-8, 13NR**

No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Kinrush Road/Battery Road, junction Moortown	6	Original site limited space, alternative site to be confirmed.	Original location deemed not acceptable although alternative location has now been identified and progress to install shelter has been programmed for delivery end of January 2020.
2	Main Street, Bellaghy	6	Existing shelter removed, at chemist. Proposed new site has been objected to. New site to be found.	Alternative site presently not available within village. Due to resident objections at various locations. If new location cannot be agreed a paper will be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn.
3	Knockloughrim Village	6	Landowner unknown for proposed site. Further investigations underway to determine landowner	Additional landowner searches to be carried out for site. Programme to be confirmed when site identified. If new location cannot be agreed a paper will be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn.
4	Kingsisland Primary School	6	Final confirmation from primary school required to progress.	Compliant site location, final confirmation required from the school. Programmed for delivery January 2020, subject to final approval from school and Education Authority.
5	Inishrush Village	6	Landowner clarified as NIHE	NIHE to approve location for new shelter. Programme for delivery, subject to permission and legal agreements/ lands transfer from NIHE.
6	Tirkane Road, Maghera	6	Proposed site objected to by adjacent residents.	Alternative site to be found within area. Programme to be confirmed when site identified, due to objections. If new location cannot be agreed a paper will be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn.

7	Dunlady Road/Keady/Kilrea Road, Crosskeys	6	Original application was to relocate shelter, Current location has been deemed satisfactory and complies with DFI Roads requirements.	Current location has been approved by DFI roads and will remain. No requirement to alter.
8	Magheracastle Road / Mountjoy Road, Brocagh	6	Pending withdrawal notification from applicant as proposed site on wrong side of the road for pick-up	Awaiting withdrawal notification from applicant. No suitable site has been identified.
9	Annaghoboe Road/ Washingbay Road junction, Clonoe	6	Landowner approval required for siting of new shelter on Washingbay road.	Landowner approval refused. Alternative site to be agreed. Programme to be confirmed when site identified. If new location cannot be agreed a paper will be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn.
10	Culnady Village	6	Site approved in centre of village, located on DFI Roads lands.	Site agreed on DFI roads lands in centre of village. Awaiting final approval. Programmed for delivery end of January 2020.
11	Killeen Crossroads	6	Translink to provide alternative pick-up avoiding dangerous road crossing to Coole rd.	Await Translink decision following multi agency meeting for safer pick-up point. Programme to be confirmed when site identified.
12	Stewartstown	6	Translink to provide Clearchannel shelter at this location. Available budget for Translink causing delay.	Await Translink to install new shelter. No programme for delivery available as Translink currently have no budget for installation of the shelter through their supplier Clearchannel. Programme for delivery to be agreed once confirmation received from Translink.
13	Killeenan Road/Camlough Road/ Loughdoo Road.	6	Proposal to locate shelter in Kildress GAC, awaiting confirmation from Education Authority for pick up from the new location.	Awaiting approval from Education Authority for new location at GAC grounds. All other permissions in place. Programmed for delivery end of January 2020, subject to approvals being in place.

Table 3 – STAGE 9, 2NR,				
No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Ballymcpeake Road/ Mayogall Road junction	9	Location to be agreed with DFI roads, recent road widening works has improved the original location which had been refused by DFI roads	With Property services for installation. Programmed for Delivery November 2020.
2	Millview/Dunnamore Road, Dunnamore	9	Location agreed, site,DFI roads compliant for new location.	With Property services for installation. Programmed for delivery November 2020.

Table 4 – Bus Shelters Installation stage				
No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Augher village	10	Shelter erected August 2019	Installed, see appendix 4

Table 5 – Applications Withdrawn				
No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Coole road	N/A	Application withdrawn by applicant	Existing location was unable to achieve compliance with either option noted in Recommendations of the report note in 3 or 4 and as such 3 <sup>rd</sup> party land was required and this has been refused by land owner
2	Cappagh Road/Corlea Road, Dungannon	N/A	Application withdrawn by applicant	Existing location was unable to achieve compliance with either option noted in Recommendations of the report note in 3 or 4 and as such 3 <sup>rd</sup> party land was required and this has been refused by land owner
3	Duffs Corner, Ardboe	N/A	Application withdrawn by applicant	Existing shelter location is compliant and to moved the shelter location as per application will require land acquisition to facilitate DfI full compliance guide.

**APPENDIX 2**

**DFI ROADS – DESIGN GUIDE FOR BUS SHELTERS**

*Please follow link below to Bus Stop Design Guide – Planning NI.*

<https://www.planningni.gov.uk/downloads/busstop-designguide.pdf>



## Appendix 3

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### Appendix 1

## Policy on the Provision of Bus Shelters



### 1.0 Bus Shelters – Mid Ulster District Council

Council is empowered under the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions (NI) Order 1985, with the consent of the department to erect and maintain on any road within the district of the council, shelters for the protection from the weather or persons waiting to enter public service vehicles. Bus shelters are erected following local representations. They are provided, particularly for those who have to use public services who may have to stand out in the inclement weather.

#### 1.1 POLICY STATEMENT

Council will erect a bus shelter where there is shown to be a need, providing the location does not present a safety or nuisance problem and adequate funding is available. Relocation of bus shelters should only take place as a result of either road alignment or the bus companies relocating their bus stops. All other cases of relocation should be resisted as long as there is an identified need for the shelter.

#### 1.2 CRITERIA FOR THE ERECTION OF A BUS SHELTER

1. Usage must be a minimum of 6 passengers over a period of a day and applications will be considered on a first come, first served basis, with Translink NI confirming this information.
2. The location must be a recognised bus stop.
3. Owners of property immediately adjacent to the bus stop will be consulted on the erection of the shelter, including the type of shelter.
4. At least two thirds of home owners/tenants in the vicinity (50 m radius) must have no objections to the shelter.
5. There should be no Transport NI/PSNI traffic branch objections on traffic grounds.
6. There must be sufficient budgetary provision available to provide the bus shelter.
7. Once refused a request may not be considered for a further 12 month period from the original decision.
8. Form TS/BSRF/01 to be completed and signed off by Head of Service.
9. Bus Shelter request to be approved by Environment Committee.

#### 1.3 DESIGN OF BUS SHELTER

The Council endeavour to provide good quality, comfortable bus shelters purchased through Procurement Department. Where appropriate they will endeavour to have bus shelters erected free of charge, other than services by Adshel. Council will consider in conservation areas the erection of shelters above this standard, but the cost of such shelters excluding erection and servicing costs shall not exceed £3000.00.

## Appendix 4

### **MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL PROCEDURE FOR ERECTION OF BUS SHELTERS**



#### **Stage 1**

Send application form to person requesting Erection of Shelter (Application Form)

#### **Stage 2**

Acknowledge request (in writing) – standard letter sent

#### **Stage 3**

Carry out preliminary visit to investigate suitability of site

#### **Stage 4**

Contact Translink and SELB to confirm viability of erecting bus shelter i.e. recognised "Bus Stop", number and age of children, bus routes, etc.

**Note** – shelters only provided at locations where it is confirmed a minimum of six people await / board buses.

Organisational Name	Contact Name	Contact Number	

#### **Stage 5**

Report to Committee to seek Council approval/instruction

#### **Stage 6**

Identify landowner e.g. Housing Executive, local farmer, etc. and obtain their written consent for erection of bus shelter and consult with adjoining properties (contact local Councillor and arrange site meeting if necessary)

#### **Stage 7**

Send letters (with location maps) for approval/comments to the following: -  
Transport NI/Water Service PSNI, BT and NIE  
(Arrange follow-up site meetings if necessary)

#### **Stage 8**

Sign and return DRD Consent/Schedule at least six days prior to erection of bus shelter – new shelter only or issue notification correspondence to DfI for shelters to be installed in accordance with existing pick up / drop off locations

#### **Stage 9**

Erect bus shelter

#### **Stage 10**

Send request to GIS officer to have new asset plotted.

#### **Stage 11**

Report back to Council

## Appendix 5



Newly installed Bus shelter in Augher, access flush with existing footpath.

<b>Report on</b>	Cemetery Administration and Management Update
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	Tuesday 12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Eunan Murray, Grounds & Cemeteries Manager

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	This report is to seek members approval on the updated Draft Council's administration of burials in relation to Cemetery Management including Rules, Regulations and Memorial Safety.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Members were updated in September 2017, and subsequently in March 2018 of the ongoing work in aligning the administration of burials in how it's delivered to the public by the council in its five active cemeteries.
2.2	<p>In March 2018 members agreed to undertake stakeholder engagement on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Cemetery rules and regulations to develop a common policy of rules and regulations for Council's cemeteries, and</li> <li>• Consult on the longer term burial layouts and provision in each cemetery.</li> </ul>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p><u>Cemetery Management Approach including Rules, Regulations and Memorial Safety</u></p> <p>The revised draft policy type booklet formalises the proposed cemetery management rules and regulations in one coherent document for use by members of the public and other stakeholders with guidance when arranging a burial within Council cemeteries regardless of which active cemetery.</p>
3.2	<p>The revised document is detailed in appendix 1 and drew from industry good practice, the existing rules and regulations of each cemetery, and a wide range of stakeholders that include:</p> <p>a) 14 Funeral Directors</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) 13 Memorial Masons and Sculptors</li> <li>c) Council staff</li> <li>d) Religious Groups and Organisations from the Catholic Church, Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church, Church of Ireland,</li> <li>e) Refugee Asylum Forum,</li> <li>f) Belfast Migrant Forum,</li> <li>g) Belfast Islamic Centre, and</li> <li>h) Mid Ulster Disability Forum</li> </ul>
3.3	<p>It provides information on restrictions and conditions that apply when purchasing exclusive rights of burial, and details rights and responsibilities in relation to our cemeteries. It sets out an approach to the safe installation and management of memorials in our Cemeteries, including historical burial grounds.</p>
3.4	<p>The document regularises and sets out a number of operationally challenging areas that have been revised, or included as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Notice for burials <p>Sunday burials must be agreed by 20:00 on the previous Friday. This is necessary to ensure adequate resources are in place to dig the grave, and cover the burial. On any other day the Funeral Director shall contact the Cemeteries Officer a minimum of 24 hours prior to the proposed burial taking place to ascertain whether other burials have been arranged in the cemetery. When the Cemeteries Officer has confirmed the burial request the Funeral Director will make final arrangements with the family, Clergy etc. and insert a death notice where necessary.</p> <p>An earlier time of 3pm on Friday was proposed but rejected by a majority of consultees as it was deemed too restrictive.</p> </li> <li>b) Interment Hours <p>During winter hours the latest permitted entry time for an interment is 14:30. In summer it's 3.00pm.</p> <p>Some consultees felt that this timeframe needed expanded to 4.00pm in the summer period, and 3.00pm in the winter period. However due to the lack of lighting in the cemeteries, and the drop in natural light at this time of year there are health and safety pressures for both visitors and staff, especially if the funeral arrives late. This also has a knock on staff budget pressure.</p> </li> <li>c) Manual Handling <p>The Funeral Director will be responsible for carrying and lowering the coffin, assisted by the family. In exceptional circumstances, council grave</p> </li> </ul>

	<p>staff present will assist if notified and agreed in advance to ensure compliance with manual handling requirements.</p> <p>Many funeral directors disagree with this change, however it is recommended in light of health and safety concerns raised by operatives attending graves, and is reflective of best practice by other local authorities to manage risks associated with manual handling.</p> <p>d) Non-Christian burials Council will aim to accommodate all non-Christian burials to the best of our ability. It is the responsibility of the family or funeral director to notify Council of religion, and any special requests or religious traditions that the deceased party may have.</p> <p>e) Grave Tributes All types of fresh wreaths, sprays, bouquets and posies must be cleared within 30 days of being laid, if such items have not been cleared, or are found to be in a state of decay prior to the expiry of 30 days, Council staff will be instructed to remove all such items from the grave plots. This includes Christmas wreaths, sprays, bouquets and posies.</p> <p>f) Dogs Dogs are permitted in the grounds, but not on or near grave plots as detailed on maps within each cemetery, other than guide dogs. They must be on a lead and under control at all times. It is the owner's responsibility to clean up after their dogs.</p> <p>g) Unauthorised Memorials If council haven't been able to contact the owner of a grave with an unauthorised memorial on it, and subsequently someone wants to open the grave for a burial, or to bury cremated remains, any outstanding fees owed to council must be paid before a burial can take place in line with the application process to erect a memorial.</p> <p>h) Monumental masons and sculptors Masons and sculptors may carry out their works in Council cemetery grounds during Monday to Friday 8.00am – 3.45pm. Evening and week-end working may be permitted in exceptional circumstances on application to cemeteries officer.</p> <p>i) Memorial Safety Memorial safety inspections are done as part of a rolling 5-year programme. Where a memorial has been deemed to be unstable or unsafe, a notification will be placed on the memorial giving cemetery contact details. It may also be staked and supported, cordoned off, or laid flat.</p> <p>j) Vehicle access In the normal course of events, only funeral hearses, official funeral cars, wheelchairs, powered chairs and mobility scooters may enter the Cemetery</p>
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3.5	<p>beyond the car parking area (except for Council vehicles and monumental sculptors with prior permission to be in the cemetery).</p> <p>The Disability Forum expressed concern for less able bodied people trying to access graves further into a cemetery. In light of the challenges identified by the Forum, the following amendment has been added – “However, in the case of elderly, disabled or infirm visitors, arrangement can be made with the Cemeteries Officer to have access with a vehicle beyond the car parking area. In such cases those afforded this facility must only drive vehicles on roads and pathways. Vehicles must not be driven on grass areas”.</p> <p><u>Long Term Burial Provision Layouts</u></p> <p>While there is adequate physical burial provision developed in all of the active cemeteries, with the exception of Forthill, Cookstown, all consultee’s were satisfied with the current layouts in each respective of active cemeteries.</p> <p>Similarly, no concerns were expressed, should council consider carrying out burials in rotation, irrespective of religious belief, as per the current practice in Cottagequinn Cemetery at some point in the future were development works are being carried out in any of the Cemeteries.</p> <p>3.6</p> <p>The next step is to afford the staff trade unions an opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed document, before presenting it to Council’s Policy and Resources Committee for approval with a proposed implementation date of 1<sup>st</sup> February 2020, subject to Committee and Council meeting schedules.</p>
4.0	<b>Other Considerations</b>
4.1	<p><b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b></p> <p>Financial: Development of the rules and regulations is within existing resources. Limited budget is available in year for roll out of the Memorial Safety Programme.</p> <p>Human: Staff time in the administration of burials, cemetery inspections including training of operatives, and managing third party contractors working in the cemeteries.</p> <p>Other client service support through Council’s Marketing and Communications, Legal Services and Health and Safety teams.</p> <p>Risk Management:  This is a risk of injury to staff, contractors or visitors should an unstable headstone or memorial fall, or injury from access to a site, including liability issues associated with maintaining a work area not under the responsibility of Council, or were a maintenance agreement does not exist.</p>

<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	<p>Equality &amp; Good Relations Implications:</p> <p>No adverse impact on any equality group has been identified and positive impacts will be minor. See appendix 2 for equality screening document.</p>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>No adverse impact as it is not specific to both rural or urban burials grounds and cemeteries within the District. See appendix 3 for rural needs assessment.</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of the report, and to seek approval for the Policy from the Council by way of the Policy and Resources Committee.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 - Mid Ulster District Council Cemetery Management Policy incorporating Rules, Regulations and Memorial Safety
6.2	Appendix 2 – Cemetery Equality Screening
6.3	Appendix 3 – Cemetery Rural Needs Assessment



## CEMETERY MANAGEMENT POLICY INCORPORATING RULES, REGULATIONS & MEMORIAL SAFETY

Document Control			
<b>Policy / Procedure Owner (name, role &amp; section)</b>	Terry Scullion Head of Property Services		
<b>Policy/ Procedure Author (name, role &amp; section)</b>	Eunan Murray Grounds & Cemeteries Manager		
<b>Version</b>	V1.2		
<b>Consultation</b>	Senior Management Team	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Unions	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Equality Screened by</b>	Eunan Murray	<b>Date</b>	28/10/2019
<b>Equality Impact Assessment</b>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Approved By</b>	Policy & Resources Committee	<b>Date</b>	
<b>Adopted By</b>	Council	<b>Date</b>	
<b>Review Date</b>	April 2022	<b>By Whom</b>	Eunan Murray
<b>Circulation</b>	Mid Ulster DC staff, Funeral Directors, Memorial sculptors, and Churches (all denominations)		
<b>Document Linkages</b>	Customer service policy Health & Safety Policy Accessible communications policy		

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## SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Active Burial Grounds

This policy and rules made by Mid Ulster District Council concern the general management, regulations and control of the Burial Grounds owned and managed; and prescribes the conditions upon which the exclusive Right of Burial may be purchased as follows:

- Forthill Cemetery, Cemetery Road, Cookstown
- Polepatrick Cemetery, Castledawson Road, Magherafelt
- Coolhill Cemetery, Killyman Road, Dungannon
- Cottagequinn Cemetery, Old Eglis Road, Dungannon
- Drumcoo Cemetery, Coalisland Road, Dungannon

As the burial authority in control of cemeteries, we are bound by the conditions of the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878 Part III; Burial Grounds Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992 Part II No. 5; and we have a legal duty under the Health and Safety at Work Order (NI) 1978; and Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (NI) 2000 to ensure that our burial grounds are safe places to work and visit.

### 1.2 Historic Burial Grounds

This also includes general management, regulation and control of the following old burial grounds:

- Kilcronaghan Old Burial Ground, Kilcronagh Road, Tobermore
- St. Lurach's Old Burial Ground, Bank Square, Maghera
- Churchwell Lane (Bridewell) Old Burial Grounds, Churchwell Lane, Magherafelt
- Desertmartin Old Burial Grounds, Main Street, Desertmartin
- Ballynascreen Old Burial Grounds, Cavanreagh Road, Sixtowns, Draperstown
- Desertlyn Old Burial Grounds, Desertlyn Rd, Desertmartin
- Mullagh Old Burial Grounds, Mullagh Road, Maghera
- Eglis Old Burial Grounds, Opp 54 Ballynagrave Road, Magherafelt
- Ballymaguigan Old Graveyard, Ballymaguigan Road, Magherafelt
- Desertlyn Old Graveyard, 42 Lawford Street, Money more
- Donaghareisk Old Burial Grounds, 60 Tullywiggan Road, Tullyhogue, Cookstown
- Ballinderry Old Graveyard, 117 Ballinderry Bridge Road, Coagh
- Ballyclog Old Graveyard, 124 Coagh Road, Stewartstown
- Grange Old Graveyard, 68 Grange Road, Cookstown
- Derryloran Old Graveyard, 2 Sandholes Road, Cookstown
- Donaghendry Old Graveyard, 5 Donaghendry Road, Stewartstown
- Eglis (Coagh) Old Graveyard, 16 Gort Road, Coagh
- Kildress Old Graveyard, 1 Upper Kildress Road, Cookstown
- Ballyeglis Old Graveyard, 75 Ballyeglis Road, Loup, Money more
- Old Cross Ardboe, 150 Ardboe Road, Ardboe
- Paupers Graveyard, 57 Fairhill Road, Cookstown
- Gorestown Old Graveyard, Gorestown Road, Moy
- Clonfeacle Old Graveyard, 69 Clonfeacle Road, Tullydowney
- Aghaloo Old Graveyard, Adj 7 Aghaloo Road, Aughnacloy
- Carnteel Old Graveyard, Adj 42 Main Street, Carnteel
- Drumglass Old Graveyard, Rossmore Road, Dungannon



- Donaghmore Old Cross Graveyard, Castlecaulfield Road, Donaghmore
- Errigal Keerogue Cross and Graveyard, 55 Errigal Road, Ballygawley
- Clogher Paupers Graveyard, Tullybroom Road, Clogher

### **1.3 Aim of this Document**

This policy aims to communicate Rules and Regulations concerning the general management, regulation and control of all Council Cemetery facilities operated and managed by Mid Ulster District Council upon which the exclusive Right of Burial may be purchased.

It provides guidance on arranging a burial within Council cemeteries. It provides information on restrictions and conditions that apply when purchasing exclusive rights of burial, and will detail rights and responsibilities in relation to our cemeteries.

This policy sets out Councils approach to the safe erection and management of memorials in our Cemeteries, including historical burial grounds.

### **1.3 Policy Implementation**

This policy will be implemented on behalf of Council and the Chief Executive by the Property Services section.

## SECTION 2 – CEMETERY MANAGEMENT

### 2.1 Contact Details:

Mid Ulster District Council  
Burn Road  
Cookstown  
Co Tyrone  
BT80 8DT  
Tel No. 03000 132 132  
E-mail: [cemeteries@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:cemeteries@midulstercouncil.org)

### 2.2 Office and Cemetery Opening Hours

Monday to Friday 9.00am – 5.00 pm.

Bank holiday arrangements can be found on the website [www.midulstercouncil.org](http://www.midulstercouncil.org)

An out of hours' service is available for Funeral Directors, Clergy and Family who wish to check if it is possible for a burial to take place on a certain date and time before making final arrangements.

Burial requests for Sunday funerals must be made to the Cemeteries Officer before 8:00pm on Friday evening.

Access to active cemeteries is available around the clock. However work hours for memorial mason or sculptor work is restricted to times granted on approved permits. Some historical cemeteries may be locked, but access is available on request from the Cemeteries Officer.

### 2.3 Interment Arrival Times

Monday to Sunday: 10.30 to 15:00\*.

\*During winter hours the latest permitted entry time is 14:30 due to the reduction in daylight to safely complete the burial.

Council will not be responsible for any delay in burials if the funeral arrives early or late.

Interments are available on public holidays with the exception of Christmas Day.

### 2.4 Fees and Payment

Council will review the scale of charges when it considers it necessary to do so. Current fees can be acquired by contacting the Cemeteries Officer or view them on Council's website: [www.midulstercouncil.org](http://www.midulstercouncil.org)

Residents of Mid Ulster District will receive a concession on the full price. Council will accept payment of fees by cash, cheque, BACS or debit/credit cards by the representatives of the deceased or by the appointed funeral director.

### 2.5 Public Graves

Public graves are only available to the Council's Environmental Health Service, Health and Social Care Trusts and other statutory agencies as required. No monument, headstone, plinth, railings or other structures can be erected on or around these graves.

## **2.6 Graves in Proprietary Ground (privately owned graves)**

To purchase a grave, you purchase what is known as '**Exclusive Rights of Burial**' for a grave space. The general rule is that you can only purchase a grave at the time of bereavement however, special circumstance can be considered if the purchase is linked with a funeral plan. It should be noted that when you purchase the exclusive rights of burial you only purchase the right to bury in the grave and not the ground. *(A maximum of three plots only shall be made available to a family or individual at this time.)*

A person who wishes to purchase the '**Exclusive Rights of Burial**' in a grave shall agree to conform to all rules and regulations in force or thereafter made by the Council. Upon their death, those rights formally transfer to their beneficiaries unless indicated differently in last will and testament. The grave cannot be opened or burial take place without permission of the owner.

The '**Exclusive Rights of Burial**' owner has the right to erect headstones or other memorials subject to all conditions being met as per cemetery rules and regulations. If the person who owns the exclusive rights of burial dies, it is assumed that they have given permission that they can be buried in that grave.

Only one person will be registered as the owner of '**Exclusive Rights of Burial**'. It is permissible to inherit exclusive rights of burial, for example if someone is named as a will beneficiary.

The number of burials that can be accommodated in a grave is dependent on a number of factors including ground conditions. Up to three burials may be possible in a standard plot. **Council will only guarantee one interment in any one plot.** No refund will be made to any purchaser whose plot has limited capacity owing to the existence of rock, or other obstructions found.

## **2.7 Grant of Exclusive Rights of Burial (Grave Paper or Deed)**

A grant of '**Exclusive Rights of Burial**' will be sent to the applicant when all required fees have been paid. This process can take between six to eight weeks from burial date. Council should be notified of any change of circumstances.

## **2.8 Replacement Grave Papers**

Replacement grave papers can be obtained by applying in writing to the cemeteries officer. Applications must be accompanied by proof of identification, such as a Passport or Driving Licence. If the application is on behalf of the grave owner, a letter of indemnity must also be provided.

All replacement papers are subject to payment of the appropriate administration fee.

## **2.9 Transfer of Burial Rights**

There are three situations where it would be possible to transfer the '**Exclusive Rights of Burial**'

- If the present registered rights of burial holder is alive and wishes to transfer the rights of burial to a specific person they must provide Council with a letter of conferment. The current scale of fees will apply.
- If the registered owner is deceased and has left a will bequeathing the rights of burial to a specific person, the rights of burial will be transferred to that person upon application to the Council and upon production of the said will and grave papers.

- If the registered owner is deceased and has left a will but the will does not state who the exclusive rights of burial should transfer to; or if the deceased registered owner has left no will (dies intestate) the exclusive rights of burial in both cases automatically transfers to the owner's beneficiaries.

In both cases where the owner is deceased, the following is required:

- A letter of indemnity;
- Grave papers and a copy of the will;
- If there is more than one relative (next of kin) to whom rights of burial could transfer to, the Council will require a letter of consent to the transfer signed by all parties stating they do not object to the transfer of right of burial to that particular family member.

The Council will not become involved in any disputes regarding allocation of burial rights. This must be resolved between the parties.

All transfers are subject to payment of the appropriate administration fee.

## **2.10 Registering the Death**

By law, all deaths occurring in Northern Ireland must be registered with the General Register Office (Northern Ireland). A death which occurs in Northern Ireland can be registered in any of the Registrar's Offices in Northern Ireland. To allow funeral arrangements to be made the death should be registered no later than five days after the date of death unless the death has been referred to the Coroner.

Once the death is registered, the Registrar's office will provide along with other documentation, a GRO 21. This allows a burial or cremation to take place. Information on local Registrar's Offices can be found at [www.midulstercouncil.org](http://www.midulstercouncil.org)

## **2.11 Applying for the Exclusive Right of Burial or to Open a Plot for Interments**

A person wishing to purchase the exclusive right of burial or have an interment in any grave is required to make an application and provide the following particulars:

- Forename and Surname of the deceased;
- Last place of residence;
- Date and place of death;
- Sex
- Date of Birth/Age;
- Religious denomination (including no religion);
- Marital Status or 'the child of';
- Occupation
- Next of kin having charge of the burial;
- Details of any existing family plot and cemetery name;
- Number of new plots if required and the name of exclusive rights of burial holder;

- Date and time you would like the burial to take place.

The information should also include the name and address of the person having the management of the interment (usually a Funeral Director). In the case of proprietary ground, the application shall give the plot number of the plot required to be opened. For new plots, Council will allocate a plot number.

## **2.12 Non-Christian Burials**

MUDC will aim to accommodate all non-Christian burials to the best of their ability. It is the responsibility of the family or funeral director to notify the Council of religion and any special requests or religious traditions that the deceased party may have.

The request for a particular orientation of burial will be considered where possible.

## **2.13 Responsibilities of the Funeral Director**

The Funeral Director shall provide copies of their relevant health and safety risk assessments and evidence of the following insurances, Employer Liability and Public Liability at Indemnity Level £10,000,000 and motor fleet insurance policy covering vehicles associated with the service.

It is the Councils intention to seek confirmation in respect of same annually in April.

The Funeral Director shall contact the Cemeteries Officer a minimum of a full working day prior to the proposed burial taking place to ascertain whether other burials have been arranged in the cemetery. When the Cemeteries Officer has confirmed the burial request the Funeral Director will make final arrangements with the family, Clergy etc. and insert a death notice where necessary.

The Funeral Director shall advise Council of any specific customs or traditions which families may wish to carry out during the burial service.

The Funeral Director will be responsible for carrying and lowering the coffin, assisted by the family. In exceptional circumstances, council grave staff present will assist if notified and agreed in advance to ensure compliance with manual handling requirements.

The Funeral Directors shall have communicated appropriate safety measures and associated risks with the burial process to the family/mourners, including supervision of children.

The Funeral Directors shall advise the Cemeteries Officer of the accurate weight, size and width of the Coffin/Casket before the opening of the plot. Only persons authorised by the Council shall be permitted to open or prepare any plot for interment.

The Funeral Directors shall liaise with the cemetery operatives upon arrival at the cemetery:

- to check burial details
- to determine the best route to the grave side
- to identify any areas of uneven or soft ground
- to assist in the identification of potential hazards
- to determine the correct positioning of the coffin

The Funeral Directors shall observe the time stated on the application for the funeral to arrive at the cemetery to prevent any inconvenience in the event of other funerals, or safety issues associated with reduced daylight levels.

## **2.14 Testing Graves for Opening**

When Council receives an application to open a grave, they will check the Cemetery records to ensure the burial can take place. If cemetery records indicate there may be a problem, Council will invoke the following process:-

- Check all regulations are being met
- Check ground conditions
- Check depth of remaining top cover

If there is any doubt as to whether the burial can take place due to ground conditions, the family can request the grave be opened to establish the available depth by paying the burial fee in advance. If there is sufficient depth for the burial to proceed the fee will be deducted from the overall balance. If not the burial fee will be retained.

**If Council is certain that the burial cannot take place, the Cemeteries Officer decision is final.**

If an existing plot cannot be used, a new plot must be purchased.

## **2.15 Depth & Direction of Plots**

The depth of a new grave will be 2.74 metres (108") as long as ground conditions will permit. By law no coffin shall be laid in any grave nearer to the surface of the ground than 1.00 metre (39") measured from the upper surface of the last interment. All burials shall be separated from other coffins by a layer of earth not less than 0.30 metres (12"). Each grave space will be 1.20 metres (48") by 2.74 metres (108") the number of burials that can be accommodated in a grave space is dependent on a number of factors including ground conditions. Up to three burials may be possible in a standard plot. **Council will only guarantee one interment in any one plot.** No refund will be made to any purchaser whose plot has limited capacity owing to the existence of rock, or other obstructions found.

## **2.16 Receiving the Burial Order**

Once Council has received the application for a burial, instruction will be issued for the opening of the plot.

## **2.17 The Burial of Ashes**

The burial of ashes can be arranged directly with Council by a family member, appointed Funeral Director or another appropriate person. For details on cost and fees you can contact the Cemeteries Officer or they can be found on the website [www.midulstercouncil.org](http://www.midulstercouncil.org)

## **2.18 Signing the Register of Burials**

Once the burial has taken place, the person managing the burial is legally required to sign the Register of Burials.

## **2.19 Burials resulting from Epidemic**

In the event of the District being affected by a pandemic or epidemic of disease, the Council may make special orders regulating the order of interments, and the period of notice required.



Council may also make special arrangements for burials to take place outside normal operating hours.

## **2.20 Exhumation**

The current law relating to exhumations is contained in Regulation 12 of the Burial Grounds Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992 which states that:

*“A person shall not cause or permit a body to be removed from one place of burial to another or to be exhumed unless that person first obtains the written consent of the Department”*

The ‘Department’ means the Department for Communities.

Application forms must be requested in writing from Mid Ulster District Council. The applicant is required to complete Part A of the form and then return the completed form with all accompanying documentation to the Council.

Council having reviewed the completed Part A of the form and all accompanying documentation will then complete Part B of the form. When the review is complete Council will then make application on behalf of the applicant to the Department.

In line with the Burial Grounds Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992, Schedule III Part III, the application will be copied to the Council Environmental Health Officer prior to consultation with the Director of Public Health (Public Health Agency).

Current regulations provide that: “The removal or exhumation of a body or the remains of a body, shall be conducted with due care and attention to decency under the supervision of an environmental health officer appointed by the Council and in accordance with such conditions as he or she may, after consultation with the Public Health Agency, impose with respect to matters affecting or likely to affect public health”.

Council will charge a fee for the exhumation. This fee does not include the cost of a new coffin, the removal by a Funeral Director or the cost of the re-burial.

## **2.21 Lawn Sections**

Sections of cemeteries across Mid Ulster District Council are laid in a lawn type system that provides a concrete plinth at the head of each grave for the placing of a memorial stone and for the placing of flowers. The remaining portion of each plot shall be sown with grass, which must be left clear at all times for maintenance purposes.

Following a burial in lawn sections of the grave will be allowed a period of settlement. Then top soil and grass seed will be sown. If further sinkage occurs then additional topsoil and seed will be applied.

Council will not allow the erection of pillars, railings, fences, plinths, hoops, artificial grass matting, surrounds ropes, flagstones, concrete edging, kerbing, ornaments, flower pots or any other structures that are used to enclose a lawn plot. Council staff will be instructed to remove any of these items as they obstruct our staff from maintaining the grounds.

## **2.22 Responsibilities of the Grave Owner**

Each purchaser of ‘**Exclusive Rights of Burial**’ in any plot must ensure that the plot and any memorial erected thereon is kept in good order and repair, to the satisfaction of the Council.

Should the registered owner of the plot fail to do so, Council may carry out maintenance and repairs at the expense of the registered owner and may refuse to permit the plot to be opened until costs of such repairs or removal have been paid.

When tending the plot, please keep waste to a minimum. Do not allow waste to fall onto any surrounding plots and do not disturb any floral arrangements or monuments belonging to surrounding plot owners.

Waste bins are placed in all cemeteries; these bins are not to be used for the disposal of household waste or heavy waste such as soil or turf.

All types of fresh wreaths, sprays, bouquets and posies must be cleared within 30 days of being laid, if such items have not been cleared or are found to be in a state of decay prior to the expiry of 30 days, Council staff will be instructed to remove all such items from the grave plots. This includes Christmas wreaths, sprays, bouquets and posies.

You must not place a symbol, flag or emblem on any grave at any time that is likely to disrupt a good and harmonious environment.

Grave owners are required to keep us informed if their contact details have changed as it is important that we are able to contact you if something happens to your grave or memorial.

## **2.23 Acceptable Behaviour in Cemeteries**

Visitors can access the cemeteries from dawn to dusk on any day. All visitors to cemeteries must conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner at all times and must adhere to the rules and regulations, failure to do so may result in Council requesting the person(s) to leave the cemetery and prohibit their return.

The speed limit for any vehicle within Council cemeteries is 5mph. Where access is permitted to a grave drivers should take care when passing surrounds and memorials, members of the public and avoid areas where an interment is taking place.

No inebriated or riotous person shall be permitted to enter the grounds of the cemetery.

All children must be accompanied by a responsible adult.

No person shall be permitted to use a metal detector in any of our cemeteries.

No notices or advertisements are to be posted on any cemetery buildings, walls, fences, memorials or monuments without Council permission.

Council will not permit the discharge of any firearms except at a military or police funeral.

The selling of flowers, shrubs or plants is prohibited unless authorised by Council.

Dogs are permitted in the grounds, but not on or near grave plots as detailed on maps within each cemetery, other than guide dogs. They must be on a lead and under control at all times. It is the owner's responsibility to clean up after their dogs.

## SECTION 3 – MEMORIALS AND STRUCTURES

### 3.1 Requesting Permission

If you wish to erect a headstone in one of Council's cemeteries you must firstly apply to the Cemeteries Officer for a permit to do so.

You can only erect a memorial on a grave if you have the exclusive right of burial there. The completed memorial application form must be signed by the Deed Holder or their Successor and the memorial mason and must be accompanied by the appropriate fee. Forms and Fees can be found online at [www.midulstercouncil.org/cemeteries](http://www.midulstercouncil.org/cemeteries).

You must satisfy Council that either:

- You own the grave
- You are a relative of the deceased
- You are acting on behalf of the deed owner.

The sculptor that you choose to carry out the work must be signed up to the Mid Ulster District Council Code of Memorial Safe Working Practice Procedures. This ensures the monumental sculptor has the necessary skills to safely erect a headstone to the standards that Council require.

### 3.2 Dealing with unauthorised memorials

Where Council find a memorial to be unauthorised, that has been erected without permission, or where no fees have been paid.

- Council will send a letter to the Deed holder at their last known address of the unauthorised memorial being discovered. Council will ask for an application for retrospective permission, and will charge an administration fee for this process.
- If after a further three months has passed, if it still hasn't received and approved valid application, cemetery staff will remove the memorial.

If council haven't been able to contact the owner of a grave with an unauthorised memorial on it, and subsequently someone wants to open the grave for a burial, or to bury cremated remains, any outstanding fees owed to council must be paid before a burial can take place in line with the application process to erect a memorial. It will then

be up to the grave owner or applicant to arrange to have the memorial put on the grave in accordance with the safe working procedures documented in this policy.

### 3.3 Memorial Permit Application Form

The memorial permit application form must contain:

A detailed plan and particulars of the memorial. Each drawing submitted must specify:

- The type of materials and how the materials is fixed to BS8415
- The exact dimensions
- The full inscription details – images etc.
- The applicant's name and address
- Cemetery and grave number

- The applicant's relationship to the grave owner or deceased person.

All memorials and headstones must be made of stone or other non-perishable material such as granite. Temporary hardwood memorials can be erected but only for the six months from the date of burial, after this period Council staff will be instructed to remove it.

Once Council have agreed an application that is signed by the family and memorial mason, a numbered memorial permit for the memorial mason to carry out the work will be issued. All work must be completed within one year from the date of approval.

### **3.4 Restrictions on memorial size and placement**

Council do not permit any memorials that restricts access to the plot on which it is placed or obstructs another grave.

All stone memorials must be placed on a solid foundation and fixed to BS 8415.

In designated lawn cemeteries within the district, grave surrounds are not permitted. Council only allow grave owners or next of kin to use the concrete plinth at the head of the grave for placing memorials and flower tributes. Memorial Dimensions are as follows;

- Maximum Height of Memorial (Inc. base/sub base) 1.2 Metres (48")
- Maximum Width of Memorial on a Single Plot (Inc. base/sub base) 1.1 Metres (42")
- Maximum Width of Memorial on a Double Plot (Inc. base/sub base) 1.2 Metres (48")

The wording of inscription and the use of emblems on memorials is subject to strict conditions, in line with Council's legal duties of equality and promoting good relations. Council will not permit any inscriptions that contain sectarian, racist, homophobic wording or imagery or any inscriptions or imagery that promote discrimination, ethnic division, offensive materials or any form of hate crime.

If an inscription or an emblem is made on a memorial and the grave owner or applicant has not asked for permission to do this, or has been refused permission to do this, Council may remove the memorial and charge the grave owner or applicant a fee.

### **3.5 Fees**

Mid Ulster District Council charge a fee to erect a memorial in our cemeteries which must be paid before the memorial is erected. Fees can be found online at [www.midulstercouncil.org/cemeteries](http://www.midulstercouncil.org/cemeteries).

### **3.6 Changes to Memorials**

If a family wishes to add any inscriptions to a memorial at a later stage, they must seek approval for this in advance from the Cemeteries Officer. The same regulations around wording that are mentioned in 3.4 apply to any additional inscriptions and all work must comply with BS 8415.

### **3.7 Maintaining your memorial or surround**

It is the responsibility of the proprietor of the grave to maintain their grave, headstone and surround if applicable in the non lawned sections of the relevant cemeteries.

## SECTION 4 – MONUMENTAL MASONS AND SCULPTORS GUIDANCE

### 4.1 Standards

The standards referred to in this document are:

- The British Standard 8415 being the primary standard.
- The British register of Accredited Memorial Masons (BRAMM) Blue Book and National Association of Memorial Masons (NAMM) Code of Working Practice being the appropriate industry codes of practice that inform the monumental Sculptor how to achieve the required Standard.

Monumental masons and sculptors wishing to work within Council's cemeteries must carry out all works to these standards.

### 4.2 Cemetery Memorial Safe Working Procedure

Council is bound by legislation to ensure that its burial grounds are safe places to work and visit. Managing Memorial Safety is therefore an essential part of controlling the risks to health and safety. Whilst council has overall responsibility of the active cemeteries, including risk from unstable memorials, however they do not own the memorials. The owner of the memorial is the Deed Holder (grave owner with exclusive right of burial) or their successor in title. The purpose is to clarify the Council's position in all areas of memorial management, including the treatment of memorials that have been found to be unstable, unsafe or unauthorised.

### 4.3 Getting Permission

All monumental masons and sculptors who wish to work within Council cemeteries must, on a yearly basis sign up to the Council's Management Policy, incorporating Rules, Regulation and Memorial Safety. Any monumental mason or sculptor who does not sign up to this policy will not be permitted to work in any of the Council's cemeteries. All monumental masons or sculptors must provide and include a valid copy of their Public and Employee liability insurance when registering.

All registrations must be completed annually in April. Any mason or sculptor signing up throughout the year can do so but will have to re-register on 1 April the following year.

Anyone who is not registered with the Council will not be allowed to carry out such work in any of its cemeteries.

### 4.4 Carrying out preparation work

Council charge a fee to erect memorials and headstones within our cemeteries, which must accompany the memorial application and be paid prior to any work being undertaken.

A copy of Council's fees can be obtained from the Cemetery Officer or can be found on our website: [www.midulstercouncil.org](http://www.midulstercouncil.org).

### 4.5 Working Hours

Monumental masons and sculptors may carry out their works in Council cemetery grounds during the following times:

Monday – Friday 8.00am – 3.45pm

Evening and week-end working may be permitted in exceptional circumstances on application to cemeteries officer. No monumental work will be allowed when burials are taking place in the cemetery.

Any memorial mason or sculptor working outside the working hours stated will be asked to leave the cemetery. We may also consider refusing permission to undertake any other work within all Council's cemeteries for those who have breached the Conditions of the Council's Management Policy, incorporating Rules, Regulation and Memorial Safety.

#### **4.6 Signing in process**

Before starting any work in Council cemeteries, all monumental masons and sculptors must contact the Cemetery Officer, or call into the on-site cemetery office (where applicable) and show the headstone permit relating to the work they are going to carry out on that day.

If the monumental mason or sculptor is working on more than one memorial in the cemetery at any one time they must show the headstone permit of each memorial they will be working on.

PPE and hi-viz clothing should be worn on site at all times in compliance with site rules.

#### **4.7 Memorial Remedial Work**

Basic cleaning and washing down of a memorial is the responsibility of the family or their representative.

#### **4.8 Works Debris**

All sculptors and masons working in Council cemeteries i.e., erecting a memorial or doing necessary remedial works must remove all debris from site immediately following the work. They must also make good any damage that they may cause to other graves, pathways, shrubbery or grass etc. at their own expense and to the satisfaction of the Council.

#### **4.9 Memorial or Headstone Grave Marking**

The section, grave number and the name of the monumental sculptor must be engraved or marked in clear characters on the side of the base of the memorial monument or headstone being erected or re-erected on each grave.

#### **4.10 Re-erection and Repair or Inscription Work**

If you are re-erecting a previously authorised memorial, repairing an existing memorial or adding an additional inscription you must report to the Cemetery Officer.  
All works must comply with BS 8415.



## SECTION 5 – MEMORIAL SAFETY PROGRAMME

### 5.1 Introduction

Council regularly inspect and test its memorials to make sure they are safe. These inspections are done as part of a rolling 5-year programme, as recommended by the Health and Safety Executive.

Where a memorial has been deemed to be unstable or unsafe, a notification will be placed on the memorial giving cemetery contact details. It may also be staked and supported, cordoned off, or laid flat.

### 5.2 Communication

Given the sensitive nature of the programme, a specific communications plan has been developed which aims to:

- Create awareness and build understanding of the safety check programme among those who own or visit the graves of loved ones in Council-maintained cemeteries,
- Ensure key stakeholders (e.g. funeral directors, memorial masons, churches) are aware of the safety check programme and able to manage and/or signpost enquiries.
- Ensure a proactive, open, empathetic process which minimises any distress for those who may be affected

All initial inspections and recording of memorials will be carried out by trained staff in accordance with current industry best practice. All memorials will be recorded and inspected.

### 5.3 Memorials up to 1.5m (60”) high

For memorials up to 1.5m (60”) high, these inspections will include both a visual and a hand test. The hand test will be used to check the stability of the memorial.

The hand test will be carried out by standing to one side of the memorial and applying a firm but steady pressure in different direction. This test will determine to what degree the memorial is unstable.

### 5.4 Memorials between 1.5m (60”) and 3m (118”) high

For memorials over this height Council will use a complex visual check and a hand test if it thinks the memorial is unsafe. Council may ask a memorial sculptor or structural engineer to carry out a more detailed check.

Memorials above 3m (118”) high may require inspection by a structural engineer.

### 5.5 Unstable memorials

Whilst Council has overall responsibility for the safety of its cemeteries, including risks from unstable memorials, it doesn't own the memorials. The owner of the memorial is the Deed Holder (grave owner of exclusive right of burial) or their successor in title. This is the person responsible for maintaining the memorial so that it does not become a hazard. However, Council may not be able to identify a current grave owner, as some records are extremely old and in many cases have not been updated by relatives or family members.

If Council find a memorial to be unstable:

- It will send a letter to the grave owner at their last known address following the inspection. This letter will inform the owner that their memorial has been found to be unstable, and details of the action needed to be taken by the memorial owners to make the memorial safe. A notice will also be attached to the unsafe memorial.

This will continue for a three month period to address the problem. If after three months have passed and a response hasn't been received from the grave owner, or an acceptable timebound plan of action to remedy the unstable memorial, Cemetery staff will the necessary steps to make safe the memorial, subject to resource availability.

Wherever possible the memorial or its components will be left in the grave space in a way where by full repair of the memorial to BS 8415 is possible by a competent memorial mason. This action will involve any of the following:

- Removing the memorial from its foundation and partially sinking it into the ground at the head of the grave at least 25% of the memorial will be below ground, or
- Laying the memorial flat in the grave space.

If Council receive a request to reopen the grave for a burial, were a permanent repair is pending, this must carried out by the Deed holder first.

## **5.6 Dealing with Un-safe memorials that pose a significant risk**

When a memorial poses a significant or immediate risk, such as likely collapse in a way that could lead to serious injury, Council will take one or more of the following actions:

- It may temporarily make safe the memorial using a staking and banding structural support method or fence it off. It will put up a safety notice to tell people that the memorial is unsafe and the action to be taken by the grave owner or their heir(s) will be displayed on or near to the memorial.
- The memorial will be partially buried into the ground at the head of the grave.
- Memorials will be laid flat if there is no other practical way of making them safe.
- It will try to contact the owner of the grave as soon as possible to agree a repair time frame.

If council find a large number of memorials aren't safe within a section of burial ground, it may fence off the whole area. Signs will be displayed to inform visitors of the danger and provide contact details for further information.

Where a memorial is thought to have historical or social significance, Council will do its best to consult with the relevant conservation or heritage association before any remedial works are carried out.

## SECTION 6 – GENERAL

In these Rules “The Council” means the Mid Ulster District Council.

Ministers and Clergymen of the various religious denominations are at liberty to officiate at the graves of persons of their own communion and to perform ceremonies of their respective churches or bodies.

In the normal course of events, only funeral hearses, official funeral cars, wheelchairs, powered chairs and mobility scooters may enter the Cemetery beyond the car parking area (except for Council vehicles and monumental masons and sculptors with prior permission to be in the cemetery). However, in the case of elderly, disabled or infirm visitors, arrangements can be made with the Cemeteries Officer to have access with a vehicle beyond the car parking area. In such cases those afforded this facility must only drive vehicles on roads and pathways agreed in advance. Vehicles must not be driven on grass areas.

Council’s Management Policy, incorporating Rules, Regulation and Memorial Safety shall replace all previous Rules and Regulations adopted by the legacy Councils of Coosktown, Dungannon and South Tyrone, and Magherafelt.

These rules are subject to amendment or alteration from time to time, as the Council shall see fit.

The foregoing Rules shall remain in force, and be binding on all owners of the exclusive rights of burial in the Council Cemeteries, and all other persons, until same be altered by the Council

### **Introduction**

Mid Ulster District Council has a statutory duty to screen its policies, procedures, practices/decisions. This Policy Screening Form and Report assists Council Departments to consider the likely equality and good relations impacts of the aforementioned, if any, placed upon our ratepayers, citizens, service users, staff and visitors to the district.

### **Section 1 – Policy scoping**

This asks the Policy Author to provide details on the policy, procedure, practice and/or decision being screened and what available evidence you have gathered to help make an assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations. Reference to policy within this document refers to either of the aforementioned (policy, procedure, practice, and/ or decision).

### **Section 2 – Screening questions**

This asks about the extent of the likely impact of the policy on groups of people within each of the Section 75 categories. Details of the groups consulted and the level of assessment of the likely impact. This includes consideration of multiple identity and issues.

### **Section 3 – Screening decision**

This guides the Council to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or introduce measures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity.

### **Section 4 – Monitoring**

This provides guidance to the Council on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring.

### **Section 5 – Approval and authorisation**

This verifies the Council's approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy.

### **Appendix A          Screening Process**

## Section 1 Policy Scoping & Information

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy under consideration which sets the context and confirms the aims and objectives for the policy being screened. Scoping the policy helps to identify constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy author to work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

<b>1. Policy Name</b>		
Cemetery Management Rules & Regulations, including memorial safety		
<b>2. Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?</b>		
New guidance for Mid Ulster District Council area which formalises current cemetery management protocols and practices (some of which were inherited from legacy councils) in one coherent document and includes a new Memorial Safety policy		
<b>3. What is it trying to achieve? (aims/outcomes)</b>		
<p>This new guidance aims to formalise existing MUDC cemetery management protocols and practices in one document and reflects new legislative requirements regarding memorial safety.</p> <p>MUDC has responsibility for the operational management of 5 active cemeteries and the maintenance of 36 old burial grounds.</p> <p>The aim of this guidance is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide the public with the necessary information on the restrictions and conditions that apply to purchasing exclusive rights of burial.</li> <li>• provide guidance and regulations that ensure that our cemeteries are safe places to work and visit.</li> <li>• promote high levels of service with clear guidance on how we deliver our services.</li> <li>• ensure council meets its obligations under the law</li> <li>• provide guidance on the safe erection and management of headstone memorials.</li> </ul>		
<b>4. Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?</b>	Yes	X
	No	
<p>As all categories of citizen are likely to access Council cemetery services at some point, all categories will potentially benefit from clearer guidance and communication regarding the cemetery and burial services offered by Council. No one category is likely to benefit differentially.</p>		
<b>6. Who initiated or wrote the policy?</b>		

The guidance and new policy has been written by the Grounds & Cemeteries Service Manager.

#### 7. Who owns and who implements the policy?

The Policy owner is the Head of Property Services and it will be implemented through the Grounds & Cemeteries Service Manager and the Cemeteries Officer.

### Implementation factors

		Yes	No
Are there any factors which could contribute to/ detract from intended aim/ outcome of the policy?			
• If yes, are they financial?		X	
• If yes, are they legislative?		X	
• If yes, Please specify	<p><b>Financial:</b>  <i>The cost of training operatives in memorial safety inspections and the resources required to do this every 5 years.</i></p> <p><b>Legislative:</b>  <i>Council are bound by the conditions of the following legislation;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878 Section 178</i></li> <li>• <i>Burial Grounds Regulations (NI) 1992 Part II No. 5</i></li> <li>• <i>Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977</i></li> <li>• <i>Health &amp; Safety at Work Order (NI) 1978</i></li> <li>• <i>Management of Health &amp; Safety at Work Regulations (NI) 2000</i></li> <li>• <i>Occupiers Liability Act (NI) 1957</i></li> <li>• <i>Occupiers Liability (NI) Order 1987.</i></li> </ul>		
• Other, Please specify			

### Stakeholders

The internal and external (actual or potential) that the policy will be impacted upon

	Yes	No
Staff	X	
Service Users	X	



Other public sector organisations	X	
Voluntary/community/ trade unions		
Other, please specify	Funeral Directors; Memorial sculptors; Churches (all denominations)	

### Others policies with a bearing on this policy

Policies	Owners
Customer service policy	Head of Marketing & Communication
Health & Safety Policy	Health & Safety Officer
Accessible communications policy	Corporate Policy & Equality Officer

### Available evidence

Information and available evidence (qualitative and quantitative) gathered to inform the policy under each of the Section 75 groups as identified within the Northern Ireland Act 1998.

Council have consulted with a cross section of Funeral Directors, Church groups and Stone Masons that represent the majority of its users in Mid Ulster. Wider feedback has also been sought from minority groups representing non-Christian burials and the Mid Ulster Disability Forum.

Section 75 category	Details of evidence/information		
Religious belief	63.77% of the Mid Ulster District population were brought up in the Catholic religion and 33.46% belong or were brought up in a Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religion. Other religions comprised 690 (0.5%) and None 3,153 (2.28%) of the population (Source: 2011 Census).		
	Religion or Religion brought up in	No.	%
	Catholic	88,375	63.77
	Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	46,372	33.46
	Other religions	690	0.5
	None	3,153	2.28
	Total	138,590	100

	<p>From 01/01/2017 the breakdown of burials by religion is as follows:</p> <p>Protestant- 63.70% Catholic- 28.15% Non-Christian- 1.28% Non Stated- 5.68% Congregational- 1.28%</p> <p>Feedback has been sought from a wide range of stakeholders that include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 14 x Funeral Directors</li><li>• 13 x Memorial Masons</li><li>• Council staff</li><li>• Religious Groups and Organisations from the Catholic Church, Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church, Church of Ireland, Refugee Asylum Forum, Belfast Migrant Forum &amp; Belfast Islamic Centre.</li></ul>																																				
Political opinion	<p>Political party representation can be used as an approximate barometer of political opinion of people within Mid Ulster council area. The most recent local government/ council election in 2014 the percentage 1<sup>st</sup> preference vote share for each of the political party/ independents is detailed bellowed along with representation (seats) on Council (Source: NISRA):</p> <table><tr><th>Party</th><th>Votes</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Council Seats</th></tr><tr><td>SF</td><td>22,587</td><td>41.0%</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>DUP</td><td>9,723</td><td>17.6%</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>UUP</td><td>9,573</td><td>17.4%</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>SDLP</td><td>7,600</td><td>13.8%</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Independent</td><td>2,689</td><td>4.9%</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>TUV</td><td>2,380</td><td>4.3%</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Alliance</td><td>250</td><td>0.6%</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>UKIP</td><td>195</td><td>0.4%</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <p>No info available on political opinion of those who purchase burial plots, are interred in Council cemeteries or who visit.</p>	Party	Votes	Percentage	Council Seats	SF	22,587	41.0%	18	DUP	9,723	17.6%	8	UUP	9,573	17.4%	7	SDLP	7,600	13.8%	6	Independent	2,689	4.9%	1	TUV	2,380	4.3%	0	Alliance	250	0.6%	0	UKIP	195	0.4%	0
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Racial group	<p>According to the 2011 Census the overwhelming majority of the population 136,485 (98.48%) were classified as 'white'. Within this total will be migrant communities, such as Polish, Lithuanian and so forth. Statistics indicate that the number of people in Mid Ulster Local Government District (LGD) born outside Northern Ireland is:</p> <table><tr><th>Place of Birth</th><th>No.</th></tr><tr><td>Great Britain</td><td>4,053</td></tr><tr><td>Republic of Ireland</td><td>2,250</td></tr><tr><td>EU Countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia)</td><td>6,795</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>2,280</td></tr></table>	Place of Birth	No.	Great Britain	4,053	Republic of Ireland	2,250	EU Countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia)	6,795	Other	2,280																										
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	<p>The minority ethnic language profile within the area can serve as a possible indicator of the Black &amp; Minority Ethnic (BME) community profile within the district. The composition of language groups in Mid Ulster LGD area is also noted from the 2011 census by NISRA as:</p> <table><tr><th>Main Languages of residents in Mid Ulster Council area</th><th>No.</th></tr><tr><td>English</td><td>125,715</td></tr><tr><td>Polish</td><td>2,008</td></tr><tr><td>Lithuanian</td><td>2,039</td></tr><tr><td>Portuguese</td><td>903</td></tr><tr><td>Irish (Gaelic)</td><td>404</td></tr><tr><td>Slovak</td><td>477</td></tr><tr><td>Russian</td><td>297</td></tr><tr><td>Latvia</td><td>261</td></tr><tr><td>Hungarian</td><td>117</td></tr><tr><td>Chinese</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>Tagalog/Filipino</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>Malaysian</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>922</td></tr></table> <p>Currently no information on the racial background of those who apply for opening of burial plots, those who are interred or who visit. However, it is likely that the number of BME (Black and minority ethnic) citizens who may come in contact with cemetery services in future will increase.</p>	Main Languages of residents in Mid Ulster Council area	No.	English	125,715	Polish	2,008	Lithuanian	2,039	Portuguese	903	Irish (Gaelic)	404	Slovak	477	Russian	297	Latvia	261	Hungarian	117	Chinese	64	Tagalog/Filipino	38	Malaysian	33	Other	922		
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Age	<p>The age profile of Mid Ulster Local Government District area as at 2015 (Source, NISRA)</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Mid Ulster</th><th>Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><td>Total Population</td><td>144,002</td><td>1,851,621</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0-15 years</td><td>33,123</td><td>385,200</td></tr><tr><td>16-39 years</td><td>47,646</td><td>583,116</td></tr><tr><td>40-64 years</td><td>43,621</td><td>591,481</td></tr><tr><td>65+ years</td><td>19,612</td><td>291,824</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Population Change % (2005-2015)</td><td>15.3%</td><td>7.2%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	Total Population	144,002	1,851,621				0-15 years	33,123	385,200	16-39 years	47,646	583,116	40-64 years	43,621	591,481	65+ years	19,612	291,824				Population Change % (2005-2015)	15.3%	7.2%			
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Marital status	The below table sets out the marital status profile for Mid Ulster District Council area as extracted from results of the 2011 Census																																																			
		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland																																																
		No.	%	No	%																																															
	Single (never married or never registered a same sex civil partnership) (Aged 16+)	38,353	35.97	517,393	36.14																																															
	Married (Aged 16+)	54,192	50.82	680,831	47.56																																															
	In a registered same sex civil partnership (Aged 16+)	62	0.06	1,243	0.09																																															
	Separated (but is still legally married or still legally in a same sex civil partnership) (Aged 16+)	3,369	3.16	56,911	3.98																																															
	Divorced or formerly in a same sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved (Aged 16+)	4,139	3.88	78,074	5.45																																															
	Widowed or surviving partner from a same sex civil partnership (Aged 16+)	6,523	6.12	97,088	6.78																																															
Sexual orientation	No specific statistics are available from the 2011 government census for this Category and there are therefore no official statistics available in relation to persons of different sexual orientation. However, the Integrated Household Survey would include between 3% and 4% would be either gay, lesbian and/or bisexual. However, due to the nature of 'disclosure' in this area, umbrella organisations often state that the figure may be closer to 10%.																																																			
	<table><tr><th>Region</th><th>Heterosexual / Straight</th><th>Gay/ Lesbian</th><th>Bisexual</th><th>Gay/ Lesbian/ Bisexual</th><th>Other</th><th>Don't know /refuse</th><th>No response</th></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>92.54%</td><td>1.10%</td><td>0.51%</td><td>1.61%</td><td>0.33%</td><td>4.07%</td><td>1.45%</td></tr><tr><td>Wales</td><td>93.93%</td><td>1.04%</td><td>0.48%</td><td>1.52%</td><td>0.45%</td><td>2.99%</td><td>1.11%</td></tr><tr><td>Scotland</td><td>94.65%</td><td>0.82%</td><td>0.33%</td><td>1.14%</td><td>0.26%</td><td>2.59%</td><td>1.37%</td></tr><tr><td>N Ireland</td><td>93.00%</td><td>0.64%</td><td>0.96%</td><td>1.60%</td><td>0.26%</td><td>3.98%</td><td>1.17%</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>92.80%</td><td>1.06%</td><td>0.51%</td><td>1.57%</td><td>0.32%</td><td>3.89%</td><td>1.42%</td></tr></table>	Region	Heterosexual / Straight	Gay/ Lesbian	Bisexual	Gay/ Lesbian/ Bisexual	Other	Don't know /refuse	No response	England	92.54%	1.10%	0.51%	1.61%	0.33%	4.07%	1.45%	Wales	93.93%	1.04%	0.48%	1.52%	0.45%	2.99%	1.11%	Scotland	94.65%	0.82%	0.33%	1.14%	0.26%	2.59%	1.37%	N Ireland	93.00%	0.64%	0.96%	1.60%	0.26%	3.98%	1.17%	Total	92.80%	1.06%	0.51%	1.57%	0.32%	3.89%	1.42%	<p>Research also conducted by the HM Treasury shows that between 5%-7% of the UK population identify themselves as gay, lesbian, bisexual or 'trans' (transsexual, transgendered and transvestite) (LGBT).</p>		
Region	Heterosexual / Straight	Gay/ Lesbian	Bisexual	Gay/ Lesbian/ Bisexual	Other	Don't know /refuse	No response																																													
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Men & women generally	<p>The gender profile of Mid Ulster LGD is detailed as;</p> <table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th><th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>No.</th><th>%</th><th>No.</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>69,362</td><td>50.05</td><td>887,323</td><td>49.00</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>69,228</td><td>49.95</td><td>923,540</td><td>51.00</td></tr></table>		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland			No.	%	No.	%	Male	69,362	50.05	887,323	49.00	Female	69,228	49.95	923,540	51.00					
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Male	69,362	50.05	887,323	49.00																						
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Disability	<p>According to the 2011 NISRA census statistics 19.39% of people had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities whilst 80.43% of people within the district stated their general health was either good or very good</p> <table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th><th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>No.</th><th>%</th><th>No.</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>Disability / long term health</td><td>26,870</td><td>19.39</td><td>374,646</td><td>20.69</td></tr><tr><td>No disability / long term health problem</td><td>111,720</td><td>80.61</td><td>1,436,217</td><td>79.31</td></tr></table> <p>In Northern Ireland the profile of persons with a disability has been reported by Disability Action as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More than 1 in 5 or 21% of the population have a disability</li><li>• 1 in 7 people have some form of hearing loss</li><li>• 5,000 persons use sign language - British Sign Language and/or Irish Sign Language</li><li>• There are 57,000 blind persons or persons with significant impairment</li><li>• 52,000 persons with learning difficulties</li></ul>		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland			No.	%	No.	%	Disability / long term health	26,870	19.39	374,646	20.69	No disability / long term health problem	111,720	80.61	1,436,217	79.31					
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Dependants	<p>Persons with dependents may be people who have personal responsibility for the care of a child (or children), a person with a disability, and/ or a dependent older person. The below table provides a summary with respect Mid Ulster LGD.</p> <table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th><th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>No.</th><th>%</th><th>No.</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>Households with dependent children</td><td>18,626</td><td>38.99</td><td>238,094</td><td>33.86</td></tr><tr><td>Lone parent households with dependents</td><td>3,485</td><td>7.30</td><td>63,921</td><td>9.09</td></tr><tr><td>People providing unpaid care</td><td>12,821</td><td>10.69</td><td>231,980</td><td>11.82</td></tr></table> <p>Of the households in Mid Ulster Local Government District with dependent children, they can be summarised as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 7,407 families in households have 1 dependent child</li><li>• 6,394 families in households with two dependent children</li><li>• 5,014 families in households with three dependent children</li></ul> <p>There are 37,306 dependent children within families.</p>		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland			No.	%	No.	%	Households with dependent children	18,626	38.99	238,094	33.86	Lone parent households with dependents	3,485	7.30	63,921	9.09	People providing unpaid care	12,821	10.69	231,980	11.82
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## Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories

Section 75 category	Details of needs/experiences/priorities
Religious belief	No specific issues have been highlighted to date.
Political opinion	No specific issues have been highlighted to date.
Racial group	Some minorities, for example, people who do not have English as a first language or who are not familiar with local customs and practice may need to have information explained or for someone to take more time to help them understand a policy or procedure.
Age	Some older people may need information explained to them or for someone to take more time to help them understand a policy or procedure.
Marital status	No specific issues have been highlighted to date.
Sexual orientation	No specific issues have been highlighted to date.
Men and women generally	No specific issues have been highlighted to date.
Disability	Some disabled people may need reasonable adjustments to accommodate them, eg, information in alternative formats, help to understand something, more time and patience from staff, etc. No specific issues were raised by members of the Mid Ulster Disability Forum in terms of physical access to cemeteries.
Dependants	No specific issues have been highlighted to date.



## Section 2 – Screening Questions

In making a decision as to carry out an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA), the Council should consider its answers to the questions 1- 3 detailed below.

If the Council's conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity categories, then the Council may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is 'screened out' as having no relevance to equality of opportunity, the Council should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

If the Council's conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality of opportunity, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to the equality impact assessment procedure.

If the Council's conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an equality impact assessment, or to:

- measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or
- the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity.

### **In favour of a 'major' impact**

- a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
- b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and it would be appropriate to conduct an equality impact assessment in order to better assess them;
- c) Potential equality impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
- d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns amongst affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
- e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

### **In favour of 'minor' impact**

- a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
- b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;

- c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
- d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity.

### **In favour of none**

- a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity.
- b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity for people within the equality categories.

## **Screening questions**

All categories of service user and potential service user will benefit to some extent from amalgamation/formalisation of policies and procedures in this guidance. Appropriate training and communication should ensure a consistent approach and enhanced customer service.

<b>1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories (minor/ major/none)</b>		
<b>Section 75 category</b>	<b>Details of policy impact</b>	<b>Level of impact? minor/major/none</b>
Religious belief	There will be a minor impact on all service users, whatever their religion or if they have no religious belief.  People of particular religions who do not currently access or use Council run cemeteries may be more encouraged to do so if they can access comprehensive information that suggests their needs will be met.	Minor - positive
Political opinion	There is likely to be a minor impact on all service users including people of different political opinions and none.	Minor - positive
Racial group	There is likely to be a minor impact on people from minority racial groups if it is clearly communicated that their needs will be met.	Minor - positive

Age	There is likely to be a minor impact on older people where staff are trained to be aware of potential issues and to respond appropriately.	Minor - positive
Marital status	No particular impact identified	None
Sexual orientation	No significant impact identified	None
Men and women generally	No significant impact identified	None
Disability	No significant impact identified.	None
Dependants	No significant impact identified.	None

<b>2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within Section 75 equality categories? (Yes/ No)</b>		
Section 75 category	If <b>Yes</b> , provide details	If <b>No</b> , provide reasons
Religious belief	The new guidance and policy will set our clear terms and conditions and mean that we now have an aligned and consistent approach to all our users. Council can take the opportunity in publicising this new guidance to make people aware that Council cemetery provision is for people of all religions and none.	
Political opinion	As above but for people of all political opinions and none	

Racial group	Council can take the opportunity to publicise their cemetery services to racial minorities and those who may not be familiar with local customs and practice, etc.	
Age		This improvement project provides equality of opportunity regardless of age
Marital status		This improvement project provides equality of opportunity regardless of age
Sexual orientation		This improvement project provides equality of opportunity regardless of age
Men and women generally		This improvement project provides equality of opportunity regardless of age
Disability		This improvement project provides equality of opportunity regardless of age
Dependants		This improvement project provides equality of opportunity regardless of age

**3. Are there opportunities without prejudice, to the equality of opportunity duty, to better promote good relations between Section 75 equality categories, through tackling prejudice and/or promoting understanding? (Yes/ No)**

	No	X
	Yes	
If yes, please detail the opportunities below:		

If yes is concluded to Question 3, then the policy will be referred to the Council's Good Relations Working Group for consideration. The Group will consider the

potential opportunities and assess if and how the overall impact of a decision/policy can better promote good relations.

## Additional Considerations - Multiple identity

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities? (*For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people*).

N/A

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

## Section 3 – Screening Decision

In light of answers provided to the questions within Section 3 select one of the following with regards the policy:

		Select One
1	Shall not be subject to an EQIA - <i>with no mitigating measures required</i>	X
2	Shall not be subject to an EQIA - <i>mitigating measures/ alternative policies introduced</i>	
3	Shall be subject to an EQIA	

If 1 or 2 above (i.e. not to be subject to an EQIA) please provide details of reasons why.

It is not considered necessary to carry out an EQIA at this point as no adverse impact on any equality group has been identified and positive impacts will be minor.

If 2 above (i.e. not to subject to an EQIA) in what ways can adverse impacts attaching to the policy be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced.

--

If 3 above (i.e. shall be subject to an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons.

## Mitigation

When it is concluded that the likely impact is 'minor' and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, you may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity.

Can the policy/decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity?

If so, give the **reasons** to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy:



## Timetabling and prioritising

If the policy has been screened in for equality impact assessment, please answer the below to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment.

- **On a scale of 1-3 (1 being lowest priority and 3 being highest), assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment.**

Priority criterion	Rating (1-3)
Effect on equality of opportunity	
Social need	
Effect on people's daily lives	
Relevance to a Council's functions	

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for equality impact assessment. This list of priorities will assist the Council in timetabling. Details of the Council's Equality Impact Assessment Timetable should be included in the Screening Reports.

- **Is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities?**

Yes	
No	

## Section 5 – Monitoring

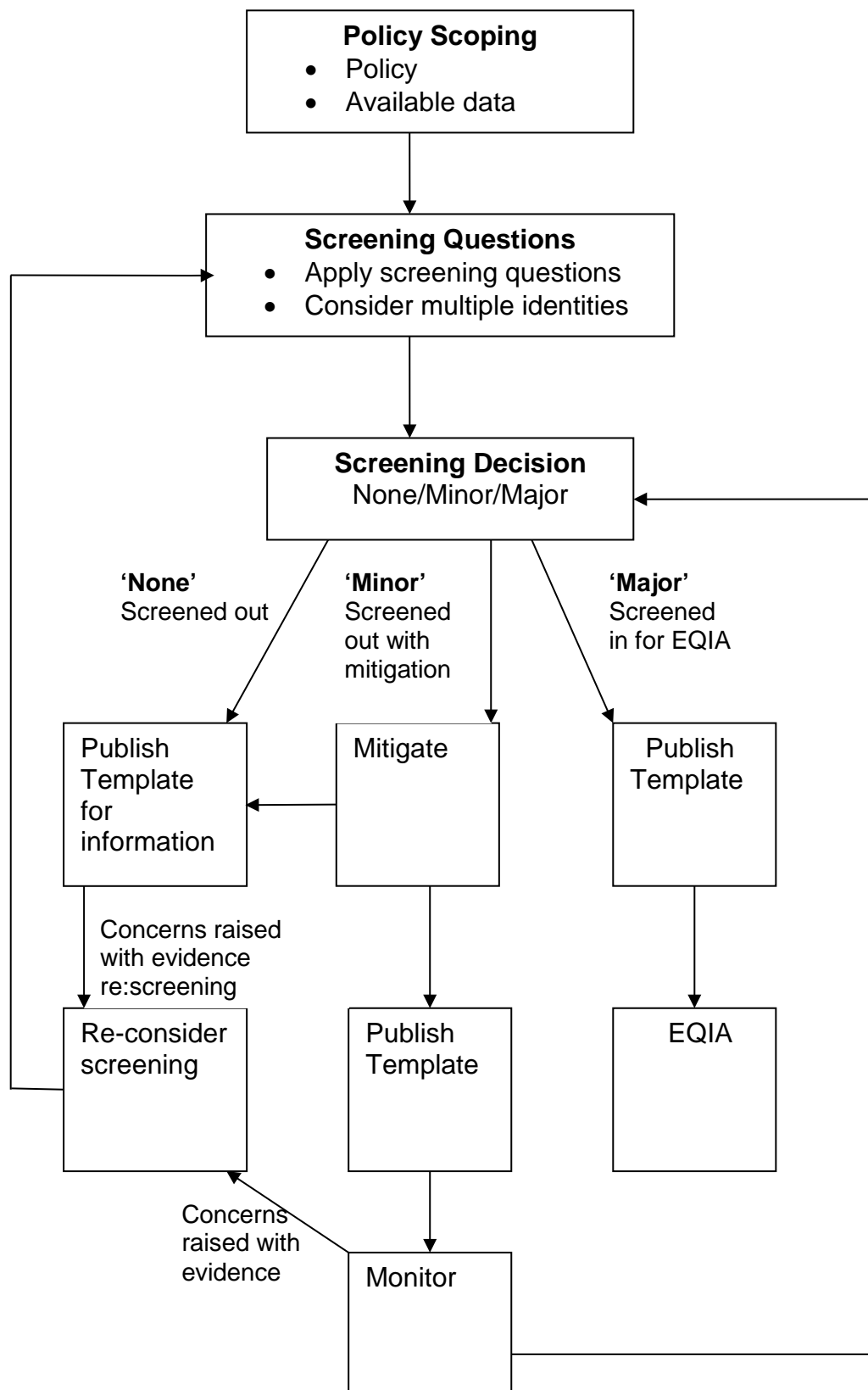
Effective monitoring will help identify any future adverse impact arising from the policy which may lead the Council to conduct an equality impact assessment, as well as help with future planning and policy development. Please detail proposed monitoring arrangements below:

Regular reports will be brought to the Environment Committee updating Members on the progress of implementation of the various elements of this policy and where applicable making recommendations for further amendments to them. This effective monitoring will help identify any future adverse impact arising from the policy.

## Section 6 – Approval and authorisation

Screened by:	Position/ Job Title	Date
Eunan Murray	Grounds & Cemeteries Manager	28/10/19
Approved by:	Position/ Job Title	Date

**Note:** A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be 'signed off' and approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy; made easily accessible on the council website as soon as possible following completion and be available on request.



## Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA)

### SECTION 1 - Defining the activity subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016

#### 1A. Name of Public Authority.

Mid Ulster District Council

#### 1B. Please provide a short title which describes the activity being undertaken by the Public Authority that is subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016.

1.1 This policy is being introduced in order to make cemeteries and old burials grounds under the responsibility of Mid Ulster District Council safe places to work in and for the public to visit.

#### 1C. Please indicate which category the activity specified in Section 1B above relates to.

Developing a	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Adopting a	Policy <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Implementing a	Policy <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Revising a	Policy <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Designing a Public Service	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Delivering a Public Service	<input type="checkbox"/>		

#### 1D. Please provide the official title (if any) of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service document or initiative relating to the category indicated in Section 1C above.

Cemetery Management Policy incorporating Rules & Regulations and Memorial Safety

**1E. Please provide details of the aims and/or objectives of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service.**

Mid Ulster District Council has responsibility for 5 active cemeteries, 28 Old Burial Grounds, and grass cutting only in upto 8 old burial grounds.

The council aims to;

- provide guidance and regulations that ensure that our cemeteries are safe places to work and visit.
- promote high levels of service with clear guidance on how we deliver our services.
- ensure council meet its obligations under the law.
- provide the public with the necessary information on the restrictions and conditions that apply to purchasing exclusive rights of burial.
- provide guidance on the safe erection and management of headstone memorials.

**1F. What definition of 'rural' is the Public Authority using in respect of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?**

Population Settlements of less than 5,000 (Default definition).

☒

Other Definition (Provide details and the rationale below).

☐

A definition of 'rural' is not applicable.

☐

*Details of alternative definition of 'rural' used.*

N/A

*Rationale for using alternative definition of 'rural'.*

N/A

*Reasons why a definition of 'rural' is not applicable.*

N/A

## SECTION 2 - Understanding the impact of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service

**2A. Is the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service likely to impact on people in rural areas?**

Yes ☒ No ☐ If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **2E**.

**2B. Please explain how the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas.**

Mid Ulster District Council have identified that of the 41 cemeteries and old burial grounds, more than 60% of them are located in rural areas.

**2C. If the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently from people in urban areas, please explain how it is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently.**

This policy will be implemented as standard across all council cemeteries regardless of location.



**2D. Please indicate which of the following rural policy areas the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to primarily impact on.**

Rural Businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jobs or Employment in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education or Training in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Broadband or Mobile Communications in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transport Services or Infrastructure in Rural Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Health or Social Care Services in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deprivation in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Development	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agri-Environment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Please state)	<input type="text"/>

**If the response to Section 2A was YES GO TO Section 3A.**

**2E. Please explain why the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is NOT likely to impact on people in rural areas.**

N/A

### SECTION 3 - Identifying the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas

**3A. Has the Public Authority taken steps to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas that are relevant to the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?**

Yes ☒ No ☐ If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **3E**.

**3B. Please indicate which of the following methods or information sources were used by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.**

Consultation with Rural Stakeholders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Published Statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consultation with Other Organisations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Research Papers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surveys or Questionnaires	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Publications	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Methods or Information Sources (include details in Question 3C below).			<input type="checkbox"/>

**3C. Please provide details of the methods and information sources used to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas including relevant dates, names of organisations, titles of publications, website references, details of surveys or consultations undertaken etc.**

This Policy has been the subject of a focused consultation with the key stakeholders from April 2019. Council have consulted with a cross section of Funeral Directors, Church groups and Stone Masons that represent the majority of its users in Mid Ulster. Wider feedback has also been sought from minority groups representing non-Christian burials and the Mid Ulster Disability Forum.

**3D. Please provide details of the social and economic needs of people in rural areas which have been identified by the Public Authority?**

Mid Ulster District Council has considered the needs of the District including our rural areas in relation to providing and sustaining local burial grounds and cemeteries within the rural areas of the District that are safe places to work in and visit. The needs of the District as a whole are met by the policy aims and objectives as set out in 1E of this document.

If the response to Section 3A was **YES** GO TO Section 4A.

**3E. Please explain why no steps were taken by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas?**

N/A

## **SECTION 4 - Considering the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas**

### **4A. Please provide details of the issues considered in relation to the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.**

Any issues identified through public consultation will be considered however as alluded to in 2C the policy will be implemented at all active cemeteries and old burial grounds regardless of location.

Travel distances have been considered. People in very rural areas will have further to travel but as there are Council cemeteries in the three largest centres of population no-one should have an unreasonable distance to travel. There is flexibility in terms of timing of burials to accommodate funerals that have a distance to travel.

## SECTION 5 - Influencing the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service

**5A. Has the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, been influenced by the rural needs identified?**

Yes

☐

No

☒

If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **5C**.

**5B. Please explain how the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, has been influenced by the rural needs identified.**

N/A

If the response to Section **5A** was **YES** GO TO Section **6A**.

**5C. Please explain why the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or the delivery of the Public Service, has NOT been influenced by the rural needs identified.**

The need for an aligned document that provides guidance and regulations to Cemetery Management across the district has been identified. It is not specific to both rural or urban burials grounds and cemeteries within the District. There have been no complaints about the current cemetery rules and regulations but this will be monitored.

## SECTION 6 - Documenting and Recording

**6A. Please tick below to confirm that the RNIA Template will be retained by the Public Authority and relevant information on the Section 1 activity compiled in accordance with paragraph 6.7 of the guidance.**

I confirm that the RNIA Template will be retained and relevant information compiled.

☒

<b>Rural Needs Impact Assessment undertaken by:</b>	Eunan Murray
<b>Position/Grade:</b>	Grounds & Cemeteries Service Manager
<b>Division/Branch</b>	Property Services
<b>Signature:</b>	E Murray
<b>Date:</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> October 2019
<b>Rural Needs Impact Assessment approved by:</b>	
<b>Position/Grade:</b>	
<b>Division/Branch:</b>	
<b>Signature:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	





<b>Report on</b>	Response to the DAERA Consultation on the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & property

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To advise Members on the Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs (DAERA) consultation on the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland and to provide a Mid Ulster District Council response to the consultation.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	DAERA issued a consultation on 16 October 2019 in relation to the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI). The consultation is open for eight weeks until 4pm on Wednesday 11 December 2019.
2.2	The revised Waste Framework Directive 2008/1 (rWFD) requires Member States to produce one or more waste management plans which cover, alone or in combination, the geographical territory of the Member State concerned. As waste is a devolved matter, the other UK devolved administrations and Gibraltar are preparing their own waste management plans which cover their geographical territories and which, together with this plan, are needed to meet the requirements of the rWFD.
2.3	This consultation is on a Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI). On 1 May 2019 the Board of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) agreed to consult on a waste management plan for Northern Ireland by 31 December 2019.
2.4	Appendix 1 encloses a copy of the letter to Consultees from DAERA and dated 16 October 2019 whilst Appendix 2 encloses a copy of the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	The content of the WMPNI is determined by the requirements of the rWFD especially Article 28 of the Directive.

3.2	<p>The <b>mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the rWFD</b> specify that the WMPNI should be established in accordance with Articles 1 (Subject matter and scope), 4 (Waste hierarchy), 13 (Protection of human health and environment) and 16 (Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity) of the rWFD and should contain the following information:</p> <p>An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this rWFD.</p> <p>As appropriate, take account the geographical level and coverage of the planning area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the type, quantity and source of waste generated within the territory, the waste likely to be shipped from or to the national territory, and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future;</li> <li>○ existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations, including any special arrangements for waste oils, hazardous waste or waste streams addressed by specific Community legislation;</li> <li>○ an assessment of the need for new collection schemes, the closure of existing waste installations, additional waste installation infrastructure in accordance with Article 16 (on the proximity principle), and, if necessary, the investments related thereto;</li> <li>○ sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations, if necessary;</li> <li>○ general waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies and methods, or policies for waste posing specific management problems.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, <b>Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997</b>, as amended, sets out other obligations for the WMPNI which have been transposed from the rWFD. These other obligations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ a chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste, including measures taken pursuant to Articles 4 (prevention) and 5 (re-use) of the Packaging Waste Directive<sup>2</sup>;</li> <li>➤ measures to promote high quality recycling including the setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable;</li> <li>➤ measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste;</li> <li>➤ measures to be taken to promote the re-use of products and preparation for re-use activities, in particular— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ measures to encourage the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks; the use of economic instruments;</li> <li>○ the use of procurement criteria; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the setting of quantitative objectives.</li> <li>➤ Policies in relation to preparing for re-use, recovery and recycling targets including— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled;</li> <li>○ measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste excluding— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hazardous waste; and</li> <li>• [F2naturally occurring material falling within code 17 05 04 in the Annex to the List of Wastes,] is subjected to material recovery.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
3.3	Officer discussions have taken place on the consultation of the WMPNI through the Technical Advisors Group for Northern Ireland.
3.4	As the WMPNI clearly sets out the core aim of the Plan is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan; it is not the intention of the WMPNI to introduce new policies or to change the landscape of how waste is managed in Northern Ireland.
3.5	<p>As such the officer view is that this is essentially a technical consultation as can be seen from the Consultation Question posed by the Department and one which is necessitated merely by compliance with EU timescales;</p> <p><i>Will the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI), including its constituent parts (detailed on page 5 of the WMPNI), when combined with the location specific guidance in the waste planning policy - meet the requirements of Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive and the additional requirements as detailed in Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (see Appendix 1)? If not, what else is, in your view, needed?</i></p>
3.6	As a consequence, the considered Officer View is that while the WMPNI does appear to meet the requirements of Article 28 of the rWFD it is merely delaying the process for review of the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy; “Delivering Resource Efficiency”.
3.7	The Consultation Response attached express concerns that the Department has yet to publish a timescale for the review of the Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland as it is believed that the review and update of “Delivering Resource Efficiency” is critical to setting the overall strategy which should then underpin the Councils Waste Management Plan.

<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: None
	Human: Officer time in reviewing the WMPNI and drafting the response.
	Risk Management: None at this juncture.
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: Not at this juncture.
	Rural Needs Implications: Not at this juncture.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are requested to approve to Council the Draft Response (as set out at Appendix 3) of this report to the DAERA Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1: Letter to Consultees of 16 October 2019
6.2	Appendix 2: Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland
6.3	Appendix 3: Proposed Mid Ulster District Council response to the DAERA Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland



Environmental Policy Division  
Klondyke Building  
Cromac Avenue  
Gasworks Business Park  
Malone Lower  
BELFAST  
BT7 2JA  
Telephone: 028 905 69372  
Email: [ws1pr@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:ws1pr@daera-ni.gov.uk)

16 October 2019

Dear Consultee,

**RE: CONSULTATION ON THE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NORTHERN IRELAND**

This letter seeks your views on a draft Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland.

The revised Waste Framework Directive 2008<sup>1</sup> (rWFD) requires Member States to produce one or more waste management plans which cover, alone or in combination, the geographical territory of the Member State concerned. As waste is a devolved matter, the other UK devolved administrations and Gibraltar are preparing their own waste management plans which cover their geographical territories and which, together with this plan, are needed to meet the requirements of the rWFD.

This consultation is on a Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI). On 1 May 2019 the Board of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) agreed to consult on a waste management plan for Northern Ireland by 31 December 2019. The content of the WMPNI is determined by the requirements of the rWFD (which are attached in Appendix 1 to this letter), especially Article 28 of the Directive.

There are waste management policies in Northern Ireland which taken together deliver the objectives of the rWFD: to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use. It is not, therefore, the intention of the WMPNI to introduce new policies or to change the landscape of how waste is managed in Northern Ireland. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.

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<sup>1</sup> [OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3–30](#)



The WMPNI is a compilation of existing waste management information, plans and policies, including “Delivering Resource Efficiency” – Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy and the three council waste management plans.

The WMPNI is complemented by waste planning policy, including the [PPS 11 Planning and Waste Management](#) which sets out considerations relating to the location of waste infrastructure.

The WMPNI does not introduce new waste management measures. The purpose of this consultation, therefore, is to seek views on whether the WMPNI – when combined with waste planning policy– will fulfil the obligations of the rWFD, especially Article 28 of the Directive, as far as Northern Ireland is concerned.

The WMPNI and waste planning policy will be used by planning authorities who must have regard to these documents when deciding waste planning applications under the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. Local councils must also have regard to the WMPNI when producing local council waste management plans that establish how they will manage waste within their areas.

In line with the approach outlined, the Department will make a technical amendment to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997: substituting the references to “strategy” with “plan”; aligning Northern Ireland with European legislation and the rest of the UK.

This consultation is presented by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). It can be found on the DAERA website: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/Waste-Management-Plan-for-Northern-Ireland>

**We should be grateful for your views on the following question:-**

**Question:**

**Will the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI), including its constituent parts (detailed on page 5 of the WMPNI), when combined with the location specific guidance in the waste planning policy - meet the requirements of Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive and the additional requirements as detailed in Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (see Appendix 1)? If not, what else is, in your view, needed?**

The following documents relating to this consultation can be found on DAERA’s website at: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/Waste-Management-Plan-for-Northern-Ireland>

- a copy of this letter
- the draft Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland

## Responding to the consultation

The consultation will start on 16 October 2019 **and run for 8 weeks**. If you would like to comment on this consultation, please reply by the closing date/time of **4.00pm on Wednesday 11 December 2019**. You may respond by e-mail to [wslpr@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:wslpr@daera-ni.gov.uk) or alternatively you can post your response for receipt by the closing date/time to:

Waste Strategy, Landfill and Producer Responsibility Team  
Environmental Policy Division  
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)  
2nd Floor, Klondyke Building  
Cromac Avenue  
Gasworks Business Park  
Malone Lower  
Belfast  
BT7 2JA

Tel: 028 905 69372

Email: [wslpr@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:wslpr@daera-ni.gov.uk)

Please make sure that any responses are clearly marked:-

- Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland consultation response.

In your response, please explain who you are and, where relevant, whom you represent and give your name and appropriate contact details. Please feel free to draw this consultation to the attention of others who you feel should be offered the opportunity to comment.

The Department will publish a synopsis of responses to this consultation and the Departmental response on the DAERA website.

## Freedom of Information

Members of the public may ask for a copy of a response under freedom of information legislation. If you do not want your name, contact details and any other personal information – to be publicly available, please say so clearly in writing when you send your response. Please note, if your computer automatically includes a confidentiality disclaimer, that won't count as a confidentiality request.

Please explain why you need to keep your details confidential. We will take your reasons into account if someone asks for this information under freedom of information legislation. But, because of the law, we cannot promise that we will always be able to keep those details confidential.

For further information about confidentiality of responses, please contact the Information Commissioner's Office: Tel: (028) 9027 8757; Email: [ni@ico.org.uk](mailto:ni@ico.org.uk) ; Website: <https://ico.org.uk/>

## Impact Assessments

The assessment of the need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was carried out. The assessment concluded that the proposals in this consultation do not require a SEA (see the SEA section in the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland).

The findings of a Habitats Regulation Assessment screening exercise indicate that the proposals in this consultation are unlikely to have any significant [detrimental] effects (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on Natura 2000 sites. On the basis of this screening it can be objectively concluded that the introduction of the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland is not likely to have significant effects on the site selection features of any Natura 2000 site.

Equality screening of the proposals in this consultation has concluded that it does not impact on equality of opportunity on any of the groups specified in Section 75. The Equality Commission will receive copies of the consultation documents as part of this consultation exercise and any comments received from the Commission will be taken into account.

A Rural Needs Impact Assessment has also been carried out as part of this consultation and has not identified any differential impact on rural areas.

The Human Rights Act 1998 implements the European Convention on Human Rights. The 1998 Act makes it unlawful for any public authority to act in a way that is incompatible with these rights. We believe that the proposals in this consultation are compatible with the Human Rights Act, but would welcome any views that you might have. The Human Rights Commission will receive copies of the consultation document as part of this consultation exercise and any comments received from the Commission will be taken into account.

Regulatory Impact Assessment screening has been carried out and concluded that the proposals in this consultation will not have a direct or indirect impact on businesses, the voluntary sector or community sector (including charities and social economy sector).

Copies of this consultation can be requested by telephone (028 905 69372), or in writing from the above address.

Yours faithfully

Wendy Lindsay

Wendy Lindsay  
Environmental Policy Division

## Appendix 1

This Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI) provides an overview of waste management in Northern Ireland and fulfils the requirements of Article 28 (mandatory requirements) of the revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD), and other required content as set out in Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997.

The **mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the rWFD** specify that the WMPNI should be established in accordance with Articles 1 (Subject matter and scope), 4 (Waste hierarchy), 13 (Protection of human health and environment) and 16 (Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity) of the rWFD and should contain the following information:

- An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this rWFD.
- As appropriate, take account the geographical level and coverage of the planning area:
  - the type, quantity and source of waste generated within the territory, the waste likely to be shipped from or to the national territory, and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future;
  - existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations, including any special arrangements for waste oils, hazardous waste or waste streams addressed by specific Community legislation;
  - an assessment of the need for new collection schemes, the closure of existing waste installations, additional waste installation infrastructure in accordance with Article 16 (on the proximity principle), and, if necessary, the investments related thereto;
  - sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations, if necessary;
  - general waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies and methods, or policies for waste posing specific management problems.

In addition, **Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997**, as amended, sets out other obligations for the WMPNI which have been transposed from the rWFD. These other obligations include:

- a chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste, including measures taken pursuant to Articles 4 (prevention) and 5 (re-use) of the Packaging Waste Directive<sup>2</sup>;
- measures to promote high quality recycling including the setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable;
- measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste;
- measures to be taken to promote the re-use of products and preparation for re-use activities, in particular—
  - measures to encourage the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks;
  - the use of economic instruments;
  - the use of procurement criteria; and
  - the setting of quantitative objectives.
- Policies in relation to preparing for re-use, recovery and recycling targets including—
  - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled;
  - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste excluding—
    - hazardous waste; and
    - [F<sup>2</sup>naturally occurring material falling within code 17 05 04 in the Annex to the List of Wastes,] is subjected to material recovery.

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<sup>2</sup> [OJ L 365, 31.12.1994, p. 10](#)

# **Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland**

**2019**

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## Glossary

<b>AD</b>	Anaerobic Digestion
<b>CEP</b>	Circular Economy Package of Directives
<b>CEP WFD (2018)</b>	Circular Economy Package of Directives, Waste Framework Directive (2018/851)
<b>C&amp;I</b>	Commercial and Industrial
<b>CDE</b>	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
<b>DAERA</b>	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
<b>DOE</b>	Department of the Environment
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EDOC</b>	Electronic Duty of Care
<b>ELVs</b>	End-of-Life Vehicles
<b>GES</b>	Good Environmental Status
<b>HMRC</b>	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
<b>LDPs</b>	Local Development Plans
<b>MCAA</b>	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
<b>NIEA</b>	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
<b>NISRA</b>	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
<b>NED</b>	Natural Environment Division (NIEA)
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's
<b>OSPAR</b>	Oil Spill Prevention, Administration and Response
<b>PfG</b>	Programme for Government
<b>PPS</b>	Planning Policy Statement
<b>RDF</b>	Refuse Derived Fuel
<b>rWFD</b>	revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98)
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment
<b>SPPS</b>	Strategic Planning Policy Statement
<b>The Order</b>	The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997
<b>WEEE</b>	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
<b>WfH</b>	Waste from Households
<b>WMPNI</b>	Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland
<b>WRAP</b>	Waste and Resources Action Programme
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom

# Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland

The production of waste is a natural result of economic and social activity by businesses and consumers. There are costs and benefits involved – the resources used in the production process and the benefits gained from consuming goods and services. The key is to ensure that the value extracted from resources is not exceeded by the costs of using them, and therefore that Northern Ireland does not produce excessive amounts of waste. It is also important to make sure that waste is optimally managed, so that the costs to society of dealing with waste, including the environmental costs, are minimised.

The way in which waste is managed has changed dramatically over the last twenty years in Northern Ireland, as have attitudes towards waste management. There has been a major decrease in waste being disposed of to landfill and an increase in recycling. The key aim of the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland is to set Northern Ireland's intentions to work towards a sustainable and circular economy. In particular, this means using the "waste hierarchy" (waste prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and finally disposal as a last option) as a guide to sustainable waste management.

Northern Ireland is currently developing its Environment Strategy<sup>1</sup>, which is a long term plan for environmental protection in Northern Ireland. Scotland too has been developing an Environment Strategy for Scotland<sup>2</sup>. England and Wales have already published their environmental long term plans: England has the 25 Year Environment Plan<sup>3</sup> and Wales has the Environment Strategy for Wales<sup>4</sup>. It will include key themes such as, climate change, environment quality (air, water, neighbourhood), resource efficiency, natural environment, marine and fisheries (inland, sea and aquaculture). It will be the overarching environment strategy, with more specific strategies pertaining to the environment stemming from it, such as Northern Ireland's "Delivering Resource Efficiency" - Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy<sup>5</sup>. It is Northern Ireland's intention to revise "Delivering Resource Efficiency" to include fundamentals of the Circular Economy Package of Directives (CEP)<sup>6</sup>, in due course. This is without prejudice to the views of incoming Ministers.

Over the past few years, there has been significant progress with waste and resource management in Northern Ireland. Recycling and composting of household waste has increased to 48.1% in 2017/18, with waste from households rising to 47.1% in 2017/18. The waste from households recycling rate is an European Union Directive target, whilst the household waste recycling rate is also an indicator in the draft Programme for Government

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<sup>1</sup> <https://consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/daera-neq/esni/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/analysis-report-responses-online-discussion-developing-environment-strategy-scotland/pages/3/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan>

<sup>4</sup> <https://gweddill.gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/060517environmentstrategyen.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/delivering-resource-efficiency-northern-ireland-waste-management-strategy>

<sup>6</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2018:150:FULL&from=EN>

(PfG) framework 2016-21<sup>7</sup>. Local councils, who cover all household waste and some commercial and industrial waste, have reduced the amount of waste they send to landfill by about 40% since 2010.

This progress has been driven by a range of policies, including Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme. The landfill tax escalator has created a strong incentive to divert waste from landfill. Additional funding for local councils, has led to the development of new collection infrastructure.

Three Northern Ireland waste management strategies have been published to date. Each strategy required extensive scoping and review to ensure that the waste management policies included in each strategy assisted Northern Ireland in progressing waste management and met all legislative requirements.

This Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI) and associated documents (detailed on page 5), combined with equivalent plans being produced by the devolved administrations in England, Scotland, and Wales, and Gibraltar, together with local council waste management plans will fulfil the requirement in Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive<sup>8</sup> (rWFD). Article 28 requires that Member States ensure that they establish one or more waste management plans covering all of their territory.

The WMPNI is a high level document which is non-site specific. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in Northern Ireland, and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the rWFD. Northern Ireland's regional planning policies seek to enable local councils to put planning strategies in place which shape the type of waste facilities in their areas and where they should go. All of these measures are helping to drive waste to be managed further up the waste hierarchy.

The WMPNI is subject to review as required by Article 30 of the rWFD and Article 19 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997<sup>9</sup> (as amended).

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.northernireland.gov.uk/consultations/draft-programme-government-framework-2016-21-and-questionnaire>

<sup>8</sup> [OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3–30](#)

<sup>9</sup> [1997 No. 2778 \(N.I. 19\)](#)

## Objectives and Scope of the Plan

This WMPNI updates the previous waste management plan for Northern Ireland, which was a collection of a series of documents. It provides an overview of waste management in Northern Ireland and fulfils the requirements of Article 28 (mandatory requirements) of the rWFD, and other required content as set out in Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (the Order).

The mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the rWFD specify that the WMPNI should be established in accordance with Articles 1 (Subject matter and scope), 4 (Waste hierarchy), 13 (Protection of human health and environment) and 16 (Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity) of the rWFD and should contain the following information:

- An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this rWFD.
- As appropriate, take account the geographical level and coverage of the planning area:
  - the type, quantity and source of waste generated within the territory, the waste likely to be shipped from or to the national territory, and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future;
  - existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations, including any special arrangements for waste oils, hazardous waste or waste streams addressed by specific Community legislation;
  - an assessment of the need for new collection schemes, the closure of existing waste installations, additional waste installation infrastructure in accordance with Article 16 (on the proximity principle), and, if necessary, the investments related thereto;
  - sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations, if necessary;
  - general waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies and methods, or policies for waste posing specific management problems.

In addition, Schedule 3 to the Order, as amended, sets out other obligations for the WMPNI which have been transposed from the rWFD. These other obligations include:

- a chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste, including measures taken pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 of the Packaging Waste Directive;
- measures to promote high quality recycling including the setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable;
- measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste;

- measures to be taken to promote the re-use of products and preparation for re-use activities, in particular—
  - measures to encourage the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks;
  - the use of economic instruments;
  - the use of procurement criteria; and
  - the setting of quantitative objectives.
- Policies in relation to preparing for re-use, recovery and recycling targets including—
  - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled;
  - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste excluding—
    - hazardous waste; and
    - [F<sup>2</sup>naturally occurring material falling within code 17 05 04 in the Annex to the List of Wastes,] is subjected to material recovery.

It is not the intention of the WMPNI to introduce any new policies or to change the landscape of how waste is managed in Northern Ireland. Its core aim is to comply with the requirements of the rWFD, bringing current policies under the umbrella of a WMPNI, with a forward look at policies being considered for future waste management in Northern Ireland. The WMPNI will therefore incorporate current waste policies, including those as detailed in the current Northern Ireland Strategy, “Delivering Resource Efficiency” - Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy under the umbrella of one WMPNI.

## The Waste Management Plan and the objectives of the Waste Framework Directive

There are waste management policies in Northern Ireland which taken together deliver the objectives of the rWFD: to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use. It is not, therefore, the intention of the WMPNI to introduce new policies or to change the landscape of how waste is managed in Northern Ireland. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.

[“Delivering Resource Efficiency” – Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy](#) details the main policies which fall under the WMPNI umbrella. In addition, the following documents contain significant plans and policies that contribute to the WMPNI:-

- [arc21 Waste Management Plan](#)
- [North West Region Waste Management Plan](#)
- [Joint Waste Management Plan](#)
- [the UK Plan for Shipments of Wastes](#)

National waste planning policy is an important part of delivering the objectives of the rWFD. Current planning should be taken into account by local councils: in assessing the suitability of areas and sites for waste development within local development plans and in determining planning applications.

- [Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland \(SPPS\): Planning for Sustainable Development, September 2015](#)
- [Regional Development Strategy 2035](#)
- [PPS 11 Planning and Waste Management](#)
- [PPS 18 Renewable Energy](#)
- [DAERA Standing Advice - NED – Anaerobic Digestion](#)

In preparing the WMPNI Northern Ireland has also drawn on a number of other sources which are referenced in this document.

Within the WMPNI, the chapter on the “Current Waste Management Situation in Northern Ireland” summarises how the Waste Hierarchy is applied in Northern Ireland. This chapter also explains how waste management is regulated by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) to prevent harm to human health and the environment.

The chapter on “Waste Arisings” summarises information on the extent, nature and sources of waste which is necessary to underpin decisions on waste management. Subsequent chapters provide further detail on actions to deliver the objectives of the rWFD



by promoting better quality recycling and, where required, new collections and infrastructure. Finally the WMPNI considers the future development of waste streams in the light of current policies and those being considered.

The WMPNI recognises that the objectives of the rWFD cannot be delivered by Government alone. It requires action by businesses, consumers, householders and local councils. The policies summarised in the WMPNI provide a framework for action by such groups.

At the local council level, waste planning authorities are responsible for producing local waste management plans that cover the land use planning aspect of waste management for their areas. Waste planning authorities should have regard to detailed planning policy on waste in Planning Policy Statement 11 and other planning policy contained on the Planning Portal<sup>10</sup> alongside this WMPNI - in drawing up, or revising, their existing local waste management plans.

## Geographic scope of the plan

This WMPNI covers the region of Northern Ireland as far as the seaward boundary of the territorial sea<sup>11</sup>.

## Devolved Administrations

As waste is a devolved matter, devolved administrations and Gibraltar are responsible for producing a waste management plan for their areas. Together with the WMPNI those waste management plans will collectively cover the geographical territory of the United Kingdom (UK), meeting the requirements of the UK as a Member State under Article 28(1) of the rWFD.

## Wastes covered by the Plan

The legal definition of waste is set out in the rWFD. It is defined as “any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”.

Within this definition, waste streams are employed to categorise particular types of waste which may be produced by individuals or organisations. Primarily these are:

1. Municipal waste – household waste and commercial waste similar to household waste
2. Industrial (including agricultural) and commercial waste
3. Construction and demolition waste

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy.htm>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/section/322>

#### 4. Hazardous waste

Article 2 of the rWFD details the exclusions from the scope of the directive. Article 2 also details the exclusions from the scope of the directive to the extent that they are covered by other Community legislation. For example, radioactive waste and waste waters, are outside the scope of the rWFD and are, therefore, not covered by this Plan.

## Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

### What is SEA?

Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004<sup>12</sup> introduced a requirement for an SEA to be produced for a number of statutory plans and programmes.

SEA is a process which seeks to look at whether a plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment, (positive and negative) and where these effects are negative, to try to identify ways by which these might be avoided or mitigated.

The Assessment of the need for a SEA for the WMPNI was carried out with reference to all relevant legislation and guidance, including using, A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive<sup>13</sup>, and with specific reference to the Provisions on screening and exemptions section.

The WMPNI does not include site specific information, nor does it include any new framework for future development consent for future sites. The WMPNI will not set strategic direction (e.g. introduce new policy measures), but rather provides a moment-in-time review of waste management in Northern Ireland, with a forward look at future policies being considered. The framework for future development consent has already been set under already published planning policies, Regional Development Strategy, council Local Development Plans and local council waste management plans, which have previously been subject to public consultation and/or SEA assessment.

Therefore, the assessment concluded that the WMPNI does not require a SEA.

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<sup>12</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2004/280/contents/made>

<sup>13</sup> A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment-directive-guidance>

# Current Waste Management Situation

How citizens view and deal with their waste is important for society. There are environmental and economic benefits in reducing the amount of waste produced and ensuring that all material resources are fully valued both during their productive life and at 'end of life' as waste.

Current waste policies in Northern Ireland are set out in the "Delivering Resource Efficiency" – Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy. However, it is Northern Ireland's intention to revise this strategy to include fundamentals of the CEP, in due course, when governance arrangements allow. A more circular economy will see us keeping resources in use for as long as possible. It will allow us to extract maximum value from them, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of their lifespan. Initial UK-wide consultations on Reforming the Packaging Producer Responsibility Scheme, introducing a Deposit Return Scheme and a Plastic Packaging Tax have already taken place.

Waste management is defined by the rWFD as "the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker". The way waste is managed in Northern Ireland (and the UK) is continually evolving with the move away from landfilling the majority of waste to a more circular economy where products and materials are recovered and regenerated, whenever possible.

At the turn of the century the vast majority of waste produced in the UK had been landfilled, at a minimal (financial) cost and recycling was in its relative infancy. For example only 5% of household waste was recycled in Northern Ireland in 2000. Since that time the rate of recycling of household waste has risen rapidly to 39.7% in 2012/13 and to just over 48% on the most recent figures (2017/18).

Northern Ireland has already met its landfill diversion target to reduce the tonnage of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill to no greater than 35% of the 1995 baseline by 2020 (429,000 tonnes). Statistics indicate that Northern Ireland has met this target year on year since 2012<sup>14</sup>.

This progress has been driven by a combination of regulatory, policy and financial measures such as recycling targets, Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme, landfill tax, and targeted financial support. In 2013 the UK, including Northern Ireland, had reached a comparable level of performance with many countries in the European Union and that performance has continued to improve. For example, in 2014 the UK had reached a municipal recycling and composting rate of 44%, the same as Denmark (44%), and more than Norway (42%) and France (39%)<sup>15</sup>. The most recent data on waste arisings are detailed below.

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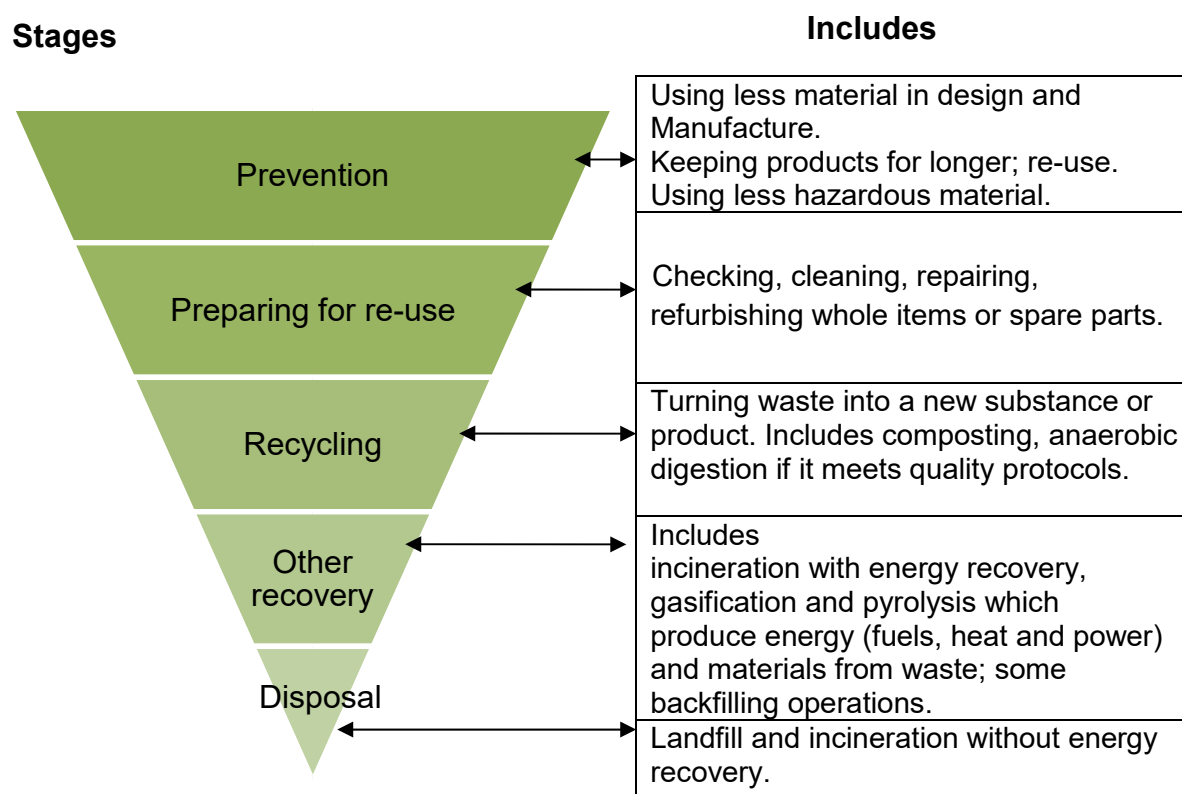
<sup>14</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/waste-recycling-1/assessment>

## The Waste Hierarchy

In Northern Ireland, the waste hierarchy is both a guide to sustainable waste management and a legal requirement, enshrined in law through the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011<sup>16</sup>. The hierarchy gives top priority to waste prevention, followed by preparing for reuse, then recycling, other types of recovery (including energy recovery), and last of all disposal (e.g. landfill). “Delivering Resource Efficiency” – Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy includes a section on each of the stages of the hierarchy.

The dividends of applying the waste hierarchy will not just be environmental. Northern Ireland can save money by making products with fewer natural resources, and can reduce the costs of waste treatment and disposal.



The 2011 Regulations require everyone involved in waste management and waste producers in Northern Ireland to take, on the transfer of waste, all reasonable measures to apply the waste hierarchy except where, for specific waste streams, departing from the hierarchy is justified by lifecycle thinking on the overall effects of generating and managing the waste. Regulators, for example, under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013<sup>17</sup> must exercise functions (such as granting environmental permits) for the purpose of ensuring that the waste hierarchy is applied to the generation of waste by a waste operation. To aid people to apply the waste hierarchy, DAERA has produced guidance on its application<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> [SR 2011 No. 127](#)

<sup>17</sup> [SR 2013 No.160](#)

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/waste-hierarchy-guidance>

## Prevention

The current Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland – The Road to Zero Waste<sup>19</sup> is designed to have a favourable impact on the Northern Ireland economy, helping to promote and support ‘green jobs’, and for the protection of the environment and conservation of resources. The current Waste Prevention Programme is under review and will be revised in due course in line with the requirements of the CEP, specifically the European Union Directive on waste<sup>20</sup> which requires a much greater emphasis on prevention of waste. An interim Waste Prevention Programme – Stopping Waste in its Tracks fulfilling the requirements of the current rWFD has been drafted and will be published by end of 2019. In addition, the introduction of legislative interventions, such as the food waste regulations (discussed in later sections) and carrier bag levy<sup>21</sup> support waste prevention.

## Preparing for Re-use

The current Waste Prevention Programme includes re-use activity as one of the key areas for action. Action 11 – Reuse and Repair Network details, “The Department of the Environment will work with partners to develop a re-use and repair network throughout Northern Ireland, supporting re-use and preparing for re-use infrastructure”.

## Recycling

The most recent statistics<sup>22</sup> show that the rate of recycling for waste from households in Northern Ireland continues to increase, with the current policy measures, towards the European Union target of recycling 50% of household waste by 2020. DAERA keeps progress towards the targets under review by monitoring actual recycling rates and by modelling future recycling. In 2009/10 Northern Ireland met the 70% target for recovering construction and demolition waste<sup>23</sup>. It is estimated that commercial and industrial waste reached a recycled reused or composted rate of 49.1% in 2009.

There is draft supplementary planning guidance for Anaerobic Digestion (AD). AD is a technology which is used to treat waste products, or with purpose grown crops to provide energy. It can play an important role in recycling organic waste, with energy recovery and producing nutrients. AD is not widely used in Northern Ireland for the recycling of waste. DAERA has produced Standing Advice on AD<sup>24</sup>. This WMPNI sets out a number of other initiatives that are under way to boost recycling.

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<sup>19</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/waste-prevention-programme-northern-ireland-road-zero-waste>

<sup>20</sup> Directive EU 2018/851

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/carrier-bag-levy>

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/ni-environmental-statistics-report-2019\\_0.pdf](https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/ni-environmental-statistics-report-2019_0.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/waste-report-2009-2010-construction-demolition-excavation-waste-arising-use-disposal-Northern-Ireland-2012.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/Standing%20Advice%20%20-%20Anaerobic%20Digestion%20-%20final.pdf>

## Other Recovery

Efficient energy recovery from residual waste – of materials which cannot be reused or recycled - to deliver environmental benefits, reduce carbon impact and provide economic opportunities. The aim is to get the most energy out of waste, not to get the most waste into energy recovery. The Department of the Environment (DOE)<sup>25</sup> published a Planning Policy Statement, PPS 18 'Renewable Energy'<sup>26</sup> which sets out planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources and that requires the submission of a planning application.

It is for the NIEA to determine on a case by case basis whether an application for an environmental authorisation constitutes a waste recovery or a disposal operation. Inert waste can and should be recovered or recycled whenever possible. However, the disposal of inert waste in or on land i.e. landfill, remains a valid way of restoring quarries where this is a planning requirement.

## Disposal

Landfill or incineration without energy recovery should usually be the last resort for waste, particularly biodegradable waste. (Incineration may be classed as recovery or disposal depending on the circumstances).

Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme, and the landfill tax is the key driver to divert waste from landfill to ensure that Northern Ireland meets European Union targets under the Landfill Directive<sup>27</sup>. That does not mean that all wastes will be diverted from landfill by 2020. There are some wastes for which landfill remains the best or least worst option; these may include: some hazardous wastes – such as asbestos; certain process residues, such as pre-treated industrial wastes from which no further resources can be recovered; and waste for which the alternatives to landfill are not justified on cost or environmental and resource efficiency grounds.

## Waste Regulation

Waste legislation exists to ensure that the environment and human health is protected. Effective regulation provides a level playing field in which legitimate businesses can operate and invest with confidence and thus help to create markets. However, waste regulation can impose significant burdens on business: it is therefore important that regulation is proportionate to the risk posed by waste management operations and targeted against those with poor standards of compliance or who cause a nuisance or harm, and those who deliberately flout the law.

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<sup>25</sup> In 2016, the number of Departments in Northern Ireland was reduced from 12 to 9 and the strategic planning function of the Department of the Environment moved to the Department for Infrastructure.

<sup>26</sup>

[https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning\\_statements\\_and\\_supplementary\\_planning\\_guidance/planning\\_policy\\_statement\\_18\\_renewable\\_energy-2.htm](https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning_statements_and_supplementary_planning_guidance/planning_policy_statement_18_renewable_energy-2.htm)

<sup>27</sup> [OJ L 182, 16.7.1999, p. 1–19](#)

NIEA is the main regulator of waste management in Northern Ireland. Among its responsibilities are the determination of applications for authorisations (permits, licences and exemptions) required under Articles 23 and 24 of the rWFD; and carrying out inspections and other compliance assessment activities.

Northern Ireland still operates a three tier system for authorisations including, environmental permitting, the waste management licensing system and exemptions from waste management licensing for smaller scale, lower risk waste treatment operations. The Environmental Better Regulation Act<sup>28</sup> was introduced in 2016, and set out a regulatory transformation programme which aims to provide a more streamlined and effective regulatory system for businesses and regulators. Since its introduction, Northern Ireland has been in the process of introducing an integrated system of environmental permitting. In a number of areas, the NIEA and other regulators have been able to reduce burdens on business by improving the clarity of application forms and guidance and by reducing the inspection of those who are already demonstrating that they are meeting standards.

### **Polluter pays principle**

The waste producer and the waste holder should manage waste in a way that guarantees a high level of protection of the environment and human health. In accordance with the polluter-pays principle, the costs of waste management should be borne by the original waste producer or by the current or previous waste holders. The distributors of products potentially share these costs. The polluter-pays principle ensures that those responsible for producing and holding waste are incentivised to reduce and/or manage their waste in a way that reduces impacts on the environment and human health.

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<sup>28</sup> [2016 c. 13](#)



# Waste Arisings

Data on household waste and similar wastes managed by local councils is collected through [WasteDataFlow](http://www.wastedataflow.org/)<sup>29</sup>. The most recent annual statistics on household waste and local council waste management are for 2017/18 (see below). Data on other types of waste (commercial and industrial waste and construction and demolition waste) are available from a variety of sources. The latest estimates of total arisings of waste in Northern Ireland from households, commercial and industrial businesses and the construction sector were 6.7 million in 2016. This figure is up from waste arisings estimated in 2009, which was 5.9 million tonnes.

Data on waste collected by local councils, which includes both household waste and waste from households, has greatly improved through the creation of WasteDataFlow. Following on from the UK developing the voluntary national electronic duty of care (EDOC) system<sup>30</sup>, Northern Ireland is participating in the UK Waste Tracking Service project to transform waste tracking in the UK by overhauling the digital and paper systems for waste tracking, in order to meet regulatory requirements under the CEP, support wider industry innovation and a more circular resource efficient economy.

## Household waste

There were 874,257 tonnes of household waste collected in Northern Ireland in 2017/18, a decrease of 0.2% on the amount collected in 2016/17 (875,965 tonnes), (see breakdown in Figure 1)<sup>31</sup>. It is estimated that the percentage of household waste that undergoes energy recovery is approximately 16.6%<sup>32</sup>. Since 2006/07, total household waste arisings in Northern Ireland have fallen by 6.9%. In 2017/18, 48.1%, of household waste generated was recycled, re-used or composted. This is an increase of 6.0% from 42% in 2014/15. Household waste per capita has fallen 11.3% since 2007/08, with 467 kilograms collected in 2017/18 of which approximately 220 kilograms was recycled, composted or re-used. The landfill rate for household waste has recorded a new low of 32.0% in 2017/18, a drop of 4.7 percentage points on the 2016/17 rate of 36.7% and a fall from a high of 72.3% in 2006/07.

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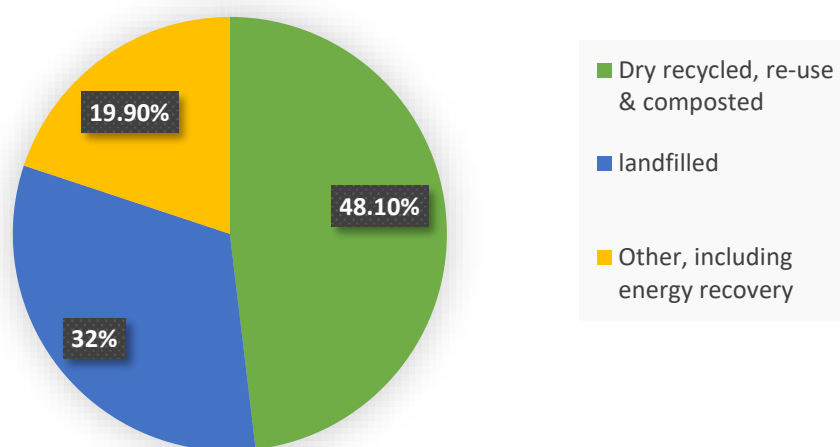
<sup>29</sup> <http://www.wastedataflow.org/>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.edoconline.co.uk/>

<sup>31</sup> [https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera-ni-environmental-statistics-report-2019\\_0.pdf](https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera-ni-environmental-statistics-report-2019_0.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> Using the Data Tables: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2017>

**Figure 1: Waste Management Method for Household Waste in Northern Ireland 2017/18 - proportion of tonnages**



Based on just over 874,257 tonnes of total household waste arisings - 2017/18

UK data<sup>33</sup> shows that for Northern Ireland the waste from households recycling rate has steadily been increasing since 2012, except for the year 2015. The most recent published waste from households recycling figure was 47.1% in 2017/18.

Waste from households is a slightly different measure which, in Northern Ireland, gives a lower recycling rate when compared to that for household waste. Waste from households uses a different definition than household waste. This new waste from households (WfH) recycling rate was introduced for statistical purposes to provide a harmonised UK indicator with a comparable calculation in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). The main differences are summarised in the following web link:

[https://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/OtherGuidanceNotes/WfHrecyclingguidanceNI\\_v3.pdf](https://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/OtherGuidanceNotes/WfHrecyclingguidanceNI_v3.pdf)

The quarterly differences in the two measures can be seen from 2013/14 onwards in the following web linked data: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-time-series-data>.

## Commercial and Industrial Waste

In 2009, 1.3 million tonnes of waste were generated by businesses<sup>34</sup>. The industrial sector accounted for 0.8 million tonnes and the commercial sector 0.5 million tonnes.

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data>

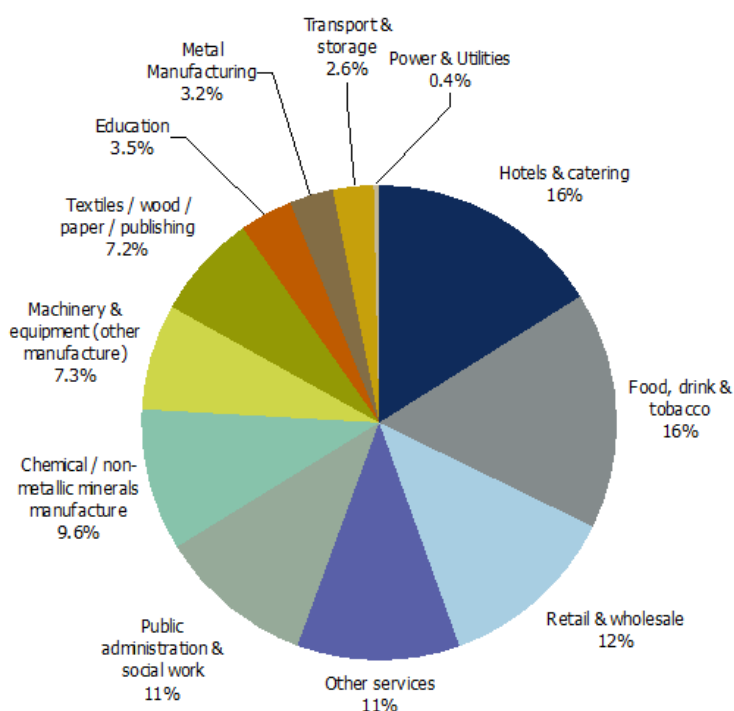
<sup>34</sup> [http://www.wrapni.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/Northern\\_Ireland\\_CI\\_waste\\_estimates\\_2009\\_v4\\_1.4bb45bd7.11553%5B1%5D.pdf](http://www.wrapni.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/Northern_Ireland_CI_waste_estimates_2009_v4_1.4bb45bd7.11553%5B1%5D.pdf)

The report estimated that 49.1% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled, reused or composted in 2009 and 23% was sent to landfill. The report also provided indicative figures of the percentage of landfilled waste that has the potential to be reused or recovered by sector (Figure 2). Larger enterprises, with more than 50 employees, produced 0.89 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste in 2009, or 68.8% of total commercial and industrial waste.

Comparison with previous Northern Ireland commercial and industrial surveys to ascertain trends in waste arisings and waste management methods is problematic, due to the different methodologies used and the relatively large uncertainty around estimates. Therefore, no assertions on waste arising trends are included. However, more up to date data and trends can be seen at a UK level<sup>35</sup>.

It is recognised that development of improved data collection is important to understand waste arisings and waste management methods, and trends. See the section – “Evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future”.

**Figure 2: Landfilled Commercial and Industrial waste that is potentially reusable or recoverable by sector in 2009 (Indicative)**



Source: WRAP

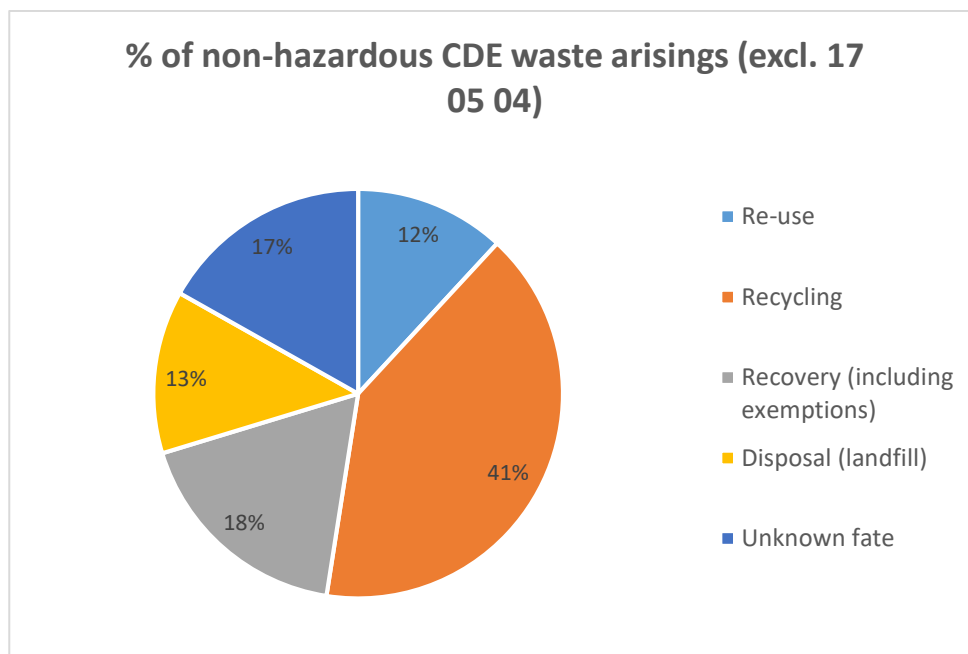
The latest estimates of combined C&I waste tonnages come from the Northern Ireland component of the 2016 Waste Statistics Regulations data (based on factors derived from the 2009 study) and amount to c 1.1 million tonnes.

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data>

## Construction Waste

The construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) sector in Northern Ireland is the largest contributing sector to the total waste generation. It generated 3.55 million tonnes of waste in 2009/10<sup>36</sup>. Figure 3 shows the percentage of non-hazardous CDE waste arisings (excl. 17 05 04) subject to the rWFD target by waste management method for 2009/10. The assessments indicate that Northern Ireland just met the rWFD target in 2009/10, recycling or recovering approximately 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding soils and stones). Estimates for 2016 suggest that this figure increased to 79.4%. More up to date data and trends can be seen at a UK level<sup>37</sup>. The UK recovery rate from non-hazardous C&D waste has remained at similar levels from 2010 to 2016 and has been comfortably above the minimum target of 70%, which the UK must meet in 2020.

**Figure 3: Waste Management Method of non-hazardous waste subject to the rWFD target 2009/10**



Based on total non hazardous CDE waste arisings (exc. 17 05 04) of 1,212,000 tonnes  
*Source: RPS Planning & Development*

## Hazardous waste

In Northern Ireland, hazardous waste controls have been put in place by way of the Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005<sup>38</sup> (as amended). The purpose of these regulations is to provide an effective system of control for hazardous wastes and to make sure that they are soundly managed from their point of production to their final destination for disposal or recovery. A standard coding system has been introduced

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/waste-report-2009-2010-construction-demolition-excavation-waste-arising-use-disposal-Northern-Ireland-2012.pdf>

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data>

<sup>38</sup> S.R. 2005 No. 300 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2005/300/contents/made>

whereby a consignment note with a unique code must be used for a particular movement of hazardous waste. NIEA dispense, control and administer these notes. At present, Northern Ireland has very limited disposal facilities for hazardous waste but does have storage and treatment facilities. Due to economy of scale the majority of hazardous waste disposal and treatment does not take place in Northern Ireland. However, all movements of waste occur with a uniquely coded consignment note.

## Waste: imports and exports

The UK imports around 167 million tonnes of goods and raw materials from abroad each year, including food, electrical items, clothing and a range of other products<sup>39</sup>. This allows the UK to access goods which can be made more cheaply elsewhere or from materials not available in the UK.

In March 2019, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) published a slide pack aimed at providing an overview of Northern Ireland trade, from various data sources (in monetary terms)<sup>40</sup>. The NISRA website includes details of imports and exports at a Northern Ireland level, and other sources of data and information. It also includes an interactive trade in goods map developed to allow users to explore official trade in goods data by country and world region using data from HMRC's Regional Trade Statistics.

In turn, as well as importing and exporting goods, the UK imports nearly 930 thousand tonnes of waste materials and exports approximately 16.3 million tonnes of materials for recycling per year.

This ensures that much of the recyclable waste collected by local councils and waste management companies is ultimately recycled.

The materials that the UK exports for recovery include glass, paper, plastic and scrap metal which are all traded on the international market. The largest volume of materials exported for recovery is metals, followed by paper and cardboard. Plastics and glass are also exported for recovery in significant volumes. The UK's principal trading partners are the European Union and European Free Trade Association countries, but also include countries as diverse as Turkey, India, and China (which is the main export destination for paper recycling). However, restrictions on plastic exports have changed the markets the UK export to, with countries such as Malaysia and Turkey becoming more prominent.

Northern Ireland, also exports refuse derived fuel (RDF) mainly to continental Europe and Scandinavia for energy recovery. RDF is mixed solid waste that has been pre-treated so it consists largely of combustible components such as plastic and biodegradable waste which is unsuitable for recycling. As much as possible of any recyclable material has already been removed and sent to be recycled as part of pre-treatment. Exports of RDF from Northern Ireland have remained relatively stable for the years from 2014 to 2018, with 139 thousand tonnes in 2014; a peak of 155 thousand tonnes in 2017; and most

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<sup>39</sup> 2017 HMRC trade data, all commodity codes

<https://www.uktradeinfo.com/statistics/BuildYourOwnTables/Pages/Home.aspx>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/eu-exit-analysis/eu-exit-trade-analysis>

recently 129 thousand tonnes in 2018<sup>41</sup>. Exports of wood/biomass for energy recovery are not included within the RDF data.

## **Waste shipment controls**

There are strict controls on what waste can be exported and to which countries. These controls stem from the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal. The Convention provides a global system for controlling the export of hazardous wastes and wastes collected from households. In addition, Council Decision C(2001)107 (as amended)<sup>42</sup> established the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Control System for the control of movement of wastes destined for recovery operations<sup>43</sup>. These requirements have been implemented in the UK law by the European Union Waste Shipment Regulations and the UK Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007<sup>44</sup>. The legislation requires that those involved in the shipment of waste take all necessary steps to ensure waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner throughout its shipment and during its recycling and recovery. These controls prohibit any waste exports from the UK and European Union for disposal such as landfill or incineration and no hazardous waste may be exported from the UK and European Union to developing countries. They also require that waste should only be exported to developing countries for recovery when the country of destination has indicated that it wishes to accept it and when it will be treated in facilities that operate to a broadly equivalent standard to those in the UK and European Union.

These European Union controls are also supplemented by the UK Plan for Shipments of Waste<sup>45</sup>, which generally prohibits the import to and export of waste from the UK destined for disposal. The UK Plan for Shipments of Waste implements principles of self-sufficiency in waste disposal, as defined by the Basel Convention and the objectives set out in the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011<sup>46</sup>.

## **Enforcement of waste shipments legislation**

International Shipment of Waste is a reserved matter. The Environment Agency is the competent authority for transit in the UK, whilst NIEA is the competent authority for destination and despatch in Northern Ireland. Inspection of waste shipments will help to prevent and disrupt illegal shipment of waste. In taking this work forward, NIEA works closely with UK customs authorities and other environmental agencies, the shipping lines and overseas regulators.

Waste producers also have an important role to play in ensuring the waste they produce, or are responsible for collecting, is treated in a responsible manner throughout the chain of management and the risk of subsequent illegal export minimised.

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<sup>41</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/export-records-rdf-shipped-northern-ireland>

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/env/waste/30654501.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/env/waste/guidance-manual-control-transboundary-movements-recoverable-wastes.pdf>

<sup>44</sup> SI 2007 No. 1711

<sup>45</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-plan-for-shipments-of-waste>

<sup>46</sup> SR 2011 No. 127

# Waste Services

Managing waste further up the waste hierarchy has required a change in Northern Ireland's waste management practices. As waste is increasingly treated as a resource it has led to more complex waste management services. Waste services, more specifically waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations for municipal waste, are a matter for local councils to develop fit for purpose local solutions within the context of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 and subsequent Regulations. Waste management services managed by local councils have a level of consistency across Northern Ireland. Waste services for business waste are largely provided by the private sector.

## Measures to promote high quality recycling

From 1 January 2015<sup>47</sup>, local councils have been required to collect waste paper, metal, plastic or glass by way of separate collection where this is necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with Articles 4 and 13 of the rWFD and to facilitate or improve recovery; and where such separate collection is technically, environmentally and economically practicable. In addition, the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015<sup>48</sup>, placed duties on obligated food businesses and collectors to separately collect food waste to improve recycling.

DAERA has been working with local councils to increase the frequency and quality of waste collections and make it easier to recycle. Between 2014 and 2018, DAERA (prior to 2016 the DOE) provided assistance to local councils through Rethink Waste Funding to improve recycling services. See “Need for additional infrastructure” and “Collection infrastructure” sections for more details.

Local council waste collection schemes have developed significantly since 2013. All local councils now operate a 3 bin/box kerbside waste collection scheme, with collection predominantly on a fortnightly basis. Although there are inconsistencies in bin colours across local councils, the majority use a brown bin for food waste and garden waste, a blue bin for mixed dry recyclables and a black/grey bin for residual waste. All local councils are required to collect waste paper, metal, plastic or glass and food waste, but most councils actually collect a wider selection of household wastes e.g. garden waste, cardboard, drinks cartons. In addition, to kerbside collections local councils offer additional recycling facilities at 97 recycling centres and in excess of 350 council operated bring banks<sup>49</sup> for the recycling of separate wastes such as glass, cans, textiles and clothing.

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<sup>47</sup> [SR 2011 No. 127](#)

<sup>48</sup> [SR 2015 No. 14](#)

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/waste/public-registers>



To enhance resource efficiency throughout Northern Ireland, DAERA funds work by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), which advises local councils and others, including on best practice in collections. WRAP's current programme includes:

- Support to local councils to assist in increasing recycling in low recycling rate areas, including urban areas and low performing schemes (including technical, and communications support and campaigns);
- Provision of recycling market information to the waste sector; and,
- Provision of developed options for potential future policy to meet municipal waste recycling targets from 2021, as specified in the CEP.

## Separate collection of biowaste

Local council's commenced separate kerbside collection of biowaste from 2006 onwards<sup>50</sup>. Following the introduction of separate biowaste collection, the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015<sup>51</sup>, were introduced, which, placed a duty:

- on food businesses, producing in excess of 5kg of food waste per week to present food waste for separate collection;
- on any person who produces food waste (other than a householder) to ensure that food waste is not deposited in a lateral drain or public sewer;
- on collectors of waste to ensure that separately collected food waste is not mixed with other waste to the extent that would hamper future recycling; and,
- on an operator of a landfill to not accept separately collected food waste.

All local councils now collect food waste either on its own or with garden waste, usually on a fortnightly basis throughout the year, providing quality feedstocks for composting, with a small percentage going to anaerobic digestion.

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<sup>50</sup> <https://www.wastedataflow.org/>

<sup>51</sup> [SR 2015 No. 14](#)

## Arrangements for Hazardous Waste

The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005, as amended<sup>52</sup> apply to those who produce, broker/deal, carry and receive hazardous waste to keep, treat or dispose of it. Hazardous wastes are those which are dangerous and difficult to handle. Hazardous waste, as defined in the rWFD, means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III to the Directive e.g. corrosive, flammable, toxic etc. NIEA is the regulator of hazardous waste in Northern Ireland. The NIEA, together with the Environment Agency, Natural Resource Wales and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency produced a detailed technical guidance document called 'Technical Guidance WM3, Waste Classification - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste'<sup>53</sup> to assist with the definition and classification of hazardous waste.

The purpose of the above regulations is to provide an effective system of control for hazardous wastes and to make sure that they are soundly managed from their point of production to their final destination for disposal or recovery. These regulations include restrictions on the mixing of wastes, revised requirements for record keeping, periodic inspections of waste producers' facilities by NIEA and fixed penalty notices for certain offences. A standard coding system has been introduced whereby a consignment note with a unique code must be used for a particular movement of hazardous waste. NIEA dispense, control and administer these notes. A guide to consigning hazardous waste has been produced by NIEA<sup>54</sup>.

At present, Northern Ireland has very limited disposal facilities for hazardous waste but does have storage and treatment facilities. Due to economy of scale the majority of hazardous waste disposal and treatment does not take place in Northern Ireland. PPS11: Planning and Waste Management includes hazardous waste planning policy under section WM2. This includes the requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment when a specific site for a hazardous waste facility is being sought.

## Arrangements for Construction and Demolition Waste

The UK is committed to meeting its target under the rWFD of recovering at least 70% by weight, of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste<sup>55</sup> by 2020.

UK estimates for recovery rate from non-hazardous C&D waste have been calculated and reported in accordance with the rWFD. The methodology for England, which constitutes just over 90% of this type of waste generated in the UK, was originally devised in conjunction with industry, and although not identical, efforts have been made to

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<sup>52</sup> [SR 2005 No. 300](#)

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/hazardous-waste>

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/guide-consigning-hazardous-waste>

<sup>55</sup> This is construction and demolition waste, excluding hazardous waste and naturally occurring material falling within code 17 05 04 in the Schedule to the List of Wastes (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2005  
[SR 2005 No. 301](#)

synchronise approaches and methodologies across the rest of the UK devolved administrations.

The UK has been comfortably meeting the 2020 target of recovering at least 70% of non-hazardous C&D waste throughout the calculated time series, with recovery rates of 90% and above since 2010. The latest data for 2016 indicates a recovery rate of 91.0% for the UK as a whole.

**Table 1: Recovery rate from non-hazardous Construction and Demolition Waste, UK, 2010 - 2016<sup>56</sup>**

Year	Percentage
2010	89.7%
2011	91.4%
2012	91.1%
2013	91.2%
2014	91.5%
2015	91.1%
2016	91.0%

Source: Defra Statistics

## Arrangements for Marine Waste

Marine waste can have environmental impacts through accidental pollution from ships in the course of navigation or lawful operations, pollution caused by unlawful operational discharges by ships, such as oil, waste or sewage, or physical damage caused by groundings or collisions.

Marine waste is regulated by both domestic law and international conventions to which the UK is a signatory. These are the OSPAR Convention 1992; the London Convention 1996; and the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA)<sup>57</sup>, Marine Licensing legislation and guidance in Northern Ireland<sup>58</sup> plus the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Sewage and Garbage from Ships) Regulations 2008<sup>59</sup> which provides domestic regulation.

A Marine Plan for Northern Ireland shall set out general and sectoral policies for future sustainable development in the marine area, help marine users understand factors to ensure co-existence with other marine activities, and set out issues to be considered, including in relation to natural heritage, water quality and litter. Public authorities must take authorisation or enforcement decisions that might affect the UK marine area in accordance with the UK Marine Policy Statement<sup>60</sup> and relevant marine plans.

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<sup>56</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data>

<sup>57</sup> 2009 c. 23

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/marine-licensing>

<sup>59</sup> SI 2008 No. 3257 & SI 2010 No. 895

<sup>60</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-marine-policy-statement>

Northern Ireland recently consulted on its draft marine plan. The draft Marine Plan is made up of two plans, one for the inshore region<sup>61</sup> under the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013<sup>62</sup> and one for the offshore region<sup>63</sup> under the MCAA. The draft Marine Plan, therefore, combines the plans for both the inshore and offshore regions into one document and will be collectively known as the Marine Plan for Northern Ireland once adopted<sup>64</sup>.

Since 1998, in compliance with international obligations, the UK Administrations have, with some minor exceptions, only licensed the disposal at sea of capital and maintenance dredging and small amounts of fish waste. Most marine dredging and disposal is for the purposes of navigation and existing and future port development, though other works can take place to facilitate the construction of pipelines, outfalls and tunnels.

Disposal of dredged material at sea is regulated by DAERA under the licensing provisions of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. The licensing provisions are applied so as to conform with the requirements of the rWFD. Those wishing to dispose of marine waste must demonstrate that appropriate consideration has been given to the internationally agreed hierarchy of waste management options for sea disposal. Waste is not accepted for disposal where appropriate opportunities exist to re-use, recycle or treat the waste without undue risks to either human health or the environment, or disproportionate costs.

Regulators undertake a detailed evaluation of the potential adverse effects of any dredging activity or deposit on the marine ecosystem and others using the sea. This has to take account of any accompanying environmental statement or additional data that may be requested in support of the application and international obligations under the OSPAR Convention and London Convention, as well as any other available guidance. DAERA considers the potential adverse effects on the marine environment, habitats and wildlife from dredging activity and helps meet statutory obligations in relation to European Sites.

Fish waste from processing of fish at sea may be disposed in the marine environment but this is subject to the marine licensing provisions of the Marine and Coastal Access Act.

Burial of waste at sea is generally discouraged but is allowed in some circumstances, subject to licensing. There are no designated sites where burials may take place in Northern Ireland.

## Marine Litter Pollution

Marine litter is regulated through the above laws and conventions and also the Litter Order (Northern Ireland) 1994<sup>65</sup>. Strategic direction is provided through the UK Marine Strategy<sup>66</sup>,

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<sup>61</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2013/10/section/2/enacted>

<sup>62</sup> 2013 c.10

<sup>63</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/section/322>

<sup>64</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/consultation-proposed-marine-plan>

<sup>65</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/1994/1896/contents/made>

<sup>66</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-strategy-part-one-uk-initial-assessment-and-good-environmental-status>

the Marine Policy Statement<sup>67</sup>, the Marine Plan when adopted and the Northern Ireland Marine Litter Strategy<sup>68</sup>.

The UK Marine Strategy Part Three sets out the UK programme of measures that contribute to the achievement and maintenance of Good Environmental Status (GES) in UK seas by 2020. This fulfils the requirement in the Marine Strategy Framework Directive to identify the measures which need to be taken in order to achieve or maintain GES. In terms of marine litter GES is reached when the amount of litter and its degradation products on coastlines and in the marine environment is reducing and levels do not pose a significant risk to the environment and marine life.

The Northern Ireland Marine Litter Strategy has been in existence since 2013. It aims to address marine litter pollution by limiting the amount of litter entering the sea and by removing some of the litter already present.

Northern Ireland has monitored marine litter since 2012 by carrying out regular marine litter surveys on specific beaches these surveys suggest the vast majority of marine litter is plastics.

## Business Waste

Business waste incorporates commercial waste and industrial waste. Generally, businesses are expected to make their own arrangements for the collection, treatment and disposal of their wastes. Waste from smaller shops and trading estates where local council waste collection agreements are in place will generally be treated as municipal waste (this is waste similar to household waste i.e. paper, card, etc).

All business, from the micro-business to the multi-nationals should have access to regular, efficient and affordable waste collection and recycling services, whether provided by the private sector or their local council.

Waste prevention sits at the top of the waste hierarchy as preventing waste has the best environmental outcome. It can save businesses and consumers money, and avoids costs to businesses and local councils of dealing with the waste that would otherwise be produced. Northern Ireland's interim Waste Prevention Programme – Stopping Waste in its Tracks provides details of waste prevention initiatives in the business sector, including measures to prevent food waste and water refill initiatives.

The Courtauld Commitment 2025<sup>69</sup> is a voluntary agreement with organisations across the food system to make food & drink production and consumption more sustainable. At its heart is a ten-year commitment to identify priorities, develop solutions and implement changes to cut the carbon, water and waste associated with food and drink by at least

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<sup>67</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-marine-policy-statement>

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-marine-litter-strategy>

<sup>69</sup> <http://www.wrap.org.uk/food-drink/business-food-waste/courtauld-2025>

one-fifth in 10 years. This agreement will help the UK deliver its part in Sustainable Development Goal 12.3, to halve food waste by 2030<sup>70</sup>.

The CEP Waste Framework Directive (WFD 2018)<sup>71</sup> introduced a municipal rather than solely household focus to include waste similar in nature to household waste and, also introduced challenging municipal waste recycling targets from 2025 onwards. The municipal waste definition now includes waste similar to household waste from businesses, such as: the education, hospitality, food manufacturing, retail and wholesale, healthcare and transport sectors, and offices.

DAERA recently commissioned WRAP to review current collections and recycling figures in Northern Ireland and to make recommendations as to how Northern Ireland can meet these future municipal recycling targets. This review will help to inform future decisions on collection schemes that are needed to help Northern Ireland meet its obligations under the CEP WFD 2018 to recycle 65% of municipal waste by 2035. Other policies will be considered for business waste as necessary. This is without prejudice to the views of incoming Ministers.

## Packaging and Producer Responsibility

Packaging fulfils an important role. It protects food and other goods on the journey from where they are made to where they are used. Its key role is to avoid spoilage and damage, which create waste, in the supply system and in the home. However, reducing packaging, without harming functionality, as well as using refillable and reusable packaging, can save businesses money, reduce waste for them and deliver environmental benefits.

The UK, including Northern Ireland transposed the requirements of the Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC, amended by EC Directives 1882/2003, 2004/12, and 2005/20, and EC Regulation 219/2009/EC) through the Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2003<sup>72</sup> (as amended) which implements the single market and optimisation aspects of the Packaging Directive and the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007<sup>73</sup> (as amended), (using the enabling powers of the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Northern Ireland) Order 1998<sup>74</sup>) which establishes a 'producer responsibility' regime and set targets for the recycling and recovery of packaging waste.

The Producer Responsibility Regulations make producers (i.e. businesses that manufacture, import and sell certain products) responsible for ensuring a proportion of their products are recycled and recovered once they have reached the end of their life.

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<sup>70</sup> <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

<sup>71</sup> [OJ L 150, 14.6.2018, p. 109–140](#)

<sup>72</sup> [SI 2003 No. 1941](#)

<sup>73</sup> [SR 2007 No. 198](#)

<sup>74</sup> [1998 No. 1762 \(N.I. 16\)](#)

Targets are in place until 2020, which will mean an increase in recycling for plastics, aluminium and split targets for glass based on the end use (i.e. remelt or aggregate). The targets will deliver environmental and economic benefits as well as ensure the UK continues to meet the rWFD targets.

Northern Ireland has recently joined with other devolved administrations in consulting on extending producer responsibility for packaging. This would extend producer responsibility for a product to the post-use stage. This incentivises producers to design their products to make it easier for them to be re-used, dismantled and/or recycled at end of life. In addition, Northern Ireland has also jointly consulted on the introduction of a Deposit Return Scheme, to help reduce litter and increase recycling. Further consultations on these policy changes are expected, and Northern Ireland will decide how to take these measures forward in due course. This is without prejudice to the views of incoming Ministers.

## **Waste electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and vehicles**

Statutory producer responsibility regimes in the UK also cover waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), batteries and end-of-life vehicles (ELVs). These regimes all provide for producers to bear the financial costs of collecting, treating and recycling / recovering a proportion of their waste products/packaging to meet legal targets and minimum standards. For batteries there is a 45% collection requirement for portable batteries, with a landfill disposal and incineration ban in place for industrial and automotive batteries. For ELVs, there is a 95% reuse, recycling and recovery requirement. From 2019, the collection rate for WEEE is 65%. The regimes achieve this in a number of ways, but typically through administrative processes such as producer registration, approvals of compliance schemes and the authorisation of treatment facilities. Northern Ireland will review these three schemes along with the rest of the UK during 2020 -2021. This is without prejudice to the views of incoming Ministers.



# Assessment of need for new collection schemes and infrastructure/closure of waste infrastructure

## Infrastructure

DAERA recognises the importance of supporting the right waste management infrastructure at the right time and in the right location. Northern Ireland aims to have the appropriate waste reprocessing and treatment infrastructure constructed and operated effectively at all levels of the waste hierarchy to enable the most efficient treatment of Northern Ireland's waste and resources.

NIEA regulates the closure of authorised waste operations through a surrender process (except exemptions from waste management<sup>75</sup>). Operators of regulated facilities must make an application to the regulator as required under regulations 22 and 23 of the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013<sup>76</sup> for an environmental permit or Article 13 of the Order for a waste management licence. It is also possible to surrender part of an Environmental Permit, for example, if the operator is reducing the extent of a permitted site. Where there is a partial surrender, the regulator may need to vary the permit conditions to reflect this. Specific provisions apply to the closure of landfill sites when an operator ceases accepting waste for disposal and their site enters the aftercare phase. Closed landfill sites fall into three categories:

- (i) sites that closed after 16 July 2001 and are regulated in accordance with the requirements of the Landfill Directive,
- (ii) sites that are permitted but closed before 16 July 2001; and
- (iii) historic closed landfills.

When the waste in the landfill has stabilised physically and chemically, the operator may apply to the regulator to surrender their permit.<sup>77</sup>

## Proximity principle

The rWFD establishes the principle of 'proximity'. This is within the context of the requirement on Member States to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations for recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from private households. The requirement includes where such collection also covers waste from other producers.

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<sup>75</sup> [SR 2003 No. 493](#)

<sup>76</sup> [SR 2013 No.160](#)

<sup>77</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/landfill-cpr-502-and-other-permanent-deposits-of-waste-how-to-surrender-your-environmental-permit>

The network must enable waste to be disposed of, or be recovered, in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies, in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health.

The rWFD also requires that the network shall be designed in such a way as to enable Member States to move towards the aim of self-sufficiency in waste disposal and the recovery of waste. However, Member States must take into account geographical circumstances or the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste and the rWFD makes it clear that each Member State does not have to possess the full range of final recovery facilities.

This principle must be applied when decisions are taken on the location of appropriate waste facilities.

## Waste Planning

The planning system in Northern Ireland was reformed and restructured in 2015 from a unitary system where all planning powers rested with, the Department of the Environment (DOE), to a new two-tier model of delivery whereby local councils have primary responsibility for the implementation of the following key planning functions:

- local plan-making;
- development management (excluding regionally significant applications); and
- planning enforcement.

The Department for Infrastructure retained responsibility for regional planning policy, the determination of regionally significant and called-in applications, and planning legislation. It also provides oversight, guidance for local councils, governance and performance management functions.

The [Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland \(SPPS\): Planning for Sustainable Development, September 2015](#)<sup>78</sup> is a statement of policy on important planning matters that should be addressed across Northern Ireland. It has a statutory basis under Part 1 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. The provisions of the SPPS apply to the whole of Northern Ireland and they must be taken into account in the preparation of a Local Development Plan (LDP) by local councils e.g. Belfast City Council LDP<sup>79</sup>. Supplementing the SPPS are a number of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) which set out the policies on particular aspects of land-use planning and apply to the whole of Northern Ireland. Their contents must be taken into account in preparing development plans and are also material to individual planning applications and appeals.

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<sup>78</sup> [https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/spps\\_28\\_september\\_2015-3.pdf](https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/spps_28_september_2015-3.pdf)

<sup>79</sup> <https://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/buildingcontrol-environment/Planning/ldp-plan-strategy.aspx#ldp>

PPS 11 Planning and Waste Management<sup>80</sup> sets out planning policies for the development of waste management facilities.

The provision of waste facilities and infrastructure can make a valuable contribution towards sustainable development. The aim of the SPPS in relation to waste management is to support wider government policy focused on the sustainable management of waste, and a move towards resource efficiency.

The SPPS has been agreed by the Northern Ireland Executive and it is judged to be in general conformity with the Regional Development Strategy 2035<sup>81</sup> which sets out strategic guidance which is used in the preparation of development plans, planning policy statements and urban regeneration initiatives. It, like the SPPS, includes requirements for managing waste sustainably, including application of the Waste Hierarchy principles and Proximity Principle.

Councils should set out policies and proposals in their LDPs that support the SPPS Waste Management Regional Strategic Objectives and Policy, tailored to the local circumstances of the plan area. Local councils must assess the likely extent of future waste management facilities for the plan area. Specific sites for the development of waste management facilities should be identified in the LDP together with key site requirements. In deciding which sites and areas to identify for such facilities, councils should assess their suitability against the criteria set out in the policy. This includes the physical and environmental constraints on development, existing and proposed neighbouring land uses, and any significant adverse impacts on the quality of the local environment.

Local councils remain responsible for developing local council waste management plans as part of their wider strategic planning responsibilities, in support of the WMPNI.

## Location

Key statistics on waste management infrastructure (numbers, locations and capacities of operational waste management sites including major disposal and recovery installations) are held on the NIEA's public registers<sup>82</sup>.

Following local government reform in Northern Ireland in 2015 the revised local council groups reviewed their waste management plans:

**arc21 Waste Management Plan** comprises of 6 councils: Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council; Ards and North Down Borough Council; Belfast City Council; Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council; Mid and East Antrim Borough Council (formerly: Ballymena Borough Council, Carrickfergus Borough Council and, Larne Borough Council); and, Newry, Mourne and Down District Council.

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<sup>80</sup> [https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning\\_statements\\_and\\_supplementary\\_planning\\_guidance/pps11.htm](https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning_statements_and_supplementary_planning_guidance/pps11.htm)

<sup>81</sup> <https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/rds2035.pdf>

<sup>82</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/waste/public-registers>

**North West Region Waste Management Plan** comprises of 2 councils: Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council (formerly: Ballymoney Borough Council, Coleraine Borough Council, Limavady Borough Council, and Moyle District Council); and, Derry City and Strabane District Council.

**Joint Waste Management Plan**, comprises 3 councils: Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council; Fermanagh and Omagh District Council; and, Mid Ulster District Council (formerly: Cookstown District Council, Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council and Magherafelt District Council).

Each of the three local council waste management plans provide key details regarding waste management infrastructure in their geographical area, including major disposal and recovery installations. They also cover the types and quantities of waste (household, commercial and industrial, including construction and demolition, hazardous, packaging etc.) managed in the area. The three local council waste management plans can be viewed at the links on page 5.

## Need for additional infrastructure

Planning framework (as detailed in “Waste Planning” section) is in place to enable district councils to put forward, through their local council LDP and waste management plan, strategies that identify sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced facilities to meet the waste management needs of their areas.

DAERA (and formerly the DOE), has supported local councils to facilitate the provision of necessary waste infrastructure. Since 2010, DAERA has and will invest £40 million into council recycling services and infrastructure and helped increase the recycling rates by 35% equating to over 100,000 additional tonnes of recycling per year from Northern Ireland households<sup>83</sup>. Between 2014 and 2018, this investment included Rethink Waste Funding which supported 95 projects by local council and third sector organisations. DAERA has recently set aside £23 million capital programme through the Household Waste Recycling Collaborative Change Programme. This funding covers the period of 2019/20 to 2021/22 and will provide financial assistance to local councils to improve recycling services and infrastructure, including making recycling easier and improving the quality and quantity of material being recycled.

DAERA recently commissioned WRAP to review current collections and recycling figures in Northern Ireland and to make recommendations as to how Northern Ireland can meet the future municipal waste recycling targets. This review will help to inform future decisions on infrastructure that is necessary.

Further information on waste infrastructure, including installations can be found in the three local council waste management plans, which can be viewed at the links on page 5.

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<sup>83</sup> <https://www.northernireland.gov.uk/node/35526>

As part of monitoring progress towards meeting Landfill Directive targets – it is estimated that Northern Ireland will have sufficient residual waste treatment infrastructure, on reasonable assumptions, to meet the Landfill Directive obligations. However, DAERA is considering policy development for landfill diversion in order to meet the CEP requirements. This is without prejudice to the views of incoming Ministers.

## Collection infrastructure

Local councils in Northern Ireland are under a legal obligation under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 to provide waste collections to households. From 1 January 2015<sup>84</sup>, local councils are required to collect waste paper, metal, plastic or glass by way of separate collection where this is necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with Articles 4 and 13 of the rWFD and to facilitate or improve recovery; and where such separate collection is technically, environmentally and economically practicable. In addition, the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015<sup>85</sup>, require obligated food businesses and collectors to separately collect food waste to improve recycling. These regulations prevented the landfill of food waste.

Central and local Government have worked in collaboration through Strategic Waste Partnership Meetings and the Government Waste Working Group. The focus of collaboration has been on increasing recycling, improving waste management services and developing infrastructure. Actions include looking at consistency in collection systems and common messaging on, for example, separate food waste collection.

Local council waste collection schemes have developed significantly since 2013. In general, there is a level of collection consistency already in place across Northern Ireland councils. As noted in the section on “Measures to promote high quality recycling” and the section on “Additional infrastructure”, DAERA, through funding in the Household Waste Recycling Collaborative Change Programme is supporting local council projects to make recycling easier and improve the quality and quantity of material being recycled.

Within Northern Ireland, local councils assess the need for any changes to collection arrangements that best fit their local circumstances and meet the legal obligations to collect waste set out above. The WRAP review (see the section on “Need for additional infrastructure”) of current collections and recycling figures in Northern Ireland will assist local councils make future collection and infrastructure decisions.

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<sup>84</sup> [SR 2011 No. 127](#)

<sup>85</sup> [SR 2015 No. 14](#)

## Technologies for managing residual waste

Efficient energy recovery from residual waste can deliver environmental benefits, reduce carbon impacts and provide economic opportunities. Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 18<sup>86</sup> sets out the planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources, including biodegradable waste. The PPS aims to facilitate the siting of renewable energy generating facilities in appropriate locations within the built and natural environments.

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<sup>86</sup>[https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning\\_statements\\_and\\_supplementary\\_planning\\_guidance/planning\\_policy\\_statement\\_18\\_renewable\\_energy.pdf](https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning_statements_and_supplementary_planning_guidance/planning_policy_statement_18_renewable_energy.pdf)

# Evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future

The policies that are summarised in this document are designed to achieve the aims of the rWFD, which is to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.

Northern Ireland is committed to taking a more sustainable approach to the use of materials, delivering environmental benefits and supporting economic growth. The aim is to achieve this through prioritising efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste, whilst also developing a range of measures to encourage waste prevention and reuse, supporting greater resource efficiency. The introduction of resource efficiency requirements, and labelling and information for products could support greater resource efficiency, including increased recycling of products.

The policies directly affect the extent, nature and treatment of waste streams in the future. It is expected that this will include a continuing reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfill and an increase in the products and material that are reused, recycled or recovered. If the last 20 years have been about waste management and diverting waste from landfill then the next 20 years will be about the circular economy and supplying materials to the economy.

Looking ahead, DAERA has commissioned the Strategic Investment Board to carry out an analysis and forecast of the anticipated annual tonnages of residual waste in Northern Ireland from 2020 and to consider the factors that may need to be taken into account when determining how to manage the treatment or disposal of residual waste in the period 2020 to 2035.

A recent Waste Composition study of kerbside collected waste<sup>87</sup>, commissioned by DAERA would suggest that although there is separate kerbside food waste collection, just under 25% of the residual waste bin is food waste. Indeed, 55% of the residual bin waste is potentially recyclable material e.g. just over 15% is paper and cardboard and 7% is glass. Therefore, this potentially provides an opportunity to further reduce waste to landfill and increase recycling in Northern Ireland.

DAERA recently commissioned WRAP to carry out an analysis on how Northern Ireland could achieve the CEP 65% municipal recycling rate target by 2035. It includes an analysis of the projected waste arisings from households and from the business sectors, that are now included in the revised municipal waste definition, and how to achieve a

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<sup>87</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-kerbside-waste-composition-2017-summary-report-volume-1>  
& <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-kerbside-waste-composition-2017-volume-2-local-authority-waste-composition-analysis>



balance (contribution, performance and cost burden) between recycling in the household and non-household sectors.

The above studies will assist in shaping the strategic direction of travel with regards to policies, collection, and infrastructure in the future. It is Northern Ireland's intention to revise, in due course, the current Northern Ireland Strategy, "Delivering Resource Efficiency" - Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy to include fundamentals of the CEP. The intention is the revised strategy would include Northern Ireland's intentions on: meeting the revised municipal waste targets for recycling and landfill, extended producer responsibility arrangements, potential introduction of a Deposit Return Scheme, meeting packaging recycling targets and measures in relation to all forms of littering. Indeed, initial UK wide consultations on Reforming the Packaging Producer Responsibility Scheme, and introducing a Deposit Return Scheme and a Single Use Plastic Packaging Tax have already taken place.

Currently Northern Ireland, like the rest of the UK has no single or comprehensive way of tracking waste. Multiple IT systems collect elements of waste tracking data, there are significant gaps as well as duplications of data. Work on electronic waste tracking is being taken forward in a collaborative approach across the four devolved administrations. This presents the opportunity to integrate and simplify the recording of all waste movements, improve the quality and accuracy of data on waste movements and realise efficiencies and resource savings and remove risks associated with existing paper based systems which can make it difficult to see which organisations are failing to keep the appropriate records.

All of the actions outlined above will affect future waste streams. It is anticipated that waste prevention measures will ensure that the progress that has been made in decoupling growth and waste arisings will continue. The landfill tax will continue to be the main driver for diversion of wastes from landfill, with the last Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme year being 2020. It is anticipated that the measures outlined in this plan will achieve continued growth in recycling of key materials such as glass, metals, plastics and paper.

## Appendix 3

### Consultation on the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland

Closing Date 11 December 2019

#### Response from Mid Ulster District Council

##### Question:

**Will the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI), including its constituent parts (detailed on page 5 of the WMPNI), when combined with the location specific guidance in the waste planning policy - meet the requirements of Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive and the additional requirements as detailed in Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (see Appendix 1)? If not, what else is, in your view, needed?**

The **mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the rWFD** specify that the WMPNI should be established in accordance with Articles 1 (Subject matter and scope), 4 (Waste hierarchy), 13 (Protection of human health and environment) and 16 (Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity) of the rWFD and should contain the following information:

- An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this rWFD.
- As appropriate, take account the geographical level and coverage of the planning area:
  - the type, quantity and source of waste generated within the territory, the waste likely to be shipped from or to the national territory, and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future;
  - existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations, including any special arrangements for waste oils, hazardous waste or waste streams addressed by specific Community legislation;
  - an assessment of the need for new collection schemes, the closure of existing waste installations, additional waste installation infrastructure in accordance with Article 16 (on the proximity principle), and, if necessary, the investments related thereto;
  - sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations, if necessary;

- general waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies and methods, or policies for waste posing specific management problems.

In addition, **Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997**, as amended, sets out other obligations for the WMPNI which have been transposed from the rWFD. These other obligations include:

- a chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste, including measures taken pursuant to Articles 4 (prevention) and 5 (re-use) of the Packaging Waste Directive<sup>2</sup>;
- measures to promote high quality recycling including the setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable;
- measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste;
- measures to be taken to promote the re-use of products and preparation for re-use activities, in particular—
  - measures to encourage the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks; the use of economic instruments;
  - the use of procurement criteria; and
  - the setting of quantitative objectives.
- Policies in relation to preparing for re-use, recovery and recycling targets including—
  - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled;
  - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste excluding—
    - hazardous waste; and
    - [F2naturally occurring material falling within code 17 05 04 in the Annex to the List of Wastes,] is subjected to material recovery.

The core aim of the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland as set out at Page 6 of the Plan is;

“to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan”.

The Plan therefore essentially provides only a review of the current position in relation to waste management arrangements (plans and policies) within Northern Ireland and as it states (again at P6);

“It is not, therefore the intention of the WMPNI to introduce new policies or to change the landscape of how waste is managed in Northern Ireland”.

The consultation question posed by the Department seeks consultees to comment on whether the Plan meets the requirements of Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive.

Technically and on the basis of the core aims of the Plan and the references to other Plans and Policies within the Plan it is believed that the WMPNI does meet the requirements of Article 28.

However, in terms of progressing the strategic management of waste within Northern Ireland the WMPNI provides little or no strategic direction. Waste Management within Northern Ireland, in particular municipal waste, has developed significantly since “Delivering Resource Efficiency” (Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy) was published over six years ago in October 2013. With regards to the two key drivers of Landfill Diversion as set out in the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme and the 50% EU composting and recycling target; both of these are now in their final target years of 2019/2020 and both are set to be exceeded.

The lead in times in achieving these significant milestones are probably better measured in decades than in months and years; changes in public attitudes to waste, as set out in the wider environmental, circular economy and sustainable development agenda take time to change as do the required changes in waste reduction, collection, treatment and disposal approaches. As recent history has demonstrated these changes can be achieved but only through strong central government leadership backed up and supported by appropriate legislation and levels of subvention.

Given the level of change that has taken place since “Delivering Resource Efficiency” was published in 2013 what is now required is a new Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland rather than a gathering together of pre-existing and to some extent outdated plans and policies under the umbrella of a WMPNI.

It is therefore of concern that the Department have chosen to adopt this approach of an umbrella document and whilst there may be mitigating circumstances related to the lack of a sitting Assembly, Brexit and EU timelines it is surely incumbent on the Department to at the very least set out its timetable for the production of a new Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland. If Councils are to produce meaningful Waste Management Plans then these need to be developed against the background of a revised and updated Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland.



<b>Report on</b>	DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council - Proposed Limited Waiting – Main Street, Donaghmore
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	Tuesday 12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To seek agreement of Members 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.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	DfI Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p><b>Proposed Limited Waiting – Main Street, Donaghmore</b></p> <p>DfI Roads are proposing to introduce a stretch of Limited Waiting, one hour no return within one hour, Monday to Saturday, 8.30am to 5.30pm on Main Street, Donaghmore.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of the aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>

<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management:  The introduction of the aforementioned proposal as this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications:
	Rural Needs Implications:  The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist DfI in the discharge of their statutory duty.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	<b>Appendix 1</b> Letter from DfI Roads dated 9 <sup>th</sup> October 2019; Proposed Limited Waiting at Main Street Donaghmore
6.2	<b>Appendix 2</b> Drawing – Proposed Limited Waiting at Main Street, Donaghmore





Department for

**Infrastructure**

An Roinn

**Bonneagair**

[www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](http://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

9 October 2019

Dear Mr Tohill

### **PROPOSED LIMITED WAITING – MAIN STREET, DONAGHMORE**

DfI Roads is proposing to introduce a stretch of limited waiting, one hour no return within one hour, Monday to Saturday, 8.30am to 5.30pm, on Main Street, Donaghmore, as shown on the attached map.

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

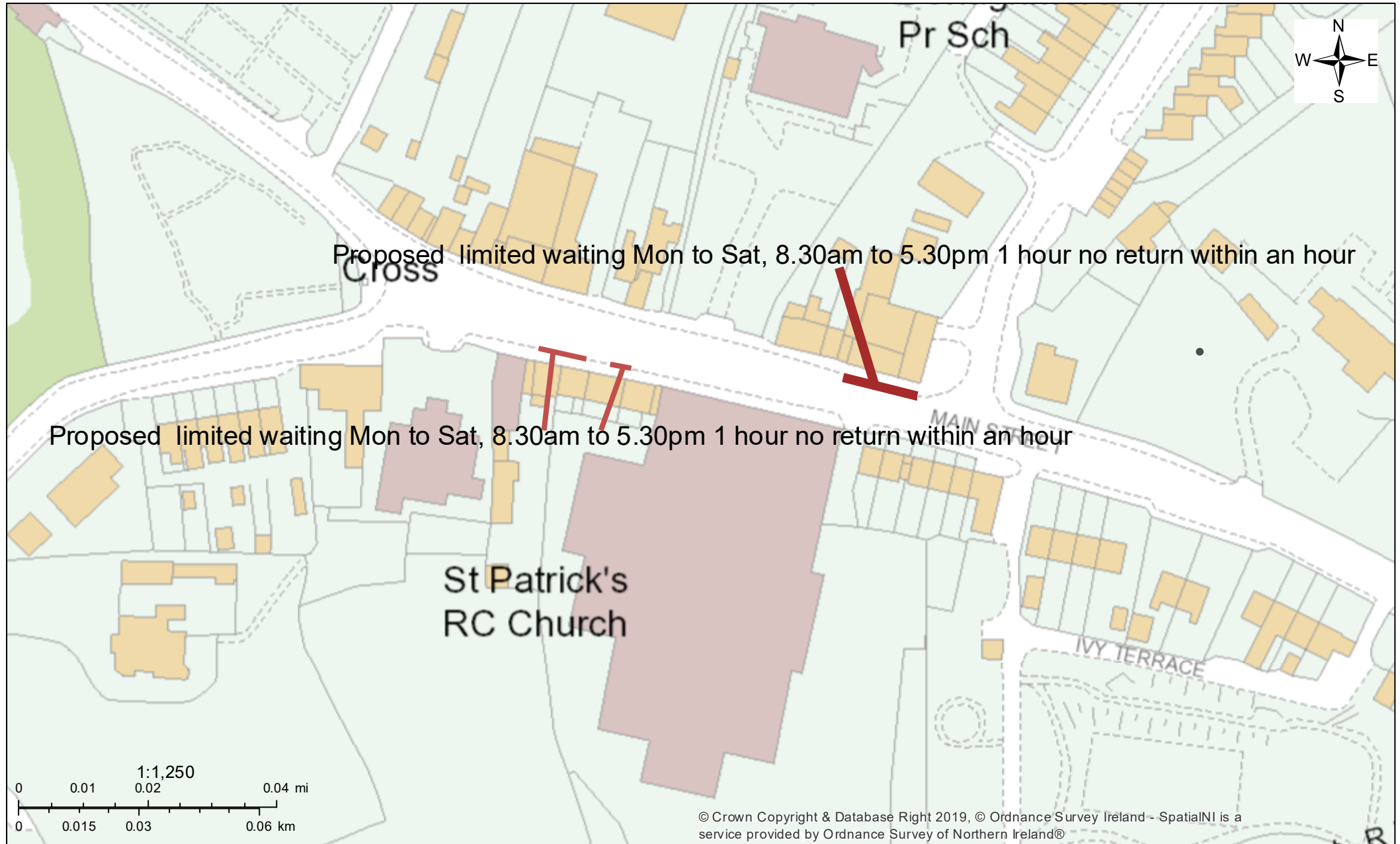
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton  
Network Development Section

Enc

# Proposed limited waiting - Main Street, Donaghmore



Tuesday 8 October 2019 11:40:13

<b>Report on</b>	DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council - Proposed Removal of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Moykeeran Drive, Draperstown
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	Tuesday 12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members 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.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	DfI Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposals to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p><b>Proposed Removal of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Moykeeran Drive, Draperstown</b></p> <p>DfI Roads are proposing to remove a disabled persons' parking bay at the above noted location as it is no longer required.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>

<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial:
	Human:
	Risk Management:  The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications:  The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist DfI in the discharge of their statutory duty.
	Rural Needs Implications:
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	<b>Appendix 1</b> Letter from DfI Roads dated 3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2019; Proposed Removal of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Moykeeran Drive, Draperstown
6.2	<b>Appendix 2</b> Drawing – Proposed Removal of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Moykeeran Drive, Draperstown



Department for

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## Network Development

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BT45 6EN

County Hall  
Drumragh Avenue  
Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

3 October 2019

Dear Mr Tohill

### **PROPOSED REMOVAL OF A DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING BAY AT MOYKEERAN DRIVE, DRAPERSTOWN**

DfI Roads is proposing to revoke a disabled persons' parking bay at Moykeeran Drive, Draperstown, as detailed on the attached map as it is no longer required.

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

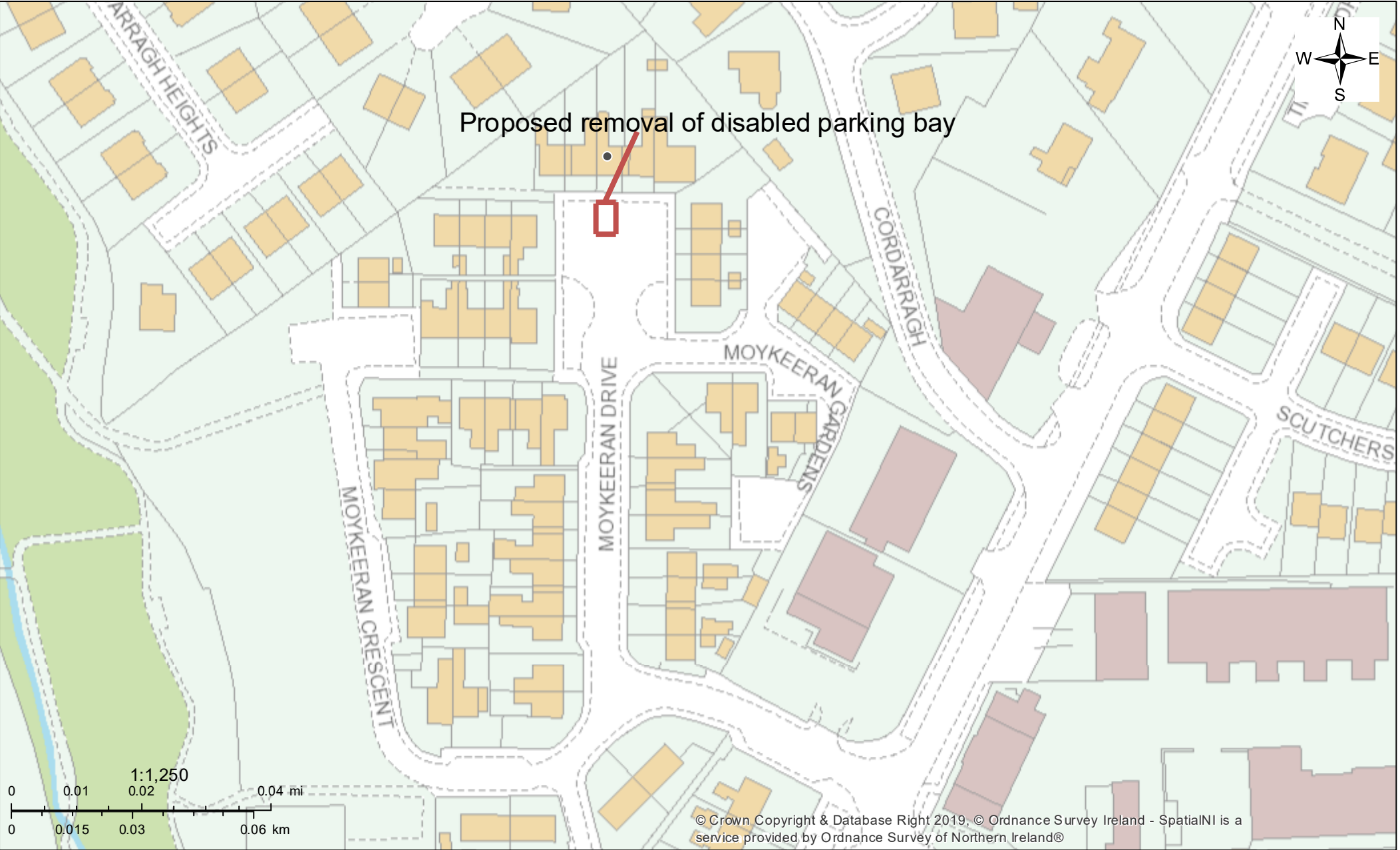
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton  
Network Development Section

Enc

Proposed revocation of disabled parking bay - Moykeeran Drive



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Thursday 3 October 2019 16:23:57

<b>Report on</b>	DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council – Proposed 40MPH Speed Limit on Pound Road, Magherafelt
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	Tuesday 12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members 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.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	DfI Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposals to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p><b>Proposed 40MPH Speed Limit on Pound Road, Magherafelt</b></p> <p>DfI Roads are proposing to introduce a 40MPH speed limit on Pound Road, Magherafelt.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial:
	Human:



	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	<p>Equality &amp; Good Relations Implications:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist DfI in the discharge of their statutory duty.</p>
	Rural Needs Implications:
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	<p><b>Appendix 1</b></p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019; Proposed 40MPH Speed Limit on Pound Road, Magherafelt.</p>
6.2	<p><b>Appendix 2</b></p> <p>Drawing – Proposed 40MPH Speed Limit on Pound Road, Magherafelt.</p>



Department for

**Infrastructure**

An Roinn

**Bonneagair**

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## Network Development

Mr A Tohill  
Chief Executive  
Mid Ulster District Council  
Ballyronan  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN

County Hall  
Drumragh Avenue  
Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

2 October 2019

Dear Mr Tohill

### **PROPOSED 40MPH SPEED ON POUND ROAD, MAGHERAFELT**

DfI Roads is proposing to introduce a 40mph speed limit on Pound Road, Magherafelt, as shown on the attached map.

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

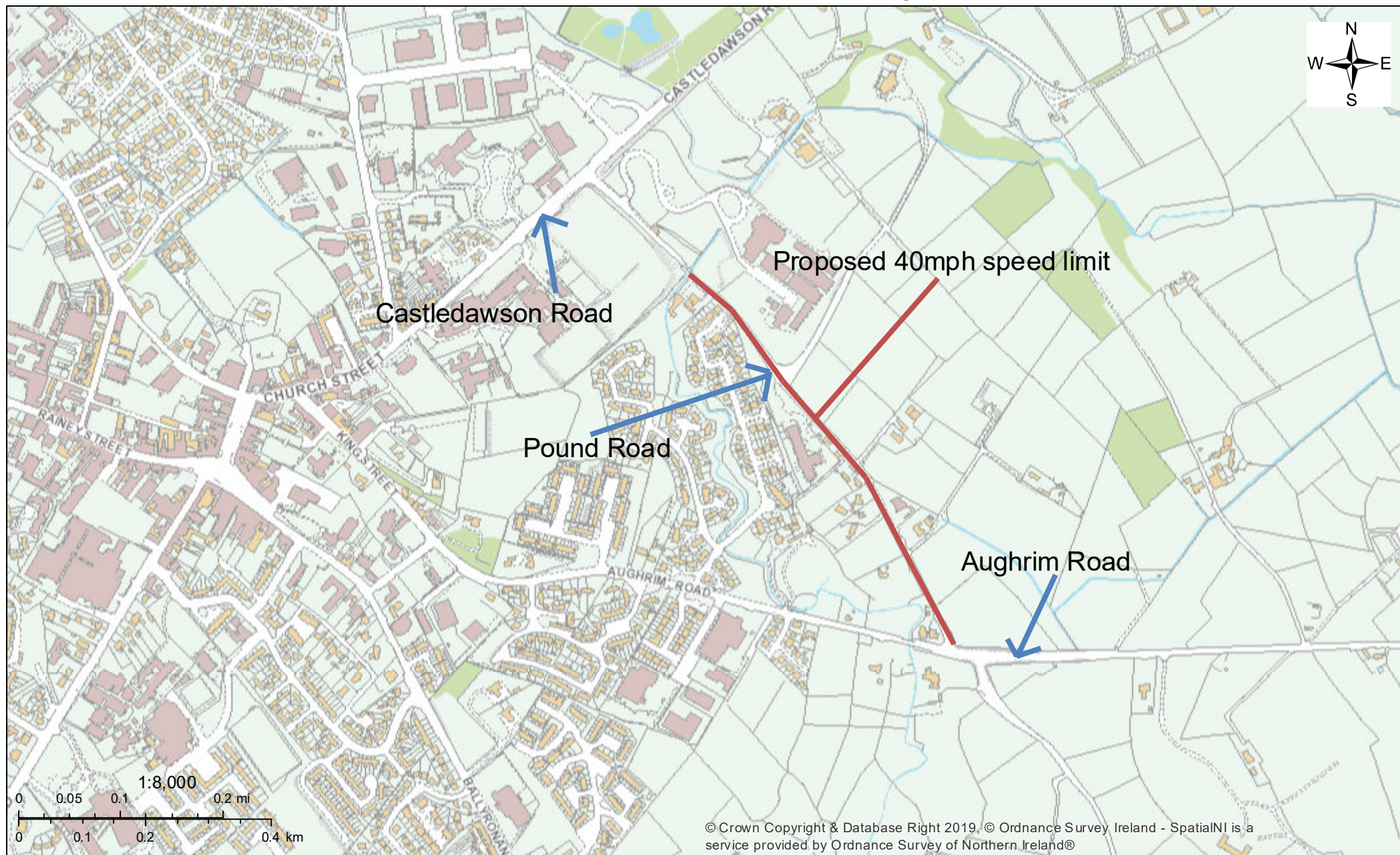
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton  
Network Development Section

Enc

# Proposed 40mph - Pound Road, Magherafelt



Wednesday 2 October 2019 14:50:42

<b>Report on</b>	Dfl Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council - Proposed No Waiting at Any Time – Union Place, Cookstown
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	Tuesday 12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
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.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
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.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p><b>Proposed No Waiting at Any Time – Union Place, Cookstown</b></p> <p>Dfl Roads are proposing to introduce a stretch of No Waiting at Any Time at Union Place, Cookstown.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of the aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	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>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	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>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	<p><b>Appendix 1</b></p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 4<sup>th</sup> October 2019; Proposed No Waiting at Any Time, Union Place, Cookstown</p>
6.2	<p><b>Appendix 2</b></p> <p>Drawing – Proposed No Waiting at Any Time, Union Place, Cookstown</p>



Department for

**Infrastructure**

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## Network Development

Chief Executive  
Mid Ulster District Council  
Ballyronan  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN

County Hall  
Drumragh Avenue  
Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

4 October 2019

Dear Mr Tohill

### **PROPOSED NO WAITING AT ANY TIME – UNION PLACE, COOKSTOWN**

DfI Roads is proposing to introduce a stretch of no waiting at any time on a stretch of Union Place, 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 - Union Place, Cookstown



Tuesday 10 September 2019 10:56:15



**Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council  
held on Tuesday 8 October 2019 in Council Offices, Ballyronan Road,  
Magherafelt**

**Members Present**

Councillor Buchanan, Chair

Councillors Brown, Burton, Cuthbertson, Glasgow,  
Graham, McAleer, 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 Lowry, Head of Technical Services  
Mr McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services  
Mrs McClements, Head of Environmental Health  
Mr Scullion, Head of Property Services  
Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control  
Miss Thompson, Democratic Services Officer

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm

**E217/19      Apologies**

None.

**E218/19      Declarations of Interest**

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

Councillors Burton, Graham and McAleer declared an interest in Agenda Item 10 – Live Here Love Here Small Grants Scheme 2019 – Caledon in Bloom.

Councillor McAleer also declared an interest in Knockmany Runners.

Councillor Brown declared an interest in Agenda Item 10 – Live Here Love Here Small Grants Scheme 2019 – Leckagh Neighbourhood Group.

**E219/19      Chair's Business**

The Chair, Councillor Buchanan stated that following discussion at last month's meeting Members would now be in receipt of an invitation from Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS) inviting them to an Open Day on 26 October at NIFRS Learning and Development Centre, Cookstown.

Councillor Wilson felt the invitation was a poor consolation to not being invited to the opening of the Learning and Development Centre, he highlighted that the invitation was for an event on a Saturday which may not be suitable for all Members.

Councillor Wilson felt that the overall response from NIFRS was very poor and that Council should keep the pressure on NIFRS.

The Chair, Councillor Buchanan highlighted that the DUP conference was on the same day.

The Chair also referred to email received from the Royal College of Occupational Therapists which stated how pleased they had been to present to last month's Environment Committee and the interaction with Members.

Councillor Burton felt that the NIFRS facility was something which Members should be able to see and that an alternative date should be sought. The Councillor stated that Members were unhappy that they had not been invited to the opening of the facility in the first instance.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated that if Members wanted an alternative date then this could be reflected back to NIFRS.

Councillor McGinley felt the invitation was too little too late, he stated his understanding was that Saturday was not suitable for Members and that Members should discuss and suggest an alternative date at the Council meeting.

Members were in agreement.

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to seek an alternative date for Members to visit the Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service Learning and Development Centre as 26 October was unsuitable.

Councillor McGinley referred to the recent success of Donaghmore Horticultural Society in horticultural competitions and referred to an awards ceremony taking place on 25 October which the Society had been invited to. The Councillor asked that Council make contact with the group with a view to providing some financial support towards the cost of attending the awards ceremony.

Councillor Burton also referred to Castlecaulfield which was entered in the Champion of Champions category this year. The Councillor stated that local horticultural groups work night and day and that Council could not pay volunteers for the work that is done. Councillor Burton stated that there were now other villages coming on board and it would be some encouragement to these groups if financial support could be provided.

The Chair, Councillor Buchanan stated that the recent successes were a credit to both Castlecaulfield and Donaghmore Horticultural Societies.

The Director of Environment and Property stated that Council have supported groups attending awards ceremonies in the past and it would not be inappropriate to provide financial assistance the same as what had been done before.

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to provide the same amount of financial support to Donaghmore Horticultural Society and Castlecaulfield Horticultural Society for their attendance at upcoming awards ceremonies as what had been done in the past.

## **Matters for Decision**

### **E220/19      DfI Roads Proposal – Proposed 40mph Extension – Tobermore Road, Draperstown**

Members considered previously circulated report which sought agreement in relation to proposal from Department for Infrastructure Roads with regard to proposed 40mph speed limit extension on Tobermore Road, Draperstown.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan  
Seconded by Councillor Brown and

**Resolved**      That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposal submitted by Department for Infrastructure Roads in relation to proposed 40mph speed limit extension on Tobermore Road, Draperstown.

### **E221/19      DfI Roads Proposal – Disabled Parking Bay at Rainey Street, Magherafelt**

Members considered previously circulated report which sought agreement in relation to proposal from Department for Infrastructure Roads with regard to proposed provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Rainey Street, Magherafelt.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan  
Seconded by Councillor Brown and

**Resolved**      That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposal submitted by Department for Infrastructure Roads in relation to proposed provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Rainey Street, Magherafelt.

### **E222/19      DfI Roads Proposal – 30mph Speed Limit – Moor Road, Clonoe**

Members considered previously circulated report which sought agreement in relation to proposal from Department for Infrastructure Roads with regard to proposed 30mph speed limit on Moor Road, Clonoe, Coalisland.

Councillor O'Neill stated that he would welcome the proposal which had been a long time coming.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan  
Seconded by Councillor Brown and

**Resolved**      That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposal submitted by Department for Infrastructure Roads in relation to proposed 30mph speed limit on Moor Road, Clonoe, Coalisland.

## **E223/19      Funding for Tree Planting Scheme at Magheraglass Landfill Site**

The Head of Environmental Services presented previously circulated report which detailed an application for grant funding from the Forest Expansion Scheme to establish a new native broadleaf woodland at the closed landfill site at Magheraglass.

Proposed by Councillor Brown  
Seconded by Councillor S McGuigan and

**Resolved**      That it be recommended to Council to endorse delivery of the tree planting project at Magheraglass, subject to the funding application being successful.

## **E224/19      Street Renaming**

The Head of Building Control presented previously circulated report which considered the renaming of a street in a new residential housing development within Mid Ulster.

Proposed by Councillor Burton  
Seconded by Councillor Brown and

**Resolved**      That it be recommended to Council to rename site off Killyliss Road, Eglish, Dungannon as Red Hill Manor.

## **E225/19      Street Naming and Property Numbering**

The Head of Building Control presented previously circulated report regarding the naming of new residential housing developments within Mid Ulster.

Site off Sixtowns Road, Straw, Draperstown

Councillor B McGuigan stated that the developer had put no thought into the naming of the development and had not contacted the local historical society in relation to same. The Councillor stated that the policy allowed for the use of place names and that the policy should be used to bring place names back to life. Councillor B McGuigan proposed that the naming of this development be deferred for a month to allow for discussions with the developer and the historical society and further name options to be brought forward.

Councillor Milne seconded Councillor B McGuigan's proposal.

**Resolved**      That it be recommended to Council to defer naming of development off Sixtowns Road, Straw, Draperstown for one month to allow for further discussions with the developer and the historical society and further name options to be brought forward.

Site off Mullaghmore Road, Dungannon

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson  
Seconded by Councillor Brown and

- Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to –
- Name Street 1 (sites 15-17) in development off Mullaghmore Road, Dungannon as Millrace Close.
  - Name Street 2 (sites 18, 77-83) in development off Mullaghmore Road, Dungannon as Millrace View.
  - Name Street 3 (sites 43-66) in development off Mullaghmore Road, Dungannon as Millrace Avenue.
  - Name Street 4 (sites 68-76) in development off Mullaghmore Road, Dungannon as Millrace Lane.

**E226/19      Live Here Love Here Small Grants Scheme 2019**

The Head of Environmental Health presented previously circulated report which advised of the successful applications awarded funding across the Mid Ulster area under the Live Here Love Here (LHLH) Small Grants Scheme and considered a request from Live Here Love Here to present to a future committee meeting.

Proposed by Councillor McAleer  
Seconded by Councillor Burton and

- Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to note the successful projects across Mid Ulster District Council area under the 2019 Small Grants Scheme and to invite a Live Here Love Here representative to a future meeting of the Environment Committee to provide update on the Live Here Love Here programme.

**E227/19      Quality Schemes (Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs) Regulations 2018 – Authorised Officers**

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure presented previously circulated report which advised of designation of Mid Ulster District Council as the competent authority for the Quality Schemes (Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs) Regulations 2018.

Councillor McGinley referred to reference to Lough Neagh Pollan within report and previous discussions regarding Lough Neagh Eel and Pollan and the concerns that this produce will not have designated status after EU Exit. The Councillor stated that this was a matter for discussion at the next Brexit Working Group however he sought clarity in what the report was saying in that produce such as Lough Neagh Pollan could be protected.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated the report outlined the legislative process for the protection of the specific trading names such as Lough Neagh Pollan or Comber Potatoes. He advised that the issues surrounding Lough Neagh fishing and EU Exit and it's designated status for export purposes were entirely different from that referenced in the report. The Director advised that DAERA Fishery Services planned to be in attendance at tomorrow night's Brexit Working Group to discuss fishing issues for Lough Neagh.

Councillor McGinley stated that the Director had provided some clarification and that the legislative process will protect local produce names for the future however he still had concern in relation to Lough Neagh fishing following EU Exit.

Proposed by Councillor McGinley  
Seconded by Councillor Milne and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to note Mid Ulster District Council's appointment as the competent authority for the Quality Schemes (Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs) Regulations 2018 and the authorisation of Environmental Health officers for this purpose.

**E228/19      Response to the Food Standards Agency's Consultation on the Implementation of the Official Controls Regulations**

The Head of Environmental Health presented previously circulated report which advised of the Food Standards Agency's Consultation on the Implementation of the Official Controls Regulations and provided draft Council response to same. The officer advised that the consultation closes on 11 October and if Members were in agreement the response outlined at appendix to report would be forwarded with the proviso that it still had to be ratified by Council.

Councillor McGinley sought clarity around the process and asked if the response could be issued prior to being ratified by Council.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that, as with any consultation, a response can be returned from any business or individual. In this case a response can be forwarded from the Environmental Health department prior to the deadline and if the response is then ratified by Council it can be resent as a corporate response. The officer highlighted that a number of consultations only have 4-6 weeks to make a response and that officers spend a lot of time and put a lot of work into commenting on consultations.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure confirmed that a corporate response to a consultation cannot go back without Council ratification however a draft response can be submitted outlining Council's thoughts on the consultation.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee  
Seconded by Councillor McGinley and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to respond to the Food Standards Agency's Consultation on the Implementation of the Official Controls Regulations as set out at Appendix 2 of report. Draft response to be submitted prior to deadline of 11 October and confirmed after Council ratification.

**E229/19      The Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010 – Road Closures**

The Head of Environmental Health presented previously circulated report which sought determination on two road closure applications in connection with special events that are being held in October and November 2019.

Councillor Cuthbertson asked as these were Council events if Members had to declare an interest. The Councillor also asked who enforces a road closure.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that Council only has an administrative role in the process and that enforcement lies with PSNI.

Councillor Cuthbertson asked that if PSNI do not turn up at an event who enforces the road closure.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that at Civic Events an Event Management plan would be in place which would include road diversions and relevant safety measures, the Director further stated that there would be an Event Manager and officer team on the ground to ensure their safe delivery.

Councillor S McGuigan stated that for community events, event management would be undertaken by members of the community group.

With regards to the Member's query the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised he did not feel there was a need for Members to declare an interest in this item.

Proposed by Councillor Wilson  
Seconded by Councillor McNamee and

- Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to agree to the issue of a Road Closure Order as specified under the Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010 for –
- (I) Dungannon Halloween Event – The Order is to temporarily prohibit or restrict all vehicular traffic using the following roads on Wednesday 30 October 2019 between the hours of 17:00 and 20:30:
    - Market Square, Dungannon and
    - Thomas Street, Dungannon from its junction with Greers Road to Market Square
  - (II) Cookstown Christmas Lights Switch On – The Order is to temporarily prohibit or restrict all vehicular traffic using the following roads on Friday 22 November 2019 between the hours of 17:00 and 21:15:
    - William Street, Cookstown from its junction with Orritor Street/Old Coagh Road to the Burn Road/James Street junction.
  - (III) Magherafelt Christmas Event – The Order is to temporarily prohibit or restrict all vehicular traffic using the following roads as set out:
    - Magherafelt Christmas Market – Market Street, Magherafelt from its junction with Broad Street to the entrance of the Diamond Centre Car Park between the hours of 18:00 on Friday 22 November 2019 and 22:00 on Sunday 24 November 2019.
    - Magherafelt Christmas Lights Switch On – Broad Street, Magherafelt between the hours of 16:00 and 21:30 on Saturday 23 November 2019.



- (IV) Dungannon Christmas Event – The Order is to temporarily prohibit or restrict all vehicular traffic using the following road on Friday 22 November 2019 between the hours of 17:00 and 20:00:
- Market Square, Dungannon

## **E230/19      The Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010 – Streamlining Road Closure Process**

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure presented previously circulated report which outlined options for streamlining the road closure process for special events within the Mid Ulster District Council area.

Councillor McNamee proposed the report recommendation and further proposed that the fee remain the same for large/commercial events and that the fee should be waived for community and not for profit groups with a review after one year. The Councillor stated that some community groups are struggling and that events have been cancelled due to cost.

Councillor S McGuigan stated that there was still a difficulty in relation to the variance of advice being given to groups by PSNI and insurance authorities. The Councillor also referred to the number of queries received compared to the number of applications received and asked if a small advertisement or press article was sufficient.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated that it was within legislation that an advertisement needed to be placed however if a template can be agreed then a group can go to the press themselves and should be able to secure a reduced rate for an advertisement compared to Council. The Director stated that enforcement lies with PSNI and DfI and that Council can only work within the framework given, the Director further stated that the letter attached at Appendix 4 of the report is the advice PSNI were now giving to groups and that this would have to be taken as read.

Councillor Wilson stated that in relation to delegated authority this could be left at the Head of Service level instead of the Director. The Councillor stated that Council should be lobbying for changes to the legislation as there were some events not covered which should be included. Councillor Wilson also felt that community/not for profit groups should be charged a nominal fee ie. £100 for their application however he would go with the feeling of the Committee.

Councillor McAleer stated that if advertisement costs are high for community groups then waiving the fee may not be of much benefit.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated that community groups may be able to get financial assistance through Council's community grants.

Councillor McNamee stated that some groups don't get any community funding. The Councillor stated he would amend his earlier proposal to state that delegated authority be given to the Head of Service for the issue of road closure permits and confirmed that the fee should be waived for community/not for profit groups.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised he did not foresee an issue with delegated authority going to the Head of Service for the issue of permits and confirmed that although the fee could be waived for community/not for profit groups these groups would have to pay the advertisement fee themselves.

Councillor McAleer asked if advertisements for large/commercial events would still go through Council.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated that the £415 fee for large/commercial events is to cover costs plus cost of advertisement and would be dealt with by Council.

Councillor McGinley seconded Councillor McNamee's proposal on the basis that Council would prepare the advertisement which the community group would then publish at their expense.

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council –

- (I) To agree the delegation of the administration and issue of Temporary Road Closure Permits to the Head of Service, unless and in the event of specific objections being received from statutory consultees and/or complaints which may render the holding of the 'Special Event' to be unsafe. In such instances the application will be heard at the next available meeting of the Environment Committee.
- (II) To set the fee structure as set out below with review after one year:
  - £415 for large/commercial/filming events
  - Waive fee for community/not for profit groups – Such groups to agree template for advertisement and place the advert at their own cost.

## **E231/19      Enabling Legislation – Delegated Powers**

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure presented previously circulated report which provided update on enabling legislation and set out arrangements for legislative provision going forward in the event of this jurisdiction leaving the European Union.

Councillor Wilson proposed the report recommendation.

In response to Councillor McGinley's question the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated that delegated authority was being sought to ensure Council has a smooth transition and streamlined regulatory processes in order for businesses to be able to continue trading seamlessly following EU Exit.

Councillor McGinley asked if there was a process of bringing delegated authority matters back to Committee.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated that update reports can be brought if delegated authority needs to be used to facilitate daily business continuing.

Councillor McGinley stated that he seconded Councillor Wilson's proposal but felt that the more delegated authority is given then Councillors can lose their role and that such matters should be brought back to Committee for full scrutiny.

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to authorise the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure to exercise Delegated Authority for the authorisation and administration of staff and relevant functions under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 as amended and any Statutory Instrument for this purpose.

## **Matters for Information**

### **E232/19 Minutes of Environment Committee held on 10 September 2019**

Members noted minutes of Environment Committee held on 10 September 2019.

In response to Councillor McNamee's question the Director of Environment and Property advised that a meeting was arranged with PSNI to discuss damage to dual language signage for 12 November at 5.30 pm prior to the next Environment Committee.

Some discussion ensued regarding the time of the meeting following which it was agreed that the meeting with PSNI take place on 12 November 2019 at 5.00 pm in Cookstown offices.

Councillor McGinley referred to discussion at last month's meeting regarding provision of water bottles to staff and asked if there was an update on the matter.

The Director of Environment and Property stated that he expected the provision of water bottles to be complete before the November meeting of Environment Committee.

Councillor McGinley stated that the bottles being provided should be of a good standard.

### **E233/19 KNIB Cleaner Neighbourhoods Survey/Report 2018/19**

Members noted previously circulated report which detailed the annual KNIB Cleaner Neighbourhoods Survey/Report.

Councillor Cuthbertson referred to the survey which outlined that Mid Ulster District Council had issued the lowest number of fixed penalty notices of the eleven Councils. Councillor Cuthbertson stated that this highlighted the need for more staff to be authorised and that the current system was not working.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that whilst the number of fixed penalties issued was not a high number the survey indicated that cleanliness in the District was fairly high. The officer advised that dash cams have recently been installed on vans Environmental Health staff are using and that footage from these cameras were beginning to show results.

The Head of Environmental Health referred to item E192/19 in minutes from last month's meeting and clarified that there are only two people within Council who are allowed to access information held by DVLA. Additionally, the officer stated that Environmental Health Officers can issue fixed penalty notices on site but cannot detain people.

The Head of Environmental Health again highlighted the use of books for the recording of information and if the evidence is adequate then a fixed penalty can be served.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated it was a positive step to now have an additional method of catching offenders however this would not help to catch offences taking place in parks.

Councillor Wilson referred to the difficulties experienced in getting in contact with the on call dog warden.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that there was a protocol in place for the out of hours dog warden service. The officer stated that the dog warden will only attend where there has been an attack on sheep, cattle or a person and that there is no on call service for stray dogs etc. Members were advised that the access to the on call dog warden service for complaints is through the PSNI.

Councillor Wilson stated that the instances he was aware of involved dog attacks and that the PSNI had advised they did not have the phone number for the on call dog warden.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that the on call phone number and on call protocol would be reinforced with PSNI.

Councillor B McGuigan stated it was good to see Mid Ulster has the highest number of schools that hold an Eco Schools Green Flag.

Councillor Glasgow queried if there is a stray dog over the weekend what can be done with it. The Councillor stated this was the second time concern had been raised regarding the on call dog warden service and that protocol and phone numbers etc needed to be reinforced with the police.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that there is a separate kennel at Council's dog kennelling facility at Drumbonaway for the purposes of strays and that the public can take stray dogs to this facility at the weekend.

Councillor McNamee referred to recent incident in which a number of man holes were stolen around Tullaghoge, the Councillor stated he informed Council officers of the matter due to communication problems between the police and Council.

## **E234/19      Local Authority Recycling Carbon Index Report**

Members noted previously circulated report which advised of the findings of the Recycling Carbon Index Report 2017/18.

### **E235/19      Town Centre Footpath Snow/Ice Clearance Agreement**

Members noted previously circulated report which advised of the rolling annual agreement with DfI/Transport NI in relation to the treatment of footpaths in the main town centres within Mid Ulster District following heavy snowfall or prolonged freezing.

### **E236/19      Building Control Workload**

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

### **E237/19      Entertainment Licences**

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

### **E238/19      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.

### **E239/19      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. Where more than 51% of occupiers that respond indicate that they are in favour of the erection of Dual Language Signage, nameplates will be erected. Where less than 51% of occupiers that responded indicate that they were not in favour of the erection of a Dual Language street nameplate, then the Dual Language nameplate will not be approved or erected.

### **E240/19      Air Quality in the Mid Ulster District Council Area 2019**

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the air quality and associated ongoing monitoring in the Mid Ulster District Council area.

Councillor McGinley extended his thanks to officers for their support of recent event involving schoolchildren, the Councillor stated this was a useful event for the pupils and he would seek to get a copy of the posters created at the event to share with Members.

### **E241/19      Community Resuscitation**

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on community resuscitation across the Mid Ulster District Council area.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated that the report outlined a good spread of defibrillators sited across Council buildings and proposed that all Council buildings should have a defibrillator installed, in particular, Gardner's Hall in Dungannon and President Grant Homestead at Dergenagh plus any other Council buildings not already included on list.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated that defibrillator units cost in the region of £1000 and that it may be useful to liaise with NI Ambulance Service (NIAS) on the number and location of defibrillators already sited.

Councillor Wilson stated that Council should link in with the community group at Dergenagh in relation to the siting of a defibrillator at President Grant Homestead.

Councillor McNamee stated that there should not be overlap in the siting of defibrillators and suggested that a report be brought back indicating areas where defibrillators are needed.

Councillor McAleer stated that Council should link in with NIAS and that further to discussions last month she had spoken with Costa in relation to the siting of a defibrillator at Preseident Grant Homestead to which she was advised that the matter had been talked about in the past but did not progress.

Councillor Glasgow stated that if a report was brought back to Committee gaps could be identified.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated that Council has a responsibility to take the lead and have defibrillators located at their premises. The Councillor stated there was no need for another report as the report before Members tonight identifies Council buildings that already have a defibrillator installed and includes a link to the NIAS website which shows the location of all defibrillators.

Councillor Burton stated she did not believe there would be an issue with installing a defibrillator at the President Grant Homestead as it was a rural area and there was capacity. The Councillor also stated it was hoped that American and Ulster Scots tours would stop at the Homestead in the future and a defibrillator would be a useful piece of equipment to have at this location. Councillor Burton seconded Councillor Cuthbertson's proposal.

Councillor Glasgow stated he was not disagreeing with the need for defibrillators however there was an issue of fairness. The Councillor referred to Council owned playpark at Drum Manor and similarly a play park at Pomeroy Forest and asked how Council stood on locating defibrillators at these sites.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated that there is a community resuscitation group set up who work closely with NIAS in relation to the siting of defibrillators. The Director suggested that NIAS be invited to a future Committee meeting who can provide guidelines on the siting of defibrillators and based on their guidelines an assessment can then be undertaken as to need at the remaining Council premises currently without a defibrillator.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated he wanted his proposal to remain on the table and that all Council buildings should have a defibrillator in the first instance. Going forward play parks could be investigated as a possible location for a defibrillator but he reminded Members that these devices require an electric supply which may be difficult to achieve at play parks.

Councillor McGinley stated he did not believe any Member was objecting to the need for defibrillators but that there was a process to be followed. Councillor McGinley proposed the way forward outlined by the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure.

Councillor Milne seconded Councillor McGinley's proposal.

Councillor McAleer stated she did not want to vote against the siting of additional defibrillators however she would also like to hear the opinion of NIAS in relation to same.

Councillor Wilson stated that there was nobody against defibrillators however if the matter was voted on tonight he could imagine the headlines in next week's papers which would be the wrong message to send out from the Committee.

The Chair, Councillor Buchanan asked if Members could reach agreement tonight without the need for a vote.

Councillor Milne stated that this was a sensitive issue however common sense needed to prevail. The Councillor stated that he could suggest other additional locations where defibrillators could be located in the District however it would be important to hear the views of NIAS.

The Chair, Councillor Buchanan suggested a further proposal in which the Committee agrees to install the defibrillators at Gardner's Hall and President Grant Homestead and that a report be brought back to Committee looking at the provision of defibrillators in the wider context.

Councillor McAleer stated that the proposal from Councillor Cuthbertson was for all Council buildings.

Councillor McGinley stated that nobody in the room was anti defibrillator and suggested that the Committee move to vote on the proposals on the table.

Members voted on Councillor McGinley's proposal –  
For – 7  
Against – 2

Members voted on Councillor Cuthbertson's proposal –  
For – 2  
Against - 7

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to invite Northern Ireland Ambulance Service to a future Committee meeting to discuss the siting of defibrillators. Based on this discussion an assessment can then be undertaken which will look at the need for a defibrillator to be sited at the remaining Council premises currently without a defibrillator.

Councillor Brown referred to the list at Appendix 2 of the report which indicated the location of defibrillators and stated that it appeared some of the pads for the defibrillators had expired. The Councillor requested that pads and batteries for these units be kept up to date.



## **Local Government (NI) Act 2014 - Confidential Business**

Proposed by Councillor Burton  
Seconded by Councillor S McGuigan 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 E242/19 to E251/19.

### **Matters for Decision**

- E242/19 Off Street Car Parking: Agency Agreement with DfI
- E243/19 Council Strategic Waste Management Arrangements: Update
- E244/19 Amenity and Planting Sponsorship
- E245/19 Review of ICT Fees for Portglenone Angling Stands and Access Paths

### **Matters for Information**

- E246/19 Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 10 September 2019
- E247/19 Brexit Contingency Plan for Disposal of Residual Waste
- E248/19 Digitisation of Building Control Files
- E249/19 Capital Projects Update
- E250/19 DAERA/Rural Tourism/Co-Operation Projects
- E251/19 DAERA/Village Extension Programme

### **E252/19 Duration of Meeting**

The meeting was called for 7.00 pm and ended at 8.51 pm.

CHAIR \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_



<b>Report on</b>	Building Control Workload
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson, Head of Building Control

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>		
1.1	To provide Members with an update on the workload analysis for Building Control across Mid-Ulster District Council.		
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>		
2.1	<p>Building Control applications are received in three different forms:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a Full Applications - submitted with detailed working drawings.</li> <li>b Building Notices - minor work not usually requiring detailed plans, e.g. provision of insulation to roof space, etc.</li> <li>c Regularisation Applications – where work has been carried out without an approval, an application must be submitted for retrospective approval.</li> </ul>		
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>		
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Workload Analysis</b>	<b>October 2019</b>	<b>Accumulative 2019/20</b>
	Total number of Applications	<b>177</b>	<b>1179</b>
	Full plans applications received	<b>68</b>	<b>487</b>
	Building Notices applications received	<b>91</b>	<b>557</b>
	Regularisation applications received	<b>18</b>	<b>135</b>
	Estimated value of works submitted	<b>£7,445,805</b>	<b>£112,301,838</b>
	Number of inspections carried out by Building Control Officers	<b>885</b>	<b>5854</b>

	Commencements	<b>219</b>	<b>1311</b>
	Domestic Dwellings	<b>55</b>	<b>419</b>
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	<b>133</b>	<b>759</b>
	Non-Domestic work	<b>31</b>	<b>133</b>
	Completions	<b>187</b>	<b>1071</b>
	Domestic Dwellings	<b>68</b>	<b>433</b>
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	<b>100</b>	<b>564</b>
	Non-Domestic work	<b>19</b>	<b>74</b>
	Property Certificates Received	<b>193</b>	<b>1262</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>		
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>		
	Financial: Within Current Resources		
	Human: Within Current Resources		
	Risk Management: None		
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>		
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None		
	Rural Needs Implications: None		
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>		
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.		
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>		
6.1	Appendix 1 - List of significant applications received by Building Control.		

**Significant Developments October 2019**

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Location of Development</b>	<b>Details of Development</b>	<b>Estimated value of development</b>
Kildress Wolf Tones GAC	46 Loughdoo Road, Cookstown.	Erection of Club House / Community Building (Floor Area 1258m2) B.C. fee - £6,143.51	£1,200,757
MDK Homes	Roxborough Manor, Moy.	Erection of 7no. Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 158m2) B.C. fee - £1,784	£701,040
NI031025	Brookfield Avenue, Dungannon.	Erection of 5no. Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 95m2) B.C. fee - £1,362	£301,629
A Badger	42B Dungannon Road, Cookstown.	Erection of 5no. Industrial Units (Floor Area 475m2) B.C. fee - £1,740	£259,350
P Scullion	21 Molesworth Street, Cookstown.	Extension & Change of Use to 5no. Apartments B.C. fee - £1,630	£238,000



<b>Report on</b>	Entertainment Licensing Applications
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson, Head of Building Control

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update Members on Entertainment Licensing applications across Mid Ulster District Council.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
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.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
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"> <li>1 A current Fire Risk Assessment detailing the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) means of escape from premises</li> <li>(b) management responsibilities for day to day safety aspects</li> <li>(c) details of review on an annual basis</li> </ol> <p>The fire risk assessment submitted is audited by the inspecting officer.</p> </li> <li>2 Electrical certification is required for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) General electrical installation</li> <li>(b) Emergency lighting system</li> <li>(c) Fire alarm system</li> </ol> </li> </ol>



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.</p> <p>Areas which would be inspected are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. All floor, wall, and ceiling coverings are in compliance and in good condition</li> <li>3. All firefighting equipment are correctly positioned and serviced as required</li> <li>4. The general condition of the premises is satisfactory</li> <li>5. All management documentation is in place</li> </ol>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
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.

## Appendix 1

### Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in October 2019

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
Scott & Ewing	Jimmy Johnston's Bar	39/41 Main Street Augher	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 11:30 To : 01:30	213
C Rafferty	Killymoon Golf Club	200 Killymoon Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Friday From : 18:00 To : 23:00  Saturday From : 14:00 To : 24:00  Sunday From : 14:00 To : 23:00	210

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
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	198
W Dallas	Coagh United Football Club	11 Ballinderry Bridge Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 11:30 To : 23:00	100
J Conway	The Belfast House	3 Orritor Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday to Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00  Sunday From : 12:00 To : 24:00	120

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
B Heron	Evergreen Social Club	27 Moss Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 20:00 To : 23:30  Sunday From : 20:00 To : 22:30	75
U Corr	Ma Quinns	65 James Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00  Sunday From : 12:30 To : 24:00	60
J McGuckin	St Patrick GFC	111a Ballyneil Road Moneymore	Annual	Monday to Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00  Sunday From : 12:30 To : 024:00	220

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
R Mulholland	Ballyscullion House	61 Ballyscullion Road Bellaghy	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 10:00 To : 01:00	300
N J Downey	Downey's Jubilee Bar	124 Main Street Fivemiletown	Annual	Monday To Thursday From : 11:30 To : 23:00  Friday & Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00  Sunday From : 12:30 To : 22:30	150
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	1115

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
R Forbes	The Bridge Bar	86 Ballinderry Bridge Road Coagh	Annual	Monday To Thursday From : 11:30 To : 24:00  Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00  Sunday From : 12:00 To : 23:30	120
P Toner	The Thatch Bar	19 Molesworth Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00  Sunday From : 12:30 To : 24:00	50

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
A Martin	Tullylagan Country House Hotel	40b Tullylagan Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 11.30 To : 01.00	310
S Devlin	Sit and Sip Bar Lounge	28 Littlebridge Road Moneymore	Annual	Monday to Thursday From : 13:00 To : 22:30  Friday & Saturday From : 12:00 To : 01:30  Sunday From : 12:00 To : 24:00	87
1 Oak Leisure (Ireland) Ltd	Time Bar Venue	40-42 James Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 12:00 To : 02.00	960



<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
C Martin	Cartwheel Bar	25 James Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday to Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:30  Sunday From : 12:00 To : 24:30	92
M Devlin	The Marina Centre	135a Shore Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 09:00 To : 01:30	400
C Forbes	Elite Gaming	1 Cemetery Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday to Saturday From : 12.00 To : 23.00  Sunday From : 14:00 To : 23:00	40

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
O Mulligan	Mulligans Club @ INF	33 Chapel Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday to Thursday From : 12:00 To : 23:00  Friday & Saturday From : 12:00 To : 01:00  Sunday From : 12:00 To : 24:00	160
Royal School Dungannon	Royal School Dungannon	2 Ranfurly Road Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From : 09:00 To : 01:00	432
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	809

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
C Loughran	The Millwheel Bar	60 Dunnamore Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday & Tuesday From : 11:30 To : 23:30  Wednesday To Sunday From : 11:30 To : 01:30	200
R McAleer	McAleer's Bar	5-11 Donaghmore Road Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00  Sunday From : 11:30 To : 24:00	330

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
C Sheeran	Bottle Of Benburb	241-247 Derryfubble Road Benburb	Annual	<p>Monday To Wednesday From : 12:00 To : 24:00</p> <p>Thursday to Saturday From : 12:00 To : 01:00</p> <p>Sunday From : 12:00 To : 00:30</p>	90
E Bell	The Four Corners	1 Mullaghmoyle Road Coalisland	Annual	<p>Monday To Saturday From : 11:00 To : 01:00</p> <p>Sunday From : 12:00 To : 01:00</p>	218

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
L Boyle PP	Parochial Hall	42 Fairhill Road Cookstown	14 Unspecified Days	Monday to Sunday From : 18:00 To : 22:00	540
M Carolan	CRAIC Theatre	Dungannon Road Coalisland	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 09:00 To : 22:00	379
N Coney	Ardboe Parish Centre	105 Mullanahoe Road Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 11:00 To : 24:00	1000
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	1350

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
A Donaldson	Cookstown Hockey Club	48 Molesworth Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 13:00 To : 01:00	126
D M McCullough	Rainey Sports Complex	79 Rainey Street Magherafelt	14 Specified Days	Monday To Saturday From: 09:00 To: 24:00	
B Cleary	The Ceili House	48 Main Street Coalisland	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:30  Sunday From : 12:30 To : 01:00	50
J H Atkinson	The Inn	47 Main Street Castledawson	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 11.30 To : 01.00	146

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
D M McCullough	Johnston Hall - Rainey Endowed School	79 Rainey Street Magherafelt	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Saturday From : 09:00 To : 24:00  Sunday From : 09:00 To : 21:00	540
F Donnelly	St Patrick's Academy	37 Killymeal Road Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From : 09:00 To : 22:00	1250
R Molloy	Cafe No 47	47 Main Street Donaghmore	Annual	Monday To Thursday From : 12:00 To : 20:00  Friday & Saturday From : 12:00 To : 23:00  Sunday From : 12:00 To : 20:00	40



## Appendix 2

### Schedule of applications issued for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in October 2019

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
B O'Hanlon	Todds Leap Activity Centre	30 Todds Leap Road Ballygawley	Annual	Monday to Sunday From: 08.00 To: 22.30
C Forbes	Elite Gaming	1 Cemetery Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday to Saturday From: 12.00 To: 23.00  Sunday From: 14.00 To: 23.00
C McCausland	The Lower House	38 Main Street Donaghmore	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.30

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
A Trotter	Dungannon Presbyterian Church Halls	53a Scotch Street Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Saturday From: 09.00 To: 24.00
P Hagan	Hagan's Bar & Bar Bella	39 Irish Street Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.30 To: 01.30
S Whiteside	Whiteside's Bar	87 Main Street Clogher	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 11.00 To: 24.00
T Jebb	The Oldtown Inn	12-14 Oldtown Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday to Saturday From: 11.30 To: 13.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
P Forbes	The Cove Bar	126 Shore Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday to Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00
N Dorrity	The Venue	26 The Square Coalisland	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 17.00 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 13.00 To: 22.00
B McNiece	Tomney's Bar	9-11 The Square Moy	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
J McGuckin	St Patrick GFC	111a Ballyneil Road Moneymore	Annual	Monday to Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00
Rev L Boyle	The Parochial Hall	81 Moneyhaw Road Moneymore	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 24.00
P & M Mulgrew	The Roadside Tavern	36-38 The Square Stewartstown	Annual	Monday to Saturday
P Lavery	PB's BAR	1 Dungannon Street Moy	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
M McNally	The Mill Court Bar And Restaurant	40 Main Street Coalisland	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 10.00 To: 22.00  Friday And Saturday From: 10.00 To: 23.30  Sunday From: 11.00 To: 23.00
A Robson	Corick House Hotel	20 Corick Road Clogher	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 02.00
N & L McKearney	The Gables Bar and Restaurant	40 Cookstown Road Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.30  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
P Stanford	Dungannon Rugby Football Club	36 Moy Road Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 23.00  Sunday From: 11.00 To: 23.00
G Williamson	The Valley Hotel	60 Main Street Fivemiletown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.30  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 01.00
E Lee	Presbyterian Church Hall	8 Circular Road Moneymore	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 24.00

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
Glasgowbury	The Cornstore	20a High Street Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 19.00 To: 23.00  Friday & Saturday From: 19.00 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 19.00 To: 22.00
G Booth	Railway Bar	67 Union Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.00 To: 02.00
Rev P Donnelly	St Patrick's Parish Hall	137 Ballinderry Bridge Road Coagh	Annual	Monday to Sunday From: 09.00 To: 22.00
Mid Ulster District Council	The Burnavon	7 Burn Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday to Sunday From: 08.00 To: 01.00



<b>Report on</b>	Dual Language Signage Requests
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson, Head of Building Control

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To advise Members of requests for Dual Language Signage from residents on the streets/roads in question.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
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, the Environment Committee will be informed of requests which have been validated and are proceeding to survey.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	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:-  1. Scutchers Lane, Draperstown (See Appendix 2) 2. The Mills, Coalisland (See Appendix 3)
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).
3.3	The requests which have been validated are proceeding to survey and are currently being processed on a date received basis.

<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That Members note the content of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – The Policy for Dual Language Nameplate Signage
6.2	Appendix 2 – Letter received from a resident of Scutchers Lane, Draperstown
6.3	Appendix 3 – Letter received from a resident of The Mills, Coalisland

## 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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6.0	Roles & Responsibilities	
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8.0	Support & Advice	
9.0	Communication	
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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 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<sup>F6</sup>;
- (b) in section 38 of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act 1854<sup>F7</sup> 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<sup>F8</sup>;
- (d) section 19 of the Public Health and Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1949<sup>F9</sup>; 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:** 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018 Environment Committee  
23<sup>rd</sup> September 2018 Full Council

### Mono-Lingual New Road / Street Signage

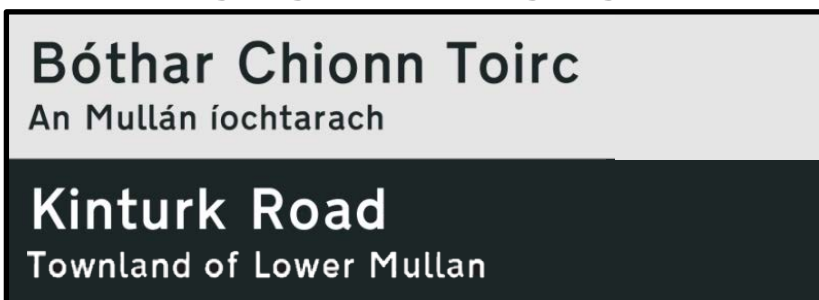


**Example signage**

#### 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](mailto: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](mailto:willie.wilkinson@midulstercouncil.org)

Yours faithfully

W Wilkinson  
Head of Building Control

Enc

Cookstown Office  
Bun Buid  
Cookstown  
BT80 8DT

Dungannon Office  
Lincfield Road  
Dungannon  
BT17 6LJ

Magherafelt Office  
Ballyronan Road  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN

Telephone 03000 132 132  
[info@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:info@midulstercouncil.org)  
[www.midulstercouncil.org](http://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

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](http://www.midulstercouncil.org) but should you wish to receive written correspondence detailing the outcome of the survey please tick this box.

☐

## Appendix 2

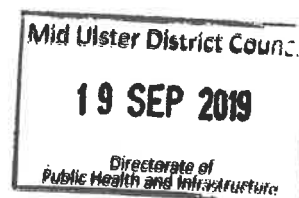
Scutchers Lane

Ballinascreen

Co. Derry

BT45 7HP

13/09/2019



Tá cónaí orm ar an eastát dar ainm Scutchers Lane i mBaile na Croise agus ó tharla go bhfuil polasaí Gaeilge ag Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh, tá mé ag iarraidh ár n-ainm an eastáit le bheith dátheangach cosúil lena ceantair eile sa pharóiste.

I live in Scothers Lane Ballinascreen and I would like the name on our estate to be bilingual like other places in our parish which would be keeping with the council's Irish language policy.

Le meas

24 September 2019

The Mills  
Lower Annagher  
Washingbay Rd  
Coalisland  
Co Tyrone  
BT71 4UB

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Ref: Application for Dual Language Signs**

I wish to apply for the erection of Irish Language nameplates in my street according to the Mid-Ulster District Councils Street Naming & Dual Language Signage Policy.

Yours faithfully,

Resident



<b>Report on</b>	Dual Language Signage Surveys
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson, Head of Building Control

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
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.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
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 Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0, 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.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
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	Completed surveys were received by the return date and the outcome is as follows in each case:

3.3

Name of Street	Lisnagleer Road, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	29/05/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	01/07/2019
Surveys Issued	02/09/2019
Surveys returned by	30/09/2019
Survey Letters Issued	38
Survey Letters Returned	31
Replies in Favour	21
Replies not in Favour	6
Invalid	4
Valid Returns	27
Percentage in Favour	78%

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 Lisnagleer Road, Dungannon will be erected.

3.4

Name of Street	Cluaneo Meadows, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	11/06/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	10/09/2019
Surveys Issued	02/09/2019
Surveys returned by	30/09/2019
Survey Letters Issued	85
Survey Letters Returned	26
Replies in Favour	26
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	26
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 Cluaneo Meadows, Coalisland will be erected.

3.5

Name of Street	Tirowen Gardens, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	11/06/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	10/09/2019
Surveys Issued	02/09/2019
Surveys returned by	30/09/2019
Survey Letters Issued	14
Survey Letters Returned	3
Replies in Favour	3
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	3
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 Tirowen Gardens, Coalisland will be erected.

3.6

Name of Street	Westclare Court, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	10/06/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	10/09/2019
Surveys Issued	02/09/2019
Surveys returned by	30/09/2019
Survey Letters Issued	79
Survey Letters Returned	40
Replies in Favour	39
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	39
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 Westclare Court, Coalisland will be erected.

3.7

Name of Street	Coney Park, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	12/06/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	10/09/2019
Surveys Issued	02/09/2019
Surveys returned by	30/09/2019
Survey Letters Issued	75
Survey Letters Returned	28
Replies in Favour	28
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	28
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 Coney Park, Coalisland will be erected.

3.8

Name of Street	Meenagh Park, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	20/06/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	01/07/2019
Surveys Issued	04/09/2019
Surveys returned by	02/10/2019
Survey Letters Issued	89
Survey Letters Returned	25
Replies in Favour	25
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	25
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 Meenagh Park, Coalisland will be erected.

3.9

Name of Street	Collier Lane, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	20/06/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	10/09/2019
Surveys Issued	04/09/2019
Surveys returned by	02/10/2019
Survey Letters Issued	21
Survey Letters Returned	14
Replies in Favour	13
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	13
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 Collier Lane, Coalisland will be erected.

3.10

Name of Street	Gortin Heights, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	25/06/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	10/09/2019
Surveys Issued	04/09/2019
Surveys returned by	02/10/2019
Survey Letters Issued	41
Survey Letters Returned	14
Replies in Favour	14
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	14
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 Gortin Heights, Dungannon will be erected.



3.11

Name of Street	Clonabay, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	26/06/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	10/09/2019
Surveys Issued	04/09/2019
Surveys returned by	02/10/2019
Survey Letters Issued	51
Survey Letters Returned	11
Replies in Favour	11
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	11
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 Clonabay, Coalisland will be erected.

3.12

Name of Street	Creenagh Road, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	01/07/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	10/09/2019
Surveys Issued	04/09/2019
Surveys returned by	02/10/2019
Survey Letters Issued	27
Survey Letters Returned	15
Replies in Favour	13
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	2
Valid Returns	13
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 Creenagh Road, Coalisland will be erected.

3.13	<table><tr><td>Name of Street</td><td>Gortgonis Terrace, Coalisland</td></tr><tr><td>Language Requested</td><td>Irish</td></tr><tr><td>Date Request Validated</td><td>01/07/2019</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee</td><td>010/09/2019</td></tr><tr><td>Surveys Issued</td><td>04/09/2019</td></tr><tr><td>Surveys returned by</td><td>02/10/2019</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Letters Issued</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Letters Returned</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Replies in Favour</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Replies not in Favour</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Invalid</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Valid Returns</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Percentage in Favour</td><td>100%</td></tr></table>		Name of Street	Gortgonis Terrace, Coalisland	Language Requested	Irish	Date Request Validated	01/07/2019	Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	010/09/2019	Surveys Issued	04/09/2019	Surveys returned by	02/10/2019	Survey Letters Issued	36	Survey Letters Returned	6	Replies in Favour	6	Replies not in Favour	0	Invalid	0	Valid Returns	6	Percentage in Favour	100%
	Name of Street	Gortgonis Terrace, Coalisland																										
	Language Requested	Irish																										
	Date Request Validated	01/07/2019																										
	Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	010/09/2019																										
	Surveys Issued	04/09/2019																										
	Surveys returned by	02/10/2019																										
	Survey Letters Issued	36																										
	Survey Letters Returned	6																										
	Replies in Favour	6																										
	Replies not in Favour	0																										
	Invalid	0																										
	Valid Returns	6																										
	Percentage in Favour	100%																										
	<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 Gortgonis Terrace, Coalisland will be erected.</p>																											
4.0	<b>Other Considerations</b>																											
4.1	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>																											
	Financial: Within Current Resources																											
	Human: Within Current Resources																											
	Risk Management: None																											
4.2	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>																											
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None																											
	Rural Needs Implications: None																											
5.0	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>																											
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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Lisnagleer Road, Dungannon</li> <li>2 Cluaneo Meadows, Coalisland</li> <li>3 Tirowen Gardens, Coalisland</li> <li>4 Westclare Court, Coalisland</li> <li>5 Coney Park, Coalisland</li> <li>6 Meenagh Park, Coalisland</li> <li>7 Colliers Lane, Coalisland</li> <li>8 Gortin Heights, Dungannon</li> <li>9 Clonabay, Coalisland</li> <li>10 Creenagh Road, Coalisland</li> <li>11 Gortgonis Terrace, Coalisland</li> </ol>
6.0	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0: Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Dual Language Nameplate Translation for each street/road.

## 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"> <li>• Equality Screening &amp; Impact</li> <li>• Staff &amp; Financial Resources</li> </ul>	
8.0	Support & Advice	
9.0	Communication	
10.0	Monitoring & Review Arrangements	

Appendices	Description	Page Number
A	Article 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995	
B	Dual Language Signage Nameplates: <i>Procedure</i>	
C	Name Plate Layout	
D	Accessiblity Statement	
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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 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<sup>F6</sup>;
- (b) in section 38 of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act 1854<sup>F7</sup> 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<sup>F8</sup>;
- (d) section 19 of the Public Health and Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1949<sup>F9</sup>; 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:** 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018 Environment Committee  
23<sup>rd</sup> September 2018 Full Council

### Mono-Lingual New Road / Street Signage

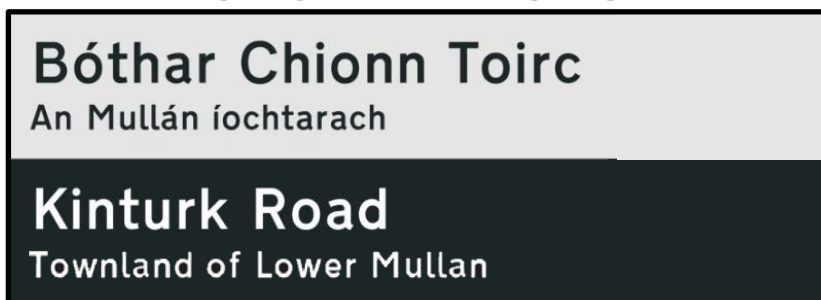


#### Example signage

##### 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](mailto: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](mailto:willie.wilkinson@midulstercouncil.org)

Yours faithfully

W Wilkinson  
Head of Building Control

Enc

Cookstown Office  
Bun. Buid.  
Cookstown  
BT80 8DT

Dungannon Office  
Linc. St. Road  
Dungannon  
BT17 6LJ

Magherafelt Office  
Ballyronan Road  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN

Telephone 03000 132 132  
[info@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:info@midulstercouncil.org)  
[www.midulstercouncil.org](http://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](http://www.midulstercouncil.org) but should you wish to receive written correspondence detailing the outcome of the survey please tick this box.

☐

## Appendix 2

### Dual Language Nameplates

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Lisnagleer Road	Bóthar Lios na gCiar
Townlands	Lisnagleer Drumconor	Lios na gCiar Droim Chonchúir

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Cluaneo Meadows	Cluainte Chluain Eo
Townland	Dernagh	An Doireanach

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Tirowen Gardens	Gairdíní Thír Eoghain
Townland	Gortgonis	Gort an Ghamhna

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Westclare Court	Cúirt Iarthar an Chláir
Townland	Killeen	An Cillín

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Coney Park	Páirc Inis Dabhaill
Townland	Annaghmore	Eanach Mór

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Meenagh Park	Páirc na Míiní
Townland	Annagher	Eanachar

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Colliers Lane	Bóithrín an Choiléirigh
Townlands	Lisnastrane Mousetown	Lios na Srian Mullach na Luchóg

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Gortin Heights	Arda an Ghoirtín
Townland	Gortin	An Goirtín

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Clonabay	Cluain na Bá
Townland	Annagher	Eanachar

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Greenagh Road	Bóthar Chríonaigh
Townlands	Greenagh Corrainy	Críonach Corr Raithní

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Gortgonis Terrace	Ardán Ghort an Ghamhna
Townland	Gortgonis	Gort an Ghamhna



<b>Report on</b>	Mid Ulster Biodiversity Update
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12th November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Raymond Lowry, Head of Technical Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To inform and update Members of recent activities promoting community participation and enhancing the local biodiversity resource from April to September 2019.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>The activities of the Biodiversity Officer can be categorised into the following broad areas of responsibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to delivery on the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy via the implementation of the Mid Ulster Biodiversity Action Plan.</li> <li>• Provide guidance to MUDC in complying with various environmental legislation, including obligations under the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (NI) 2011, ensuring Council fulfil their Biodiversity Duty wherever possible.</li> <li>• Provide advice and contribute to the development of Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRAs) to ensure council projects do not contravene biodiversity related European legislation.</li> <li>• Develop a range of partnerships to deliver biodiversity gain within Mid Ulster.</li> <li>• To maintain and progress a database of species, habitats and sites of local wildlife value.</li> <li>• To increase biodiversity awareness among local community and wider public and to provide training opportunities for public to develop biodiversity related skills.</li> <li>• To maintain and progress a database of species, habitats and sites of local wildlife value.</li> <li>• To increase biodiversity awareness among local community and wider public and to provide training opportunities for public to develop biodiversity related skills.</li> </ul>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p><b>Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project</b></p> <p>The Traad LNR Constant Effort Site (CES) continues to be a success with all 12 visits completed between the beginning of May and the end of August. Biometrics of over 500 birds were collected, and over 100 people attended the sessions (commencing at 6:00am). This data will be submitted to the British Trust for</p>

	<p>Ornithology who monitor over 140 such CES sites across Britain and Ireland. Traad is now recognised as the most important CES site in Northern Ireland in terms of numbers and species of birds and for the training opportunities provided. Participants in this project travel from all over Northern Ireland to take part, and in addition to local people, ringers travel from Coleraine, Carrickfergus, Belfast, Downpatrick, Portadown, etc.</p>
3.2	<p><b>Bee-licious Project</b></p> <p>This three year Heritage Lottery funded project has now been completed, with 5 sites in Mid Ulster improved for native pollinators. Two sites were planted with fruit trees as community orchards, with native wildflower bulbs planted at both these sites to provide an additional source of nectar. Two further sites were sown with yellow rattle (which suppresses grass growth and encourages native wildflowers), and one site was planted with wildflowers, wildflower bulbs, native trees and fruit trees. In addition to public events at each of these sites, workshops on making bee-homes were delivered to raise awareness of, and show people what they can do to help our native pollinators (and other wildlife). Well over 500 people attended the 17 events over the 3 year period, with several hundred bee-homes made by participants to take home for their gardens.</p>
3.3	<p><b>All Ireland Daubenton's Bat Survey</b></p> <p>This is the 10<sup>th</sup> consecutive year this survey has been undertaken along the Torrent River/Coalisland Canal. The data collected from this survey feeds into the All Ireland Daubenton's Bat Survey through Bat Conservation Ireland. Of the 614 sites surveyed across the island of Ireland, Coalisland Canal is one of the 107 that has been surveyed for at least 9 years. This long term data not only provides an assessment of how Daubenton's bats are doing locally, but makes a valuable contribution at a national scale.</p>
3.4	<p><b>Raising Awareness of Biodiversity Issues</b></p> <p>Between April 2019 and September 2019, 23 biodiversity events were delivered. In addition to those relating to specific projects (above), events were held on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity Recording – These events are to encourage people to record the wildlife they see and submit their records to the national database. This information helps build a better picture of how our local biodiversity is faring, and will help guide specific action to help protect our most threatened habitats and species at both a local and national scale.</li> <li>• Breeding Wader Survey Training – In partnership with the British Trust for Ornithology, this training session was to encourage people to take part in surveying breeding waders, with a particular focus on the western shores of Lough Neagh.</li> <li>• Bat Night – A bat talk and walk was held at Dungannon Park to raise awareness of these often misunderstood mammals.</li> <li>• Allotment Safari – A variety of activities were held looking at the range of birds, bees, bugs, butterflies, that could be found in your garden, park and allotment. Various organisations including Butterfly Conservation, Buglife, Conservation Volunteers, and BTO all held workshops at the event.</li> </ul>

3.5	<b>Biodiversity Advice and Issues</b> The Biodiversity Officer continues to provide advice to council on a range of biodiversity issues. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing advice and biodiversity information on Habitat Regulation Assessments to be undertaken to ensure the council do not contravene relevant legislation (The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (NI) 1995)</li> <li>• Providing advice to ensure council do not infringe legal requirements under the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (NI) 2011, and Wildlife (NI) Order 1985 (as amended 2011).</li> <li>• Providing advice on fulfilling obligations under the Biodiversity Duty to “further the conservation of biodiversity” (Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (NI) 2011).</li> </ul>
3.6	<b>General Public</b> The Biodiversity Officer continues to provide advice to the general public on biodiversity issues as requested through telephone and e-mail.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: N/A
	Human: Staff time to manage programme delivery.
	Risk Management: Within programme management.
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Mid Ulster Bird ringing Project.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Bee-licious Project.



## Appendix 1



Putting up the catch nets



Releasing birds from the nets.



Sedge Warbler being ringed



## Appendix 2



Bee- homes, at Polepatrick park



Bee- homes, Ballytrea Primary School



Bee- homes, at Parkanaur



Sowing and Rolling Yellow rattle,  
Polepatrick Park



<b>Report on</b>	Recycling Education and Environmental Awareness Activities
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Recycling Officers

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members on the Recycling for Schools Education programme and other Environmental Awareness initiatives carried out since the start of the 2019 calendar year.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Environmental Services carries out a wide range of recycling education and environmental awareness activities throughout the Mid Ulster Council area to promote recycling and reduce waste to landfill, thus helping to achieve statutory recycling and landfill diversion targets and to enhance the environment in general e.g. through raising littering awareness.
2.2	An annual Recycling and Environmental Awareness Communications Plan has been approved previously by Committee. This includes a number of annually held events including Eco Speak Competition, Compost Awareness Week and the Big Spring Clean.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>Educational visits and environmental awareness events carried out from January to August 2019 included the following:</p> <p><b>January 2019</b>  Donaghey PS – Battery Recycling  Ballylifford PS – Eco Schools Green Flag meeting  St Patrick's Academy, Dungannon – Presentation on Env Services at Council Offices  St Joseph's PS, Galbally – Assembly &amp; Eco Council Recycling Talk  St Joseph's College, Coalisland – Battery Recycling  Visit to Drumcoo Recycling Centre – St Mary's PS, Lisbuoy Eco Team  Sperrin Integrated HS, Magherafelt- meeting with Eco- Schools group  St. Mary's PS, Bellaghy - Recycling Talk  Alternative Angles, Magherafelt - Recycling Talk  St. Mary's PS, Greenlough - Recycling Talk</p> <p><b>February 2019</b>  RNIB Group, Cookstown Day Centre – Recycling Talk  St Mary's PS, Ballygawley – Battery Recycling  St Malachy's PS, Ballygawley – Battery Recycling</p>

St Mary's PS, Cabragh – Recycling Talk  
 Derrygortreavy & Benburn MU – Recycling Talk  
 Sperrinview Special School – Recycling Talk  
 St Patrick's College, Dungannon – Eco Team Recycling Talk / Action Plan  
 Cloisters, Killyman Rd, Dungannon – Recycling info to apartments with Habinteg  
 New Row PS, Castledawson - Eco-Schools meeting  
 Crossroads PS - Recycling Talk  
 Ballyscullion Young at Heart Club - Tour of Magherafelt Recycling Centre

### **March 2019**

Magherafelt PS – Eco Schools Green Flag assessment  
 Moneymore PS – Recycling Talk  
 Aughamullan PS – Recycling Talk  
 St Mary's PS, Lusbuoy – Battery Recycling  
 Moy WI – Recycling Talk  
 Bush PS – Battery Recycling  
 Crossdernot MU – Recycling Talk  
 Recycled Teenagers, Annagh Centre – Recycling Talk  
 Launch of Irish Language Recycling Leaflet, Burnavon  
 St. Mary's PS Bellaghy - Recycling Workshop  
 Kilronan School, Magherafelt - Recycling Talk  
 St. Brigid's PS Mayogall - Tour of Magherafelt Recycling Centre  
 St. Pius X College - Tour of Magherafelt Recycling Centre  
 St. Swithin's Senior Citizens - Recycling Talk  
 Spires Integrated PS - Tour of Magherafelt Recycling Centre  
 St Columb's PS Cullion - Tour of Magherafelt Recycling Centre

### **April 2019**

South West College – Recycling Talk  
 Cookstown High School – Recycling Talks  
 Orritor Primary School – Recycling Talk  
 Oaks Centre, Seniors event – Recycling info stand  
 St. Mary's PS and Maghera PS - Cross community event in Maghera Walled Garden  
 Magherafelt Day Centre - Recycling talk to Magherafelt Carers group

### **May 2019**

Culnady PS – Eco Schools Green Flag assessment  
 Windmill Integrated PS, Dungannon – Battery Recycling  
 Geda Construction, Coalisland – Recycling Talk  
 Aughnacloy PS – Eco Schools Assessment  
 St Brigid's PS, Brockagh – Recycling Assembly  
 Walker Memorial PS, Castlecaulfield – Eco Schools Assessment  
 Derrygortreavy Vintage Rally – Recycling info stand  
 Magherafelt Scouts - Recycling talk in Sperrin integrated HS

### **June 2019**

Eco Speak Competition, Burnavon  
 Visit to Cookstown Recycling Centre, Stewartstown PS  
 ASDA community event re plastics  
 St Mary's PS. Bellaghy – Eco Schools Green Flag assessment

Pomeroy Mens Shed – Recycling Talk  
 Visit to Magherafelt Council Chamber, Woods PS environmental presentation  
 Cookstown Superstars Club – Recycling Talk  
 Clogher WI – Recycling Talk

	<p>St Mary's PS, Aughnacloy – Eco Schools Assessment  PCSP Event, Ballygawley Community Association – Recycling Talk  STEP Community Event, Junction, Dungannon – Recycling info stand  St Ciaran's College, Ballygawley – Recycling info to staff  Royal School, Dungannon – Recycling info to staff  Magherafelt Scouts - Tour of Magherafelt Recycling Centre,  St Mary's PS - Recycling stand and recycling games annual school festival  Maghera PS – Recycling games at annual school festival  Glenavon House Hotel – Recycling Info Stand at Good Relations Community Event  St. Columb's PS Sports Day, Cullion - Recycling Games  Recycling games to launch of the Largantogher Walk Way in Maghera  St Lurach's Church, Maghera – Recycling Games at Vintage Rally and Fun Day</p> <p><b>July 2019</b>  Ardnaskea, Coalisland – Recycling info to residents in conjunction with Clanmill  Fiddess Court, Aughnacloy - Recycling info to residents in conjunction with Clanmill  Clogher Valley Show – Recycling info stand</p> <p><b>August 2019</b>  Castlecaulfield Horticultural Show – Recycling info stand  Church Mews, Dungannon - Recycling info to residents in conjunction with Clanmill</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: The costs of the annual Recycling and Environmental Awareness Communications Plan activities are included in the Environmental Services budget.
	Human: Considerable staff time is spent by the Recycling/Education Officers on programme delivery.
	Risk Management: N/A
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: The Education and Awareness Programme is available to all schools and groups across the Mid Ulster District.
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report and success of the activities.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Photographs of Recycling/Education Officers attendance at various events.







COOKSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL – April 2019



ROYAL SCHOOL DUNGANNON – June 2019





St MARY'S PS, BELLAGHY – March 2019





<b>Report on</b>	Recycle Week 2019 'Be Plastic Fantastic' Recycling Campaign
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officers</b>	Recycling Officers

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members on Recycle Week 2019 and 'Be Plastic Fantastic' recycling campaign.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>Environmental Services is continuing its focus on increasing our overall dry recycling rate, i.e. maximising usage of the blue bin scheme. Following the findings of the WRAP (Waste Resources Action Programme) Waste Composition study completed in July 2018, two keys areas were identified where Council needs to focus to increase dry recycling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reducing 'missed capture' (the blue bin material still being placed in the black bin)</li> <li>- Reducing contamination in the blue bin</li> </ul>
2.2	WRAPs Recycling Guidelines (2018), have shown that there is "too much information to communicate to people at one time, even in some cases when a single material is focused on. This is particularly the case for plastics where there is currently a lot of confusion for householders and owing to the variations in the types of packaging."
2.3	The Waste Composition study has shown that approx. 10% of the waste contained in householders' black bins in Mid Ulster comprised plastic bottles, pots, tubs and trays.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	Recycle Week aims to change people's recycling behaviour whilst gaining positive publicity. Research shows that more people now than ever realise that recycling makes a difference, helps tackle pollution, climate change and ocean plastics. Thus Recycle Week provided the perfect 'springboard' for the launch.
3.2	The campaign is also timely in that it will help to maximise residents' use of the recently distributed Indoor Recycling Bag (funded through the DAERA Recycling Behavioural Change Fund) as the perfect way to store plastics before placing in the blue bin – thus preventing them from being placed in black bins and directly targeting the missed capture
3.3	<p>Using this evidence and in conjunction with the Recycling Team, the Marketing and Communications Team have devised a high profile 'Be Plastic Fantastic' recycling communications campaign. The campaign aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- encourage reduced plastic usage where possible</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- address confusion around what plastics are accepted for recycling in Mid Ulster</li> <li>- increase the quantity of plastics recycled in the blue bin</li> <li>- reduce 'missed capture' i.e. quantity of recyclable plastic placed in black bins</li> </ul> <p>'Be Plastic Fantastic' was launched during Recycle Week (w/c 23<sup>rd</sup> September). Recycle Week is annual national campaign coordinated by WRAP, running for over 15 years.</p>
3.4	<p><b>Campaign Elements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feature on Indoor recycling bag and 'Be Plastic Fantastic' feature in Summer Insight magazine</li> <li>• Launch press release and photo with Council Chair, w/c 23 September</li> <li>• 'Do you recycle your plastics? We Do' on 4 x billboards, 6 x adshells, 20 x bus rears and 3 scrolling Tesco panels each in Magherafelt, Cookstown, Dungannon from 7<sup>th</sup> to 20th October</li> <li>• Promotion on social media during Recycle Week and ongoing</li> <li>• Dedicated page on Council website <a href="https://www.midulstercouncil.org/plastics">https://www.midulstercouncil.org/plastics</a></li> <li>• In store events in Tesco stores</li> <li>• Plastics focused recycling education with schools and community groups</li> <li>• NI Water delivery of #Refillution talks/water bus visits to schools in November</li> <li>• Production of video for use on social media and in cinema</li> <li>• Showing of video in 3 Mid Ulster cinemas from 22nd November to 5th December</li> </ul>
3.5	<p>The Environmental Services Recycling Team applied for and were successful in securing £5000 from the WRAP/DAERA Plastics Recycling Communications Fund (copy of grant award letter attached as appendix). This funding will be used to cover the following costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- £3000 video production</li> <li>- £1500 cinema advertising</li> <li>- £500 social media promotion</li> </ul>
4.0	<b>Other Considerations</b>
4.1	<p><b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b></p> <p>Financial:</p> <p>Outdoor advertising costs have been covered by Marketing and Communications. Environmental Services have secured £5,000 of funding to cover campaign costs.</p> <p>Human:</p> <p>Significant Communications Team and Recycling Team/Officer time has been dedicated to devising and delivering this campaign, to assist with delivery on increasing recycling.</p> <p>Risk Management:</p> <p>Ongoing targeted recycling communications are a key focus for Environmental Services to ensure that future recycling targets are achieved and to assist in maintaining Mid Ulster's high recycling performance.</p>
4.2	<p><b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b></p> <p>Equality &amp; Good Relations Implications: None</p> <p>Rural Needs Implications: None</p>

<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report and ongoing recycling campaign.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Be Plastic Fantastic campaign launch and Adshell photographs
6.2	WRAP Plastic Recycling Communications Funding Grant Award Letter










Do you **recycle** your  
plastics?

**WE DO** 



 **Mid Ulster recycles**



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uíadha**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

[www.midulstercouncil.org/plastics](http://www.midulstercouncil.org/plastics)

Quinn's Corner



Project Funding Agreement  
Ref: NIP012-005

Karen Brown  
Mid Ulster District Council  
Ballyronan Road  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN

1<sup>st</sup> October 2019

Dear Karen,

**Re: WRAP Local Authority Support: Plastic Recycling Communications Campaign.**

We have reviewed your recent application, and I am pleased to inform you that WRAP has agreed to offer Mid Ulster Borough Council, a grant award of **£5,000 ex Value Added Tax** subject to your signed acceptance below and the submission of any required prerequisites. This Grant only covers the following activities proposed in your application:

Description	Anticipated Cost (£) ex VAT
Production of video	£3,000
Cinema advertising (3 local cinemas)	£1,500
Social media post promotion	£500
	<b>£5,000</b>

The panel has excluded the press adverts to enable the total grant fund to be shared across as many projects as possible to maximise potential impacts.

**Important:** Grant funds can only be used towards the eligible items detailed above. Your project must be completed within the agreed timescales. To drawdown your grant, you will be required to complete a Grant Claim Form on your own headed paper (template enclosed) attaching the required evidence as detailed in the milestones table.

All communications should be agreed with WRAP prior to commencing print or advertising. A checklist for communications is enclosed. All materials sent to WRAP for approval will be assessed against these criteria. You are advised to allow a minimum of 48 hours to gain WRAP sign off on proposed communications as materials printed or published without prior approval may not be eligible for grant funding.

It is important that you check the information contained in your in your application (copy enclosed) is correct, as this shall be used to form your grant agreement with WRAP. Please also note the items outlined in the Terms & Conditions section of your Application Form submitted. The metrics outlined in Section 3.4 of the Application Form will form the basis for reporting progress to DAERA in the form of a Post Project Review (PPR) Form (included as part of the application form). Completed PPR's should be returned to WRAP no later than 6 months after completion of the project.

If you wish to accept this award, please can an authorised signatory read and accept the full terms and conditions in the Application Form attached, and sign and return this document to myself, Ruth Partridge (Project Manager) at the address above or by email to: [ruth.partridge@wrap.org.uk](mailto:ruth.partridge@wrap.org.uk)  
On receipt of this signed cover letter we will issue a Purchase Order which should be referenced when making your claim as described above. Please be advised that no activities started before the receipt and acceptance of the PO will be funded by WRAP.

WRAP is a registered Charity No. 1159512 and registered as a Company limited by guarantee in England & Wales No. 4125764.  
Registered office at Second floor, Blenheim Court, 19 George Street, Banbury, Oxon, OX16 5BH.

Should you have any questions or require further information please contact me on 02920 100110 or 07817 648650. Congratulations on receiving a grant award from WRAP, we look forward to working with you on this new project.

Yours sincerely

Ruth Partridge, Project Manager,



Enclosures:

Your Application Form and funding terms & conditions  
Grant Claim Form Template  
Communications Approvals – Key Criteria



## ACCEPTANCE OF FUNDING AGREEMENT

**Upon signing this agreement, the authorised signatory acting on behalf of the Authority, confirms the project information detailed within application form enclosed is correct, and agrees fully and accepts the terms and conditions of the grant.**

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement**

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

Signature: .....

Print name: Dr Ian Garner

Title: Head of WRAP Northern Ireland Date:

For and on behalf of: **Local Authority:** Mid Ulster Borough Council

Signature: .....

Print name: .....

Title: .....

Date: .....

The above has full authorisation of the Recipient to act as signatory in respect of this Plastic Recycling Communications Grant agreement.



<b>Report on</b>	Tullyvar Joint Committee Update
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To provide members with an update on the business of the Tullyvar Joint Committee.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Tullyvar Joint Committee is a formal Committee initially established in 1992 under the former constituent Councils of Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council and Omagh District Council under Section 19 of Local Government Act (NI) 1972. Five Councillor/representatives from Mid Ulster and Fermanagh & Omagh Councils now serve on the Joint Committee which is supported by senior Officers from each of the two Councils.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	The last meeting of the Joint Committee was held on 9 <sup>th</sup> October 2019. A copy of the associated agenda and a copy of the latest Committee report/papers including minutes of the previous meeting held on 12 <sup>th</sup> June 2019 are attached for members' information.
3.2	The next Joint Committee meeting is scheduled for 12 <sup>th</sup> February 2020. It was agreed previously that the frequency of meetings be reduced from bi-monthly to quarterly.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A

<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report and associated papers.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Latest papers for Tullyvar Joint Committee.

2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

To: Councillor Gildernew )  
Councillor Graham )  
Councillor McAleer )  
Councillor McGuigan ) Mid Ulster District Council  
Councillor Robinson )

Mr A Cassells

Councillor Clarke )  
Councillor Fitzgerald )  
Councillor Garrity )  
Councillor Rainey ) Fermanagh & Omagh District  
Councillor Thompson )

Mr B Hegarty

Dear Sir/Madam

**Re: Tullyvar Landfill Site Joint Committee Meeting**

A meeting of the Management Committee for the development of Tullyvar Landfill Disposal Site will be held in the Office at Tullyvar Landfill Site on **Wednesday 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019 at 10.30am.**

1. Confirmation of Minutes of the AGM and Ordinary Meeting held on Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> June 2019 (copies herewith)
2. Matters Arising from the Minutes
3. Landfill Capacity Report (copy herewith)
4. Financial Matters
  - 4.1 An update will be provided at the meeting
5. Update from Head of Environmental Services/Site Manager's Report
6. Any Other Business



7. Date of Next Meeting  
- Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Yours faithfully

**Andrew Cassells**

---

Director of Environment & Property

Copy: A Tohill  
K O'Gara  
M McAdoo  
A McIlwrath  
K McGowan

**MINUTES OF TULLYVAR JOINT COMMITTEE AGM MEETING HELD ON  
WEDNESDAY 12<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2019 AT 10.30AM AT TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE**

**PRESENT:**

- MID ULSTER:** Councillor McGuigan (Chair)  
Councillor Gildernew, Graham, McAleer & Robinson
- FERMANAGH & OMAGH:** Councillors Clarke, Fitzgerald, Garrity & Thompson
- OFFICERS:** A Cassells, M McAdoo, K McGowan, K O'Gara &  
A McIlwrath
- APOLOGIES:** Councillors Rainey  
Mr Hegarty

***Meeting commenced at 10.30am***

**1. WELCOME/OUTGOING CHAIR'S REMARKS**

The outgoing Chair, Councillor McGuigan welcomed new Members to Tullyvar Joint Committee and introductions were made.

The outgoing Chair thanked Members and Officers for their support throughout his term of Office.

Councillor McGuigan called for nominations for Chair.

**2. ELECTION OF CHAIR**

Proposed by Councillor Garrity  
Seconded by Councillor Thompson and agreed

That Councillor Rainey be elected Chair.

**3. ELECTION OF VICE CHAIR**

Proposed by Councillor Gildernew  
Seconded by Councillor McGuigan and agreed

That Councillor McAleer be elected Vice Chair.

Councillor McAleer thanked Members for her nomination and election and paid tribute to the outgoing Chair for his leadership and direction over the past year.

In the absence of the Chair, the meeting was Chaired by the Vice Chair.

**4. OVERVIEW REPORT – SITE MANAGER**

The Site Manager delivered a detailed power-point presentation which outlined the stages of early site development through to current day operations.

Copy presentation attached as appendix one.

The Vice Chair thanked the Site Manager for the comprehensive and informative presentation and acknowledged the good work and positive benefits from the site for both Councils.

**5. 2018/19 ANNUAL REPORT – SITE MANAGER**

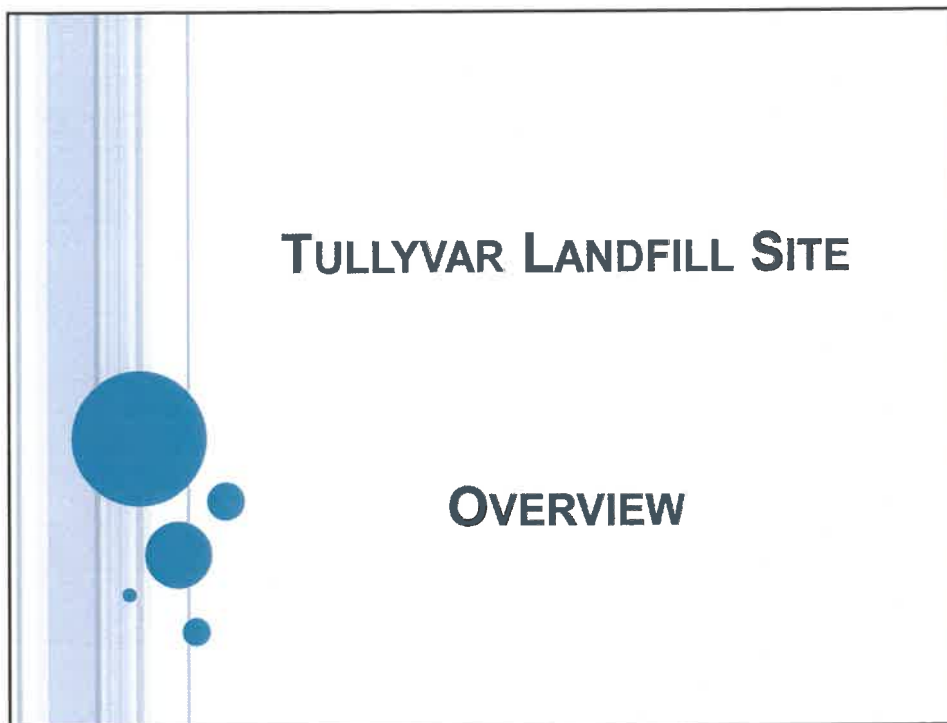
The Site Manager delivered a brief presentation detailing the financial status of the site including current aftercare provision.

Copy presentation attached as appendix two.

Councillor Thompson paid tribute to the Site Manager and commended his work and efforts in Managing the Landfill.

***Meeting ended at 10.45am***

## APPENDIX ONE



**TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE -- OVERVIEW**

**Background**

- Opened 1995
- Jointly owned and managed by Mid Ulster and Fermanagh & Omagh District Councils.
- Until the site was mothballed in October 2018 it accepted a full range of household, inert, commercial and industrial waste each year.
- To date the site has accepted over 1.1 Million tonnes of waste with space for a further potential 630,000 Tonnes in, the as yet undeveloped, Cell 4.
- Tullyvar was one of the first fully engineered landfill sites to be built in Northern Ireland.
- Tullyvar was also one of the first sites in Northern Ireland to harness landfill gas to generate electricity.
- The site was awarded a Biodiversity Project of the Year award at the 2015 Sustainable Ireland Awards for our Integrated Constructed Wetlands.
- Following an initial investment of £800,000 to purchase the site, over £2 Million has since been returned to the 2 Councils as dividends in addition to providing 23 years of landfilling at below market rates.

TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE – OVERVIEW



TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE – OVERVIEW



TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE – OVERVIEW



TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE – OVERVIEW



TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE – OVERVIEW



TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE – OVERVIEW



## TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE – OVERVIEW



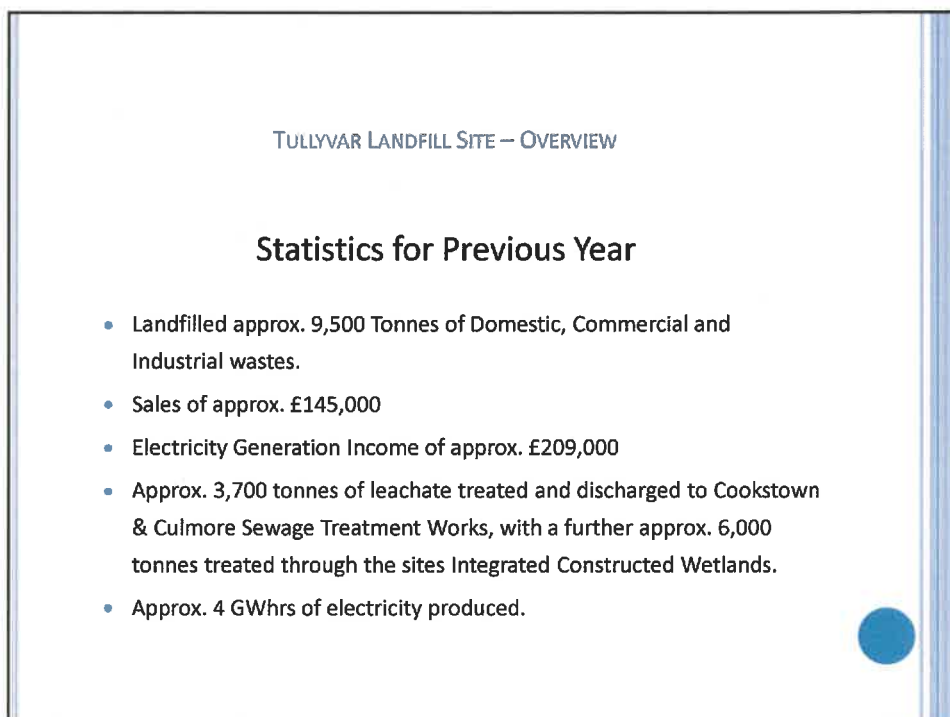
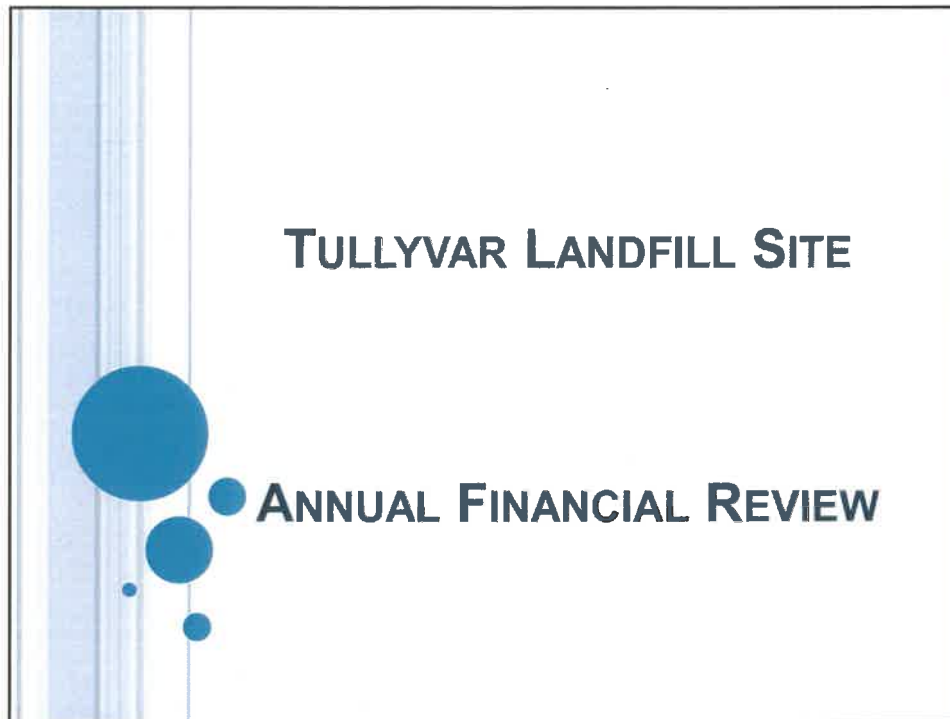
## TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE – OVERVIEW

### Current & Future Operations

- Operation of the mothballed site with ongoing leachate treatment and gas management.
- Permanent / Interim Capping of the remainder of Cell 1 covering approx. 17,000m<sup>2</sup> in Summer / Autumn 2019 at a cost of approx. £490,000.
- Installation of a 3<sup>rd</sup> set of Integrated Constructed Wetlands with a view to ceasing the tankering of leachate off-site within next 5 years and to automate the process as much as possible.
- Development of restoration scheme and investigating potential end uses for the site
  - e.g.
    - Waste Treatment Facility
    - Light Industrial
    - Amenity / Sports



## APPENDIX TWO



## TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE – OVERVIEW

## Profit &amp; Loss Account

- Total Income for 2017/18 of approx. £355,000
- Operational expenses for 2017/18 of approx. £340,000
  - Salaries & Wages - £90,000
  - Plant Hire - £36,000
  - Rates - £35,000
  - Maintenance - £29,000
  - Environmental Monitoring - £23,000
  - Electricity - £19,000
  - Leachate - £18,000

## TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE – OVERVIEW

## Balance Sheet

• Current Assets	-	£2,260,387.02
• Current Liabilities	-	£113,687.34
• Net Current Assets / Liabilities	-	£2,146,699.68

*Other Items*

• Projected Discounted Gas Income	-	£1,018,969.14
• Projected Discounted C & A Costs	-	£1,279,652.47

**MINUTES OF TULLYVAR JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY  
12<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2019 AT 10.30AM AT TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE**

**PRESENT:**

<b>MID ULSTER:</b>	Councillor McAleer (Vice Chair) Councillor Gildernew, Graham, McGuigan & Robinson
<b>FERMANAGH &amp; OMAGH:</b>	Councillors Clarke, Fitzgerald, Garrity & Thompson
<b>OFFICERS:</b>	A Cassells, M McAdoo, K McGowan, K O'Gara & A McIlwrath
<b>APOLOGIES:</b>	Councillor Rainey Mr Hegarty

***Meeting commenced at 10.45am***

**1. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – 13<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2019**

The above minutes were adopted.

Proposed by Councillor Thompson

Seconded by Councillor McGuigan and agreed.

**2. MATTERS ARISING**

**2.1 Acceptance of Farm Plastics**

Councillor Robinson raised the issue of acceptance of farm plastics at Tullyvar and the need for farmers to have a disposal outlet. As a Council the Members did not wish to see an increase in fly tipping of this type of material.

Councillor Gildernew concurred with Councillor Robinson and requested that the matter be considered.

A Cassells advised that the matter was essentially one for MUDC as acceptance of waste at the CA site was an MUDC function. It was indicated that MUDC had a policy of accepting only commercial waste at its three principal sites.

Following discussion, the Joint Committee recommended and agreed that the respective Councils be requested to consider the matter.

Proposed by Councillor Gildernew  
Seconded by Councillor Robinson and agreed.

Councillor Fitzgerald also asked that the matter be considered in Fermanagh & Omagh Council. K O'Gara advised that commercial waste would require full cost recovery and a handling charge. It was suggested that it was cheaper to go to the private sector to collect and process.

### **3. FINANCIAL MATTERS**

The Statement of Payment dated December 18 Specials; December 18-January 19 and February 19-March 19 were presented for approval.

Proposed by Councillor Thompson  
Seconded by Councillor Robinson and agreed.

### **4. SITE MANAGER'S REPORT**

The Site Manager's Report was presented, copy attached as appendix one, reference being made to the undernoted:

#### **4.1 Reduction in Aftercare**

A Cassells advised that the reduction in aftercare from 60 years to 19 years was very positive. It was reported that the site management had been financially prudent over the years and Councils had not been asked for any financial contributions for the operation of the site. K O'Gara concurred adding that every operational and contract cost to date had been self-funded due to good management.

Councillor McGuigan enquired about future site development projects. A Cassells advised that the site was currently mothballed and therefore still had an active permit. A Landfill Capacity report currently under review would indicate when Tullyvar would be required to make a decision on the development of Cell 4. It was indicated there was a further 11 acres of the site available for future development and the utilisation of the grid connection was a valuable asset.

Councillor Clarke sought clarification on the implications of Brexit. A Cassells advised that the targets were currently enshrined in legislation (50% by 2020) and pending Brexit the UK will be required to establish its own targets.

#### **4.2 Capping Contract**

Site Manager outlined details of the proposed capping contract and following a procurement exercise it was recommended to award the contract to CivCo at a cost of £489,000 + 10% Contingency.

Members agreed to award the contract.

#### **4.3 Adoption of Report**

The Site Manager's Report and all foregoing recommendations were adopted.

Proposed by Councillor Fitzgerald  
Seconded by Councillor Thompson and agreed.

#### **5.0 ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

##### **5.1 Break-In**

Members were informed of a break-in at the site where a tractor, contractor digger and site tools were taken. It was confirmed that the matter was being dealt with by the PSNI and the Council's Insurer.

As a consequence, some planned changes would be required to what machinery would be retained and not sent for disposal as planned.

#### **6.0 DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

It was agreed to convene the next meeting on **Wednesday 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019 at 10.30am at Tullyvar Landfill Site.**

***Meeting ended at 11.15am***

**TULLYVAR JOINT COMMITTEE – 12<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2019****SITE MANAGER'S REPORT****1. Site Operational Update**

Between February and May approx. 215 tonnes of leachate per week was discharged to Cookstown Sewage Treatment Works. This is lower than normal for this time of year due to use of the sites Integrated Constructed Wetlands (ICW) which has reduced the need for tankering.

The electricity generation plant is currently operating at approx. 480kW (60% Capacity). This is lower than normal, partially due to some wells being temporarily disconnected for short periods to facilitate site capping preparation works. However, as the site ceased accepting most wastes over a year ago and has not taken any waste at all since October 2018 it is expected that electricity generation will continue to steadily fall. Current models have the site ceasing electricity production in 2027, however, microgeneration engines and the importing of surplus biogas from anaerobic digesters may be considered in the future to prolong generation at Tullyvar.

**2. Site Mothballing**

Works are currently ongoing to mothball the site and prepare for Phase 4 Capping, these works include:

- Finishing the regulation of Cell 1 leaving it ready for the application of geotextiles.
- Regrading of the soil stockpile area to reduce erosion.
- Comprehensive site clean-up and disposal of obsolete equipment.
- Regrading of the quarry rock face / Cell 4 to prepare for either lining or restoration.

Other works to be completed over the next year include:

- Excavations at the SW corner of the site to prepare for the installation of a drainage line from the base of Cell 4 to the settlement & discharge point.
- Minor site landscaping works and fencing repairs.
- Alterations to the site leachate treatment plant to increase automation and reduce the time officers need to spend on-site.
- Re-positioning of the gas ring main to allow for Phase 4 Capping (works to be carried out by Renewable Power Systems).

**3. Acceptance of Agricultural Plastic**

At the previous meeting it was agreed to investigate the acceptance of waste agricultural plastic at Tullyvar. In the year prior to the landfill site being mothballed, the site accepted approx. 50 tonnes of agricultural plastic over approx. 200 transactions ranging from 20kg to several tonnes. It is not currently possible to accept this waste at Tullyvar following the mothballing of the landfill site for a number of reasons. They are; this waste type is not permitted by the recycling centre site licence, there are no free bays for an additional skip to accommodate this waste, and finally Mid Ulster Council only accepts commercial waste at the three main recycling centres in

Dungannon, Cookstown and Magherafelt following the implementation of a prepay card system. There are a number of factors to consider:

- a) NIEA fees and possibly consultant costs in varying the site licence,
- b) Significant capital costs installing an extra skip bay,
- c) Costs in upgrading weighbridge software & equipment to allow for prepayment,
- d) A change in Mid Ulster District Council policy regarding the acceptance of commercial waste at smaller sites.

Given the above, members are therefore requested to consider the matter, and should they wish to pursue the matter to seek a fully costed proposal in relation to items a – c above in the knowledge that these costs may have to be borne by the Joint Committee.

#### **4. Closure & Aftercare Provisions**

Due to the potential environmental impact of large waste facilities it is necessary to model the long term financial liabilities and make provision for this liability in the Councils annual audited accounts. These models have recently been reviewed by our consulting engineers, WDR & RT Taggart with a view to more accurately predicting the number of years that the site must be managed for. The site must meet a number of closure criteria before the PPC Permits may be surrendered and a detailed computer model of the site is developed to predict when these criteria are likely to be achieved. This modelling takes into consideration the surrounding geology of the site, its lining system and the types and volumes of waste accepted at the site.

It is also a regulatory requirement for large waste facilities to have a financial bond in place to safeguard against operators going bankrupt or otherwise abandoning the site post closure. This would leave the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) responsible for any clean-up or aftercare of the site. Local authorities are able to use a Local Authority Deed Agreement in lieu of a financial bond and at the previous major review in 2014 the 2 legacy councils established a joint Local Authority Deed Agreement with the NIEA. The value of these bonds / local authority deed agreements are typically based on the financial models generated for each site.

The review undertaken by WDR & RT Taggart resulted in a reduction in the number of years the site is predicted to require aftercare. The previous review in 2014 was based on an aftercare period of 60 years which was the standard at the time and the period recommended by the NIEA. The most recent modelling has estimated a revised aftercare period of 19 years for Tullyvar with the permit being surrendered in 2038. The value of the Deed is currently £1,374,869, and will rise slightly to £1,396,596 as a result of the most recent review. At the previous review Tullyvar offset a large proportion of the Local Authority Deed value by committing the sites future gas income and monies held in the sites provision account solely to aftercare and closure. Therefore, the large reduction in costs achieved by reducing the number of aftercare years has allowed greater flexibility for these monies to be used for other purposes. In practice the NIEA will be very unlikely to exercise this Deed as Tullyvar is fully provisioned for restoration and aftercare and both Councils are keenly aware of their environmental responsibilities at the site. Members are therefore requested to approve the revision of the sites Local Authority Deed to £1,396,596 and for it to be signed and sealed by both Councils.



## **5. Phase 4 Capping**

The sites PPC Permit / Planning Permission require that the landfill must be suitably capped within 12 months of the infilling of waste ceasing in any particular Cell. Cell 1 ceased accepting waste in October 2018 and is therefore due for capping. The works will mainly consist of the installation of a composite capping system over an area of approximately 17,000m<sup>2</sup> as well as the installation of a bund for stability and drainage. Of the capped area, approx. 10,500m<sup>2</sup> will be final capping and restoration and the remainder as an interim cap. Carrying out the final capping and restoration as soon as possible after the rapid phase of settlement has completed will have major benefits in terms of leachate reduction and visual impact. The interim cap while serving a similar purpose to the final cap is designed to be cheaper to install, utilise leftover geotextiles from the previous capping operation while still being able to be upgraded to a permanent cap with minimal additional works should Cell 4 not be developed.

The composite capping system will capture the gases produced from degradable wastes and will mitigate the infiltration of surface water into the waste body. The composite capping system will consist of the following:

- Soil Regulation Layer (min. 200mm);
- Geosynthetic Clay Liner;
- Surface Water Drainage Layer;
- Protection Layer (min. 300mm); and
- Restoration Soils (min. 700mm of subsoil and/or top soil).

The waste surface has already been prepared, including regrading where necessary to create a profile that will direct surface water to the new and existing surface water drains. The sloped profile will allow for a degree of settlement to prevent surface water ponding above the cap. A flat plateau on the top of the site has been created to accommodate the new Constructed Wetlands. These wetlands will be planted with 2 different species of reeds and once established will allow for additional leachate treatment capacity at Tullyvar. It is envisaged that once all of the wetlands become established the site will be able to discontinue leachate tankering.

A new groundwater drainage line is also being installed on the floor of the unlined Cell 4 which will prevent flooding and reduce costs during the mothball and aftercare period. This line will take groundwater away from the floor of Cell 4 to the existing settlement pond prior to discharging into the adjacent Hadden's Burn, without the need for pumping.

Tenders were received for this project via the eTendersNI web portal and were assessed in conjunction with our consultants (WDR & RT Taggarts) and the procurement section, on the 29<sup>th</sup> May 2019. Members are therefore requested to approve the award of the contract for the Phase 4 Capping Works and Constructed Wetlands at Tullyvar Landfill Site to CivCo Ltd. in the Tender Assessment Total Price of Four Hundred and Eighty Eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ten Pounds and Fifty Pence (£488,810.50) plus VAT and a 10% contingency. The monies for this project are already provisioned for in the sites restoration and aftercare fund. The proposed project is expected to begin in July and run for a period of 6 months.

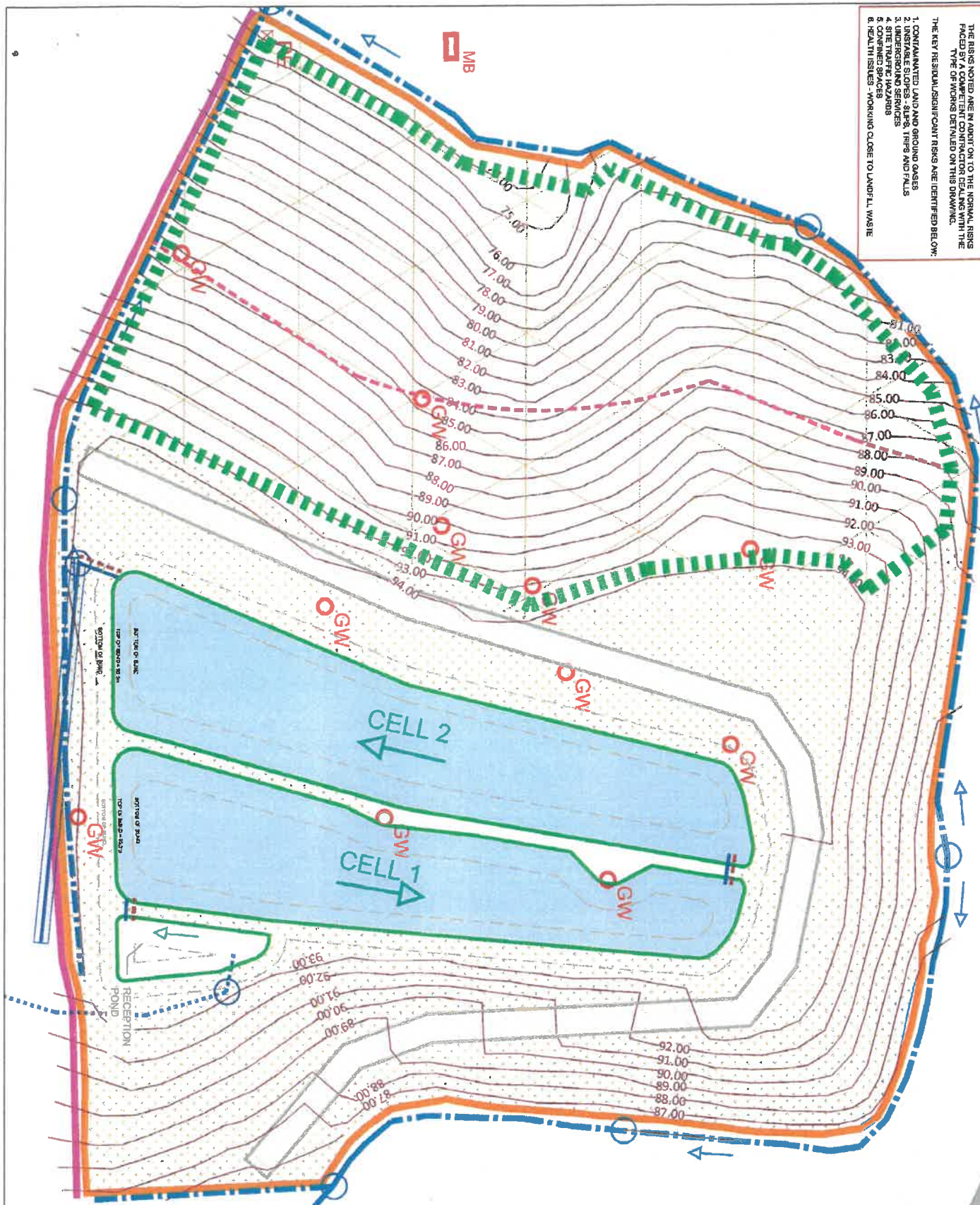


# SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

THE RISKS NOTED ARE IN ADDITION TO THE NORMAL RISKS FACED BY A COMPETENT CONTRACTOR DEALING WITH THE TYPE OF WORKS DETAILLED ON THIS DRAWING.

THE KEY RESIDUAL/SIGNIFICANT RISKS ARE IDENTIFIED BELOW:

1. CONTAMINATED LAND AND GROUND GASES
2. UNSTABLE SLOPES - SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS
3. UNDERGROUND SERVICES
4. SITE TRAFFIC HAZARDS
5. ASBESTOS
6. HEALTH ISSUES - WORKING CLOSE TO LANDFILL WASTE



## KEY:

- CAPPING AREA
- PROPOSED SOIL CONTOURS
- EDGE OF EXISTING CAP
- GAS WELL / GAS MANIFOLD BOX
- PROPOSED ROAD
- PHASE 1 CAPPING AREA
- PROPOSED WETLANDS
- PROPOSED WETLAND DRAINAGE
- PROPOSED EXTENSION TO WETLAND 65mm DIA PUMPING MAIN
- PROPOSED WETLAND OVERFLOW PIPE 180mm HDPE
- PROPOSED SURFACE WATER TOE DRAIN
- PROPOSED HIDDEN ANCHOR TRENCH
- MANHOLES
- RODDING EYE
- 550mm SUBSOIL & 150mm TOPSOIL
- 700mm SUBSOIL (no topsoil)

FOR TENDER

CLIENT AMENDMENT DETAILS BY DATE

CLIENT



DRAWING

PROPOSED SOIL LEVELS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

CONTRACT

TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE PHASE 4 CAPPING WORKS AND CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS

SHEET SIZE/DATE

A3 10.04.2019

SCALE

1:500

DRG No.

19104-202

Rev.

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Civil Engineers  
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Landscape Architects  
Town Planning Consultants  
Project Managers





WDR & RT TAGGART



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

## NORTHERN IRELAND LANDFILL CAPACITY REPORT 2019


Version 00 – 14<sup>th</sup> June 2019

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<b>TITLE</b>	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND LANDFILL CAPACITY REPORT 2019</b>	 <b>WDR &amp; RT TAGGART</b>
<b>PROJECT</b>	NORTHERN IRELAND LANDFILL CAPACITY	
<b>CLIENT</b>	MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL	
<b>DATE</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> JUNE 2019	
<b>STATUS</b>	FINAL	
<b>VERSION</b>	00	
<b>AUTHOR</b>	ADRIAN THOMPSON	

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### **DOCUMENT CONTROL**

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	DATE	BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
00	REPORT	FINAL	14/06/19	AT	AT	AT



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# **1 Introduction**

WDR & RT Taggart have been appointed by Mid Ulster District Council to undertake a study into future landfill capacity in Northern Ireland. This is the second review of Northern Ireland landfill capacity which allows a tracked comparison of changes in the market.

Northern Ireland has seen a change in the management of waste over the past 15 years, moving from landfill disposal of waste to the recycling and composting of appropriate wastes with a large volume of the residual waste sent for processing and energy recovery.

Even with the waste treatment and processing solutions currently delivered and proposed by the private and public sector it is acknowledged that there will still be the need for non-hazardous landfill capacity in Northern Ireland to deal with material that cannot be recovered.

The purpose of this report is to look at the existing landfill capacity in Northern Ireland and assess the potential future capacity requirements.

## **2 Scope of the Study**

The scope of this study is to assess:

1. Current landfill capacity;
2. The latest reported volume of waste landfilled;
3. Northern Ireland future landfill capacity looking at a number of scenarios such as the early closure of Local Authority owned sites, the potential implementation of the arc21 EfW facility (Beacon), potential waste growth and statutory recycling targets;
4. Identification of potential sites for development; and
5. Ranking of potential development sites based on a series of criteria.

## **3 Policy Context**

### **3.1 Introduction**

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

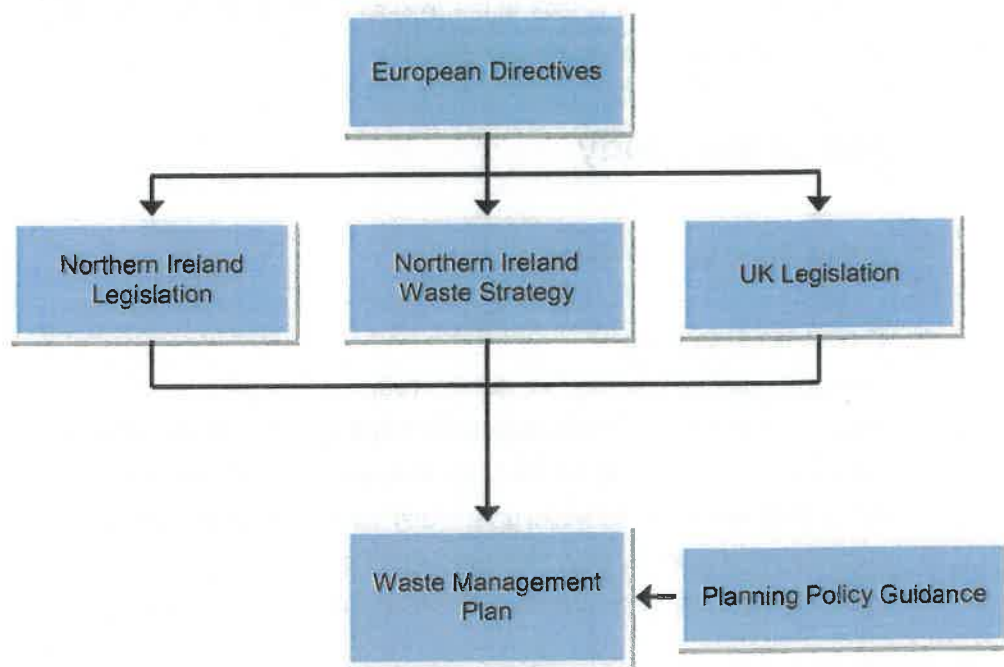


Waste legislation in Northern Ireland is implemented in three levels, comprised of European Union Directives, UK wide legislation and Northern Ireland specific legislation and policy (Northern Ireland Orders, Regulations and national planning guidelines). In Northern Ireland, EU Directives are implemented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

This Section provides an overview of current and anticipated waste policy and legislative measures in order to identify and understand the key issues that need to be taken into account when assessing landfill capacity requirements.

The overall place and strategic influence of EU policy in the legislative and policy framework in Northern Ireland is set out in Figure 3.1 below.

**Figure 3.1 Legislative and Policy Framework**



It should be stressed that this Section provides a simple overview of waste policy and legislation. It is not exhaustive, and does not detail every piece of legislation or every policy measure.





### 3.2 Current EU Waste Policy and Legislation

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

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

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

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

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

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



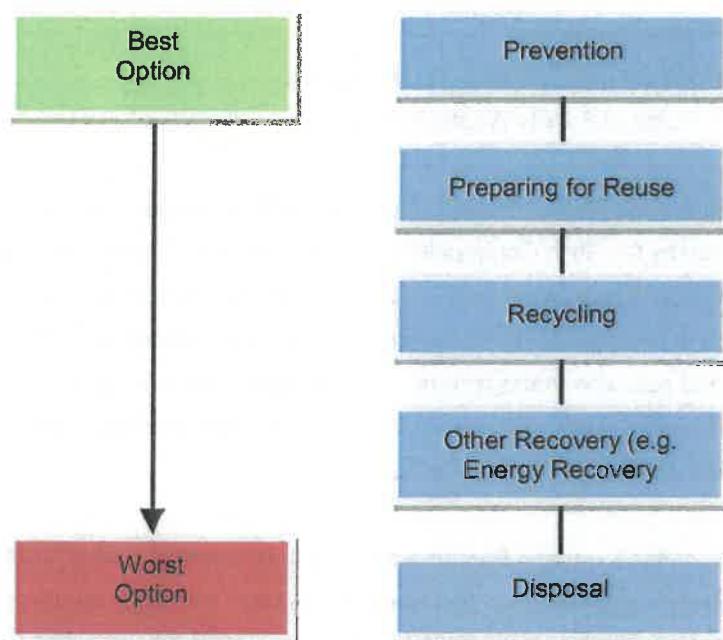


### 3.2.1 Revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD)

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

A key component of the revised WFD is the new Waste Hierarchy, the primary purpose of which is to, minimise adverse environmental effects from waste and to increase resource efficiency in waste management and policy. Article 4 of the WFD sets out the new Waste Hierarchy as a priority order for waste management, as set out in Figure 3.2 below.

**Figure 3.2 Waste Management Hierarchy**



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

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



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

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

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

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

### **3.2.2 Landfill Directive**

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

Key objectives of the Landfill Directive include:

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

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



### **3.2.3 Industrial Emissions Directive**

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

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

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

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

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

### **3.2.4 Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations**

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

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

### **3.2.5 Environmental Impact Assessment Directive**

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

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



### 3.2.6 Environmental Liability Directive

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

This Directive applies to:

- Environmental damage, or the threat of any damage, from any of the following occupational activities;
  - operation of installations under Directive 96/61/EC, on integrated pollution prevention and control,
  - waste management operations,
  - discharges into inland surface waters,
  - discharges into groundwater,
  - discharge or injection of pollutants into surface water or groundwater,
  - water abstraction and impoundment of water,
  - manufacture, use, storage, processing, filling, release and transport of dangerous substances or preparations, plant protection products or biocidal products,
  - transport of dangerous or polluting goods,
  - operation of installations under Directive 84/360/EEC, on air pollution from industrial plants,
  - any contained use or deliberate release of genetically modified organisms,
  - transboundary shipments of waste,
- operation of storage sites in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC, on the geological storage of carbon dioxide; and
- damage, or the threat of any damage, to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities not listed above.

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

## 3.3 EU Thematic Strategies

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



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

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

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

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

## **3.4 National and Local Policy and Legislative Context**

### **3.4.1 Introduction**

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

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

It is the framework that implements the requirements of EU policy and Directives, as set out in above, at the regional level. This section therefore provides an overview of waste policy and legislation in place in Northern Ireland to consider those issues relevant to the study.

Waste legislation is a complicated issue, and this section seeks to provide a simple overview, summarising the key relevant legislative provisions of the main pieces of legislation.



### 3.4.2 Waste Management Policy

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

The Strategy is a revision of the current Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Towards Resource Management which was published in March 2006 and set the strategic direction for waste management in Northern Ireland at the time.

The Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management (with landfill diversion as the key driver) to resource efficiency, that is, using resources in the most effective way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment. This Strategy has a renewed focus on waste prevention (including reuse), preparing for reuse and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy, as set out in Figure 3.2.

The key principles of the Strategy are:

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

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

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





The targets set out in the Strategy include:

#### **Household Waste**

- To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2015 (Programme for Government Target).
- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for reuse) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste)

### **3.4.3 Waste Management Legislation**

#### **Primary Legislation**

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

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

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

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

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



## **Secondary Legislation**

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

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

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

The provisions relating to:

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

These Regulations enforce Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste.

These Regulations:

- Set out the competent authorities for the purposes of the Community Regulation.
- Requires the Secretary of State to implement a waste management plan that contains his policies on the bringing into, or dispatch from, the United Kingdom of waste for disposal.
- Requires the Secretary of State to consult on that plan and requires the competent authorities of dispatch and destination to object to shipments of waste that do not comply with that plan.
- Creates a number of offences in relation to the shipping of waste which breach and/or fail to comply with the requirements of the Community Regulation in relation to management of shipments such as shipments of waste to or from the United Kingdom to or from other member States, to exports of waste to and from the United Kingdom to third countries, to the transit of waste through the United Kingdom to and from third countries.
- Sets out the fees that will apply in Northern Ireland. Regulation 47 provides for competent authorities to recover the costs of take-back under Articles 22 and 24 of the Community Regulation.
- Sets out the procedure applicable to the application for an approval of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance.



- Provides that the Regulations must be enforced by the competent authorities and sets out the enforcement powers of competent authorities, authorised persons and officers of Revenue and Customs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

#### **Landfill Tax Regulations, 1996 and Amendments**

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

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

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

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

### **3.5 Waste Management Plans**

#### **3.5.1 Waste Management Plans**

The aim of the current 3 Waste Management Plans are to develop a waste management system that meets the region's needs and contributes to economic and sustainable development. The defined objectives of the Plans are as follows:



1. To develop treatment facilities and / or let contracts to meet the needs of the individual regions.
2. To minimise the amount of waste produced within the region.
3. To maximise resource efficiency.
4. To minimise environmental impacts.
5. To ensure, as a minimum, that the identified facilities and services are in place in time to enable district councils to meet their statutory targets and obligations.
6. To encourage regional self-sufficiency, as far as practicable and economical, within the Regions.
7. To ensure that the actions and measures identified in the Plan are:
  - a. Deliverable, with respect to timescales for implementation; and
  - b. Practical, building upon existing services and facilities within the region.
8. To identify and manage risks (financial, planning and contractual) in a systematic manner, to ensure that risks lie with those parties' best placed to manage them effectively.
9. To adopt a regional approach to the sharing of targets to ensure that Northern Ireland as a whole is able to meet its targets, with individual action and targets agreed for each Council, taking into account demographic factors, including spread of population and associated costs for the provision of services.

## **3.6 Planning Policy**

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

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

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

### **3.6.2 Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy**

The Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy ('Everyone's Involved') was adopted by the Northern Ireland Executive in May 2010. The Strategy sets out the principles and



strategic objectives to ensure socially responsible economic development while protecting the resource base and the environment for future generations.

The six strategic objectives of the strategy are:

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

## **4 Review of Existing Landfill Capacity**

### **4.1 Assessment of Active Sites in Northern Ireland**

WDR & RT Taggart have extensive knowledge of the waste industry in Northern Ireland. This has been gained through our involvement in the majority of municipal and commercial and industrial waste infrastructure in Northern Ireland.

Using this knowledge, backed up by the NIEA public register of PPC Permitted sites, we have developed a list of active and recently closed landfill sites. The status of landfill sites in Northern Ireland is identified in Table 4.1.





**Table 4.1 Status of Northern Ireland Landfill Sites**

Landfill	Operator	Status
Drummee	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	Active
Craigmore	Coleraine Skip Hire and Recycling	Active
Cottonmount	Biffa	Active
Aughrim	Clearway	Active
Mullaghglass	Alpha Resource Management	Active
Magheraglass	Mid Ulster District Council	Closed April 2017
Lisbane	Armagh Power Generation Ltd	Closed and Closure Plan implemented. Only receiving inert waste for restoration
Craigahulliar	Causeway Coast and Glen Borough Council	Active
Drumanakelly	Newry Mourne and Down District Council	Closed 2016
Tullyvar	Mid Ulster District Council	Mothballed 2018. Remaining phase can be developed for future capacity
Ballymacombs	Mid Ulster District Council	Scheduled to close 2021
Crosshill	Eastwoods	Active
Aughnagun	Newry Mourne and Down District Council	Closed 2015

## 4.2 Assessment of Capacities and Input Rates

In order to undertake an assessment of the current remaining landfill capacities, waste input rates and total tonnage of waste landfilled in Northern Ireland, WDR & RT Taggart lodged an Environmental Information Request with NIEA.

This Environmental Information Request included:

1. Reported remaining landfill capacities from the Annual Reports submitted in January 2019;
2. Tonnage landfilled in each site during 2018; and
3. Total tonnage landfilled in Northern Ireland during 2018.

A summary of this information is presented in Table 4.2.



**Table 4.2 Reported Landfill Capacities 2019**

Landfill	Landfilled 2018 (t)	Remaining Capacity for 2019 (t)
Drummee	26,270	120,000 <sup>1</sup>
Craigmore	165,482	224,000
Cottonmount	98,933	3,089,000
Aughrim	68,795	2,125,000
Mullaghglass	274,086	395,000
Magheraglass	0	0
Lisbane	0	0
Craigahulliar	38,255	134,000
Drumanakelly	0	0
Tullyvar	18,048	0 <sup>2</sup>
Ballymacombs	0	29,000
Crosshill	74,553	465,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>764,422</b>	<b>6,581,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Drummee landfill capacity based on our working knowledge of the site.

<sup>2</sup> Phase 4 can be developed in the future is required. Phase 4 has a capacity of 650,00m<sup>3</sup> / 650,000t

<sup>3</sup> Based on site data

As can be seen from Table 4.2 at the start of 2019 there was approximately 6.6m tonnes of landfill capacity in Northern Ireland. The majority of this landfill capacity is held in two sites by two private sector operators, Cottonmount Landfill and Aughrim Landfill. This capacity has the potential to rise to 7.2m tonnes of waste if Phase 4 of Tullyvar was to be developed in the future.

Table 4.2 also highlights the current trend in the Local Authority owned and operated landfill sites going through a phase of early closure, with both Magheraglass and Drumanakelly receiving their last waste inputs in 2017 and 2016 respectively. This trend is further outlined by the early closure of Aughnagun 2015 and the mothballing of Tullyvar in 2018.

It is evident that there is a declining capacity in Local Authority owned landfills sites as well as a decline in overall operators.

## 5 Northern Ireland Future Landfill Capacity

In order to determine landfill capacity in Northern Ireland WDR & RT Taggart considered it necessary to look at this in two stages. The first is current filling rates up to 2020.





This allows an assessment of when current sites will reach capacity and close as well as allowing an assessment of landfill rates prior to the Statutory recycling target of 50% by 2020.

The second step is an assessment of landfill capacity required post the 50% recycling target up to 2030. This assessment allows a prediction as to when landfill capacity in Northern Ireland will reach a deficit.

Finally a sensitivity analysis has been completed on the post 2020 scenario. This sensitivity analysis assesses the impact a 60% recycling rate as well as the impact of the arc21 energy from waste (EfW) (the Beacon Project), if it was to be developed.

## 5.1 Assessment of Landfill Capacity 2019 – 2020

In order to calculate the future landfill capacity in Northern Ireland it was considered an important task to calculate when Local Authority and Privately owned landfill capacity would run out based on current landfilling rates.

In order to complete this assessment it was predicted that waste landfilled would increase year on year by 1.4%. This assumption is based on the waste growth figure reported through WasteDataFlow for the years 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. Table 5.1 highlights the Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) arisings and percentage growth rate for the above years.

**Table 5.1 Reported LACMW Figures and Growth Rate**

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Average
<b>Northern Ireland LACMW</b>	924,412	951,423	969,157	985,994	977,817	
<b>% Growth Rate</b>	1.2	2.9	1.9	1.7	-0.8	1.4

The 1.4% waste growth figure was applied to an assessment of the waste landfilled at each site outlined in Table 4.2 as well as the reported total Northern Ireland landfill figure for 2018.

Based on the figures reported for LACMW landfilled (WasteDataFlow) and the total tonnage of waste landfilled (NIEA), it has been possible to calculate the tonnage of waste landfilled that is not LACMW. It has been assumed that this difference is associated with commercial and industrial (C&I) waste.



**Table 5.2 LACMW and C&I Waste Tonnages**

Waste Type	Tonnage Landfilled
LACMW	319,212
Commercial and Industrial	445,210*
Total	764,422

\*Assumed C&I waste landfilled due to difference between overall landfill rate and LACMW landfilled

By comparison to the Northern Ireland Landfill Capacity Report 2016 there has been a decrease in the total weight of LACMW landfilled from 390,256t to 319,212t. However, the overall tonnage landfilled has increased from 694,417t to 764,422t. This has been assumed to be an increase in C&I waste landfilled.

The assumed and modelled overall landfill tonnage including both LACMW and C&I waste is presented in Table 5.3.

**Table 5.3 Predicted Landfill Tonnages**

Total	2018	2019	2020
Landfilled	764,422*	775,124	785,976

\*Actual reported figured to NIEA

An assessment was completed based on the above assumptions of waste growth, commercial and industrial waste and LACMW arisings landfilled and the total tonnage of waste landfilled. The waste input rates in 2018 plus a 1.4% waste growth were assumed for the waste input rates to each landfill. The outcome of this assessment and the predicted years for closure for each landfill up to 2020 is presented in Table 5.4.

**Table 5.4 Predicted Landfill Rates to 2020**

Landfill	2019 Capacity <sup>1</sup>	2018 Landfilled	Year of Filling		Remaining Capacity for 2021 <sup>2</sup>
			2019	2020	
Drummee <sup>3</sup>	120,000	26,270	26,638	27,011	66,352
Craigmore	224,000	165,482	167,799	56,201 <sup>4</sup>	0
Cottonmount	3,089,000	98,933	100,318	102,324	2,886,358
Mullaghglass	395,000	274,086	277,923	117,077	0
Aughrim	2,125,000	68,795	69,758	70,735	1,984,507
Craigahulliar	134,000	38,255	38,791	39,334	55,876
Tullyvar	0	18,048	0	0	0
Ballymacombs	29,000	0	0	29,000	0
Crosshill	465,000	74,553	75,597	76,655	312,748

<sup>1</sup> As of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019

<sup>2</sup> As of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021

<sup>3</sup> Drummee based on current site information

<sup>4</sup> Capacity and closure does not represent the development of the new phase currently granted planning permission



As each site closes there will be the need to direct waste to other active landfill sites. Based on the waste flow model and Table 5.4 it is possible to predict the tonnage of waste that will have to be diverted to other sites each year.

The additional waste requiring landfill capacity each year and a total capacity requirement by 2020 is presented in Table 5.5.

**Table 5.5 Additional Waste Requiring Landfill Capacity**

2019	2020	Total Capacity Required (t)
18,301	267,639	285,940

From the assessment outlined in Table 5.4 by 2020 it is anticipated that all Local Authority owned landfill sites will be closed / mothballed, with the exception of Drummee and Craigahulliar.

Post 2020 the only sites with remaining active landfill capacity will be:

- Drummee;
- Cottonmount;
- Aughrim;
- Craigahulliar; and
- Crosshill.

Based on the modelled assumptions, Drummee and Craigahulliar will have limited capacity, circa 66,000 tonnes and 56,000 tonnes respectively. It should also be noted that Crosshill's planning and PPC Permit limits the waste acceptance to wastes excluding domestic, household and food wastes. The PPC Permit for the site does not permit EWC Code 20 03 01 Mixed Municipal Waste.

Based on the assessment of capacity at the end of 2020 there would be an estimated circa 5m tonnes of capacity. This capacity figure does not take account of the potential 650,000 tonnes ( $650,000\text{m}^3 @ 1.0\text{t/m}^3$ ) of capacity if Phase 4 at Tullyvar was developed (Density value based on the infilling of fines from mechanical processing of residual waste post 2020). The future capacity in Phase 4 of Tullyvar is further considered in Section 6 and 7 of this report.

Post 2020 landfill capacity is summarised in Table 5.6.

**Table 5.6 Post 2020 Landfill Capacity**

Item	Capacity (t)
Remaining Capacity	5,019,900



As outlined above the capacity post 2020 will be held in 5 sites. Drummee and Craigahulliar have limited capacity post 2020. Crosshill is not permitted to directly accept domestic/household waste. This results in the majority of the landfill capacity being held in 2 private sector sites, Aughrim and Cottonmount.

It has been estimated based on current fill rates that Aughrim and Cottonmount will have circa 2m and 2.9m tonnes of capacity respectively, post 2020. This figure does not take account of the additional circa 290,000 tonnes of waste that will require landfill capacity between 2019 and 2020 due to the closure of landfill sites.

If an assumption was made that this waste was landfilled in Cottonmount, then post 2020 the capacity of the Cottonmount landfill would be reduced to circa 2.6m tonnes.

As the majority of landfill capacity will be held by 2 sites this may have the potential to increase landfill gates fees for those parties looking to dispose of waste in landfill. A summary of the estimated landfill capacity post 2020 is provided in Table 5.7.

**Table 5.7 Summary of Estimated Landfill Capacity Post 2020**

Landfill	Remaining Capacity Post 2020 (t)
Drummee	66,352
Cottonmount	2,886,358
Aughrim	1,984,507
Craigahulliar	55,876
Crosshill	312,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,305,840</b>
Additional Capacity Required due to Waste Diverted from Closed Sites	285,940
<b>Revised Estimated Capacity</b>	<b>5,019,900</b>

## 5.2 Assessment of Landfill Capacity Post 2020

### 5.2.1 Impact of 50% Recycling Rate

The main impact on post 2020 landfill capacity will be the volume of residual waste to be landfilled. If Local Authorities were to achieve the 50% Statutory Recycling Rate this would have a knock on effect on the total residual waste generated.



A model was created to estimate the potential LACMW generation between 2020 and 2030. This model takes account of the current generation of LACMW and applies a 1.4% waste growth up to 2030. The model also applies the current Northern Ireland recycling rate up to 2020 with statutory 50% recycling rate applied post 2020. Table 5.8 outlines the predicted LACMW and residual waste up to 2030.

**Table 5.8 Predicted LACMW and Residual Waste**

Year	Predicted LACMW (t)	Predicted Residual (t)
2017/18*	977,817	512,376
2018/19*	991,506	519,549
2019/20**	1,005,388	502,694
2020/21**	1,019,463	509,731
2021/22**	1,033,735	516,868
2022/23**	1,048,208	524,104
2023/24**	1,062,883	531,441
2024/25**	1,077,763	538,881
2025/26**	1,092,852	546,426
2026/27**	1,108,152	554,076
2027/28**	1,123,666	561,833
2028/29**	1,139,397	569,699
2029/30**	1,155,349	577,674

\*Current Northern Ireland Recycling Rate 47.6%

\*\*Statutory 50% recycling rate

### 5.2.2 Assumption of all LACMW Post 2020 Pre-Treated

In order to derive a prediction of landfill capacity requirements post 2020, an assumption has been made that all LACMW is sent for pre-treatment. This is due to the closure of all but 2 Council owned landfill sites. Using the WasteDataFlow reported figures it has been assumed that 35% of LACMW sent for pre-treatment is not suitable for energy recovery and is landfilled.

A model was therefore created to assess the tonnage of waste to be landfilled post 2020 if all LACMW was pre-treated in MRF's with a 35% to landfill rate. The outcome of this model is presented in Table 5.9.





**Table 5.9 Prediction of Landfill Tonnages if all LACMW is Pre-Treated**

Year	Predicted Residual (t)	Predicted Landfill (t)
2020/21	509,731	178,406
2021/22	516,868	180,904
2022/23	524,104	183,436
2023/24	531,441	186,004
2024/25	538,881	188,609
2025/26	546,426	191,249
2026/27	554,076	193,927
2027/28	561,833	196,642
2028/29	569,699	199,394
2029/30	577,674	202,186

### 5.2.3 Estimation of C&I Waste Landfilled

Landfill capacity requirements cannot be viewed just in the context of what will be required for LACMW. C&I waste also represents a significant source of waste requiring landfill capacity. The published information on the Northern Ireland quantity of C&I waste is very limited, however this is believed to be similar in quantity to the tonnage of LACMW.

In order to calculate the tonnage of C&I waste an Environmental Information Request was lodged with NIEA. This Environmental Information Request sought details on the total volume of waste landfilled in 2018.

A known tonnage of LACMW waste was landfilled in 2017/18 (WasteDataFlow). The known tonnage of LACMW landfilled was subtracted from the total tonnage of waste landfilled. The difference in landfill figures was then assumed to be C&I waste.

The above calculation allowed a ratio of LACMW to C&I waste landfilled to be assumed. It has been assumed that 139.5% of the tonnage of LACMW landfilled will equate to the tonnage of C&I waste landfilled.

The above calculation for C&I waste, as well as a 1.4% waste growth, was applied to calculate the tonnage of waste up to 2030.

The summary of the C&I waste landfilled up to 2030 is presented in Table 5.10.



**Table 5.10 Prediction of C&I Waste Landfilled**

Year	Estimated C&I Waste Landfilled (t)
2017/18	445,210
2018/19	451,443
2019/20	457,763
2020/21	464,172
2021/22	470,671
2022/23	477,260
2023/24	483,942
2024/25	490,717
2025/26	497,587
2026/27	504,553
2027/28	511,617
2028/29	518,779
2029/30	526,042

#### 5.2.4 Review of Capacity up to 2030

Taking into consideration the assumptions outlined in Sections 5.2.1 to 5.2.3 of this report, it is possible to estimate the landfill capacity requirements year on year from 2020 to 2030. Table 5.11 summaries the annual and total landfill capacity requirements for both LACMW and C&I waste between 2020 and 2030.

**Table 5.11 LACMW and C&I Landfill Capacity Requirements**

Year	LACMW Landfill (t)	C&I Waste Landfill (t)	Total Landfill Requirement (t)
2020/21	178,406	464,172	642,578
2021/22	180,904	470,671	651,574
2022/23	183,436	477,260	660,696
2023/24	186,004	483,942	669,946
2024/25	188,609	490,717	679,325
2025/26	191,249	497,587	688,836
2026/27	193,927	504,553	698,480
2027/28	196,642	511,617	708,258
2028/29	199,394	518,779	718,174
2029/30	202,186	526,042	728,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,900,757</b>	<b>4,945,340</b>	<b>6,846,096</b>

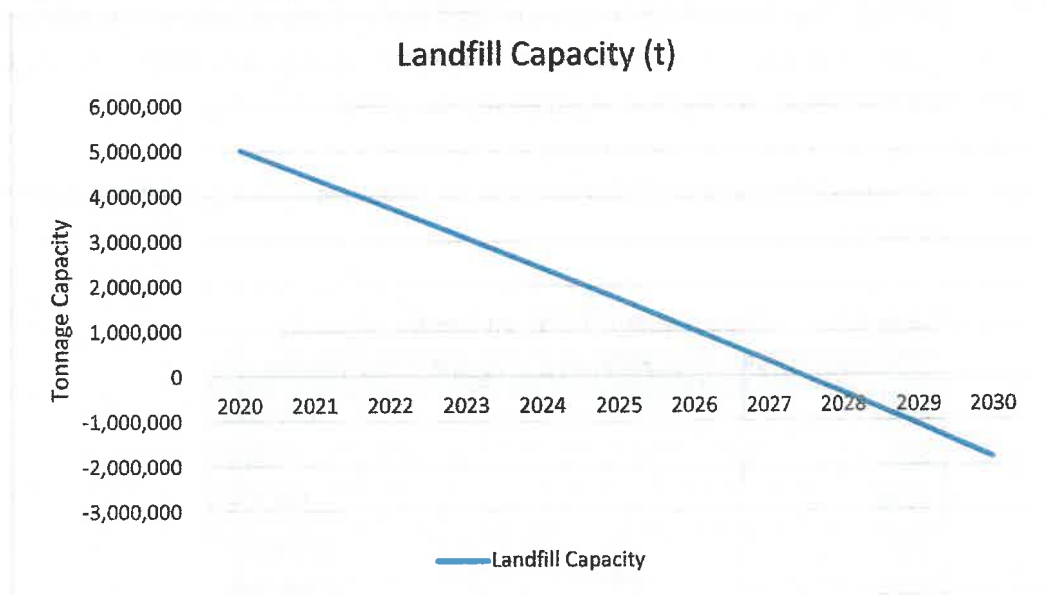


Using the figures presented in Table 5.11 it is possible to calculate the declining landfill capacity and when a deficit in landfill capacity occurs. The predicted declining landfill capacity is presented in Table 5.12 and Figure 5.1.

**Table 5.12 Declining Landfill Capacity**

Year	Landfill Capacity (t)
2020	5,019,900
2021	4,377,322
2022	3,725,748
2023	3,065,052
2024	2,395,106
2025	1,715,780
2026	1,026,944
2027	328,465
2028	-379,793
2029	-1,097,967
2030	-1,826,196

**Figure 5.1 Declining Landfill Capacity**



As can be seen from Table 5.12 and Figure 5.1 it is predicted that there will be a deficit in landfill capacity by 2028. When compared to the 2016 report the year of landfill capacity deficit does not change, however the shortfall in deficit increases from 239,670t to 379,793t.





### 5.3 Impact of arc21 EfW on Post 2020 Landfill Capacity

arc21 is the waste management group covering 6 Local Authorities in the east of Northern Ireland. arc21 is currently in a procurement process looking to deliver a Mechanical Biological Treatment facility and an incinerator with energy recovery at Hightown Quarry, Newtownabbey.

The implementation of the arc21 EfW will result in no LACMW to landfill due to the proposals including incineration and an incinerator bottom ash processing plant.

On 13<sup>th</sup> September 2017 the Department for Infrastructure granted planning permission for the development. However, the outcome of a Judicial Review on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2018 ruled that the granting of permission was unlawful in the absence of a minister.

The outcome of the Judicial Review has further delayed the project. The Northern Ireland Landfill Capacity Report 2016 modelled the impact of the arc21 project as a sensitivity analysis. This sensitivity analysis was previously modelled to have an impact from 2021/2022.

This sensitivity analysis has been revised with a new operational year of 2023/2024 assuming the project can reach financial close in 2020 with a 3 year construction and commissioning phase. The impact was modelled on the landfill capacity up to 2030. This excluded the predicted arc21 LACMW that would be sent to landfill.

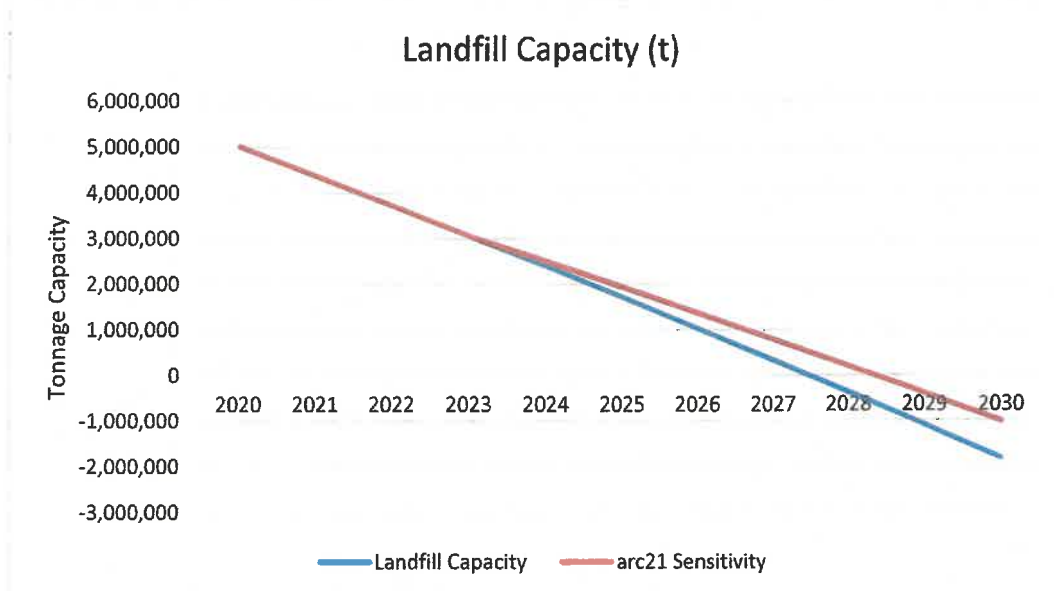
The impact that the arc21 EfW facility has on landfill capacity is presented in Table 5.13 and Figure 5.2.

**Table 5.13 Impact of arc21 EfW on Landfill Capacity**

Year	Landfill Capacity arc21 Sensitivity
2020	5,019,900
2021	4,377,322
2022	3,725,748
2023	3,065,052
2024	2,505,629
2025	1,938,375
2026	1,363,180
2027	779,931
2028	188,517
2029	-411,176
2030	-1,018,133



**Figure 5.2 Impact of arc21 EfW on Landfill Capacity**



As can be seen from Table 5.13 and Figure 5.2 under the arc21 sensitivity there will be a predicted deficit in landfill capacity by 2029.

#### 5.4 Impact of arc21 EfW and 60% Recycling on Post 2020 Landfill Capacity

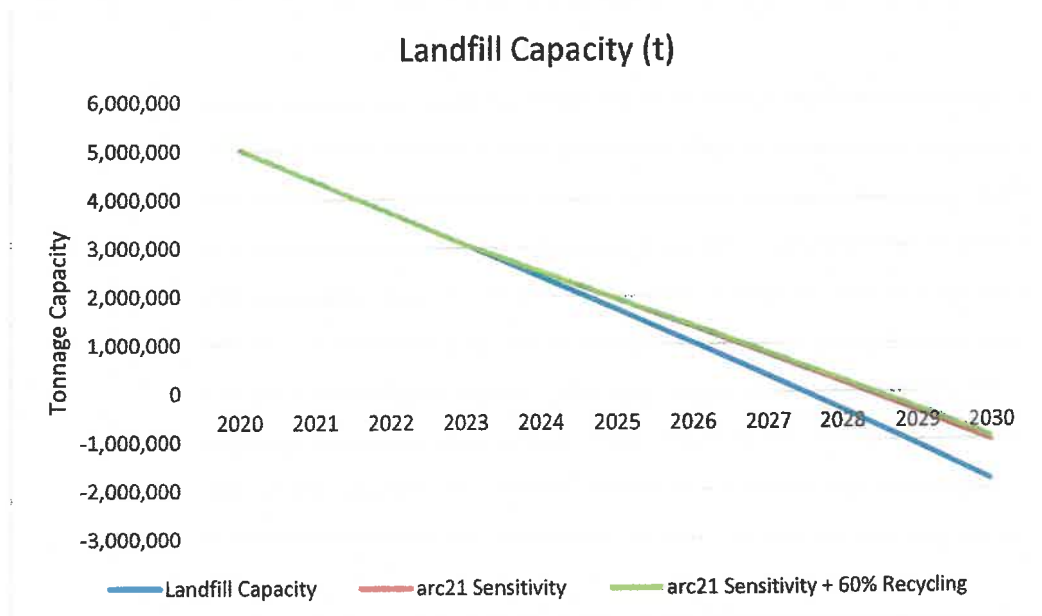
A further sensitivity on landfill capacity was assessed. This sensitivity included the implementation of the arc21 EfW facility and Local Authorities reaching a 60% recycling rate in 2025. The impact that the arc21 EfW facility and a 60% recycling rate in 2025 has on landfill capacity is presented in Table 5.14 and Figure 5.3.

**Table 5.14 Impact of arc21 EfW & 60% Recycling Rate on Landfill Capacity**

Year	Landfill Capacity arc21 & 60% Recycling Sensitivity
2020	5,019,900
2021	4,377,322
2022	3,725,748
2023	3,065,052
2024	2,505,629
2025	1,938,375
2026	1,378,701
2027	811,192
2028	235,738
2029	-347,773
2030	-938,547



**Figure 5.3 Impact of arc21 EfW & 60% Recycling on Landfill Capacity**



As can be seen from Table 5.14 and Figure 5.3 the implementation of a 60% recycling rate in 2025 has a minimal impact on landfill capacity in 2030.

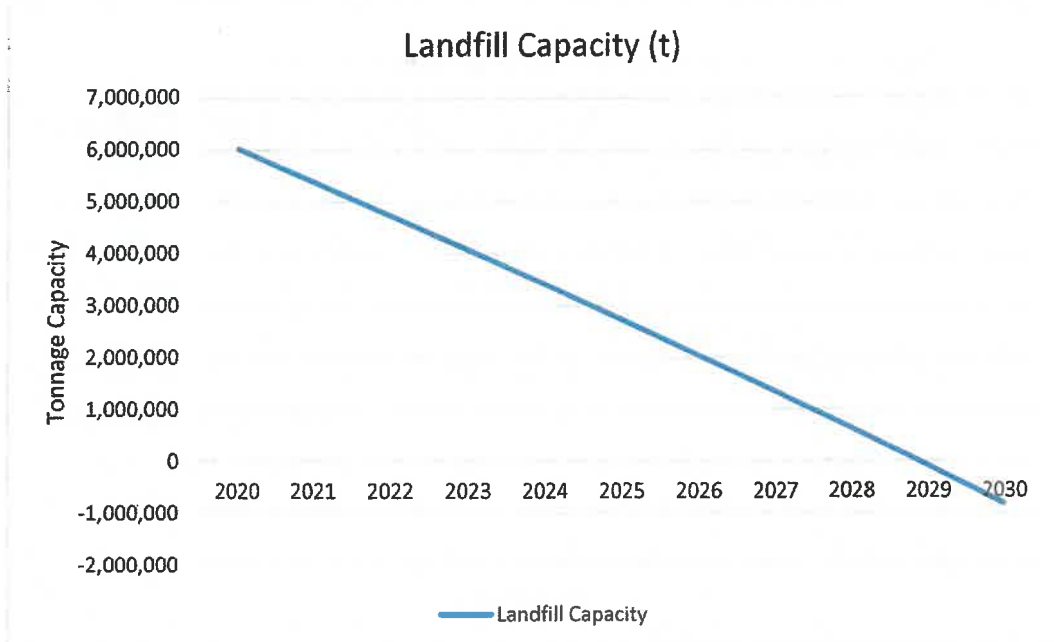
## 6 Identification of Potential Development Sites

As highlighted in Section 5 of this report, post 2020 there will be limited competition in the landfill market with the majority of landfill capacity held between two privately owned sites, Aughrim and Cottonmount. Limited capacity will be held in Drummee and Craigahulliar post 2020 (circa 66,000 and 56,000 tonnes respectively) with circa 150,000 tonnes available at Crosshill which is not permitted to accept domestic/household waste.

RiverRidge Holdings Limited have secured planning permission for an extension of the Craigmore Landfill Site, LA01/2018/1154/F dated 19<sup>th</sup> February 2019. This approval grants permission for an increase in height to the existing landfill as well as the creation of additional landfill cells. We are aware that construction works associated with this planning approval have started. It is understood that this development will increase the sites capacity prior the current capacity running out in 2020 as detailed in Table 5.4. We have estimated that this planning permission may increase the capacity at the site by 1m tonnes. This increase in void created at Craigmore only extends Northern Ireland's landfill capacity to 2029, with a deficit of 18,133 tonnes in 2030. Figure 6.1 represents the revised landfill capacity taking account of the additional void to be created at Craigmore.



**Figure 6.1 Impact of Craigmore Landfill Extension on Landfill Capacity**



Even with the increased capacity at Craigmore there will still only be a small number of landfill site operator's post 2020, all of which will be private sector. Therefore, there is the potential that landfill gate fees may increase.

An assessment has been created of potential sites that could be developed post 2020 to provide additional capacity and prevent a lack of competition in the landfill market. Of the list below only 1 Local Authority site was considered due to the potential void and the consents that are currently in place.

1. Develop Phase 4 at Tullyvar;
2. Cam Road, Macosquin, development of the landfill site;
3. Ladyhill Quarry, Antrim, try and reinstate previous planning permission and PPC Permit for the non-hazardous landfill;

A high level assessment has been completed of the above options and is presented in Section 7 of this report.

## 7 Ranking of Proposed Development Sites

In order to provide a ranking of the most viable option for the development of future landfill capacity a pro's and cons assessment of the options identified in Section 6 of this report was undertaken.



This pros and cons assessment is presented in Tables 7.1 to 7.3.

**Table 7.1 Assessment of Additional Void at Tullyvar**

Pro's	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing planning permission and PPC Permit for the development of Phase 4.</li> <li>Existing infrastructure such as leachate treatment plant, landfill gas engine, weighbridge and offices.</li> <li>Established grid connection for landfill gas engine.</li> <li>Established landfill site, therefore landfill principle established in the area.</li> <li>Significant void circa 650,000m<sup>3</sup>. Based on a density of 1t/m<sup>3</sup> could represent a capacity of 650,000t.</li> <li>Well established wetlands for leachate treatment and discharge to surface water.</li> <li>Council owned site therefore security in gates fees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May face local objection to continued operation as residents may have the opinion that the site is due to close, extended impact on residential receptors.</li> <li>CQA Plan to be submitted to NIEA detailing the design of Phase 4.</li> <li>Wetlands not designed to take leachate from Phase 4.</li> </ul>

\*Density of 1t/m<sup>3</sup> assumed based on the majority of waste infilled being MRF fines.



**Table 7.2 Assessment of Additional Void at Cam Road**

Pro's	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning permission expiry 14<sup>th</sup> April 2016, however NIEA have released an update on landfill capacity in which they state the site has planning permission.</li> <li>Significant void circa 1.25m m<sup>3</sup>. Based on a density of 1t/m<sup>3</sup> could represent a capacity of 1.25m t.</li> <li>NIEA report that this site is currently going through the permitting process.</li> <li>Close proximity to existing waste management facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncertainty in the capital development costs.</li> <li>May face local objection as residents may believe the site will not be developed due to the former developer going into administration (B Mullan and Sons Ltd).</li> <li>All infrastructure such as leachate treatment plant, landfill gas engine, weighbridge and offices would have to be constructed prior to waste acceptance. Significant capital expenditure prior to revenue generation.</li> <li>Uncertainty in ability to get a grid connection for a landfill gas engine.</li> </ul>

\*Density of 1t/m<sup>3</sup> assumed based on the majority of waste infilled being MRF fines.



**Table 7.3 Assessment of Additional Void at Ladyhill**

Pro's	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant void circa 3.2m m<sup>3</sup>. Based on a density of 1t/m<sup>3</sup> could represent a capacity of 3.2m t.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site is believed to have Planning permission.</li> <li>PPC Permit has been revoked. A new PPC Permit application would be required.</li> <li>May face local objection as residents may believe the site will not be developed due to the potential expiration of planning.</li> <li>All infrastructure such as leachate treatment plant, landfill gas engine, weighbridge and offices would have to be constructed prior to waste acceptance. Significant capital expenditure prior to revenue generation.</li> <li>Void is based on the steep wall of the quarry. Expensive steep wall lining system required.</li> <li>Road improvements required to widen Ladyhill Road to 6m in width. Expensive capital works.</li> <li>Uncertainty in ability to get a grid connection for a landfill gas engine.</li> </ul>

\*Density of 1t/m<sup>3</sup> assumed based on the majority of waste infilled being MRF fines.

## 7.1 Final Ranking of Sites

Following the above high level pros and cons assessment it is considered that the ranking of most viable future landfill capacity would be as follows:



**Table 7.5 Ranking of Sites**

Ranking	Site	Comments
1 <sup>st</sup>	Tullyvar Landfill Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing Planning Permission</li> <li>Existing PPC Permit</li> <li>Site Infrastructure in place</li> <li>Council control over landfill gate fees</li> </ul>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Cam Road Landfill Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported that planning permission is still active</li> <li>Large void</li> <li>All infrastructure would have to be developed</li> <li>Development of a new landfill site in a new area</li> </ul>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Ladyhill Landfill Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May need to confirm planning permission</li> <li>Expensive lining works required</li> <li>Large capital expenditure required for road upgrade</li> </ul>





## 8 Conclusions

It is acknowledged that there will still be the need for non-hazardous landfill capacity in Northern Ireland to deal with material that cannot be recovered.

The waste hierarchy implemented through the Revised Waste Framework Directive and the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy places the following priority in waste management:

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

However, it is accepted that landfill disposal is a key element of the waste management mix to deal with waste that cannot be recycled or disposed with energy recovery.

A waste flow model was created to assess the landfill capacity up to 2020 based on the current filling of landfill sites and a 1.4% waste growth. This waste flow model identified that post 2020 the majority of landfill capacity will be held by 2 sites. Therefore, this may have the potential to increase landfill gates fees for those parties looking to dispose of waste in landfill.

The outcome of landfill capacity post 2020 is summarised in Table 8.1.

**Table 8.1 Summary of Estimated Landfill Capacity Post 2020**

Landfill	Remaining Capacity Post 2020 (t)
Drummee	66,352
Cottonmount	2,886,358
Aughrim	1,984,507
Craigahulliar	55,876
Crosshill	312,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,305,840</b>
Additional Capacity Required due to Waste Diverted from Closed Sites	285,940
<b>Revised Estimated Capacity</b>	<b>5,019,900</b>



A model was created to estimate the potential LACMW generated between 2020 and 2030. This model took into account a 1.4% waste growth up to 2030. In order to derive a prediction of landfill capacity requirements post 2020, an assumption has been made that all LACMW is sent for pre-treatment, as all but 2 Local Authority landfill site will be closed. Using the WasteDataFlow reported figures it is evident that 35% of LACMW sent for pre-treatment is not suitable for energy recovery and is currently landfilled. A calculation of C&I waste was also completed to estimate the required landfill volume for this waste stream. This calculation outlined that 139.5% of the tonnage of LACMW landfilled will equate to the tonnage of C&I waste landfilled.

Using the above inputs to a waste flow model the 2020 to 2030 landfill capacity requirements have been estimated. The landfill capacity requirements are presented in Table 8.2 and Figure 8.1.

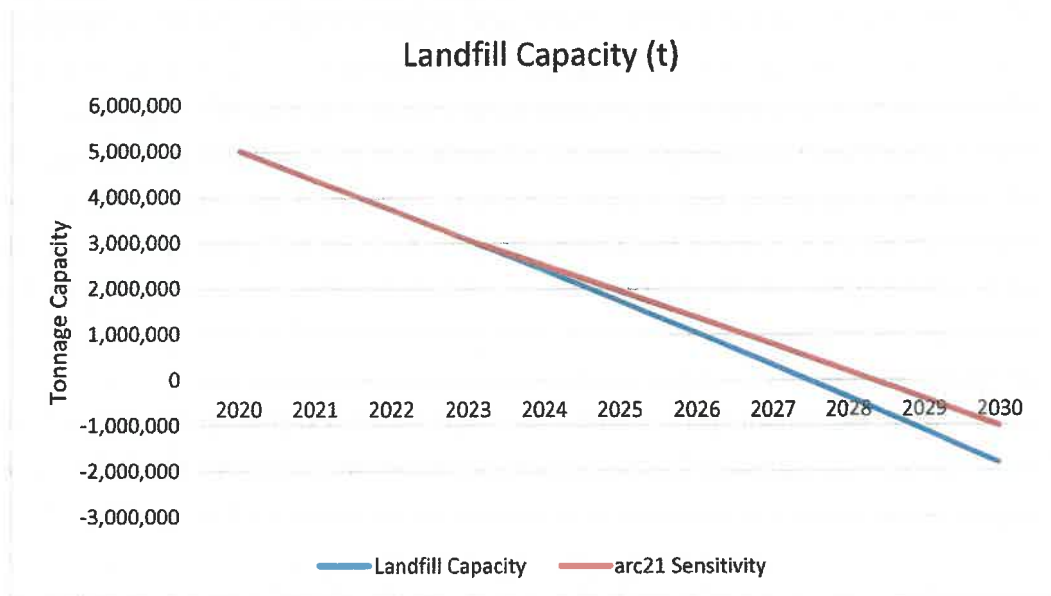
A sensitivity analysis was applied to the landfill capacity requirements in terms of the development and operation of the arc21 EFW facility. The impact of this sensitivity is presented in Table 8.2 and Figure 8.1.

**Table 8.2 Declining Landfill Capacity Assessment**

Year	Landfill Capacity (t)	Landfill Capacity arc21 Sensitivity (t)
2020	5,019,900	5,019,900
2021	4,377,322	4,377,322
2022	3,725,748	3,725,748
2023	3,065,052	3,065,052
2024	2,395,106	2,505,629
2025	1,715,780	1,938,375
2026	1,026,944	1,363,180
2027	328,465	779,931
2028	-379,793	188,517
2029	-1,097,967	-411,176
2030	-1,826,196	-1,018,133



**Figure 8.1 Declining Landfill Capacity**



As can be seen from Table 8.1, 8.2 and Figure 8.1 there is a landfill deficit in 2028 and 2029 under the pre-treatment and arc21 sensitised models respectively.

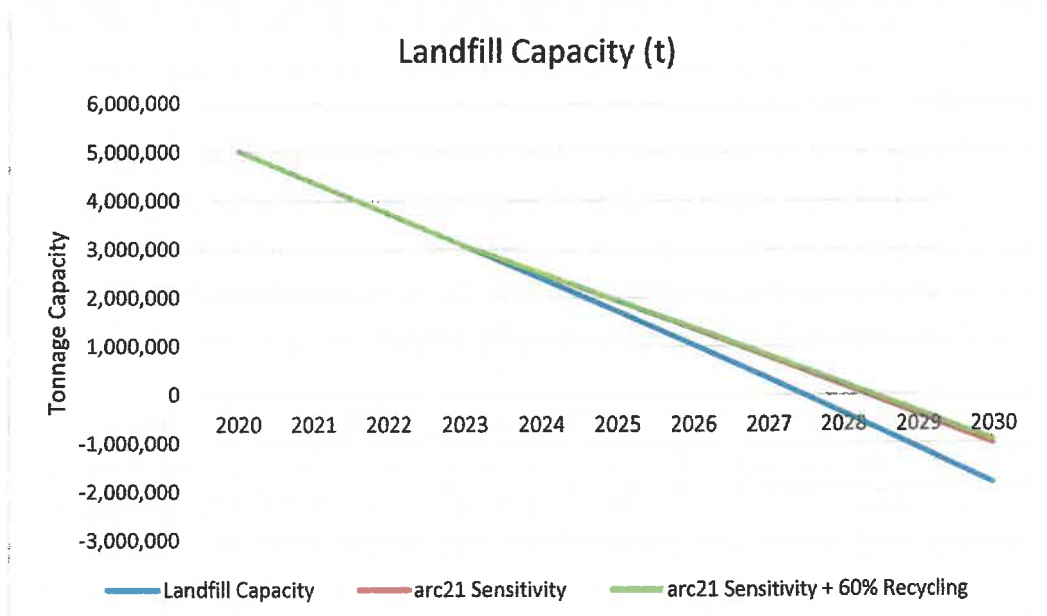
A further sensitivity on landfill capacity was assessed. This sensitivity included the implementation of the arc21 EfW facility and Local Authorities reaching a 60% recycling rate in 2025.

**Table 8.3 Impact of arc21 EfW & 60% Recycling Rate on Landfill Capacity**

Year	Landfill Capacity arc21 & 60% Recycling Sensitivity
2020	5,019,900
2021	4,377,322
2022	3,725,748
2023	3,065,052
2024	2,505,629
2025	1,938,375
2026	1,378,701
2027	811,192
2028	235,738
2029	-347,773
2030	-938,547



**Figure 8.2 Impact of arc21 EfW & 60% Recycling on Landfill Capacity**



As can be seen from Table 8.3 and Figure 8.2 the implementation of a 60% recycling rate in 2025 has a minimal impact on landfill capacity in 2030.

Given the potential lack of competition in the landfill market post 2020 it is considered that landfill gate fees may rise.

RiverRidge Holdings Limited have been granted planning permission for an extension to the existing landfill as well as an increase in overall levels at the site. It is reported in the planning documentation that the new cell will have a capacity of 600,000m<sup>3</sup>. Including for an increase in levels across the site it is our estimation that this could increase landfill capacity post 2020 by a further 1m tonnes. This would therefore increase the modelled 2020 landfill capacity from 5,019,900 tonnes to 6,019,900 tonnes. Whilst this is a large increase in capacity this would only increase overall Northern Ireland Capacity to 2029, with a deficit of 18,133 tonnes in 2030.

A study of the most viable future landfill capacity was completed using a high level pros and cons assessment. This assessment considered that the ranking of most viable future landfill capacity would be as follows:

1. Tullyvar Landfill Site – due to the existing Planning Permission and PPC Permit with site infrastructure in place. This option could also offer Councils control over landfill gate fees.
2. Cam Road Landfill Site – it is reported that planning permission is still active for the site with the site having a significant void capacity. However, all infrastructure would need to be developed at this site.



3. Ladyhill Landfill Site – planning permission may still be active for the site. The development of the site would include expensive lining works due to the steep wall of the quarry. A large capital expenditure would also be required to upgrade the road to the site.

There is the potential for all Local Authority landfill sites to be closed in the early to mid 2020's. This will result in all landfill capacity being controlled by the private sector. If landfill gates fees were to rise due to only a small number of operators in the market, it is our view that competition in the market would develop. This is demonstrated by NIEA reporting that the site at Cam Road is undergoing the permitting process.

In order to protect Local Authorities from the potential rise in landfill gate fees it is considered that the most viable option for future landfill capacity would be the remaining capacity at Tullyvar Landfill Site. This would be the preferred site due to the infrastructure that is currently in place such as the welfare facilities, leachate treatment plant, wetlands and landfill gas infrastructure. Therefore, the development costs of landfill capacity at Tullyvar verses Cam Road and Ladyhill would be substantially lower.

It is recommended that a bi-annual review of landfill gates fees is undertaken to assess the landfill market and any potential risks associated with landfill gate fee increases.

## 9 Recommendations

Tullyvar represents the most viable future landfill capacity in the event of landfill gate fees increasing due to lack of competition in the market.

It is recommended that this landfill capacity review is completed every 2 years in order to assess the future landfill capacity and any impacts that new technologies / processes may have on the volume of waste landfilled.

It is recommended that reviews of this landfill capacity study are completed on the total volume of waste landfilled in 2020 and 2022.

Based on the figures presented in this report, there may be merit in developing Phase 4 of Tullyvar in 2023. This would include agreeing design works with NIEA, the Construction Plan, and letting a contract for site engineering works. This could result in capacity coming online in mid 2024. The decision to proceed with the development of Phase 4 at Tullyvar can be ratified following the outcome of the 2022 landfill capacity report, if this report identifies a significant decrease in landfill capacity with a significant increase in landfill gate fees.

<b>Report on</b>	Refuse Collection Route Optimisation
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Tony Law, Cleansing Operations Manager

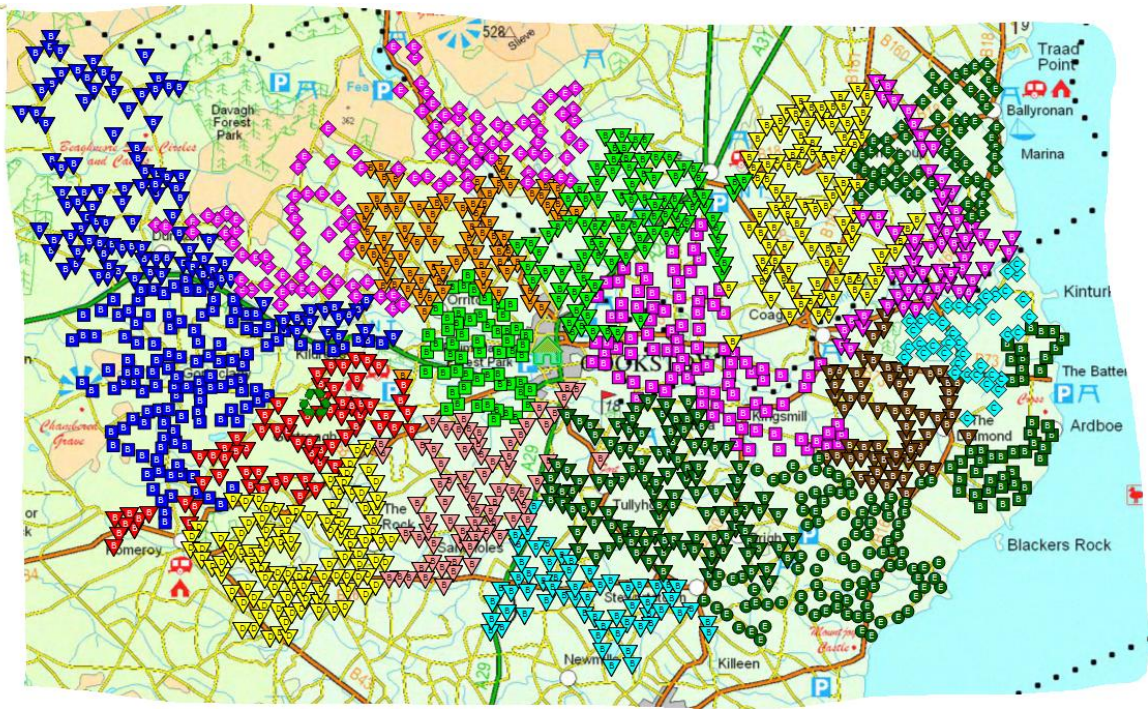
<b>Is this report restricted for confidential business?</b>	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members on the next phase of the refuse collection route optimisation project.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	One Armed Vehicles (OAVs) have carried out refuse collection in the Magherafelt area for many years. Essentially these vehicles collect wheeled bins from rural properties without the need for a loader. It is now planned to expand the use of these specialist vehicles in rural areas across Mid Ulster starting with the legacy Cookstown area.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>Three new OAVs were delivered in September/October 2019 and two more have been ordered (at a cost of £224k per vehicle) for delivery in 2020. The three new vehicles (one of which is a direct replacement) will be used to complete the outstanding rural routes in the Magherafelt area and to carry out rural collections into the Cookstown legacy area.</p> <p>The following video/link shows an OAV in operation at a property in Mid Ulster:</p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/V9v-PCoHnXA">https://youtu.be/V9v-PCoHnXA</a></p> <p>The key benefits are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and Safety – no loader at the rear of the refuse collection vehicle on 60mph roads, having to negotiate uneven verges on narrow country roads; also significant reduction in the risk of musculoskeletal injuries from stepping in and out of vehicle hundreds of times per day.</li> <li>• Efficiency – traditional refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) collect approximately from 300 properties per day in a rural environment whereas an OAV averages 400 properties per day</li> <li>• Economy – the capital cost of an OAV is approximately £50k more than a traditional RCV, however over a 7 year life cycle, there is a saving of at least £100k on the cost of a loader.</li> </ul> <p>In the short term operational savings will not be realised due to the redeployment of loaders onto RCV's covering urban areas thus ensuring that there are 2 loaders lifting bins in busy built-up areas to improve efficiency (this is currently not the case in most of the routes in Dungannon area where Route Optimisation will commence during 2020).</p>

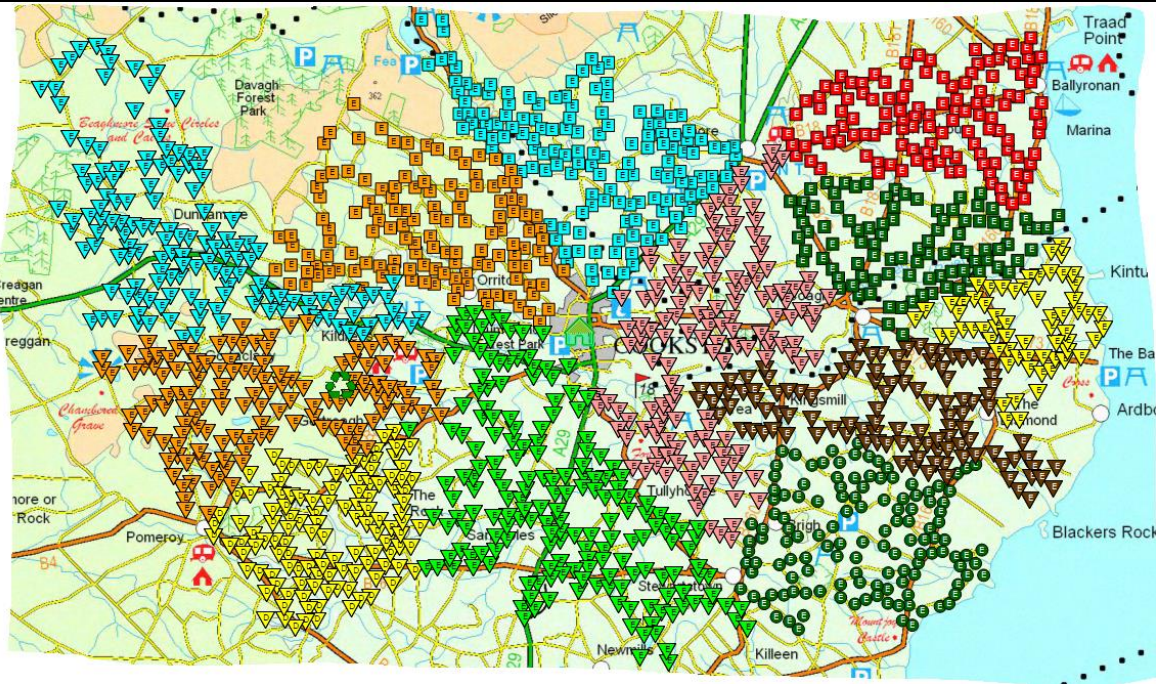


Service delivery through OAVs into the legacy Cookstown area will start mid November. Utilising bespoke Route Optimisation software (WebAspx Easy Route Pro) new routes have been created based on the principal of deploying traditional RCV's in urban settlements (generally within 30 zones) and the new OAVs in rural areas (where predominantly the national speed limit of 60mph applies). All routes have been reviewed for operational efficiency to reduce crossover and travelling distance where possible.

The illustration below highlights the current rural routes in the Cookstown area:



This illustration show the proposed the new better defined routes, covering larger areas:



In summary out of the 11,584 dwellings approximately 1,500 houses will have a service day change. It is proposed to use the same communications method as employed during route optimisation in Magherafelt in January 2018 (when over 12,000 properties were affected by service delivery changes) consisting of an A5 coloured card/calendar, to be delivered by our own staff directly to the households affected which has proved effective..

The proposed routes have been 'road tested' for safety and deliverability, by our drivers and supervisors during October. It is planned to start communication with householders week commencing 4<sup>th</sup> November. The planned service changes will then go live week commencing 18<sup>th</sup> November. On the new OAV routes, there may be additional direct contact/communication required with householders regarding the placement of their bins, as the lifting device needs a 300mm clear perimeter round the bin for the clamp to engage. Therefore in some cases, we may request a householder to place their bin on the opposite side of the road to facilitate 'single-sided' collection (it is estimated that up to 300 householders will require this site specific instruction). This will be kept under review.

<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: Implementation within existing resources
	Human: Implementation within existing resources
	Risk Management: Route Risk Assessments being reviewed based on planned changes
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None



<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b> None

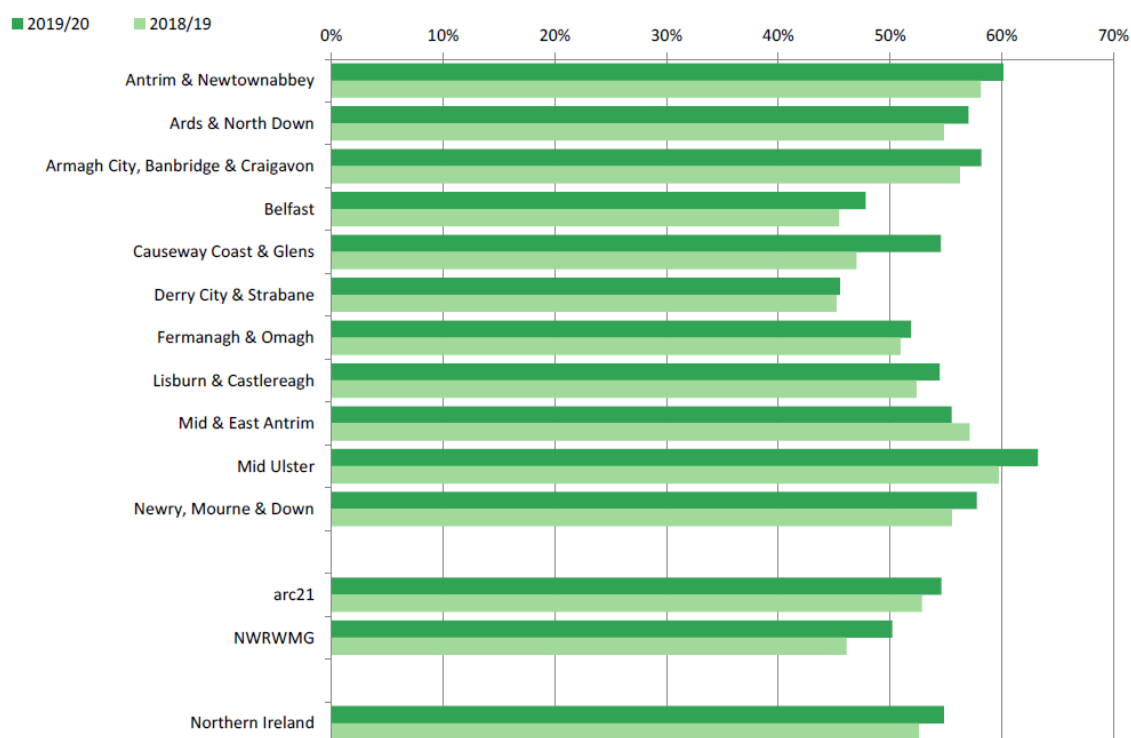
<b>Report on</b>	Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management (LACMW) Statistics Report for April to June 2019
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	12 November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
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 1 of 2019/20 from April to June 2019.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>The above (provisional) report was published on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2019 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:</p> <p><a href="https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-april-june-2019">https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-april-june-2019</a></p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p><b><u>Waste Arisings:</u></b></p> <p>Northern Ireland's Councils collected 265,181 tonnes of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) between April and June 2019, 2.9% lower than the 273,200 tonnes collected during the same three months of 2018.</p> <p><b><u>Recycling and Composting:</u></b></p> <p>The Northern Ireland household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate was 54.8% between April and June 2019, a 2.2% increase on the 52.6% recorded during the same three months of 2018.</p> <p>At Council level, household waste recycling rates varied from 45.5% in Derry City &amp; Strabane Council to <b><u>63.2% in Mid Ulster</u></b>. This is a 3.5% increase on our recycling rate achieved for the same quarter last year. (Please see Fig. 1 below). This increase can be attributed to a 3.3% increase in the household dry recycling rate.</p>

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

Northern Ireland, Comparing April to June 2018 and April to June 2019



For the rolling twelve-month period from July 2018 to June 2019 Northern Ireland Councils have collectively achieved a household recycling rate of over 50% thus meeting the statutory target set for 2020. At an individual Council level Mid Ulster District Council has achieved the highest household recycling rate of all eleven Councils with a rate of 56.9%. This performance has been recognised at both a national and regional level (see below link and attached article by way of example)

<https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/latest-news/n-ireland-hits-50-target-18-months-early/>

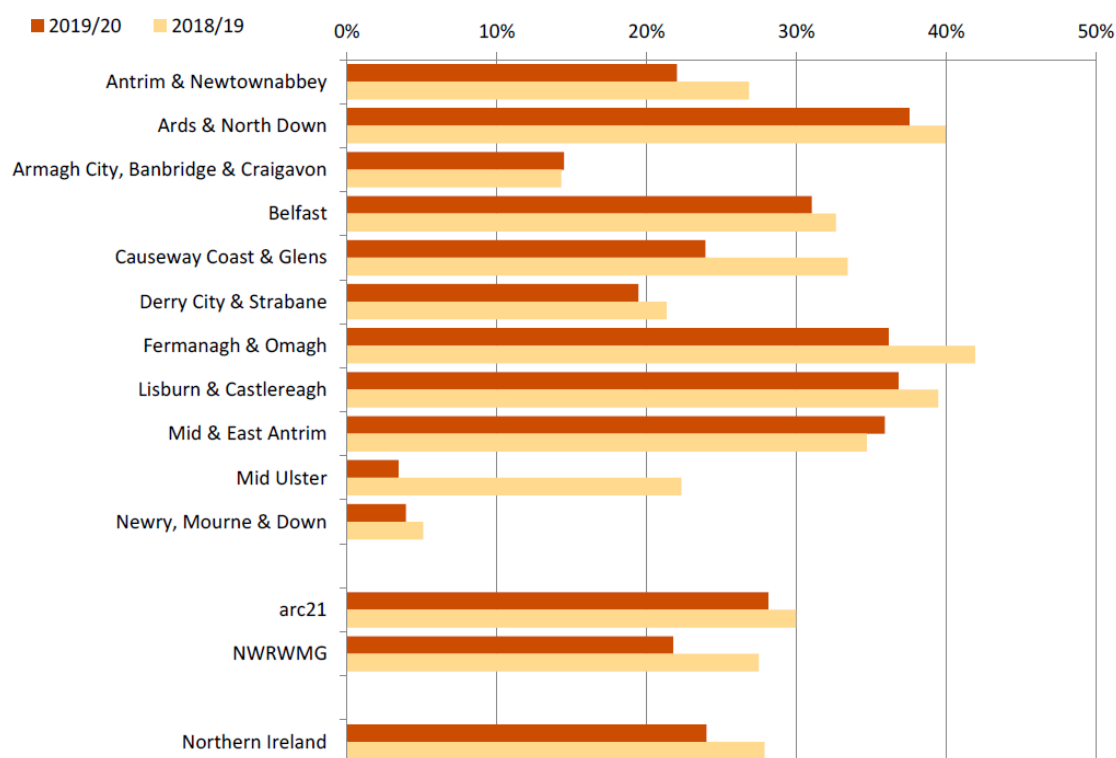
### **Waste to Landfill:**

The quantity of Local Authority Municipal waste sent to landfill decreased by 16.1% from 77,394 tonnes during April to June 2018 to 64,959 tonnes between April and June 2019. This gave a quarterly landfill rate for Northern Ireland of 24.5%, a further reduction on the 28.3% recorded during the same quarter of 2018 and the lowest landfill rate ever for an April to June quarter.

Mid Ulster recorded a household waste landfill rate of 3.4%. This is a decrease of 18.9% compared to the same quarter in 2018, the largest drop in landfill rate recorded for this quarter. Mid Ulster's landfill rate is now the lowest of all 11 councils, (Newry, Mourne & Down Council had a similar but slightly higher landfill rate of 3.9%). 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 and the cessation of waste direct to landfill. (Please see Fig. 2 below).

**Fig. 2. Household waste landfilled by council and waste management group, Northern Ireland, comparing April to June 2018 and April to June 2019.**

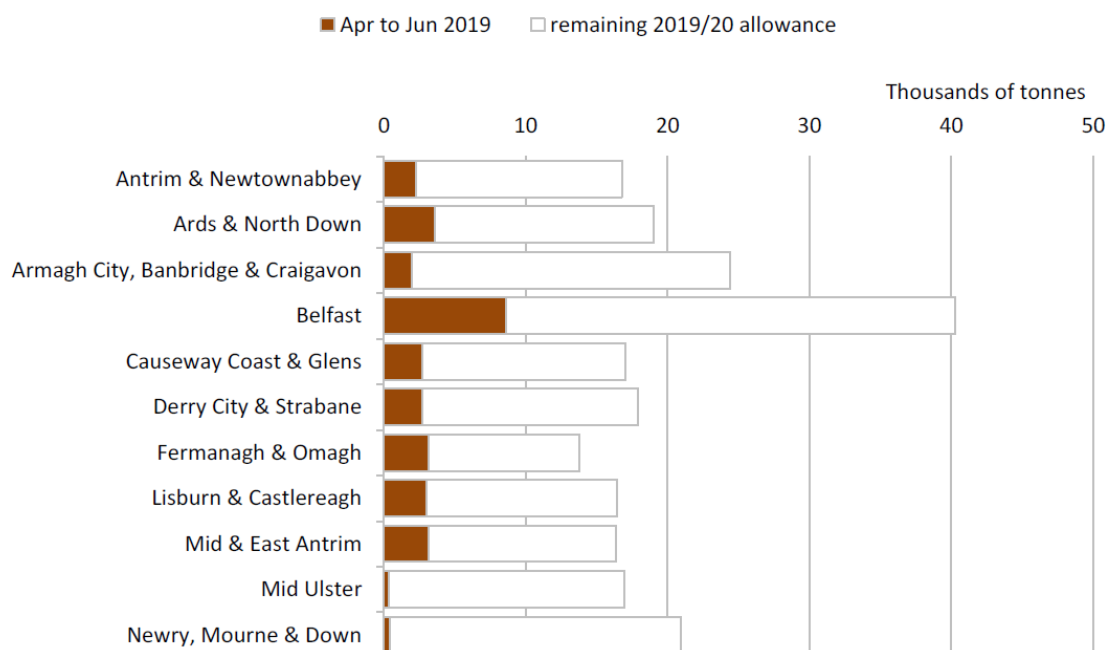


### **Biodegradable Waste to Landfill:**

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 first quarter i.e. landfilled only 331 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)

**Fig. 3. Biodegradable LAC municipal waste allowance sent to landfill by council, Northern Ireland, April to June 2019.**



#### 4.0 Other Considerations

#### 4.1 Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications

##### Financial:

Failure to meet recycling and landfill diversion targets could result in NIEA fines.

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 landfill diversion targets could result in 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.

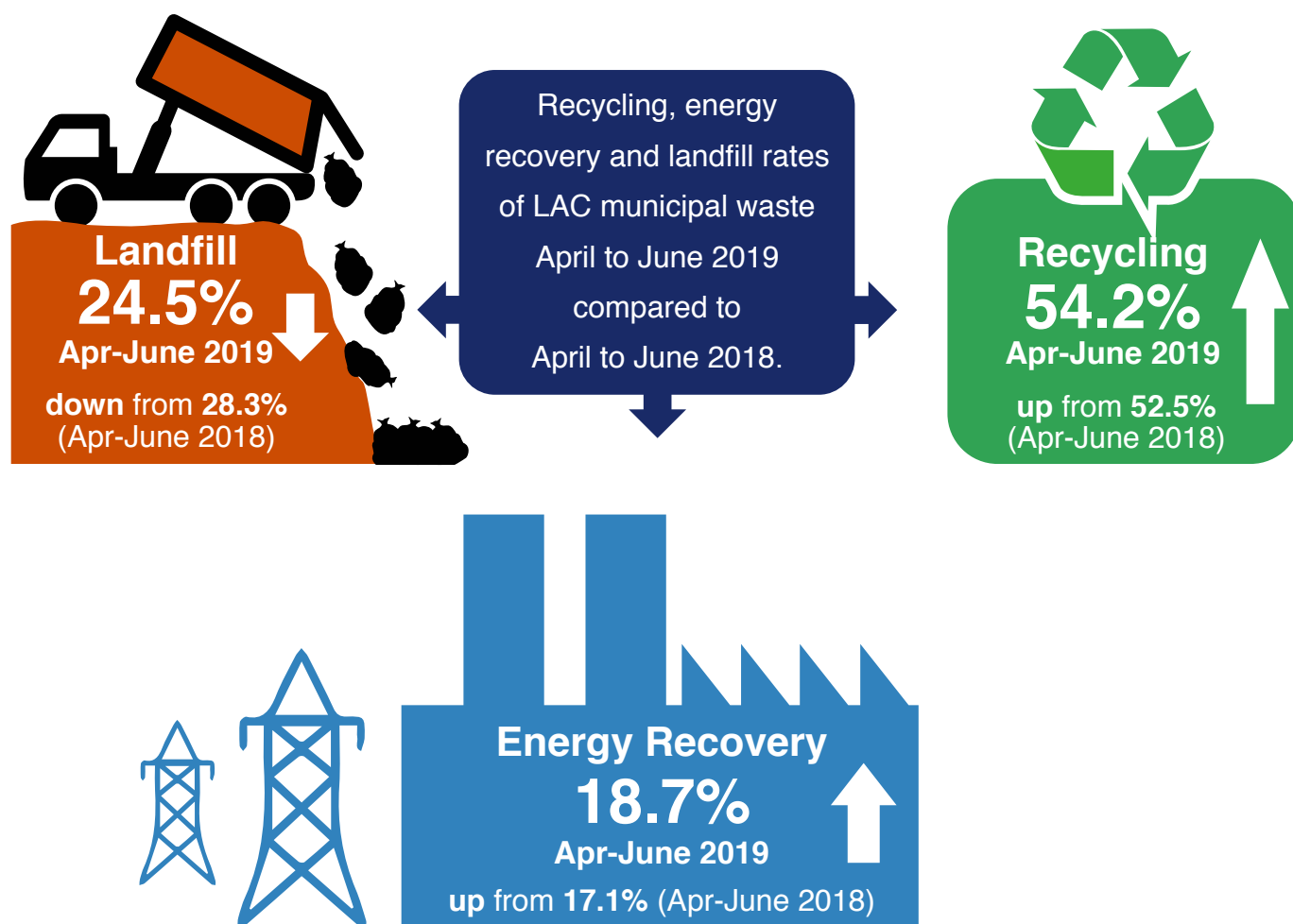
#### 6.0 Documents Attached & References

6.1 N Ireland municipal waste infographic April to June 2019

6.2 Irish News article dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 2019

# LAC Municipal Waste Collections by NI Councils

## April to June 2019



*A living, working, active landscape valued by everyone*



# Aspiring to a future where plastics are used and reused more sustainably

**ADRIAN THOMPSON**

**D**ID you grab a takeaway coffee this morning as part of your daily commute? Did it have a plastic lid? Is your lunch in a plastic bag, or maybe you will buy a sandwich or hot food which comes on a polystyrene container, to be thrown away after the contents devoured.

You may not fall into these categories and many of us now do reuse our own coffee cups and recycle our shopping bags, but too many don't.

Today leading members of the waste and resources industry in Northern Ireland will meet at Titanic Belfast to put the question of 'The Future for Plastics' at the centre of the Chartered Institute of Waste Management Conference.

The use of plastics and the continuing damaging impact on our environment is a global issue, and one which at the moment is never far from the global headlines.

As chair of the Northern Ireland Centre of the Institute, I will welcome speakers and

delegates to today's event to exchange ideas and to contribute positively to the global issue of how we manage

plastic waste.

Our event is well timed. This issue has become very emotive, helped I am sure by the *Blue Planet* BBC series which has helped a new more sustainable way of living enter the mainstream.

A real shift in public opinion and engagement is occurring as people now try and live life in a more sustainable manner through recycling at home and making more informed decisions on the purchase of goods.

The issue of global warming and climate control is also ventilated in a high-profile way in the Extinction Rebellion protests and Greta Thunberg inspired Friday school strikes.

As technical director of WDR & RT Taggart I've seen great changes in industry as we step away from just the management of the wastes that we create to realising the value of the materials we discard. I have seen this first hand in the support we

provide to many of the local Councils across Northern Ireland as they continue to make huge efforts and see significant progress in increasing recycling rates.

In 2018/19 many Councils set to exceed the 50 per cent recycling target, and Mid-Ul-

ster District Council looks set to achieve a recycling rate of over 60 per cent.

But there is more work to do as we assist the waste and resource industry in developing new technologies and infrastructure to ensure that materials that were once viewed as a waste are now recycled, recovered and put to economic and business use.

As chair of CIWM Northern Ireland, I would like to see a future where not only plastics but all materials are used and reused in a more sustainable manner.

We live in a small region, but that should not stop us from setting a leading example on one of the burning questions of the day.

■ **Adrian Thompson is a Technical Director with WDR & RT Taggart and Chair of CIWM Northern Ireland**



**Client:** Mid Ulster District Council  
**Source:** Irish News (Belfast)  
**Date:** 24/10/2019  
**Page:** 26  
**Reach:** 32315  
**Value:** 2079.66

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**BLIGHT ON OUR LIVES: The use of plastics and the damaging impact on the environment is a global issue**





<b>Report on</b>	Update Report on Old Burial Grounds Maintenance Agreement
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	Tuesday 12 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	This report is to provide an update to members on the maintenance agreement for eight Old Burial Grounds in Mid Ulster District Council with the Church representatives that appear to exercise control over the sites in question.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	As members will be aware notice was issued in 2018 to the representative Church Bodies of eight old graveyards that Council maintenance would cease. This applied to any old grounds in the district being maintained, but not listed on the Schedule of Old Burial Grounds included in an appendix to the Report of the Commissioners of Church of Temporalities in Ireland for the period 1869-80; or in the absence of an alternative legal agreement or deed.
2.2	<p>The affected graveyards are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Killelagh Old Church and Graveyard</li> <li>• Granaghan Penal Chapel &amp; Graveyard</li> <li>• Ballymaguigan Old Graveyard</li> <li>• Eglish Old Graveyard</li> <li>• Donaghmore Independent Old Graveyard</li> <li>• Killeeshil (Old Section)</li> <li>• Killyman (Old) Graveyard</li> <li>• Clogher Cathedral Old Graveyard</li> </ul>
2.3	Following the Council decision in September 2018 Council agreed to enter into a maintenance agreement for grass cutting for the old burial grounds listed.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>Following assistance from Council's Legal Services a comprehensive maintenance agreement for the the eight old burial grounds has been developed. The proposed agreement is between Council and the respective representative Church body. The salient points of the agreement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commencement and Duration,</li> <li>• Council responsibilities and works location,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Church Obligations,</li> <li>• Liability,</li> <li>• Termination, and</li> <li>• Dispute Resolution.</li> </ul>
3.2	Council responsibilities will extend to cutting the grass areas seven times a year, between the months of March and October to maintain a grass height of 75mm. Grass will not be removed/lifted from the burial ground. Work is to be carried out between 08:00 and 17:00 Monday to Friday, not to include bank/public holidays.
3.3	Engage with the representation Church bodies will be undertaken to put agreements in place with each body for the commencement of the 2020 grounds maintenance season. Entering into a maintenance agreement will regularise maintenance at these sites for grass cutting only. Failure to enter into agreement for any site will mean Council will not undertake maintenance in this location from the commencement of the 2020 grounds maintenance season.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	<p>Financial:</p> <p>Grass cutting at these sites will be included with existing Property Service provision.</p>
	<p>Human:</p> <p>Staff time from legal services to finalise the agreements with the Council seal once signed. Staff time with Property Services engaging with the representative Church bodies, coordinating annual maintenance of the old burial grounds, and management of any third party grass cutting services.</p>
	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>This is a risk of injury to staff, contractors or visitors should an unstable headstone or memorial fall, or injury from access to a site, including liability issues associated with maintaining a work area not under the responsibility of Council, or were a maintenance agreement does not exist.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	<p>Equality &amp; Good Relations Implications:</p> <p>Equality screening would be required if the eight old burial grounds detailed continue to be maintained as they are not listed on the schedule of Old Burial Grounds, and if a legally binding maintenance agreement isn't put in place.</p>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>

5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	None



