



14 September 2021

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Environment Committee to be held in The Chamber, Dungannon and by virtual means Council Offices, Circular Road, Dungannon, BT71 6DT on Tuesday, 14 September 2021 at 19:00 to transact the business noted below.

A link to join the meeting through the Council's remote meeting platform will follow.

Yours faithfully

Adrian McCreesh
Chief Executive

AGENDA

OPEN BUSINESS

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

Matters for Decision

- | | | |
|----|--|---------|
| 4. | DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council -
Proposed Traffic Calming Measures at Windsor Terrace,
Coagh | 3 - 6 |
| 5. | DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council -
Proposed Traffic Calming Measures at Ardboe Road and
Pairc Na Mona, Moortown | 7 - 10 |
| 6. | DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council -
Proposed Clearway – Moneymore Road Dual
Carriageway, Cookstown | 11 - 14 |
| 7. | DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council -
Proposed 40MPH Speed Limit – Kilmascally Road, Ardboe | 15 - 18 |
| 8. | Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), in relation to
regulatory checks on poultry meat, beef and veal and eggs | 19 - 40 |

	between Mid Ulster District Council and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs	
9.	Request for support for a Regional Home safety facility from Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council	41 - 46
10.	Update on Age Friendly and Mid Ulster Loneliness Network	47 - 58
11.	Updated Service Level Agreement in relation to the Affordable Warmth Programme	59 - 82
12.	Street Naming and Property Numbering	83 - 108
13.	Consultation on Proposed Amendments to Building Regulations	109 - 216
14.	Bus Shelters Update	217 - 234

Matters for Information

15	Minutes of Environment Committee held on 5 July 2021	235 - 262
16	Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management (LACMW) Report for January to March 2021	263 - 268
17	Call for Evidence to Eliminate Plastic Waste Pollution	269 - 286
18	Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2020 – Mid Ulster District Council	287 - 334
19	Environmental Plans, Principles and Governance for Northern Ireland Public Discussion Document (Synopsis of Responses)	335 - 366
20	Building Control Workload	367 - 374
21	Entertainment Licensing Applications	375 - 382
22	Dual Language Signage Requests	383 - 422
23	Cookstown Public Realm – Inspection	423 - 436
24	Town Centre Footpath Snow/Ice Clearance Agreement	437 - 446

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

25. Review of policy for collection of additional brown bins
26. Clean Neighbourhood Action Plan
27. Tender report for the appointment of a Vehicle Supplier

Matters for Information

28. Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 5 July 2021
29. Refuse Collection – Roll out of One Armed Vehicles (OAVs)
30. Disposal/Sale of Assets - Fleet and Plant
31. Energy Management Update – Display Energy Certificates (DEC's)
32. Capital Framework – ICT Contracts Update
33. Capital Framework – IST Contracts Update
34. Capital Projects – Scoping Contracts Update

Report on	Dfl Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council - Proposed Traffic Calming Measures at Windsor Terrace, Coagh
Date of Meeting	Tuesday 14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members in relation to proposals from Dfl Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
2.0	Background
2.1	Dfl Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposals to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p>Proposed Traffic Calming Measures at Windsor Terrace, Coagh</p> <p>Dfl Roads are proposing to introduce traffic calming measures at Windsor Terrace, Coagh.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: Officer time in drafting reports

	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
4.2	<p>Screening & Impact Assessments</p> <p>Equality & 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> <p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>The rural needs assessment would be conducted by DfI Roads.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 8th July 2021; Proposed traffic calming measures at Windsor Terrace, Coagh.</p>
6.2	<p>Appendix 2</p> <p>Drawing – Proposed traffic calming measures at Windsor Terrace, Coagh.</p>



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Chief Executive
Mid Ulster Council
50 Ballyronan Road
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BT45 6EN.

Network Development
County Hall
Drumragh Avenue
OMAGH
BT79 7AF

Tel: 028 8225 4085

8th July 2021

TRAFFIC CALMING PROPOSALS WINDSOR TERRACE, COAGH

Dear Mr McCreesh

Following a number of representations regarding vehicle speeds in the above area, DFI Roads has carried out a Traffic Management study and are proposing to introduce Traffic Calming measures within the 2021/22 financial year.

- The attached drawing shows the location of each element of the proposed scheme

I would appreciate if you could bring this matter to the attention of the relevant councillors for this area.

If you, or the relevant Councillors, have any comments on our proposals please forward them to me at the above address.

I trust that you will find this information helpful.

Yours Sincerely
Brendan Elliott

DFI Roads
Network Development Team
02882254161

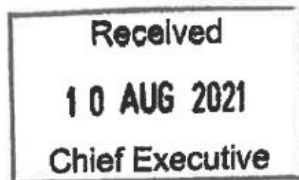


Report on	Dfl Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council - Proposed Traffic Calming Measures at Ardboe Road and Pairc Na Mona, Moortown
Date of Meeting	Tuesday 14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members in relation to proposals from Dfl Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
2.0	Background
2.1	Dfl Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposals to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p>Proposed Traffic Calming Measures at Ardboe Road and Pairc Na Mona, Moortown</p> <p>Dfl Roads are proposing to introduce traffic calming measures at Ardboe Road and Pairc Na Mona, Moortown.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: Officer time in drafting reports

	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
4.2	<p>Screening & Impact Assessments</p>
	<p>Equality & 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>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>The rural needs assessment would be conducted by DfI Roads.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 8th July 2021; Proposed traffic calming measures at Ardboe Road and Pairc Na Mona, Moortown.</p>
6.2	<p>Appendix 2</p> <p>Drawing – Proposed traffic calming measures at Ardboe Road and Pairc Na Mona, Moortown</p>



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BT79 7AF

Tel: 028 8225 4085

8th July 2021

TRAFFIC CALMING PROPOSALS ARDBOE Rd & PAIRC Na MONA, MOORTOWN

Dear Mr McCreesh

Following a number of representations regarding vehicle speeds in the above area, DFI Roads has carried out a Traffic Management study and are proposing to introduce Traffic Calming measures within the 2021/22 financial year.

- The attached drawing shows the location of each element of the proposed scheme

I would appreciate if you could bring this matter to the attention of the relevant councillors for this area.

If you, or the relevant Councillors, have any comments on our proposals please forward them to me at the above address as soon as possible.

I trust that you will find this information helpful.

Yours Sincerely
Brendan Elliott

DFI Roads
Network Development Team
02882254161

Report on	Dfl Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council - Proposed Clearway – Moneymore Road Dual Carriageway, Cookstown
Date of Meeting	Tuesday 14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members in relation to proposals from Dfl Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
2.0	Background
2.1	Dfl Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposals to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p>Proposed Clearway – Moneymore Road Dual Carriageway, Cookstown</p> <p>Dfl Roads are proposing to introduce five stretches of clearway at Moneymore Road Dual Carriageway, Cookstown.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: Officer time in drafting reports

	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
4.2	<p>Screening & Impact Assessments</p> <p>Equality & 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> <p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>The rural needs assessment would be conducted by DfI Roads.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 4th August 2021; Proposed Clearway, Moneymore Road Dual Carriageway, Cookstown.</p>
6.2	<p>Appendix 2</p> <p>Drawing – Proposed Clearway, Moneymore Road Dual Carriageway, Cookstown</p>



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4 August 2021

Dear Mr McCreesh

PROPOSED CLEARWAY – MONEYMORE ROAD DUAL CARRIAGEWAY, COOKSTOWN

DfI Roads is proposing to introduce five stretches of clearway, at Moneymore Road dual carriageway, Cookstown, as shown on the enclosed map, due to safety concerns at Dunman Service Station.

PSNI have been consulted regarding the proposal.

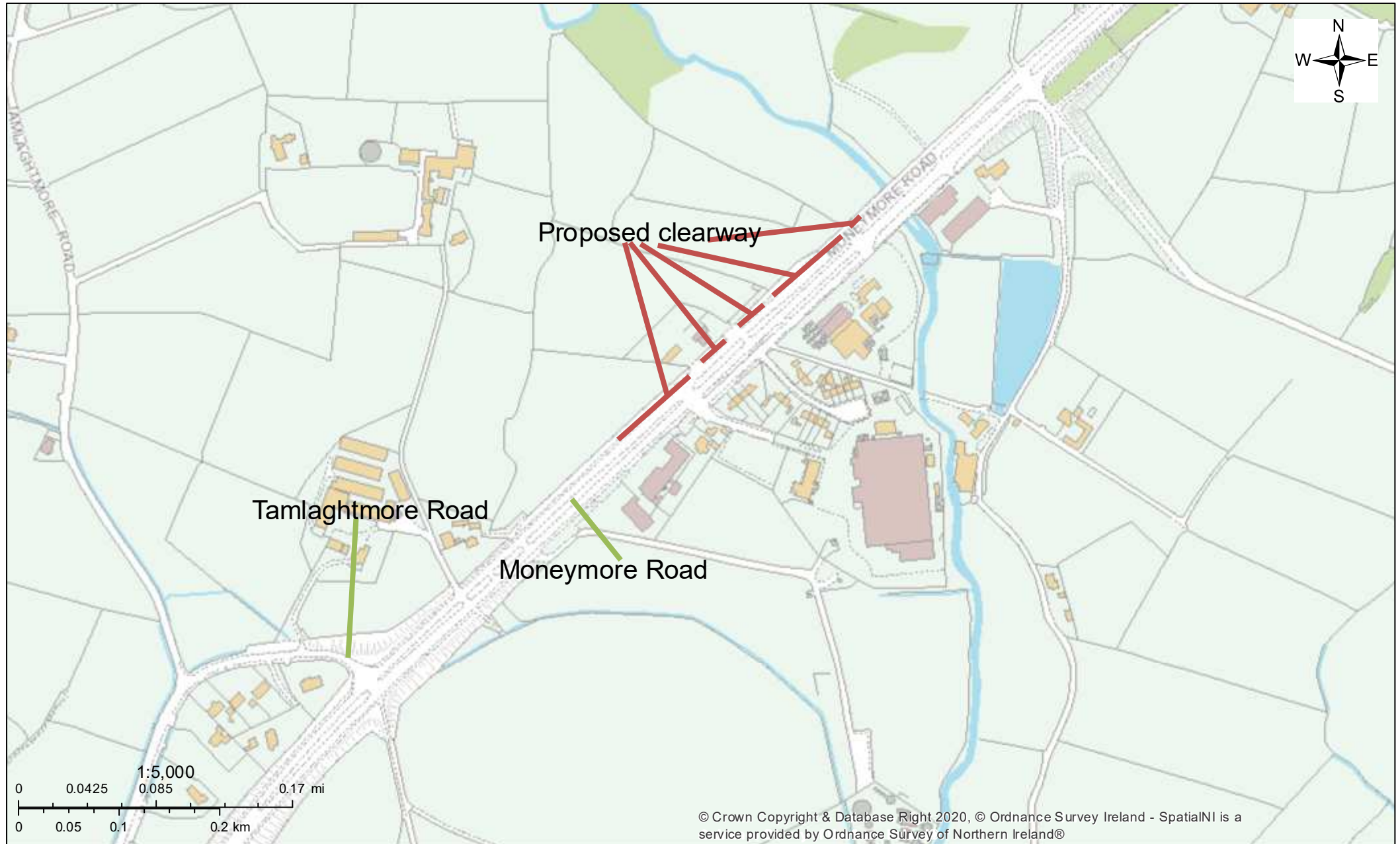
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton
Network Development Section

Enc

Proposed Clearway - Moneymore Road, Cookstown



Wednesday 4 August 2021 11:22:23

Report on	DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council - Proposed 40MPH Speed Limit – Kilmasally Road, Ardboe
Date of Meeting	Tuesday 14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To 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.
2.0	Background
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.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposals to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p>Proposed 40MPH Speed Limit – Kilmasally Road, Ardboe</p> <p>DfI Roads are proposing to introduce a 40mph speed limit on the Kilmasally Road, Ardboe.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: Officer time in drafting reports

	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	<p>Equality & 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>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>The rural needs assessment would be conducted by DfI Roads.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 23rd August 2021; Proposed 40mph speed limit on the Kilmasally Road, Ardboe.</p>
6.2	<p>Appendix 2</p> <p>Drawing – Proposed 40mph speed limit on the Kilmasally Road, Ardboe.</p>



Mr Adrian McCreesh
Chief Executive
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23 August 2021

Dear Mr McCreesh

PROPOSED 40MPH – KILMASCALLY ROAD, ARDBOE

DfI Roads is proposing to introduce a 40mph speed limit on Kilmascally Road, Ardboe, as shown on the enclosed map.

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

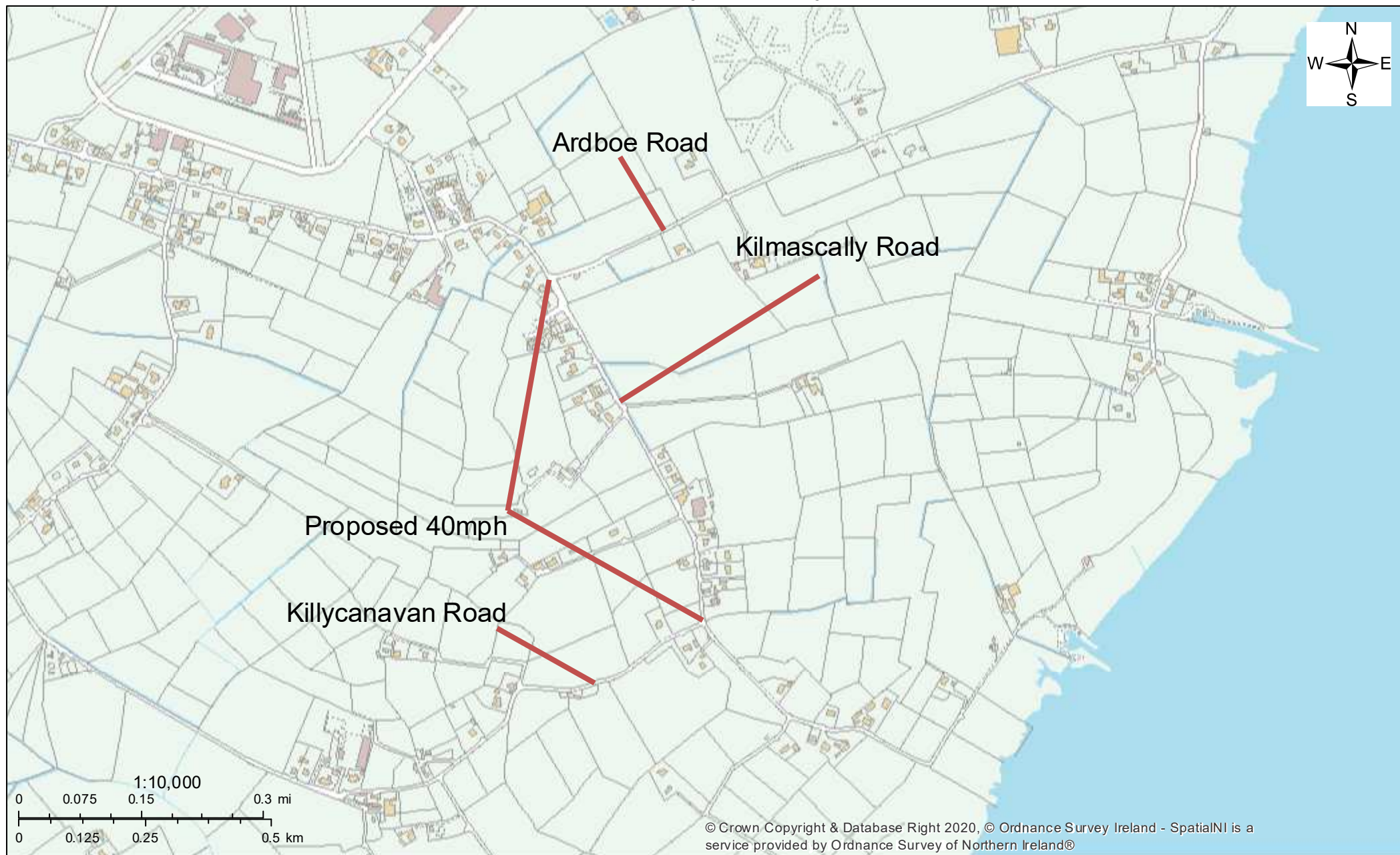
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton
Network Development Section

Enc

Proposed 40mph - Killymascally Road, Ardboe



Monday 23 August 2021 15:00:38

Report on	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), in relation to regulatory checks on poultry meat, beef and veal and eggs between Mid Ulster District Council and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs.
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform Council of a request received from the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) for a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be established and agreed, in relation to regulatory checks on poultry meat, beef and veal and eggs between DAERA and the 11 District Councils in Northern Ireland, including Mid Ulster District Council.
2.0	Background
2.1	DAERA is the Competent Authority in Northern Ireland for adherence to EU regulatory requirements for poultry meat, beef, veal, and eggs. However, both DAERA and the Environmental Health teams in District Councils in Northern Ireland have an enforcement role and currently undertake the execution and enforcement of the powers outlined in the domestic legislation relating to these EU regulations.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The Memorandum of Understanding relates to all enforcement activities undertaken by District Councils through the powers conferred on them by the domestic legislation. The responsibility for inspection of establishments operating in the poultry, beef and veal and eggs sectors is based on their function:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAERA largely inspects meat-processing plants such as slaughterhouses and cutting plants, and in some cases primary producers (for poultry meat). Regarding eggs, DAERA conduct inspections on producers and packing centres. • Councils largely inspect cold stores, warehouse/distribution centres and local shops, such as butchers, which may be cutting and selling meat. • There are occasions where DAERA and the District Councils may collaborate and conduct an inspection in partnership. <p>The purpose of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To supplement the provisions of the regulations; • To clarify the enforcement responsibilities for poultry meat, beef, veal, and eggs in one document; • To formalise governance arrangements; • To provide a formal data sharing agreement.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/a
	Human: Increased time for recording and reporting actions and managerial time in making returns to DAERA
	Risk Management: N/a
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that members note the content of this report, and if in agreement, signs up to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in relation to regulatory checks on poultry meat, beef and veal, and eggs with DAERA and the other District Councils in Northern Ireland, as has been requested.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), in relation to regulatory checks on poultry meat, beef and veal and eggs.

Recipient Name: Northern Ireland District Councils

Issue Date: 30 June 2021

Revision Date: 30 June 2021

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Regarding the enforcement of regulatory checks on poultrymeat, beef and veal and eggs on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding the enforcement of regulatory checks on poultrymeat, beef and veal and eggs by the NI District Councils on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs

Between

The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs,
Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road,
Ballymiscaw, Belfast, BT4 3SB ("DAERA")

And

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

Ards and North Down Borough Council

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council

Belfast City Council

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Derry City and Strabane District Council

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

Lisburn City and Castlereagh Borough Council

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council

Mid Ulster District Council

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

Project manager for DAERA

Stephen Johnston, Head of Agri-Food Policy Branch II, Department of Agriculture,
Environment and Rural Affairs.

Email: Stephen.Johnston@daera-ni.gov.uk

Tel: 028 90524804

Project Contact for District Councils

Fiona McClements, Chair of NI Food Manager's Group, Mid Ulster Council

Email: fiona.mcclements@midulstercouncil.org

Tel: 03000 132 132

Commencement

While many of the activities noted in this Memorandum of Understanding have been in practice prior to its creation, the MOU shall officially commence on 1 June 2021 and will be subject to annual review.

1. Definitions

- “the Governance Group” means the DAERA – District Council Governance Group.
- “Party” means either DEARA or the Councils.
- “the Parties” means both DEARA and Councils.

2. Background and Purpose of the MoU

2.1 Marketing and identification of agricultural or food products, including livestock, is devolved under Schedule 3 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. DAERA is the NI Competent Authority for adherence to EU regulatory requirements for poultrymeat, beef, veal, and eggs. Specifically the following (as amended):

- Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (establishing a Common Market Organisation in agricultural products);
- Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council (establishing ID & registration system for bovine animals and regarding labelling of beef & beef products);
- Regulation (EC) No 1825/2000 (establishing detailed rules for application of 1760/2000 with regards to labelling of beef & beef products);
- Regulation (EC) No 566/2008 (establishing detailed rules for application of 1308/2013 with regards to marketing of veal);
- Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament & Council (on monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents);
- Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 (on Community target for reduction of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens);
- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 (on control of salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents); and
- Regulation (EC) No 543/2008 (establishing detailed rules for application of 1234/2007, since replaced by 1308/2013, with regards to marketing of poultrymeat).
- Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 (laying down detailed rules for application of 1234/2007, since replaced by 1308/2013, with regards to marketing of eggs).

2.2 The implementing domestic legislation is:

- Beef & Veal Labelling Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 (SR 2010 No 55) (providing for enactment of the relevant EU/retained EU regulations), as amended;
- Eggs and Chicks Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 (SR 2010 No 125) (providing for enactment of the relevant EU/retained EU regulations), as amended; and
- Poultrymeat Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011(SR 2011 No 315) (providing for enactment of the relevant EU/retained EU regulations), as amended.

This shall be taken to mean the domestic legislation as amended from time to time.

2.3 DAERA is the competent authority for these agricultural commodities. However, through the domestic legislation listed above, the execution and enforcement of these powers in Northern Ireland is currently undertaken by both DAERA and the 11 Councils.

2.4 The responsibility for inspection of establishments operating in these sectors is based on their function:

- DAERA largely inspects meat processing plants such as slaughter houses and cutting plants, and in some cases primary producers (for poultrymeat). Regarding eggs, DAERA conduct inspections on producers and packing centres.
- Councils largely inspect cold stores, warehouse/distribution centres and local shops, such as butchers, which may be cutting and selling meat.
- There are occasions where DAERA and the District Councils may collaborate and conduct an inspection in partnership.

2.5 DAERA mostly acts independently of the Councils in terms of inspection and enforcement in its areas. Similarly, when Councils identify offences, they exercise enforcement powers independent of formal advice or governance from DAERA, though basic information on the offence is communicated to DAERA.

2.6 The purpose of this MoU is to supplement the provisions of the regulations; clarify the enforcement responsibilities for poultrymeat, beef, veal, and eggs together in one document; to formalise governance arrangements; and provide a formal data sharing agreement.

3. Principles behind the MoU

3.1 The responsibilities associated with this MoU are as per the requirements outlined in the legislation noted in sections 2.1 and 2.2. It is expected that all parties to the MoU will act in accordance with it.

3.2 The MoU relates to all enforcement activities undertaken by District Councils through the powers conferred on them by the domestic legislation above.

3.3 The District Councils will use suitably qualified and trained officers, employed by

Councils, to carry out predetermined checks and audits associated with the enforcement of the beef and veal, eggs and poultry regulations (outlined at 2.1 and 2.2) at wholesale and retail premises located within each Council's area.

- 3.4 DAERA will provide ongoing enforcement guidance and support to Councils in support of enforcement activity.
- 3.5 Both parties recognise that enforcement activity carried out under EU legislation may be subject to audit, by authorities acting under the direction of the Commission.

4. Governance and Management of the MoU

- 4.1 A DAERA - District Council Governance Group will have overall responsibility for this MoU. Details of membership and Terms of Reference of the Governance Group are provided at Annex 3. The Governance Group will adhere to the principles and disciplines of Managing Public Money in Northern Ireland and will meet annually.
- 4.2 Membership of the Governance Group as set out in Annex 3 is at the date of this MOU, and may change from time to time. The Parties agree that any change in membership will be notified to the other Party in writing/by e-mail as soon as possible.
- 4.3 Any operational delivery issues relating to this MoU will be raised at the annual meetings of the Governance Group.
- 4.4 In addition to the Governance Group oversight, the District Councils will submit annual enforcement activity reports to DAERA's Key Contacts (at Section 9). The details of the reports will be agreed by both Parties.
- 4.5 However, either Party may raise, at any time, urgent issues that require consideration by both Parties acting jointly (either via the Key Contacts or the Governance Group).
- 4.6 Each Party will, as soon as reasonably practicable, inform the other party when it becomes aware of any deficiency in the quality of the service and will take immediate steps to investigate and resolve any problems. The Party causing the deficiency should work to resolve the deficiency within a period agreed with the other Party.
- 4.7 Issues arising which affect the essence or interpretation of this MoU or the delivery of enforcement activities by the District Council shall be firstly referred to the Key Contacts.
- 4.8 If the Key Contacts cannot agree, the matter shall then be referred to the Governance Group.
- 4.9 If the Governance Group cannot resolve the issue, it may be raised with DAERA's Director of Sustainable Agri-Food Development Division and the Councils' Heads of Service.

5. Information and Records Management

- 5.1 The Councils shall retain records of activities undertaken under the legislation listed at section 2 (such activities described at Annex 2) in a format agreed by both Parties, subject to the principles outlined at Section 4 in a format feasible

within the Council's management system's capabilities.

- 5.2 The Parties shall ensure that any personal and/or commercially sensitive information obtained under the inspection and enforcement process is handled securely in accordance with applicable data protection legislation.
- 5.3 Where reasonably required, the Parties may request any additional relevant information, in addition to the annual enforcement activity reports referred to at section 4.
- 5.4 All such records may be stored electronically.

6. Data Protection and Data Sharing

- 6.1 DAERA takes data protection, freedom of information and environmental information issues seriously. It takes care to ensure that any personal information is processed in a way which complies with the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 and the Data Protection Act 2018. This means that any personal information shared should only be processed for the purpose for which it has been provided unless permission is granted otherwise by the data owner.
- 6.2 DAERA's Privacy Statement can be found at:-
<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/18.19.153%20DAERA%20Privacy%20Statement%20Update%20June%202019%20Final.pdf>
- 6.3 The Councils and DAERA will similarly comply with the data protection legislation above.
- 6.4 For the purposes of carrying out statutory functions under the domestic legislation outlined in paragraph 2 in relation to regulatory checks and enforcement regarding poultry, beef, veal and eggs, the Parties agree to share data in accordance with the data sharing agreement contained in Annex 4.

7. Review, Variation and Termination of the MOU

- 7.1 The Parties shall conduct an annual review of the MOU, with proposed amendments considered by the Governance Group.
- 7.2 Any performance or resource issues, including any real or perceived need to review or change priorities, may be raised at any time in writing/by e-mail by any party.
- 7.3 All variations to this MoU must be agreed in writing and signed by the Key Contacts. Where variations are substantive, these will be referred to the Governance Group for agreement.
- 7.4 This MOU may be terminated by either Party giving notice in writing. As much notice as possible should be given.

8. Contacts

8.1 Key Contacts

DAERA	District Councils
Kieran Coghlan Kieran.Coghlan@daera-ni.gov.uk 028 90378339 Deputy Principal for Meat, Eggs and Food Safety	Fiona McClements fiona.mcclements@midulstercouncil.org 03000 132 132 Chair of NI Food Manager's Group, Mid Ulster Council

8.2 Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding (including the Data Sharing Agreement at Annex 4)

Signed on behalf of DAERA
Signature: STEPHEN JOHNSTON _____ Date: 24 May 2021
Name in Capitals: STEPHEN JOHNSTON Head of Agri-Food Policy Branch II Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs (DAERA) Dundonald House Upper Newtownards Road Ballymiscaw Belfast BT4 3SB
Signed on behalf of each of the District Councils of Northern Ireland
 ----- Name (block capitals): Council: Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council Date: ----- Name (block capitals): Council: Ards and North Down Borough Council

Date:

Name (block capitals):

Council: Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council

Date:

Name (block capitals):

Council: Belfast City Council

Date:

Name (block capitals):

Council: Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Date:

Name (block capitals):

Council: Derry City and Strabane District Council

Date:

Name (block capitals):

Council: Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

Date:

Name (block capitals):

Council: Lisburn City and Castlereagh Borough Council

Date:

Name (block capitals):

Council: Mid and East Antrim Borough Council

Date:

Name (block capitals):

Council: Mid Ulster District Council

Date:

Name (block capitals):

Council: Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

Date:

NI District Councils carrying out checks

The Following NI District Councils have undertaken to carry out specified checks relating to regulatory requirements on behalf of DAERA

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

Ards and North Down Borough Council

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council

Belfast City Council

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Derry City and Strabane District Council

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

Lisburn City and Castlereagh Borough Council

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council

Mid Ulster District Council

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

Enforcement checks to be carried out by NI District Councils' Environmental Health Officers on behalf of DAERA (under legislation at Section 2)

1. Poultrymeat

The checks listed below will be carried out in the course of routine inspections or during the follow up to a referral.

1.1 Carcasses and Cuts

EHOs will be responsible for checking compliance at wholesale and retail premises with:

- the definitions of carcasses and cuts;
- the forms of presentation (e.g. partially eviscerated, with or without giblets) and composition of giblets; and
- grading criteria (class A or B).

1.2 Labelling

EHOs will be responsible, at wholesale and retail premises, for:

- checking compliance with the use of permitted names on labels;
- ensuring that any supplementary terms are not misleading;
- checking that any alternative products are not labelled in such a way as would cause confusion with products under the scope of the Regulation;
- checking compliance with indications of chilling method;
- checking compliance with SMT labelling indications, including supplementary and foie gras indications;
- checking compliance with the labelling requirements for pre-packed and non pre-packed poultrymeat; and
- checking product names and terms are indicated in an appropriate Community language.

1.3 Storage Temperature

EHOs will be responsible for checking compliance with the specified storage temperatures for fresh, frozen and quick-frozen poultrymeat at wholesale and retail premises.

1.4 Water Content Checks

Where there are serious grounds for suspecting irregularities, enforcement authorities may carry out non-discriminatory random checks of frozen or quick-frozen chickens to verify compliance with the water content requirements. Tests of poultrymeat from Member States cannot take place at the border, and should normally be carried out at the place of destination.

2. Beef and veal

The checks listed below will be carried out in the course of routine inspections or during the follow up to a referral.

2.1 Carcasses and cuts

EHOs will be responsible for checking compliance at wholesale and retail premises with:

- the labelling of carcasses and cuts;
- the derogations for certain forms of presentation (minced, trimmings, pre-packed cut beef or non pre-packed cut beef)

2.2 Labelling

EHOs will be responsible, at wholesale and retail premises, for:

- checking compliance with the use of permitted names on labels;
 - ensuring that any supplementary terms are not misleading;
 - checking that any alternative products are not labelled in such a way as would cause confusion with products under the scope of the Regulation;
 - ensure the following indications are included on all beef and veal products:
 - (a) a reference (batch) number or reference code ensuring the link between the meat and the animal or animals;
 - (b) the approval number of the slaughterhouse at which the animal or group of animals was slaughtered and the Member State or third country in which the slaughterhouse is established;
 - (c) the approval number of the cutting hall which performed the cutting operation on the carcass or group of carcasses and the Member State or third country in which the hall is established;
 - (d) Member State or third country of birth;
 - (e) all Member States or third countries where rearing took place;
 - (f) Member State or third country where slaughter took place; however, where the beef is derived from animals born, reared and slaughtered in Northern Ireland, the indication may be given as 'Origin: United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)'
- Ensure the following indications are included in addition to the above on veal products: (a) the age of the animal at slaughter using the category identification number or age in months; and (b) the sales description
- checking compliance with the labelling requirements for pre-packed and non pre-packed beef and veal, such as minimum information to display at non pre-packed beef retail counters and information that must be available to the consumer upon request. All non-packed cut meats should be displayed for sale with the name of which country the meat came from, in which country the animal was born, reared and slaughtered, followed by the name of the country in which the carcasses were cut up and
 - checking product names and terms are indicated in an appropriate Community language.

3. Eggs

The checks listed below will be carried out in the course of routine inspections or during the follow up to a referral.

3.1 Labelling

EHOs will be responsible, at retail and mass caterer premises, for checking labels include the following:

- Name and address of packing centre or business
- Class (A) eggs should be marked with the producer code
- Size of eggs (Very Large or XL, Large or L, Medium or M, Small or S or eggs of different sizes with a minimum weight)
- Method of production (“Organic”, “Free Range”, “Barn” or “Eggs from Caged Hens”)
- Number of eggs in pack (if not clearly visible)
- Explanation of Code on Eggs
- Consumer advice to keep chilled after purchase
- Best before date (maximum 28 days after lay) and must be removed from sale i.e. “delivered to consumer” within 21 days of lay

3.2 Temperature

EHOs will be responsible for checking compliance with the specified storage temperatures:

- Class A eggs should not be chilled in premises where the temperature is artificially maintained at less than 5 °C
- Eggs which have been kept at a temperature below 5 °C during transport for not more than 24 hours or on retail premises for not more than 72 hours shall not be considered as chilled.

DAERA - District Council Governance Group Terms of Reference

1. Purpose

This group has overarching responsibility in the following areas:

- Reviewing the MoU and determining and considering any substantive variations.
- Considering and determining disputed matters which cannot be resolved by the Key Contacts that are referred to the Governance Group.
- Assessing annual enforcement activity.

2. Membership

Stephen Johnston (DAERA representative)

Kieran Coghlan (DAERA representative)

Fiona McClements (NI District Council representative)

Paula O'Neill (NI District Council representative)

3. Term

These Terms of Reference (ToR) are effective from 1 April 2021 and will remain in place until terminated by agreement of the Membership.

Data sharing agreement between DAERA and NI District Councils relating to the enforcement of marketing standards in the Poultrymeat, Eggs & Chicks and Beef & Veal sectors

1.	<p>Parties to the agreement</p> <p>Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs</p> <p>Agri-Food Policy II Branch</p> <p>Dundonald House</p> <p>Belfast</p> <p>BT4 3SB</p> <p>11 District Councils of Northern Ireland</p> <p>(As at Annex 1)</p>
2.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Marketing and identification of agricultural or food products, including livestock, is devolved under Schedule 3 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. Under Northern Ireland Statutory Rules (per section 4 below), DAERA is the competent authority for Eggs & Chicks, Beef & Veal and Poultrymeat; however the execution and enforcement of these powers in Northern Ireland (NI) may currently be undertaken by DAERA and/or the 11 Councils.</p> <p>The responsibility for inspection of establishments operating in these sectors is based on their function:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAERA largely inspects meat processing plants such as slaughter houses and cutting plants, and in some cases primary producers. • Councils largely inspect cold stores, warehouse/distribution centres and local shops such as butchers which may be cutting and selling on meat. <p>DAERA mostly acts independently of the Councils in terms of inspection and enforcement in their areas. Similarly, when Councils identify offences, they exercise enforcement powers independent of formal advice or governance from DAERA, though basic information on the offence is communicated to DAERA.</p> <p>While DAERA uses the Food Standards Agency Northern Ireland (FSA NI) database for maintaining inspection lists, Councils maintain their own lists of smaller shops and premises which fall outside DAERA's current functions. The current situation therefore involves substantial information exchange between these three parties.</p>

3.	<p>Purpose</p> <p>As stated above, the purpose of this agreement is to enable and formalise data sharing between those authorities, designated in legislation, with responsibility for marketing standards in the Eggs & Chicks, Beef & Veal and Poultrymeat sectors. This will help to ensure EU equivalence and facilitate current and future arrangements between the authorities in relation to, for example, checks and approvals.</p> <p>DAERA, as the competent authority, is required to ensure that lists of approved operators checked for marketing standards can be verified and that those approved establishments listed are subject to a programme of robust and effective inspections and enforcements. The programme should be maintained with a clear and rational audit trail.</p> <p>The audit trail may extend beyond the UK. Where required, the processes and list may be subject to inspection by international trade partners such as individual countries or trading blocs.</p> <p>Data across marketing standards and approved establishments lies with multiple parties as highlighted above. The parties involved require a clearly defined and authorised means of access to and sharing of relevant data sources.</p>
4.	<p>Organisations Involved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs <p>11 District Councils of Northern Ireland</p>
5.	<p>Data to be Shared</p> <p>The data to be shared will pertain directly to what is prescribed by the relevant legislation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of producer / retailer • Monitoring and Inspection Programmes • Risk assessments and data required to undertake them • Approved Establishments lists and their enforcement • Marketing Standards lists and their enforcement • The Registered Premises lists and their enforcement • Labelling requirements, labelling information and indications • Allowing traceability of produce from farm to fork including marketing standards elements of Official Controls.
6.	<p>Information use</p> <p>The sharing and use of this information by the partner organisations is required to ensure adherence to relevant legislation.</p> <p>In all cases, the originating partner will remain the owner of the information – the data controller – where information is edited or updated by a receiving</p>

	<p>partner, they must make this clear.</p> <p>Information will not be released to third parties outside the agreement, without the consent of the original partner unless it is already publically available.</p>
7.	<p>Requests for information</p> <p>Responsibility for dealing with a request for general information or environmental information will rest with the organisation who owns the information. It must not be disclosed to any person or into the public domain without prior consultation and agreement with the originating sources.</p> <p>Requests under UK GDPR, FOI Act (2000) or the Environmental Information Regulations (2004) must be dealt with by the partner receiving the request. Each partner may request reasonable assistance from the other partners in order to respond to any such requests.</p> <p>Where information held is relevant to a request and is identified as originating from another partner, it will be the responsibility of the partner who has received the request to contact the originator of the data to determine whether the originator wishes to claim an exemption from the provisions of the UK GDPR/FOI/EIR provisions. Due to legislative timeframes, it is essential this work is processed quickly between partners.</p>
8.	<p>Responsibilities of each party</p> <p>Each party must ensure adequate steps are taken to prevent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accidental or deliberate destruction or modification of the information • Unauthorised access to information or any systems holding the information • Misuse of the information • Loss of data. <p>Each party must ensure that security protocols are in place for audits in line with their own policies and procedures, as they relate to the UK GDPR.</p> <p>Each party is responsible for ensuring organisational and security measures are in place to protect the lawful use of any information shared.</p> <p>Each party will ensure that staff are only given access to personal data where there is a legal right, in order for them to perform their duties in connection with delivery of this service.</p> <p>Each party will ensure that staff who access information under this agreement are aware of their responsibilities under the UK GDPR and DPA 2018.</p> <p>Each party must ensure that staff accessing shared information follow the</p>

	<p>procedures and standards specified in this agreement.</p> <p>Each party must have and adhere to a retention and disposal policy.</p> <p>Each party will share with the other partners the outcome of any relevant audits, inspections or reviews.</p>
9.	<p>Security</p> <p>All parties must adhere to their Data Protection Policies and the UK GDPR.</p> <p>All information must be handled in accordance with Government guidelines and the UK GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018, for handling and processing personal information.</p> <p>All staff must be fully aware of, and abide by, their duties and responsibilities and comply with the seven principles of the UK GDPR.</p> <p>Personal/restricted data that is stored/located in private premises, or removed from those premises to be utilised in the field for business purposes, must be processed in line with these same UK GDPR principles.</p> <p>Data retrieved from DAERA will be processed for the purposes of this agreement only. Similarly any data retrieved from the Councils will only be processed by DAERA for the purposes of this agreement only.</p> <p>Data shared must be processed for the purpose of this agreement only. This should not be released to a third party without prior knowledge and explicit consent of DAERA. Any misuse of this information will result in a breach of the agreement.</p> <p>Any paper copies of data must be securely stored in locked cabinets, accessible only to authorised staff.</p>
10.	<p>Retention and disposal</p> <p>Information will be retained by the respective parties in line with their retention and disposal schedules, to permit any ongoing cases or appeals to be heard. (For DAERA, this will be a retention period of 7 years.)</p>
11.	<p>Security incidents or data breaches</p> <p>Each party will be responsible for investigating their own data loss incidents in relation to information shared, and will notify the others of any such loss. DAERA must be informed immediately in the event of data breach or loss. All such incidents should be reported to:</p> <p>Information & Communication Branch Manager Sharon Conway Ballykelly House</p>

	<p>1st Floor 111 Ballykelly Road Limavady BT49 9HP</p> <p>Tel: 028 7744 2216 Email: vsinfo@commsbranch@daera-ni.gov.uk</p> <p>In the event of such an incident, DAERA will instigate an investigation in line with the DAERA Information Loss Handling Plan. All partners will engage fully in the resolution of such an incident, by assisting in the investigation being carried out. Where appropriate Councils will instigate their own data breach procedures. DAERA will similarly, make the Councils aware of any data loss incidents in relation to information shared.</p>
12.	<p>Review/Termination of Data Sharing Agreement</p> <p>All partners agree to inform the other partners in writing in the case of termination of agreement.</p> <p>Data will be deleted in a secure fashion if requested.</p> <p>This Data Sharing Agreement will be reviewed 12 months after the date of signing, and yearly thereafter. If any significant change takes place which means the agreement becomes unfit for purpose, the agreement will be updated as necessary and a new version circulated. Any partner can request a review at any time.</p>
13.	<p>Indemnity</p> <p>In the event of a breach of this agreement which results in a financial penalty, claim or proceedings, the parties agree to co-operate to identify and apportion responsibility for the breach and the defaulting party will accept responsibility for any such claim.</p>

Report on	Request for support for a Regional Home safety facility from Causeway Coast & Glens
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members of correspondence received from Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council (CCG) requesting support from Mid Ulster District Council to consider a regional Home Safety facility.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>A number of NI Councils receive funding to put in place a Home Safety programme in their council areas. The funding in the Mid Ulster area focusses on households with children under 5 years old or people over 65. Additionally MUDC are involved in an annual event called Be-Safe which aims to communicate a safety message to school age children on a range of relevant safety topics. This event is a partnership event working closely with the schools and a number of organisations (listed below) delivering the various messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translink – Safety Bus • HSE – Farm Safety • NIE – Electrical Safety • PSNI – Road Safety • PSNI – internet Safety • NIFRS – Fire Safety • CWSAN – Take 5 • RNLI – Water Safety
2.2	The event is run at no cost to schools, including transport costs and arrangements. Previous funders have included PCSP, PSNI and Mid Ulster District Councils Environmental Health Department.
2.3	As referred to in the correspondence from Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council there was previously a facility for this area located in Ballymoney which according to the letter has since closed. In addition there was a regional facility funded by the PSNI in Belfast called RADAR which has also since closed due to funding for the operation of the facility not being available. Newspaper reports sourced online advised of operating costs of approximately £650,000 p.a. According to the RADAR website, this facility provided safety focused learning experiences for children and young people throughout Northern Ireland. The aim was for RADAR to enable children and young people to experience dangerous 'real life' situations within the risk free environment of an interactive

	<p>village. This interactive and realistic experiential learning aimed to equip them with all the information to make better life choices. The website states that a large range of subjects were covered, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P6/7 - Fire Safety, Electrical Safety, Farm Safety, Home Safety, Internet Safety, Rail Safety, Road Safety, Water Safety, Drugs and Alcohol Awareness and more. • 16 to 24 - Drugs and Alcohol Awareness, Road Safety, Violent and Anti-social Behaviour, Mental Health, Bullying and Harassment, Suicide and Self Harm, Discrimination, Anti-Sectarianism and more.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Correspondence from Causeway coast and Glens Borough Council (see Appendix 1) has requested the support from Mid Ulster District Council to put in place a “fit for purpose” regional facility. The initial response from Mid Ulster Council is shown at Appendix 2.
3.2	As there is limited detail contained within the letter regarding where the regional facility would be located or what type of facility is being considered then presumably MUDC are being asked to consider the underlying principle behind this concept. It is noted that Central Government will be asked to cover the costs of running the regional facility. Therefore MUDC is not being requested to consider financial support at this stage but other support may be considered in the form of promoting the facility where possible and perhaps even to the extent of not providing any parallel programmes. The Be-Safe event has always been popular with the local schools and the lack of transportation and attendance costs is likely to have had an impact on this. Therefore it would be important that any operating costs being requested from Central Government should also consider access costs for schools to ensure that the facility is used by schools across the region.
3.3	MUDC may wish to consider providing support in principle to Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council in their next stage of progressing potential options for such a facility and making initial approaches to Central Government for funding which would include school transportation costs for schools across the region.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: If the facility is funded by Central Government with no costs to MUDC, then there may be a savings from not contributing to the Be-Safe event p.a. to the tune of approximately £1,000.
	Human: Staff time no longer needed for the Be Safe event.
	Risk Management: N/a

4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That members give consideration to agree in principle to support a “fit for purpose” Regional home safety facility to be funded by Central Government in a manner that enables free access to school age children across NI.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Correspondence received from causeway Coast and Glens
6.2	Appendix 2 – Correspondence sent to Causeway Coast and Glens



Our Ref.: ES/60/BE/af

10th August 2021

Dear

Regional Home Safety Educational Facility

You will be aware of the recent closure of the regional safety facility RADAR based in Belfast. Unfortunately, due to reduced visitor numbers and staff resources as a result of the pandemic, our own Council has taken the difficult decision to close our local facility, Hazard House in Ballymoney after almost 17 years' service to the local community and beyond. The property has since been returned to the NIHE for social housing.

Members are very keen that a permanent regional facility be provided to aid the delivery of the home safety messages to reduce accidents in the home. To that end, I have been asked to write to all Councils seeking support for the building and running of a fit for purpose facility via central government funding.

I would appreciate if you could confirm your Council's support to this request and advise at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

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

Bryan Edgar

Head of Health and Built Environment

Riada House, 14 Charles Street, Ballymoney, BT53 6DZ

Tel. No. 028 2766 0257



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Email: environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org

Our Ref: FMC/ERW

19th August 2021

Mr Bryan Edgar
Head of Health and Built Environment
Riada House
14 Charles Street
Ballymoney
BT53 6DZ

Dear Bryan

Thank you for your correspondence requesting support from Mid Ulster District Council for a regional "fit for purpose" home safety educational facility.

It is disappointing to note that Causeway Coast and Glens has seen the closure of Hazard House in Ballymoney as well as the closure of RADAR in Belfast.

Mid Ulster District Council run their own safety event for schools in conjunction with other statutory bodies. The feedback from the events has always been very positive and it is considered a very worthwhile annual event providing a very necessary safety message for children across a range of scenarios. Having an accessible regional home safety educational facility financially supported by central government would help communicate this safety message to a wider audience.

I will bring forward your correspondence for members' consideration at the next available Council Committee meeting and will contact you with an update as soon as possible following the meeting.

Yours sincerely

Fiona McClements
Head of Environmental Health

Report on	Update on Age Friendly and Mid Ulster Loneliness Network
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members of the ongoing work around Age Friendly Communities and associated Networks across the Mid Ulster District Council Area and advise on a request for funding towards community projects.
2.0	Background
2.1	The MUDC Age Friendly Coordinator is involved with a number of partners and networks that helps MUDC drive the Age Friendly agenda and progress towards a society for ageing well. There are close linkages with the Loneliness Network helping to deliver on Community Planning targets under the Health and Wellbeing Community Planning thematic group to develop and implement an integrated response to mental health and wellbeing.
2.2	Loneliness and Isolation have been major issues in society and can lead to poor mental health. Traditional perceptions view Loneliness and Isolation affecting those in later life, however loneliness can also affect anyone from teenagers, new parents, carers, recently bereaved, to students and those with disabilities. During the Covid 19 pandemic, the restrictions have exacerbated this issue for many.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	As Members would be aware from previous reports, a Mid Ulster Loneliness Network has been formed through collaboration between Northern and Southern Trusts, MUDC, and the Agewell Partnership. The Network works with Statutory, Voluntary, and Community sectors to raise awareness of loneliness, share best practice and learning on ways to address and prevent loneliness and so promote positive mental wellbeing throughout the MUDC area. By working in partnership with local communities, the aim is to reach into communities to identify, support, and help those who may be suffering from isolation and loneliness. As part of this work there has been an activity programme to which MUDC match funded the Trusts' contribution of £1,500 in the last financial year. Programme money has been spent on the following to date:
3.2	Activities Programme Each organisation listed below received up to £300 for their projects:

- **Praxis** - Application was for a therapeutic garden enlisting volunteers from the befriending scheme to help.
- **Mid Ulster Volunteer Centre** - Key aim is to reduce loneliness and isolation through offering a range of socially distanced activities.
- **Mid Ulster Victims Empowerment** - The project they have chosen is to provide large piece jigsaws, puzzle books, word search books and art and crafts activity packs to members. They will be able to extend this through other funding that they have received.
- **Agewell** - The project involves giving each client a calendar with a pocket in front of it where they could insert their appointment letters and write reminder dates on the calendar. These calendars were sourced locally. They are hoping to print approximately seven hundred which will be distributed to all their members.
- **Cookstown and Western Shores Area Network** - Weekly click and connect. People are connected via phone call, WhatsApp group or zoom call. They then find out if people need signposted to any other services.

Slow cookers update

A slow cooker programme was put in place with the support of the “Make a Change” officers from MUDC facilitating the applications. This initiative provides participants with a slow cooker starter kit which includes the basic items to enable the use of a slow cooker to be experienced and embedded within the home. Support and encouragement was provided through regular and timely phone calls / contact which also allowed further guidance and reassurance to be offered. The primary benefit of the initiative is improved knowledge and skills to create nutritious and healthy meals on a low budget resulting in a sustained lifestyle change.

Activity packs update

Items for activity packs were purchased for older and young people. The older people’s packs consist of:

- A puzzle
- A wordsearch book
- Greeting cards of beauty spots in the MUDC area
- 6 stamps

The younger people’s packs consist of

- A £5 coffee voucher
- Notebook
- Pen
- Water bottle
- Small hand sanitiser

Care homes

Links have been made with care homes in order to help residents keep active during the Covid 19 pandemic. One of the resources is a “Move with Mary” DVD. The exercise sessions cater for every level of capability, ranging from simple seated stretches, to balance, strength and gentle aerobic exercises suited to older people. The resources have been developed in partnership to support the work of the Northern Ireland Frailty Network, Age Friendly Network NI, care homes and Age Sector Networks delivering locally for the benefit of older people. There is also a booklet, ‘Keeping Well at Home’ which compliments this resource. Care homes

	<p>have been making links with the Age Friendly Co-ordinator to receive the resources.</p>
3.3	<p>Chatty Benches</p> <p>Mid Ulster Loneliness Network has placed its first 'Chatty Bench' in the Mid Ulster district, with the support of Mid Ulster District Council, marking this year's Loneliness Awareness Week (14 – 18 June). Situated in the popular and picturesque surrounds of Dungannon Park, the special bench has been introduced to provide a place for people to come together to have a chat.</p>
3.4	<p>Positive Ageing Month</p> <p>October is Positive Ageing Month which is a month-long festival of events and activities for older people. It celebrates the contribution that older people make to their communities. This year there is a regional approach organised through the Age Friendly Northern Ireland Network. Unfortunately, due to Covid-19 and the current restrictions in place to keep people safe, we are unable to bring everyone together this year. Instead, the Age Friendly Co-ordinators have worked in partnership with organisations to bring an online calendar of events that older people can participate in free of charge. As well as a regional approach, the Age Friendly Co-ordinator has planned to run some local sessions for residents of Mid Ulster District Council. The calendar of events is currently being populated and it is anticipated that it will be shared throughout the month of September for people to register and take part.</p>
3.5	<p>WHO & UK network application</p> <p>As members are aware one of the funded targets set for MUDC is to join the WHO Global Network for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities. As part of the application criteria to join the WHO there is a requirement for commitment towards becoming an age-friendly city/community. This would include a Letter from the Chair of the Council or subnational public authority leadership. The Age Friendly Co-ordinator has recently made an application to join the UK Network of Age Friendly. As an affiliate of the WHO's Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities (GNAFCC) the UK Network of Age-friendly Communities (UK Network) supports the GNAFCC's mission and aims to stimulate and enable UK cities and communities to become increasingly age-friendly. The fundamental purpose of the UK Network is to support members in their own efforts to develop more age-friendly places and communities and to work towards becoming full members of the GNAFCC, having taken credible steps and being well positioned to do more (e.g. the authority and capacity to convene inter-sectoral collaborations, conduct baseline assessments and to develop, implement and monitor action plans).</p>
3.6	<p>Pensioners Parliament 2021</p> <p>The Age Friendly Co-ordinator is involved with Age NI and the NI Pensioners Parliament 2021. Age NI remained committed to ensuring the voices of older people would be heard through a Pensioners' Parliament. Age NI's Policy and Engagement Team is leading the planning for Pensioners' Parliament and working with partners and stakeholders. In October 2020, as part of an organisational recovery plan, the team began taking forward plans and elements for the Pensioners' Parliament. A key feature of this is working with stakeholders including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age NI's Consultative Forum

- Local sector networks across Northern Ireland
- Former members of Age Sector Platform
- Age Friendly staff in local Councils
- Northern Ireland Assembly Engagement Team

The aim of this engagement was to explore:

- Engagement with and participation of older people safely and effectively
- Involvement of local age sector networks and Age Friendly staff in Councils
- Ideas and opportunities

As well as hearing views on how to plan and manage local and regional events, these meetings generated suggestions on programme content, resources, communications, promotion and participants exchanged innovative ideas for engaging with older people both for on and offline activities.

The Age NI's Pensioners' Parliament 2021 is scheduled to take place 17th September 2021. In line with current restrictions, 22 people are permitted in the Chamber at Parliament Buildings, Belfast. Age NI have allocated one representative for each of the Age Sector Networks to ask Minister questions. Arrangements are being made to host a socially distanced session in Mid Ulster, the venue is to be confirmed. A limited number of people can register to go along and watch the event live on a screen.

There is also an opportunity to join online Via Zoom Wednesday 8 September from 2.30-4pm, where the results of the Lived Experience 2021 survey will be launched. These results were collected earlier in the year when older people in Northern Ireland were asked what mattered most to them. To register to take part the link is [Lived Experience 2021 Forum Registration | Age NI](#)

3.7 **Within Mid Ulster District Council**

Cross departmental meetings have been scheduled to ensure that all departments are actively considering the Age Friendly agenda in the provision of their services. Additionally multi agency meetings are being arranged under the community planning Health and wellbeing thematic group.

Financial support

3.8 The Mid Ulster Loneliness Network is aiming to secure funding to develop further community projects including further roll out of the chatty bench initiative. The Northern Health and Social care Trust and the Southern Health and Social care Trust each have advised of a funding contribution in the region of £3,000 towards activity programmes and the Northern trust will be contributing a further £1,500 for Children & young people.

Mid Ulster Council have been asked if they wish to contribute in the region of £3,000 for the extension of the chatty bench initiative. It has been proposed that the chatty benches are placed in parks, local villages and towns to serve as a place where people can go and sit and don't mind others sitting for a chat as well. The benches would hopefully in turn help to tackle loneliness and support positive mental health within the community.

	<p>It is anticipated that the funding would be used to fund local men sheds to build the benches and have children and young people paint and decorate the benches to stand out. This would encourage intergenerational work amongst the community and help to tackle social isolation and loneliness. The funding would also be used to purchase chatty bench signs and the development of a QR Code which would provide additional features, most crucially statistics to help measure the success of the campaign and direct users to the location of the benches and further information on Mid Ulster Loneliness Network.</p>
3.9	<p>Members may wish to consider in principle the potential for recurring funding towards the loneliness Network to allow for future planning and preparations. Detailed information would be brought to Council for consideration at the appropriate planning stage each year for discussion and final decision making.</p>
4.0	<i>Other Considerations</i>
4.1	<i>Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications</i>
	Financial: A request has been made for a contribution to the extension of the chatty bench initiative at a cost to MUDC of £3,000
	Human: Staff time
	Risk Management: Current covid restrictions to be adhered to
4.2	<i>Screening & Impact Assessments</i>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	<i>Recommendation(s)</i>
5.1	To note the content of the report outlining the recent activities of the Age Friendly work and associated Loneliness Network.
5.2	Consider the request for a contribution towards programme costs for the loneliness Network in order to deliver on the chatty bench initiative as supported by the other key partners of the Mid Ulster Loneliness Network including NHSCT and SHSCT.
6.0	<i>Documents Attached & References</i>
6.1	Appendix 1-Press release of the launch of the 1 st chatty bench in Mid Ulster
6.2	Appendix 2-Chatty Bench OBA- MS PowerPoint

News Release

Monday 21 June 2021

For immediate release

New Chatty Bench Installed in Dungannon Park

Mid Ulster Loneliness Network has placed its first 'Chatty Bench' in the Mid Ulster district, with the support of Mid Ulster District Council, marking this year's Loneliness Awareness Week (14 – 18 June).

Situated in the popular and picturesque surrounds of Dungannon Park, the special bench has been introduced to provide a place for people to come together to have a chat. Two other benches are also included in other sites within the park.

Chair of Mid Ulster District Council, Councillor Paul McLean welcomed the first chatty benches in the Mid Ulster district, saying:

"The restrictions of the past 18 months have exacerbated the experience of loneliness and isolation for many people. Some people may go days or even weeks without the simplest of human contact, so the installation of Chatty Benches here in Dungannon Park is a timely initiative as it seeks to break down that social barrier and allow us all to say hello.

"It is our hope that it will be a way of tackling loneliness by encouraging people who may be experiencing it to connect with others, and for others not experiencing loneliness to recognise that starting a welcomed conversation can bring so much to another person's day."

Sandra McKenna, Chair of the Mid Ulster Loneliness Network, said,

"As a volunteer for Agewell I witness increasing levels of loneliness on a daily basis. The Mid Ulster Loneliness Network members are totally committed to addressing this issue through many different initiatives. These are our first Chatty Benches to be installed, and we intend to place more in different towns throughout the district."

The project is also supported by both the Northern and Southern Health and Social Care Trusts Neil Gillan, Promoting Wellbeing Locality Manager – Armagh and Dungannon at the Southern Trust added his support for the new benches in Dungannon Park, saying:

'The Southern Trust recognises that loneliness and social isolation can affect anyone, irrespective of their age and stage of life. We hope the Chatty Benches encourage conversation and makes it easier for people who feel alone to connect with other members of their local community.'

Yvonne Carson, Thematic Lead for Loneliness in the Northern Trust added

"Chatty Benches are designed to help tackle loneliness and support positive mental health within the community. We hope the Chatty Benches will be seen as a place for people to come together to chat and connect and be the first of many in the Mid Ulster district."

Dungannon Park is a 70 acre oasis centred round an idyllic stream fed lake only 2 miles from Dungannon town centre. The park is open from 8.30am – 9.30pm from now until

October, when it moves to closing at 5.30pm for winter. Further information on the network can be obtained by emailing mulnetwork@northerntrust.hsni.net

#Ends

Note to Editor:

For further information, contact Kate Keys, Marketing and Communications Officer, Mid Ulster District Council, kate.keys@midulstercouncil.org , tel: 03000 132 132, mob: 07584 203 866.

Chatty Benches

Report Card

June 2021

Overview

Chatty Benches

Chatty Benches are designed to tackle loneliness and are a place for people to come together to chat and connect with each other. They aim to:

- Support positive mental health and wellbeing
- Help reduce loneliness and isolation
- Enable people to feel part of their local community

Chatty Benches are well established in many parts of the UK and there are also a few in the Republic of Ireland. The 'Chatty Benches' initiative is being progressed by the Locality Loneliness Networks in the Northern Area. Currently there are eight Chatty Benches with six being launched within Loneliness Awareness Week (14th-18th June 2021) with more planned for the future.



Antrim and Newtownabbey Loneliness Network have launched 2 Chatty Benches in Castle Mall and Antrim Castle Gardens

Mid and East Antrim Loneliness Network have launched three Chatty Benches in Carrick, Larne and Ballymena

Mid Ulster Loneliness Network have launched three Chatty Benches in Dungannon Park



How well did we do it?

"The restrictions of the past 18 months have exacerbated the experience of loneliness and isolation for many people. Some people may go days or even weeks without the simplest of human contact, so the installation of Chatty Benches here in Dungannon Park is a timely initiative as it seeks to break down that social barrier and allow us all to say hello.

Paul McLean Chair Mid Ulster Council

"It's great to have another Chatty Bench installed within the Borough and we hope the addition of this bench in Antrim Castle Gardens will go some way to addressing the issue of loneliness in the Borough. Everyone can experience loneliness at some point in their lives and to raise awareness of this growing issue.

Mayor of Antrim and Newtownabbey, Councillor Billy Webb

"I am delighted to have participated in launching two more benches in Larne Town Park and Wellington Street. I look forward with anticipation for others to come in the Mid and East Area Borough soon.

Deputy Mayor Cllr Matthew Armstrong, Mid and East Antrim

"We hope Chatty Benches will be seen by people as a place to come together to chat and connect. We are planning more for the local area"

Yvonne Carson, Thematic Lead for Loneliness, NHSCT

BBC have been in touch with Loneliness Networks to carry out a piece on Chatty Benches

Newspaper headline reads " Chatty Bench set to become a real talking point"

Coverage of 'Chatty Bench' launches were promoted widely through media platforms including NHSCT and Councils with high levels of engagement

Is anyone better off

"An elderly lady whose husband died recently has met a new friend by sitting on the bench. They meet regularly ."

"I recently shared your fantastic post and have a lot of enquires about Chatty Benches if there will be more within the area and where they will be placed? It's a great idea to combat loneliness"

Report on	Updated Service Level Agreement in relation to the Affordable Warmth Programme
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members on the funding for the Affordable Warmth Scheme and Council's Energy Efficiency Advice Service.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Affordable Warmth Scheme targets low income households who experience the effects of fuel poverty and energy inefficiency.
2.2	It is a targeted scheme aimed at those areas where levels of fuel poverty are highest. The scheme is available to home owners, those who have their day / life interest in the house and those who privately rent their home. It is not available for tenants living in the social (Housing Executive or Housing Association) sector. The Affordable Warmth Scheme provides grant aid to improve energy efficiency measures within the home.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The Affordable Warmth Programme operates under a Service Level Agreement (SLA) between Councils and the Department for Communities. The SLAs are updated in line with any date changes or programme changes. The current SLA for Members consideration and approval is attached at Appendix 1.
3.2	<p>The Council responsibilities are set out in paragraph 4.2 of the SLA and includes the following:</p> <p>Each local council undertakes to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ with the consent of the targeted householder, conduct a survey to collate and verify financial information to confirm eligibility for the scheme; ➤ contribute to the objectives and performance indicators (paras 2.3 and 2.4 refer) by maintaining a steady rate of 30 +/- 3 completed first time surveys to their local NIHE Grant Office monthly (equates to approximately 360 per Council annually). Additional referrals will not be accepted without prior agreement with the Department and NIHE;

- pending the outcome of the BCS study (Para 3 refers) and consideration of the way forward in relation to the targeted approach Councils should endeavour to ensure that the number of self-referrals do not exceed 20%. Councils must keep records that will allow an analysis of the origin of self-referrals to be carried out, as and when required;
- apply appropriate discretion regarding accepting self-referrals (*currently referrals which are not from the 'targeted list'*). Local councils must bear in mind that Affordable Warmth is primarily a targeted scheme;
- advise the Department within one month if referral targets cannot be met along with a plan for resolution;
- where the number of referrals may need to be adjusted in year due to budget change or scheme performance, endeavour to meet the new targets in order to maximise the number of households being supported. Where this is not possible the Council must inform the Department;
- 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;
- where local council officials have completed the survey and referred that survey to the NIHE, direct any query regarding the application to the NIHE to resolve.
- 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 (3 meetings per year) 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 (*Make the Call*) 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.

3.3	The operation of the interim SLA, which is for 21/22 only will be evaluated in the coming months, along with the findings of a current study of the Affordable Warmth Scheme being carried out by Business Consultancy Services (BCS). The Department for Communities have confirmed their commitment to working with the council representative again in the autumn to develop a longer term SLA for the period 22/23 onwards.
3.4	<u>Affordable Warmth- Changes to income threshold.</u> DFC have written to Councils to advise that from 1 st July 2021 the income threshold for the Affordable Warmth Scheme would rise to £23,000 and at the same time Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Payment and Carer's Allowance would be removed from the calculation of income. DFC have also confirmed that the changes do not apply to any applications referred to NIHE prior to 1 st July 2021.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Affordable Warmth funding £78,051, subject to 360 referrals being made From Council to NIHE
	Human: Staff costs included in the funding
	Risk Management: N/a
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	To approve the Service Level Agreement for the end of the financial year 21/22 and to note the changes in the calculation of income thresholds which have taken effect from 1 st July 2021.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – SLA



From: Donna Knowles
Affordable Warmth and Energy Branch

Level 3
Causeway Exchange
1-7 Bedford Street
Belfast
BT2 7EG

Telephone: (028) 9051 5286
e-mail: donna.knowles@communities-ni.gov.uk
Date: 25 June 2021

AFFORDABLE WARMTH SCHEME INTERIM SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT 21/22

Dear Senior Officials,

At our meeting in February 2021 it was agreed that we would work in partnership with Councils to develop an interim Service Level Agreement (SLA) for 21/22 while Business Consultancy Services (BCS) conducted their study of the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

Bryan Edgar agreed to represent Councils to take this forward and there have been several meetings and iterations of the document. You will be aware that Bryan sought comments from all Councils and your feedback was extensively considered while working through drafts of the SLA.

The operation of the interim SLA, which is for 21/22 only will be evaluated in the coming months, along with the findings of the BCS study, with a view to working with Bryan again in the autumn to develop a longer term SLA for the period 22/23 onwards.

I now attach the final interim SLA for the period 21/22 for signature. I understand that Councils have to process this through Committees and that this may take until mid-September given that meeting schedules may vary over the summer months.



Department for

Communities

www.communities-ni.gov.uk

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I would therefore ask that the signed interim SLA is returned to the Affordable Warmth and Energy Branch mailbox AWE@communities-ni.gov.uk by 17 September 2021.

Developing the interim SLA in this way was a useful and, I believe, very successful approach to partnership working. Thank you for your engagement in this process and my thanks particularly to Bryan for his time and commitment to bringing this important work to conclusion.

Yours sincerely,

Donna Knowles
Head of Affordable Warmth and Energy

AFFORDABLE WARMTH SCHEME

INTERIM

SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT

between

DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES

and

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

For the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Date: 25 June 2021

1. Overview

- 1.1. The Department for Communities (DfC/the Department) 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/the Housing Executive) to deliver the Affordable Warmth Scheme.
- 1.2. The Affordable Warmth Scheme aims to mitigate the effects of fuel poverty in households living in severe or extreme fuel poverty. It targets low income households in eligible private housing and delivers home energy efficiency improvement measures to qualifying households.
- 1.3. 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. Aims and Objectives of the Affordable Warmth Scheme

- 2.1. The Affordable Warmth Scheme is delivered under the statutory framework contained within the Domestic Energy Efficiency Grants Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 as amended by the Domestic Energy Efficiency (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016 (2016 SR NO 333 Para 7) and Amendment Regulations 2021 (2021 SR NO 147) which are due to come into operation on 1 July 2021 .
- 2.2. The aims of the Affordable Warmth Scheme include to:
 - mitigate the effects of fuel poverty in low income households.
 - deliver a whole house approach providing energy efficiency improvement measures.
 - target and assist those most likely to be living in the most severe fuel poverty first using a triage system which utilises an agreed scoring matrix to prioritise cases and maintain consistency across all Council areas. The weighting for the triage system takes account of the vulnerability of the householder in terms of age and disability and the condition of the household.

- deliver a range of measures within a short period of time with minimal disruption to residents.
- raise the SAP rating of homes to a level which would protect the occupants from the impacts of fuel poverty.
- deliver tailored solutions in a synchronised way.

2.3. The Affordable Warmth Business Case (2019 – 2024) contains the following objectives and performance indicators:

- between 1 June 2019 and 31 March 2024 to deliver energy efficiency improvement measures to a minimum of 14,000 homes considered to be likely to be at risk of severe fuel poverty
- between 1 June 2019 and 31 March 2024 to deliver 21,000 energy efficiency measures.

2.4. For the period of this SLA and based on an annual budget of £16m this translates overall as:

- 3,555 homes assisted
- 5,333 energy efficiency measures provided

2.5. The measures available under this scheme are listed at **Annex A**

3. Scope and Duration of the Interim Agreement

3.1. The Department has agreed to work with Councils to review a number of issues raised by Councils. To inform the process going forward DfC has commissioned Business Consultancy Services (BCS) to undertake an evaluation of the current targeted approach of the Affordable Warmth Scheme and to examine and consider the appropriateness of the current funding model. Councils will participate in that study and the outcome of the BCS report will inform a new SLA for 2022/23 onwards.

3.2. The purpose of this Service Level Agreement (SLA) is to set out the interim arrangement between the Department and Councils pending the BCS report and further consideration of the way forward in the development of a future SLA. It sets out the relationship between Councils and DfC, the duties and responsibilities on each and the outworkings of delivering the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

3.3. This interim agreement takes effect from 1 April 2021 and remains in force unless terminated by:

- The end date of the agreement: 31 March 2022
- Either party, on the expiry of 3 months' notice in writing.
- The agreement of both parties.

3.4. Any party may also terminate the Agreement without notice, for any of the following reasons:

- any breach by the other of its obligations under this Agreement; and
- 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.

3.5. The agreement may be amended at any time with the consent of both parties. Agreed amendments will be incorporated into the agreement and recorded at ***Annex B***

3.6. This interim agreement will be reviewed following receipt and consideration of the BCS report with the aim of Councils and the Department agreeing a new Service Level Agreement for the 2022/2023 financial year by 31 January 2022.

4. Role and Responsibilities

4.1. Department for Communities

4.1.1. The Department for Communities has a responsibility to ensure that the Affordable Warmth Scheme meets its aims and objectives and is delivered in partnership with local Councils and NIHE.

4.1.2. The Department undertakes to:

- bid for funding to enable Councils and NIHE to administer the Scheme. Funding to Councils will be provided through NIHE which will transfer agreed funds to each local council on a quarterly basis.
- set a target for referrals which local councils will deliver to the NIHE annually and monthly;

- where targets are required to be changed due to budgetary or scheme performance reasons give 2 months' notice of an increase or decrease of targets.
- provide each local council with data detailing the households to be targeted where appropriate;
- provide reporting templates for local councils monthly progress reports.
- continually monitor and evaluate the scheme through reporting arrangements with the NIHE and local councils;
- provide advice to the NIHE regarding the policy of the scheme as required;
- consider changes that will improve process or impact as the scheme develops;
- carry out an interim evaluation of the Scheme prior to March 2022 and a final evaluation post 31 March 2024.

4.2. Local Councils

4.2.1. Local Councils are responsible for targeting households who are most in need, determining eligibility for the Scheme and submitting regular referrals to the NIHE. Each local council has been provided with details of households considered to potentially meet the conditions of the scheme.

4.2.2. Each local council undertakes to:

- with the consent of the targeted householder, conduct a survey to collate and verify financial information to confirm eligibility for the scheme;
- contribute to the objectives and performance indicators (paras 2.3 and 2.4 refer) by maintaining a steady rate of 30 +/- 3 completed first time surveys to their local NIHE Grant Office monthly (equates to approximately 360 per Council annually). Additional referrals will not be accepted without prior agreement with the Department and NIHE:
- pending the outcome of the BCS study (Para 3 refers) and consideration of the way forward in relation to the targeted approach Councils should endeavour to ensure that the number of self-referrals do not exceed 20%. Councils must keep records that will allow an analysis of the origin of self-referrals to be carried out, as and when required.

- apply appropriate discretion regarding accepting self-referrals (*currently referrals which are not from the 'targeted list'*). Local councils must bear in mind that Affordable Warmth is primarily a targeted scheme.
- advise the Department within one month if referral targets cannot be met along with a plan for resolution.
- where the number of referrals may need to be adjusted in year due to budget change or scheme performance, endeavour to meet the new targets in order to maximise the number of households being supported. Where this is not possible the Council must inform the Department. .
- 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;
- where local council officials have completed the survey and referred that survey to the NIHE, direct any query regarding the application to the NIHE to resolve.
- 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 (3 meetings per year) 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 (***Make the Call¹***) for the purposes of conducting a Benefit Entitlement Check with them.

¹ Link for contact information and general information to Make the Call [Make the Call Service | nidirect](#)

- carry out additional duties such as handholding of householders and qualitative case studies of homes which have received assistance through the Scheme.

4.3. Northern Ireland Housing Executive

4.3.1. 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

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

6. Monitoring & Reporting

6.1. Each local council will provide the Department, with monthly progress reports (template at **Annex C**) regarding the number of:

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

6.2. Local councils will advise the Department of any Internal Audit of the Affordable Warmth Scheme in their Council area, share any Audit recommendations concerning Affordable Warmth and consider those which relate to improving the management of the scheme. This will be done in consultation with DfC.

7. Accountability

7.1. 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

8.1. 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. Confidentiality and Data

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

Department for Communities
25 06 2021

FORMAL COMMITMENT

Signed
On behalf of the Department for Communities

Dated

Signed
On behalf of Mid Ulster District Council

Dated

AFFORDABLE WARMTH MEASURES

Prioritised list of measures available under the Affordable Warmth Scheme:

Priority rating	Conditions in existing property	Improvement measures available
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

RECORD OF AGREED CHANGES TO THE INTERIM SLA

Summary of Change made	Reference Paragraph	Date change agreed	Version updated by

COPY OF MONTHLY RETURNS TEMPLATE



AWS Mid Ulster
Council Return Templ



DATA PROCESSING AGREEMENT – MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

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).
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

1. Councils 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.
2. 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.
3. 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. Eligibility documents will be shared with NIHE electronically and the eligibility document data is then deleted beyond recovery from the tablets. Where documents cannot be submitted electronically, hardcopies can be accepted if necessary.
4. 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.

5. 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. These documents will be photographed or scanned and checked that the copy is legible before sharing with NIHE. The originals will be returned to the applicant in such a way to protect the data in accordance with Council policy.
6. If the property is privately rented, the Council officers will send a consent form to the landlord.
7. 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. To ensure Information Security Standards Councils will work to the principles of ISO27001.
4. The personal data, including application forms and supporting documents, 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.
5. When necessary paper application forms and supporting documentation are hand delivered to NIHE grants office and signed in by case officers.
6. The services of any sub-contractor will not be used by the 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 the 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.

Report on	Street Naming and Property Numbering
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	For Members to consider the naming of new streets within residential Housing Developments within Mid-Ulster.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility of approving Street Naming and Numbering of buildings erected thereon.
2.2	The Policy for Street Naming and Numbering, as adopted (see Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering proposals for the street naming of new developments.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The Building Control Department has received a request for the naming of a street within a proposed residential development as follows: I. Site off Castledawson Road, Magherafelt
3.2	An application has been submitted by N M Lennon for the naming of a new street within a proposed Business Park off Castledawson Road, Magherafelt. The options submitted are as noted below: 1. LINC Business Park 2. Sperrin Business Park 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. II. Site off Mullaghboy Road, Bellaghy
3.3	An application has been submitted by Creeve Construction Ltd for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Mullaghboy Road, Bellaghy. Building Control has received an application for the Erection of 24 No Dwellings although work has not yet commenced on site.

	<p>The options submitted are as noted below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Folly 2. Brae Close 3. Ashdale <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>III. Site off Molesworth Street, Cookstown</p>
3.4	<p>An application has been submitted by J J Donnelly for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Molesworth Street, Cookstown. Building Control has received an application for the erection of 12 No Dwellings which have all commenced recently on site.</p> <p>The options submitted are as noted below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Church Mews 2. Church Avenue 3. Church Lane <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>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>It is recommended that consideration be given to the approval one option within the following proposals for the Street Naming of a street within a new residential development within Mid Ulster.</p>

	<p>I. Site off Castledawson Road, Magherafelt</p> <p>Either LINC Business Park Or Sperrin Business Park</p> <p>II. Site off Mullaghboy Road, Bellaghy</p> <p>Either The Folly Or Brae Close Or Ashdale</p> <p>III. Site off Molesworth Street, Cookstown</p> <p>Either Church Mews Or Church Avenue Or Church Lane</p>
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 - Policy for Street Naming and Numbering
6.2	Appendix 2 - Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Castledawson Road, Magherafelt
6.3	Appendix 3 - Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Mullaghboy Road, Bellaghy
6.4	Appendix 4 - Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Molesworth Street, 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 2		
Consultation	Senior Management Team	Yes / No	
	Trade Unions	Yes / No	
Equality Screened by	Principal Building Control Officer	Date	27/04/21
Equality Impact Assessment	N/A	Date	
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7.0	Roles & Responsibilities	
8.0	Impact Assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Screening & Rural Needs Impact • Staff & Financial Resources 	
9.0	Support & Advice	
10.0	Communication	
11.0	Monitoring & Review Arrangements	

Appendices	Description	Page Number
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B	Naming of New Streets and Housing Developments: <i>Procedure</i>	
C	Renaming Existing Streets: <i>Procedures</i>	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

2.0 Policy Aim & Objectives

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

2.2 Policy Objectives:

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

3.0 Policy Scope and Legislative Framework

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

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

Interpretation and Definitions

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

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

4.0 Linkage to Corporate Plan

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

5.0 Naming of New Streets

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

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

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

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

6.0 Renaming and Renumbering Existing Streets

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

6.2 Criteria - General

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

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

7.0 Roles and Responsibilities

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

- 11.1 Implementation of this policy will be routinely monitored and a formal review undertaken 4 years from its effective commencement date.

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

Street names and numbering of buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

the purposes of any statutory provision.

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

(5) Any person who—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

Naming of New Streets and Housing Developments: *Procedure*

1. Developers should submit an application for a new Street/ Development naming to the Council's Building Control service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department ("the Department") before any promotional activity on the sale of properties commences.
2. The applicant should recommend at least 2 but no more than 3 names per street for consideration, outlining how they consider the proposed names comply with the criteria referred to within Section 5.2 above. To ensure compliance, applicants should consider contacting local historical/community groups where available, which may be beneficial on receiving advice on names which would be relevant for proposed names of a new road/street in the locality.
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. Residents of the existing street being surveyed to be made aware at time of survey of issues which will arise if the street is successfully renamed.
6. 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
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Where a Petition to have an existing street renamed is not approved then the occupiers will be notified of this.

10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Where the Department receives a request from the emergency services, mail delivery services or other statutory bodies who have difficulty locating the street to rename it. They shall inform residents as noted above and consider to survey and rename the street upon the agreement of all households on that street. Such requests shall be notified to and approval sought from Environment Committee and outcome of survey reported to same.

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**New Street Name Proposals**

Applicants Name & Address: NM Lennon, 1 Loves Hill, Castledawson Road, Magherafelt BT45 8DP

Description: Business Park Name

Ref:



	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	LINC Business Park	The logo and identity would be created to reflect the A6 dualling scheme, strengthening the links between Belfast and Derry/ Londonderry, and the green hills symbol would be indicative of the rolling hills and countryside of the Sperrins.	LINC is a play on Link, and is reflective of our strong location, and in consideration of the A6 dualling scheme to strengthen the links between Belfast and Derry/ Londonderry. We are in the middle of the transport corridor and are in a great position to attract people to the Mid Ulster District. The logo would encompass green hills, reflective of the rolling hills of Mid Ulster.
Option 2	Sperrin Business Park	Sperrin Mountains	Mid Ulster District is known for the rolling hills and countryside of the Sperrins.
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 *Kelly Lennon*

Dated 08/06/2021



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address:

Creeve Construction Ltd
23 Greenan Road, BT41 3LP

Description:

Ref: F/2021/1172/MAST

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	The Folly	We have a family connection in this area and "The Folly" was the name that generations before me have associated with the area. In going with this name, this keeps the name "The Folly" alive in the future, in this area.	Folly Brae is the name of the hill just 100meters from the development.
Option 2	Brae Close	Name is associated with the local area.	Folly Brae is the name of the hill just 100meters from the development.
Option 3	Ashdale	Type of trees on the development and also describes the local area.	Dale means hills and this is a description of the area beside 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 Small

Dated 09th August 2021

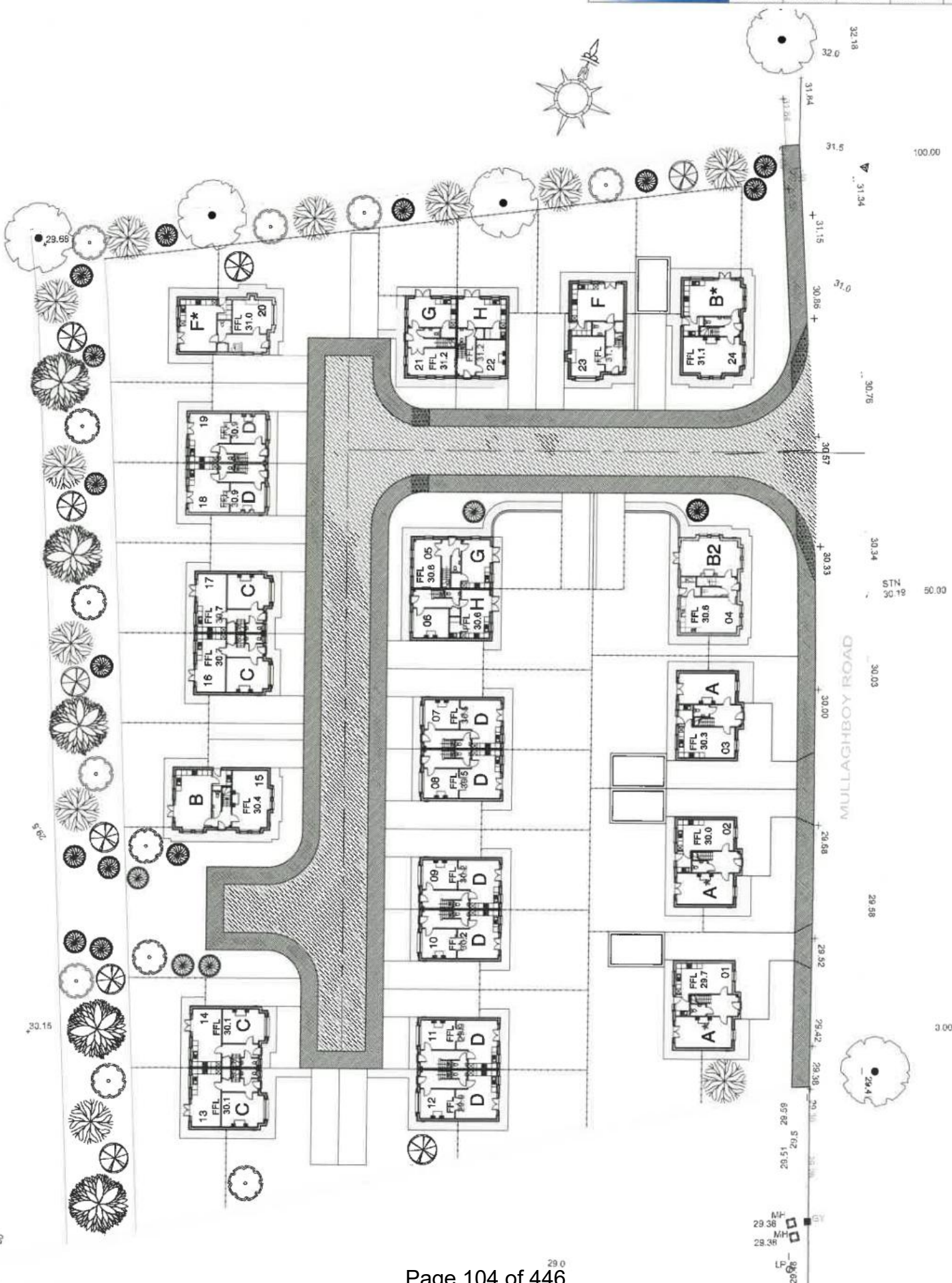


Doherty
Architectural
Services

PROJECT TITLE
Residential Development at
Mullaghboy Road
Bellaghy
Site Location Plan

MISC
SCALE 1:2500 @ A4
DATE July '17
DRAWN GD
CHK'D PD

DWG NO.
17-105-101
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 Residential Development
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SITE PLAN		17-105-201	
SCALE		1:5000	
DATE		June 22	
DRAWN		GB	
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MISC		REVISION	

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MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals



Applicants Name & Address: Mr John Donnelly

Description: Nane for new housing development

Ref: 2912

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	Church Mews	Named due to close proximity to adjacent Church Building	The name is unique to this part of the town. Church located adjacent to site
Option 2	Church Avenue	Named due to close proximity to adjacent Church Building	The name is unique to this part of the town. Church located adjacent to site
Option 3	Church Lane	Named due to close proximity to adjacent church building	The name is unique to this part of the town. Church located adjacent to site

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

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

Signed Brendan Somerville

Dated 25-07-21

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Preliminary

John Donnelly

Lands to rear of 67 Molesworth Street
Cookstown BT80 8PA

Proposed Location Plan

VISION
DESIGN | ARCHITECTURE

31 Rainey Street
Magherafelt
N. Ireland
BT45 5DA
visiondesign.org.uk
tel: 028 7930 0866

Proposed Residential Development

2912 - SK01

Revision	Drawn By	Chkd By	Date	Comments
-	-	-	-	-

Scale 1:1250 / A4
Area -

Date Sept' 2020
IG

Report on	Consultation on Proposed Amendments to Building Regulations
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members on the Consultation forwarded by the Department of Finance, inviting a response on the proposed Amendments to the Building Regulations.
2.0	Background
2.1	Building Regulations apply to most building works and are principally in place to ensure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of people in and around buildings, and the conservation of fuel and power, the protection and enhancement of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development.
2.2	Within Building Regulations, Part R and the associated Technical Booklet is primarily responsible for ensuring that people, regardless of ability, age or gender, should be able to gain access to, into and within Buildings and use their facilities, as customers, visitors and people who work in them.
2.3	Currently within the Building Regulations, there is a requirement for wheelchair accessible unisex sanitary accommodation. The requirement for such facilities has been incorporated into the Building Regulations for a number of years and has been responsible for improving the provision of facilities for disabled in buildings as a result.
2.4	However, the need has been highlighted to provide specialist facilities for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities as well as people with other physical disabilities. As a result of the need being identified, the Department of Finance have forwarded Consultation Proposals for amendment of Technical Booklet Guidance to Part R (Access to and use of buildings) – Changing Places Toilet Provision.
2.5	A Changing Places Toilet Facility is a room with a floor area of 12m ² which allows users and carers to move between each piece of equipment in the toilet - see typical details and layout of a Changing Places Toilet in pages 3-4 of Appendix 3.
2.6	It should also be noted that Mid Ulster District Council endeavour to provide Changing Places Facilities where possible when planning the provision of their Capital Projects.

3.0	Main Report
3.1	Correspondence has been received from the Department for Finance (see Appendix 1) regarding a consultation seeking the views of the Council on proposed amendments to the Building Regulations in relation to the proposal to introduce facilities for Changing Places Toilets in large buildings which are either newly constructed or formed as a result of a change of use of a relevant building.
3.2	Primarily, it is agreed that the proposal to amend Part R and the associated Technical Booklet to ensure that “Changing Places Toilets” facilities are incorporated into the applicable Buildings which will enable people with complex care needs to take part in everyday activities.
3.3	<p>Details of Buildings which are being proposed as being applicable to the Amended Part R Consultation are as noted below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) for assembly, entertainment & recreation buildings with a capacity for 350 or more people; or a collection of smaller buildings associated with a site used for assembly, recreation or entertainment, such as zoos, theme parks and venues for sports and exhibitions, with a capacity of 2000 people or more; b) for shopping centres/malls or retail parks with a gross floor area of 30,000m² or more; c) for retail premises with a gross floor area of 2500m² or more; d) for sport and leisure buildings with a gross floor area over 5000m²; e) for hospitals and primary care centres, &; f) for cemetery & crematoria buildings.
3.4	<p>Similarly, the adjusted listings have informed the proposals in defining assembly, entertainment & recreation buildings, capturing;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amusement arcades; - Art galleries; - Cinemas; - Concert halls; - Conference centres; - Further education colleges; - Hotels that provide function, sport or leisure facilities; - Libraries open to the public; - Motorway service areas; - Museums; - Places of worship; - Theatres; - University buildings open to the public. <p>Or any other buildings or sites as defined by these thresholds, which are open to the public and used for the purpose of assembly, entertainment or recreation.</p>
3.5	However, within the Amended Part R Document (see Appendix 2) there are issues which it is felt may require further consideration.

3.6	<p>i. It is specified within the document that an assembly type building which can accommodate more than 350 people should comply with the requirement to provide a “Changing Places Toilet”. It is considered that an assembly building of this size is not a large building and in many cases would not be utilised as envisaged within the Consultation.</p> <p>ii. It is also proposed within the Amended Part R that Cemeteries would be applicable. The inclusion of all cemeteries may be detrimental to the provision of sanitary facilities in smaller rural facilities due to the additional financial commitment which would be required.</p> <p>The amendment to the Part R Document is proposed to be applicable to newly constructed buildings as well as buildings where a “change of use” is applicable. However, there is no proposed requirement to include extensions to premises as specified as a means of upgrading existing buildings which would be applicable if newly built. It is therefore suggested that consideration should be given to including large extension which would have left the building requiring full compliance if newly constructed.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p>Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications</p> <p>Financial: Within Current Resources</p> <p>Human: Within Current Resources</p> <p>Risk Management: Within Current Resources</p>
4.2	<p>Screening & Impact Assessments</p> <p>Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a</p> <p>Rural Needs Implications: N/a</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Members consider and agree the content of the attached draft consultation response to the proposed Amendments of the Building Regulations – see Appendix 3.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Correspondence regarding Consultation on Proposed Amendment of Technical Booklet Guidance to Part R (Access to and use of Buildings) – Changing Places Toilets Provision.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Consultation Draft on Technical Booklet R – Access to and use of Buildings.
6.3	Appendix 3 – The Building Regulations Part R “Changing Places Toilets Consultation (including response).



Buildings Standards Branch
Properties Division
Enterprise Shared Services
Goodwood House
44-58 May Street
Belfast BT1 4NN

Date: 28th July 2021

Dear Consultee

**CONSULTATION ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF TECHNICAL BOOKLET
GUIDANCE TO PART R (ACCESS TO AND USE OF BUILDINGS) - CHANGING
PLACES TOILET PROVISION**

I am writing to invite you to respond to the Department's proposals to amend technical guidance to the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended).

Building regulations apply to most building work and are made principally to ensure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of people in and around buildings, the conservation of fuel and power, the protection and enhancement of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development.

Finance Minister, Conor Murphy, tasked the Department's Building Standards Branch (BSB) with working towards introducing a requirement into building regulation for the provision of Changing Places Toilet (CPT) facilities, as soon as possible. This consultation will seek to present proposals on this updated provision, for public engagement.

A Changing Places Toilet (CPT) meets the needs of people with profound and multiple learning disabilities, as well as people with other physical disabilities such as spinal injuries, muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis. These toilets provide specific equipment including a height adjustable adult-sized changing table, a tracking hoist system, adequate space for a disabled person and up to two carers, a peninsular WC with room either side and a safe and clean environment including tear off paper to cover the bench, a large waste bin and a non-slip floor. These facilities enable people with complex care needs to take part in everyday activities such as travel, shopping, family days out / or attending a sporting event.

The consultation proposes an amendment/update to Part R (Access to and use of buildings) associated technical guidance. The overall objective of the amendment is to update the current advisory guidance on the provision of CPT facilities, changing it to compliance guidance for sanitary accommodation standards, under the existing Part R requirements of building regulations, without imposing disproportionate bureaucracy and costs on building owners, developers or on district councils whose role it is to enforce building regulations.

In developing a proposal on a standard for CPT facility provision under the Building Regulations, the consultation will consider (based upon current good practice guidance) where a standard of provision can reasonably be set for a new building or where a building is formed by a material change of use. Technical Booklet R (TBR) sanitary accommodation standards would set standard criteria for CPT facility provision, specifying the types of buildings where facilities would be required as well as size, capacity or other factors which would trigger CPT provision. TBR Section 6 would also identify further specialist guidance sources on specific aspects of CPT facility layout and equipment, available from; - the Changing Places consortium campaign website, and BS 8300-2:2018 Clause 18.6 for CPT design.

In addition to this letter, the full package of consultation documents is available on the Departmental website <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/consultations> and includes the following: -

- Consultation Proposals;
- Consultation Draft Regulatory Impact Assessments for the proposed changes; and
- Consultation version only Draft Technical Booklet R.

The Consultation Regulatory Impact Assessment outlines the main issues, giving an assessment of the benefits of the proposed amendments and an estimate of the principal costs of the proposals.

The proposed amendment/update has been screened out of equality impact assessment requirements. The equality impact screening assessment will be published separately on the Departmental Website.

The Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016 requirements should not be adversely impacted, where the Building Regulations objective in this matter is to make sanitary provision more inclusive in new/relevant buildings. A Rural Needs Impact assessment will be published separately on the Departmental Website.

Responding to this consultation

Should you wish to respond, I would encourage you to respond to the consultation using the on-line facility on [Citizen Space](#), accessible via NI Direct.

A hard copy or copy in an alternative format may be obtained by telephoning 028 9025 7048 or by emailing info.bru@finance-ni.gov.uk

I look forward to receiving your comments and views concerning the proposals contained in this consultation package.

The Department will consider all responses to this consultation received on or before the **closing date, which is Wednesday 20 October 2021** *(It is important to note that submissions made after this date cannot be considered)*

Where respondents have given permission for their response to be made public, and after we have checked that they do not contain personal information or product names, responses will be made available to the public at <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/publications>

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal data will be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes. If we receive a request for disclosure of confidential information, we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances.

If you have any comments about the consultation process itself (rather than the content of the document) these should be directed to the consultation co-ordinator at the postal or e-mail address given above.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'DC McDonnell', written in a cursive style.

DC McDonnell
Director of ESS Properties Division



Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012

PUBLIC CONSULTATION DOCUMENT C.4

Technical Booklet R – Access to and use buildings

Consultation Draft

July 2021

(Closing date for receipt of responses is Wednesday 20 October 2021)

Notes for Public Consultation:

1. Proposed new text is marked in **red**.
2. Existing text to be deleted is ~~struck through~~.

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Introduction

Technical Booklets

This Technical Booklet, which takes effect on ~~31st October 2012~~ XXXXX is one of a series that has been prepared by the Department of Finance and ~~Personnel~~ (the Department) for the purpose of providing practical guidance with respect to the technical requirements of the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended) (the Building Regulations).

At the back of each Technical Booklet is a list of all the Technical Booklets that have been prepared and published by the Department for this purpose.

The guidance given in a Technical Booklet includes performance standards and design provisions relating to compliance with specific aspects of the Building Regulations for the more common building situations.

If the guidance in a Technical Booklet is followed there will be a presumption of compliance with the requirements of those Building Regulations covered by that guidance. However, this presumption can be overturned, so simply following the guidance does not guarantee compliance. For example, if a particular circumstance is not one of the more common building situations the design provisions given in the Technical Booklet may not be appropriate.

There are likely to be alternative ways of demonstrating compliance with the relevant requirements of the Building Regulations other than by following a design provision given in a Technical Booklet. There is therefore no obligation to adopt any particular provision set out in a Technical Booklet, should you decide to comply in some other way. However, you will have to demonstrate that your alternative solution meets the relevant requirements of the Building Regulations by those other means.

This Technical Booklet

Requirements

The guidance contained in this Technical Booklet relates only to the requirements of regulations 91, 92, 93 and 94. The work will also have to comply with all other relevant requirements of the Building Regulations.

Materials and workmanship

Any building work which is subject to requirements imposed by Part A of the Building Regulations should be carried out in accordance with regulation 23 of those regulations. Guidance on meeting these requirements for materials and workmanship is given in Technical Booklet B which supports Part B.

The Building Regulations are made for specific purposes, primarily securing the health, safety, welfare and convenience of people and for the conservation of fuel and power. Standards and technical approvals are relevant guidance to the extent that they relate to these purposes. However, they may also address other aspects of performance such as serviceability, or aspects which although they relate to health and safety are not covered by the Building Regulations.

Named standards

Where this Technical Booklet makes reference to a named standard, the relevant version of the standard is the one listed in Appendix B. However, if this version has been replaced or updated by the issuing standards body, the new version may be used as a source of guidance provided that it continues to address the relevant requirements of the Building Regulations.

Diagrams

The diagrams in this Technical Booklet supplement the text. They do not show all the details of construction and are not intended to illustrate compliance with any other requirement of the Building Regulations. They are not necessarily to scale and should not be used as working details.

Protected buildings

District councils have a duty to take account of the desirability to preserve the character of protected buildings when carrying out their functions under Building Regulations. Therefore, where work is to be carried out to a protected building to comply with Part R or any other Part of the Building Regulations, special consideration may be given to the extent of such work for compliance where it would unacceptably alter the character or appearance of the building. Protected buildings are defined in Article 3A(2) of the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (as amended).

Other legislation

The provisions of this Technical Booklet relate to the requirements of Building Regulations and do not include measures which may be necessary to meet the requirements of other legislation. Such other legislation may operate during the design or construction stages or when a building is brought into use and can extend to cover aspects which are outside the scope of the Building Regulations.

The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993

The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993 (the Workplace Regulations) contain some requirements which affect building design. The main requirements are now covered by the Building Regulations, but for further information see – The Workplace Regulations and the Workplace Health, Safety and Welfare Approved Code of Practice and Guidance published by TSO.

The Workplace Regulations apply to the common parts of flats and similar buildings if people such as cleaners, wardens and caretakers are employed to work in these common parts. Where the requirements of the Building Regulations that are covered by Part R do not apply to dwellings, the provisions may still be required in the situations described above in order to satisfy the Workplace Regulations.

Part R Regulations

Part R (comprising regulations 90 to 94) of the Building Regulations, which sets out the requirements for access to and use of buildings, has been replicated below for the convenience of the user of this Technical Booklet and is taken directly from the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 in operation at the date of publication of this Technical Booklet.

Any person who intends to demonstrate compliance with the Building Regulations by following the guidance given in this Technical Booklet is advised to ensure that the regulations below, are current on the date when plans are deposited or notices given to the district council.

As Part A (comprising regulations 1 to 21) of the Building Regulations sets out the interpretation along with the procedural requirements relating to the application of the regulations, the Department advises that all Parts of the Building Regulations are read in conjunction with Part A of those regulations.

The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 and any subsequent amendment may be viewed by following the links from the Department's website at "www.buildingregulationsni.gov.uk".

PART R

Access to and use of buildings

Application and interpretation

90.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) this Part shall apply to any building or part of a building.

(2) This Part shall not apply to—

- (a) any garage or outbuilding associated with a dwelling;
- (b) any part of a building which is used solely to enable the building or any service or fitting in the building to be inspected, maintained or repaired; and
- (c) the alteration or extension of an existing dwelling to which this Part did not apply when the dwelling was erected other than where the alteration or extension affects a facility suitable for use by people with an impairment of mobility, hearing or sight, in the existing building.

(3) The requirements of regulation 92 shall not apply to—

- (a) a dwelling; and
- (b) any building that is being extended where reasonable provision for access to the extension is provided through the building being extended.

(4) The requirements of regulation 93 shall not apply to—

- (a) a dwelling; and
- (b) an extension to a building where there is provision for suitable sanitary accommodation in the building being extended and all users of the extension can gain access to and use that sanitary accommodation.

(5) In this Part—

“Dwelling” means a house or flat;

“Entrance storey” in a dwelling means the storey which contains the principal entrance for the dwelling;

“Independent access” to a part of or extension to a building means a route of access to that part or extension which does not require the user to pass through any other part of the building;

“Principal entrance” in relation to a dwelling means the entrance a visitor (not familiar with the dwelling) will normally expect to use to enter it;

“Principal storey” in a dwelling means the storey nearest to the entrance storey which contains a habitable room, or if there are two such storeys equally near, either such storey;

“Sanitary accommodation” has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 84 in Part P; and

“Sanitary convenience” means a water closet and washbasin.

Access and use

91. Reasonable provision shall be made for people to have access to, into, within and to use a building and its facilities:

Provided that in a dwelling this requirement shall be limited to the entrance storey or, where that storey contains no habitable room, to the principal storey.

Access to extensions

92. Reasonable provision shall be made for independent access to an extension to a building.

Sanitary accommodation in extensions

93. Where sanitary accommodation is provided in a building, reasonable provision shall be made for the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation in any extension to the building.

Sanitary conveniences in dwellings

94. In a dwelling a sanitary convenience shall be provided—

(a) in the entrance storey; or

(b) where the entrance storey contains no habitable rooms – in the principal storey.

Guidance - Performance and introduction to provisions

Performance to satisfy regulations 91, 92, 93 and 94 in Part R

- 0.1 It is the view of the Department that the requirements of Part R will be met by making reasonable provision to ensure that buildings are accessible and usable.

In buildings other than dwellings, people, regardless of ability, age or gender, should be able to gain access to, into and within buildings and use their facilities, as customers, visitors and people who work in them.

In dwellings, all visitors should be able to –

- (a) get access to and into the dwelling;
- (b) access and use habitable rooms within the principal storey; and
- (c) access and use a sanitary convenience in the dwelling.

Making provisions to facilitate people with a disability who may visit a dwelling is also expected to enable occupants with disabilities to cope better with reduced mobility and to “stay put” longer in their own homes. It is not expected to facilitate fully independent living for all people with disabilities.

Buildings other than dwellings

Introduction to provisions in Section 2

- 0.2 The guidance in Section 2 is to ensure a suitable and convenient means of access to a building for people from the boundary and from car parking provided on site.

Provisions are also given for uncontrolled carriageway crossings and avoiding hazards on access routes.

Introduction to provisions in Section 3

- 0.3 The guidance in Section 3 is to assist people to be able to identify the building entrance and use it to enter the building easily, conveniently and without the risk of injury.

Introduction to provisions in Section 4

- 0.4 The guidance in Section 4 is to facilitate the movement of people within a building both within a storey (horizontal circulation) and between storeys (vertical circulation).

Introduction to provisions in Section 5

- 0.5 The guidance in Section 5 is to ensure that people have access to and use of all the facilities provided in a building.

Introduction to provisions in Section 6

- 0.6 The guidance in Section 6 is to ensure that sanitary accommodation and associated sanitary facilities provided in a building, are no less available for people with a disability than for non-disabled people. Appropriate solutions to sanitary accommodation may vary depending on the size, scale, nature and intended use of the building.

Dwellings

Introduction to provisions in Section 7

- 0.7 The guidance in Section 7 is to facilitate people with a range of abilities to approach and gain access into a dwelling and to a common entrance of a block of dwellings e.g. flats, from the boundary or the point of alighting from a vehicle on a driveway within the plot.

Introduction to provisions in Section 8

- 0.8 The guidance in Section 8 is to facilitate access into habitable rooms and to a sanitary convenience in the entrance storey or the principal storey of the dwelling.

Introduction to provisions in Section 9

- 0.9 In a block of dwellings e.g. flats, the guidance is to ensure reasonable provision for people with a disability to visit occupants who live on any storey.

Introduction to provisions in Section 10

- 0.10 The guidance in Section 10 is to provide a sanitary convenience which a disabled visitor to the dwelling may use. The sanitary convenience should normally be located in the entrance storey. Where the entrance storey contains no habitable rooms, a sanitary convenience should be provided in the principal storey.

Introduction to provisions in Section 11

- 0.11 The guidance in Section 11 is to assist those people whose reach is limited, to use a dwelling more easily, by locating switches, sockets, etc. at suitable heights.

Section 1 General

Definitions

1.1 In this Technical Booklet the following definitions apply –

Access – approach or entry.

Accessible – suitable access to and usable by all people, regardless of their ability.

Dwelling – has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 90 in Part R of the Building Regulations.

Entrance storey in a dwelling – has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 90 in Part R of the Building Regulations.

Boundary – the boundary of the land (excluding any abutting street, canal or river) on which the building is erected.

Flat – has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 2 in Part A of the Building Regulations.

Isolator – a switch used to cut off the supply of electricity to an electrical appliance for maintenance purposes.

Incorporated changing facility – an accessible changing facility contained within and open to the communal changing facility.

Incorporated shower facility – an accessible shower facility contained within and open to the communal shower facility.

Level approach – (with respect to the approach to a building) an access route that is predominately level, but may contain a gradient less steep than 1 in 20 in the direction of travel.

Lifting device – a passenger lift or a lifting platform.

Plot – the area within the boundary of the land on which the building is erected.

Plot gradient – the gradient measured along the route of travel between the point of entry and the floor level at –

- (a) the principal or an alternative entrance to a dwelling; or
- (b) the common entrance or an alternative entrance to a block of dwellings.

Point of entry – the point at which a person visiting the building either –

- (a) normally enters the plot; or
- (b) alights from a vehicle within the plot.

Principal entrance (in buildings other than a dwelling or a block of dwellings) – the entrance a visitor or customer (not familiar with the building) would normally expect to use to enter it.

Principal entrance (in relation to a dwelling) – has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 90 in Part R of the Building Regulations.

Principal entrance storey – the storey or storeys where the principal entrance or entrances are located. If an alternative accessible entrance is to be provided by virtue of paragraph 3.1 the storey containing that entrance is a principal entrance storey.

Principal storey in a dwelling – has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 90 in Part R of the Building Regulations.

Sanitary accommodation – has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 84 in Part P of the Building Regulations.

Sanitary convenience – has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 90 in Part R of the Building Regulations.

Suitable – (with respect to means of access and facilities) designed for use by people regardless of their ability.

Surface width – the width of a stair or ramp, measured at the tread of a flight or the surface of a ramp, between any enclosing walls, strings, upstands, kerbs or guarding.

Terminal fitting – a water outlet device providing water to a sanitary appliance.

Usable (with respect to buildings and parts of buildings) – convenient for independent use.

Wheelchair accessible – suitable access to and usable by wheelchair users.

The principles of inclusive design within the built environment

- 1.2 An inclusive environment is one that can be used by everyone, regardless of age, gender or ability. Buildings designed to be inclusive should be safe, convenient, sustainable and usable by all people.

The scope of this Technical Booklet is to give provisions for generic solutions to the more common building scenarios to enable people to –

- (a) get access to a building;
- (b) get into a building;
- (c) move around all floors of a building; and
- (d) get access to and use the facilities (toilets, changing rooms, showers etc.) that are provided in a building.

The methods and standards within this Technical Booklet relate, in the main, but not exclusively, to the provision of design features and sufficient space, to make it possible for people with disabilities to independently access and use a building.

Buildings other than dwellings

- 1.3 The provisions for access to and use of a building are for the benefit of people who are customers or visitors to the building or who work in it.
- 1.4 An extension should be treated in the same manner as a new building. The extension should –
- (a) be independently approached and entered from the boundary and from car parking within this boundary; or
 - (b) have suitable access provided through the building being extended.
- Where sanitary accommodation is provided in a building that is being extended –
- (c) then suitable sanitary accommodation should be provided within the extension; or
 - (d) the existing sanitary accommodation should also be suitable and accessible by the users of the extension.
- 1.5 When a building is altered the alterations must comply with the requirements of Regulation 91 in Part R. The building, including access to it from the boundary and from on site car parking, where provided, must be no less accessible after completion of the alterations than it was before the work was carried out.
- 1.6 When a building undergoes a material change of use so that it is used as a hotel or boarding house, an institution, a place of assembly or recreation, or a shop it should be treated in the same manner as a new building.
- When a part of a building undergoes a material change of use so that it is used as a hotel or boarding house, an institution, a place of assembly or recreation, or a shop it should –
- (a) be independently approached and entered or have suitable access provided through the building; and
 - (b) have any sanitary accommodation that is provided for or in connection with that part accessible (from that part) and usable. If sanitary accommodation is not provided as part of any works in relation to the material change of use and if users of that part of the building have use of sanitary accommodation elsewhere in the building then people should be able to gain access to, and use that sanitary accommodation.
- 1.7 Part R is limited to matters of access to, into, within, and use of a building. It does not extend to means of escape for a person with a disability in the event of fire, for which reference should be made to Part E (Fire safety).
- This Technical Booklet, gives guidance on the strategy for access to and within a building other than a dwelling. When this strategy includes the use of ramps and/or stairs, such ramps or stairs must satisfy the relevant requirements of Part H.

Dwellings

- 1.8 The provisions for access and for facilities within dwellings are for the benefit of people who are disabled who may visit the dwelling.

Where Part R applies, reasonable provision should be made –

- (a) so that people with a disability can reach the principal entrance to the dwelling, or to a common entrance to a block of dwellings, from the boundary or from car parking within this boundary;
- (b) for access for people with a disability into and within the entrance storey or the principal storey of the dwelling and to access and use any facilities provided to comply with Part R; and
- (c) for sanitary conveniences for use by people with a disability.

Part R does not extend to means of escape for people with a disability in the event of fire, for which reference should be made to Part E (Fire safety).

Part H (Stairs, ramps, guarding and protection from impact) contains provisions for the design of stairs and ramps.

This Technical Booklet, gives guidance on the strategy for access to and within a dwelling. When this strategy includes the use of ramps and/or stairs, such ramps or stairs must satisfy the relevant requirements of Part H.

Visual contrast

- 1.9 Visual contrast is the perception of a difference visually between one element of a building and another by reference to their light reflectance values.

Light reflectance value (LRV) is the total quantity of visible light reflected by a surface at all wavelengths and directions when illuminated by a light source.

For people with adequate vision, differences in the nature or the intensity of colour provide adequate visual contrast. Unfortunately, this is not the case for all people who are visually impaired. The main feature of a surface, which appears to be strongly correlated with the ability of visually impaired people to identify differences in colour, is the LRV. Differences in LRV can be used to assess the degree of visual contrast between the surfaces of elements such as handrails, doors, door furniture, key fittings/fixtures and surrounding surfaces, etc.

The LRV scale runs from 0, which is a perfectly absorbing surface that could be assumed to be totally black, up to 100, which is a perfectly reflective surface that could be considered to be perfect white. Because of practical influences in any application, black is always greater than 0 and white never equals 100.

A difference in LRV of 30 points or more allows a degree of variability that is required to provide reasonable visual contrast.

For flat areas it is thought that LRV differences are less important between two large areas, e.g. between a wall and floor, than between a small object on a larger background surface, e.g. a light switch on a wall.

Access statements

- 1.10 Access statements are not a requirement of the Building Regulations.

Applicants may wish to satisfy the requirements of Part R by adopting the guidance and provisions of Technical Booklet R. However, they could choose to follow the performance criteria given in paragraph 0.1 and offer alternative design solutions they believe comply with the reasonable provision requirements of the relevant regulation. Evidence to support such an alternative design approach might include –

- (a) application of the recommendations in BS 8300 where these differ from the provisions, or are not covered, in this Technical Booklet;
- (b) results of current validated research;
- (c) outcome of consultations with other parties (e.g. Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Access Officers, local Access Groups, etc.); and
- (d) convincing arguments that an alternative solution will achieve the same, a better, or a more convenient outcome.

An access statement setting out the rationale for the access strategy, could be useful in presenting the evidence of the design approach adopted.

In the case of extensions and material changes of use of buildings other than dwellings, and particularly in the case of protected buildings, such a statement will allow an applicant to identify any constraints imposed by the existing structure and its immediate environment and to propose compensatory measures where full access proves to be impracticable or unreasonable. This will allow for an explanation to be provided and assessed in situations where, for example, a less than fully accessible access route is proposed to an extension, or to a building or part of a building subject to a material change of use.

Buildings other than dwellings

Section 2 Access to buildings other than dwellings

General

- 2.1 As far as possible, the means of access from the point of entrance at the boundary and from car parking designated for people with a disability which is provided within the boundary, to the principal entrance(s) and, where provided, a staff entrance, should be level. However where a difference in level, is unavoidable due to site constraints, the approach may have a gentle gradient over a long distance (for all or part/s of the approach), or it may incorporate a number of shorter parts at a steeper gradient, with level areas at intervals as rest points. Generally, gradients within the approach should be as gentle as possible. An approach that contains one or all of these features is called a level approach.

It is recognised that a level approach is not attainable in all situations and therefore, an access route containing a ramp, may be an appropriate solution to suit the site topography.

It is also important that routes between buildings within a complex are also accessible.

To reduce the danger of inadvertently walking into a vehicular access route the approach to a building should be separate from any vehicular route and where possible, not sharing the same surface.

All access routes to principal, or alternative accessible, entrances should be surfaced so that people are able to travel along them easily, without excessive effort and without the risk of tripping or falling.

Potential hazards e.g. from open windows, on or over access routes should also be avoided.

Approach to buildings

- 2.2 The means of access to a building should be by a level approach complying with paragraph 2.8 to 2.12. However, where site constraints necessitate that all or any part of the means of access to or between buildings, contains a gradient of 1 in 20 or steeper, a ramped approach should be provided.

- 2.3 As ramps are not necessarily suitable and convenient for all people it is beneficial to have steps as well as a ramp. For example, some people who can walk but have restricted mobility find it more difficult to negotiate a ramp than a stair. In addition, adverse weather conditions increase the risk of slipping on a ramp.

Where a ramped approach has a rise of 300 mm or more, it should also have complementary steps.

- 2.4 If the total rise of a ramped approach is too high, it can be unacceptably tiring for wheelchair users and some people with walking difficulties, even if a number of rest landings are provided. Therefore, where the access route to the building is, or contains a ramped approach having a total rise of more than 2000 mm, an additional means of access suitable for all people, should also be provided, e.g. a suitable lifting device.

- 2.5 Where the approach requires to be guarded, that guarding must comply with the relevant requirements of Part H.
- 2.6 Where there is a complex of buildings within the boundary, a level approach should be provided between buildings to which Part R applies.
- 2.7 The approach to a building should be separate from any vehicular route.

Level approach

- 2.8 A level approach should have –
 - (a) an unobstructed width of not less than 1500 mm. However, at a local obstruction the width may be reduced to 1000 mm, provided that the length of the reduced width is not more than 6 m and the obstruction is protected by a suitable barrier; and
 - (b) clear headroom of not less than 2100 mm.

Where the level approach has a gradient steeper than 1 in 60 it should have horizontal rest areas, not less than 1200 mm long and a rise of not more than 500 mm between rest areas.

Where the level approach is more than 50 m in length it should have passing places. These should be spaced at a distance of not more than 50 m with a clear line of sight between consecutive passing places. Every passing place should be not less than 1800 mm wide and not less than 2000 mm long therefore, the width of the passing place may include the width of the level approach. A level approach with a surface width of 1800 mm or more can accommodate non-vehicular traffic without the need for passing places.

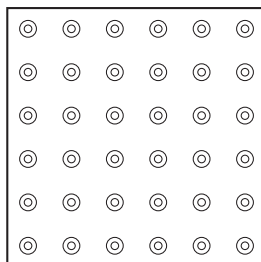
Where a level approach has a crossfall it should be not steeper than 1 in 40.

- 2.9 The surface of a level approach should –
 - (a) be firm;
 - (b) reduce the risk of slipping;
 - (c) have similar surface frictional characteristics along its length; and
 - (d) have an even surface finish.
- 2.10 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2.9(d) –
 - (a) where formless materials are used as surfacing, any undulations should be not more than 3 mm measured from a point below a 1000 mm straight edge; and
 - (b) where paving units are used as surfacing material, any difference in level between the units at the joints, should be not more than 5 mm.
- 2.11 Where paving units are used as surfacing material and have –
 - (a) recessed filled joints, the joints should be not more than 10 mm wide and 5 mm deep; and
 - (b) unfilled joints, the joints should be not more than 5 mm wide.

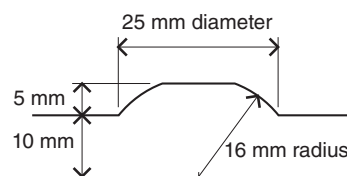
- 2.12 Where a level approach crosses a carriageway at an uncontrolled crossing point, this should be identified by using buff coloured blister type tactile warning paving, having a length of not less than 1200 mm and a width of 800 mm. See Diagram 2.1.

Diagram 2.1 Uncontrolled carriageway crossings

see para 2.12

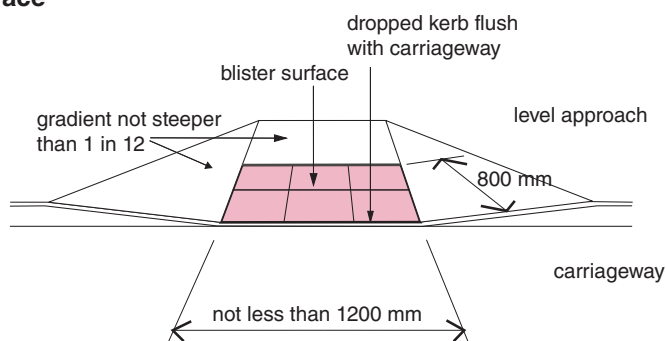


blister tile unit



profile of blister

Blister surface



Carriageway crossing

Hazards on access routes

Generally

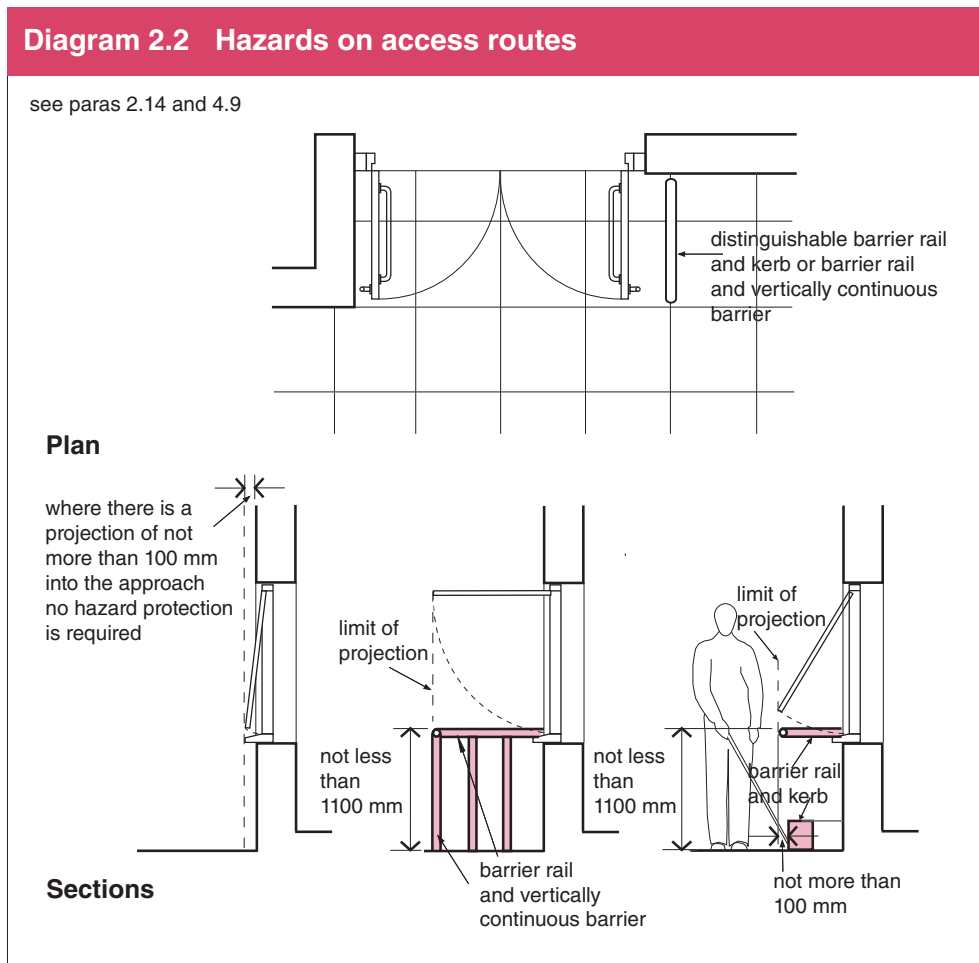
- 2.13 Features of a building that occasionally obstruct an access route, particularly if they are partially transparent and therefore indistinct, or cause a danger overhead, should not present a hazard to building users.

Protection from hazards

- 2.14 To reduce hazards on an access route for people including those who are visually impaired, any –

- (a) door (other than for emergency use only) which opens outwards;
- (b) part of a window, when open in normal use, that projects more than 100 mm;
- (c) other feature of a building which projects,

into an access route, should be protected by a distinguishable barrier rail which incorporates either a vertically continuous barrier or a kerb at ground level. See Diagram 2.2.



- 2.15 Any area below the soffit of a stair or a ramp and its landings that is less than 2100 mm above an access route should be protected by a distinguishable barrier rail which incorporates either a vertically continuous barrier or a kerb at ground level.

Section 3 Access into buildings other than dwellings

General

- 3.1 A principal entrance(s) and where provided, one entrance which is specifically for members of staff, and any associated lobby, should be accessible. However, where the space outside the principal or staff entrance is severely restricted, or the slope of the ground does not allow the means of access to the building to be provided in accordance with paragraph 2.2, an alternative accessible entrance, intended for general use, is acceptable, provided there is suitable internal access from that entrance to the principal and staff entrances.

It is important to reduce any risks to people when entering a building, e.g. trip or slips, coming into contact with an open glazed door, etc.

Accessible entrances

- 3.2 Accessible entrances should be clearly sign-posted and easily recognisable. Any structural elements, for example supports for a canopy, are useful in identifying the entrance, but should not present a hazard.

The route from the exterior across the threshold should provide weather protection, and not present a barrier for wheelchair users or a trip hazard for other people. A level threshold is preferred.

- 3.3 An accessible entrance should be clearly indicated (e.g. by signs incorporating the International Symbol of Access), from –

- (a) the point of entrance at the boundary;
- (b) suitable car parking which is provided within the boundary;
- (c) the principal entrance, where the principal entrance is not an accessible entrance; and
- (d) a staff entrance, where that staff entrance is not an accessible entrance.

- 3.4 An accessible entrance should –

- (a) be readily apparent (e.g. distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast from that of the adjacent elements of the building); and
- (b) have an access area –
 - (i) that is level. However, where the access area contains a crossfall, it should be not steeper than 1 in 40;
 - (ii) with a surface that is firm;
 - (iii) with an unobstructed size of not less than 1500 mm by 1500 mm in front of the accessible entrance; and
 - (iv) that is at, or about, the level of the floor of the entrance.

- 3.5 When manually operated entrance doors are installed, the area immediately in front of the entrance doors should, where it is practicable, be protected from inclement weather. This will assist people who require extra time to use manually operated doors and may take the form of a canopy or recessed entrance.

- 3.6 Where an entrance communication system is installed, it should have both video and audio communication to assist people with hearing loss or people who cannot speak.
- 3.7 A floor immediately inside any accessible entrance should –
- (a) have a surface which is firm and even;
 - (b) where there are changes in flooring surface, be at, or about, the level of any adjacent flooring surface; and
 - (c) have a surface that will reduce the risk of tracking moisture into the building (e.g. from shoes or wheelchair wheels). However, this provision is not required where the external access area is designed and constructed to limit the tracking of moisture into the building.

Doorways to accessible entrances

- 3.8 Doors to the principal entrance or alternative accessible entrance should be accessible to all, particularly wheelchair users and people with limited physical dexterity. Entrance doors may be manually operated without powered assistance, or power operated under manual or automatic control.

Once open, all doors to accessible entrances should be wide enough to allow unrestricted passage for a variety of users, including wheelchair users, people carrying luggage, people with assistance dogs, and people with pushchairs and small children.

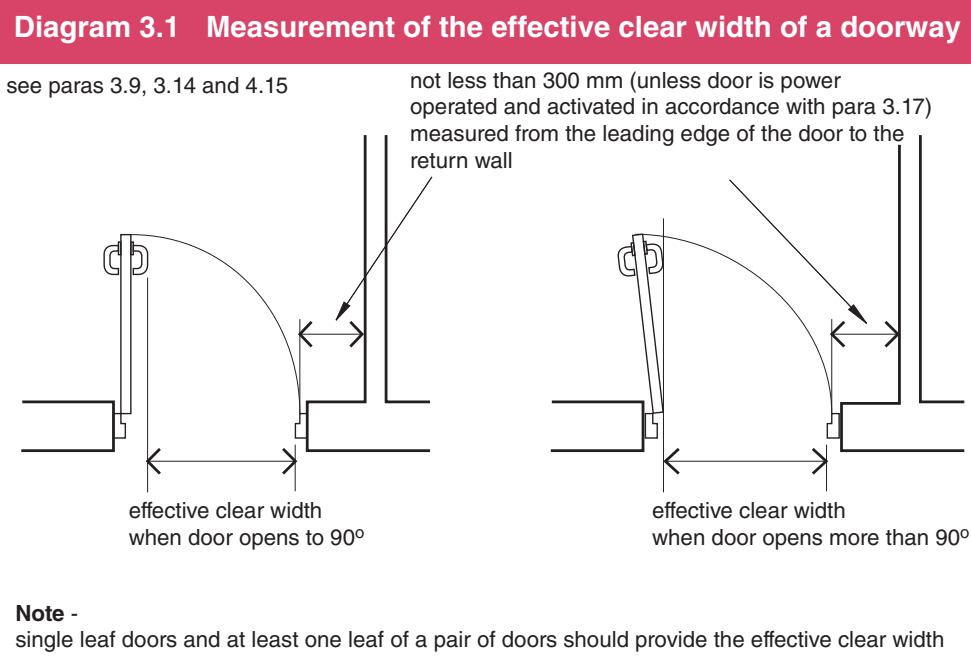
- 3.9 An accessible entrance doorway should contain a leaf which provides an effective clear width of not less than that given in column (2) of Table 3.1. This effective clear width applies to a single leaf door or one leaf of a double leaf door. However, where a double leaf door is power operated, the effective clear width may be incorporated between both leaves provided those leaves operate simultaneously.

Where a building is to be altered or undergo a material change of use and the effective clear width given in column (2) of Table 3.1 cannot be achieved, an accessible entrance doorway may contain a leaf which provides an effective clear width of not less than that given in column (3) of Table 3.1.

The effective clear width of a doorway should be measured in accordance with Diagram 3.1.

Table 3.1 Effective clear widths of doorways to accessible entrances		
Users of entrance	Effective clear width of doorway in a new building	Effective clear width of doorway in an existing building
(1)	(2)	(3)
limited to staff and visitors	800 mm	750 mm
members of the public	1000 mm	775 mm

3.10



An accessible entrance doorway should have a threshold which is level. However, where required due to site location (e.g. to prevent the ingress of moisture), a threshold may contain one or more upstands, provided the cumulative height of these upstands is not more than 15 mm. An upstand more than 5 mm high should have all exposed edges chamfered or rounded.

The route from the access area across the threshold should not present a barrier for wheelchair users or a trip hazard for other people.

- 3.11 A door to an accessible entrance should not project, when open, into an adjacent access route, unless that portion of the door which projects into the access route is protected by a suitable barrier.

Manually operated entrance doors to accessible entrances

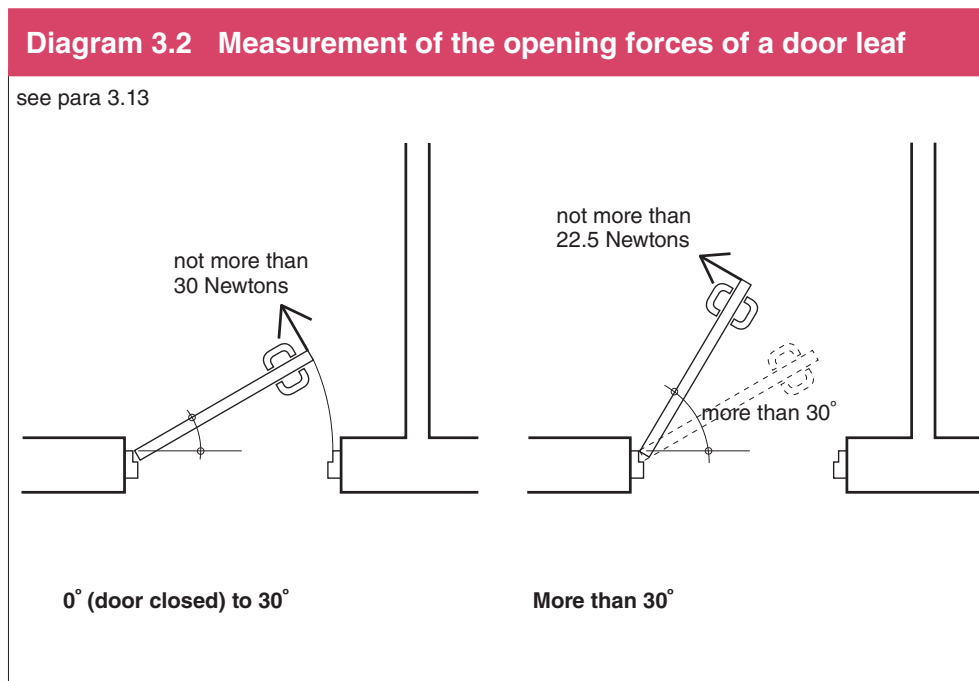
- 3.12 Self-closing devices on manually operated non-powered swing doors can create difficulties for many people who have limited upper body strength, are pushing prams or are carrying heavy objects. The force needed to open a door and pass through the doorway, against a closing device, should therefore be limited.

A space alongside the leading edge of a door, on the pull side, will enable a wheelchair user to reach and grip the door handle, then open the door without releasing hold on the handle and without the footrest colliding with the return wall.

Door furniture on manually operated non-powered doors should be easy to operate by people with limited manual dexterity, and be readily apparent to assist visually impaired people.

- 3.13 The force required to open a manually operated entrance door should be not more than –
- (a) 30 Newtons between 0° (door closed) and 30° of the opening arc of the door; and
 - (b) 22.5 Newtons from a point greater than 30° of the opening arc of the door,

measured at the leading edge of the door leaf during the opening action. See Diagram 3.2.



- 3.14 A manually operated entrance door should have an unobstructed space of not less than 300 mm, at the leading edge of the door leaf on the pull side. See Diagram 3.1.
- 3.15 Door opening furniture should –
- (a) be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from that of the face of the door leaf; and
 - (b) where the door leaf is fitted with a latch, be operable by a person with limited manual dexterity (e.g. a lever handle).

Power operated entrance doors to accessible entrances

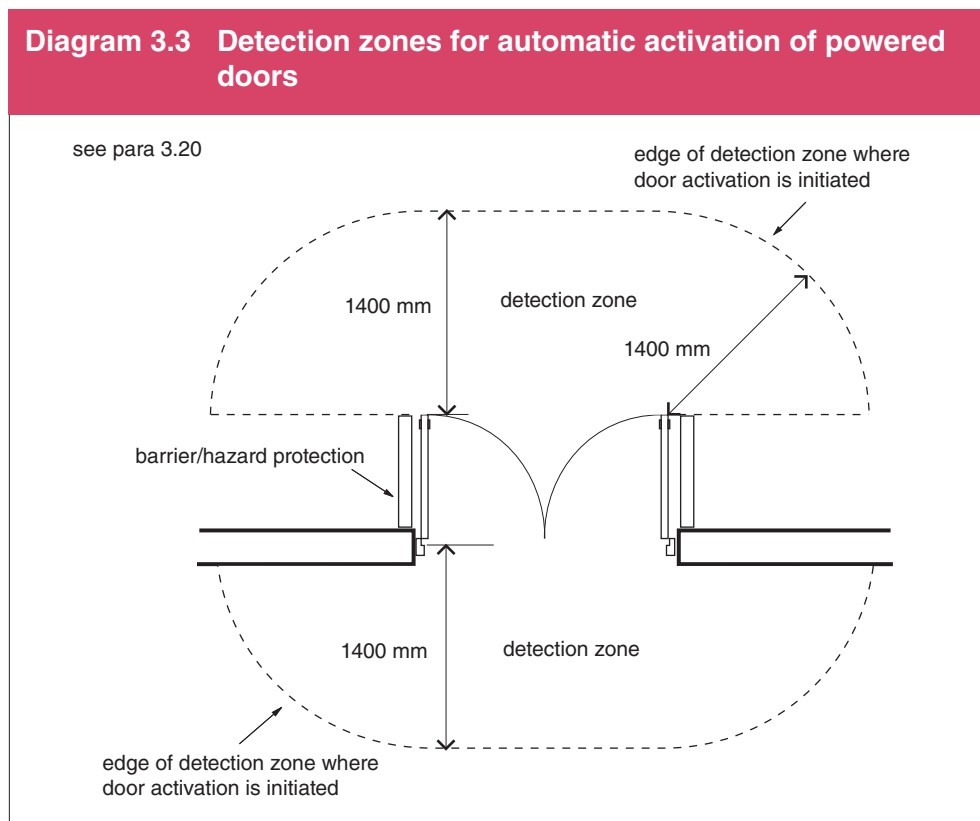
- 3.16 A powered door opening and closing system, either manually controlled or automatically operated by sensors, is the most satisfactory solution for the majority of people. An automatic sliding door arrangement is particularly beneficial as it avoids the risks associated with automatic swing doors and its use can make it possible to reduce the length of any entrance lobby.

Manual controls for powered entrance doors should be distinguishable against their background and located so that a person, having used the control, does not need to move to avoid contact with the door as it opens.

Revolving doors are not considered accessible. They create particular difficulties, and risk of injury, for people with assistance dogs, visually impaired people or those with mobility problems and for people with children and/or pushchairs. If the entrance includes a revolving door, then a door complying with the provisions for manually operated or power operated entrance doors should be provided immediately adjacent to it.

- 3.17 A power operated entrance door should have a sliding, swinging or folding action that is activated –
- (a) manually by a push pad, electronic card, coded entry, or by remote activation; or
 - (b) automatically (e.g. by a motion detector).
- 3.18 Any manual controls to operate a powered entrance door should comply with the requirements of paragraph 5.40 and 5.44(g) (see Diagram 5.8(b)).
- 3.19 Where a power operated entrance door has a swing action, indication of its operation and direction of swing should be provided to the side that the door opens towards.
- 3.20 Where a power operated entrance door has an automatic activation device, it should be positioned so that the edge of the detection zone, where activation is initiated, is 1400 mm from –
- (a) the door, measured perpendicular to the plane of the closed door, when the door opens away from the user; and
 - (b) the leading edge of the door in the fully open position, when the door opens towards the user.

See Diagram 3.3.



Glazed entrance doors and glazed screens to accessible entrances

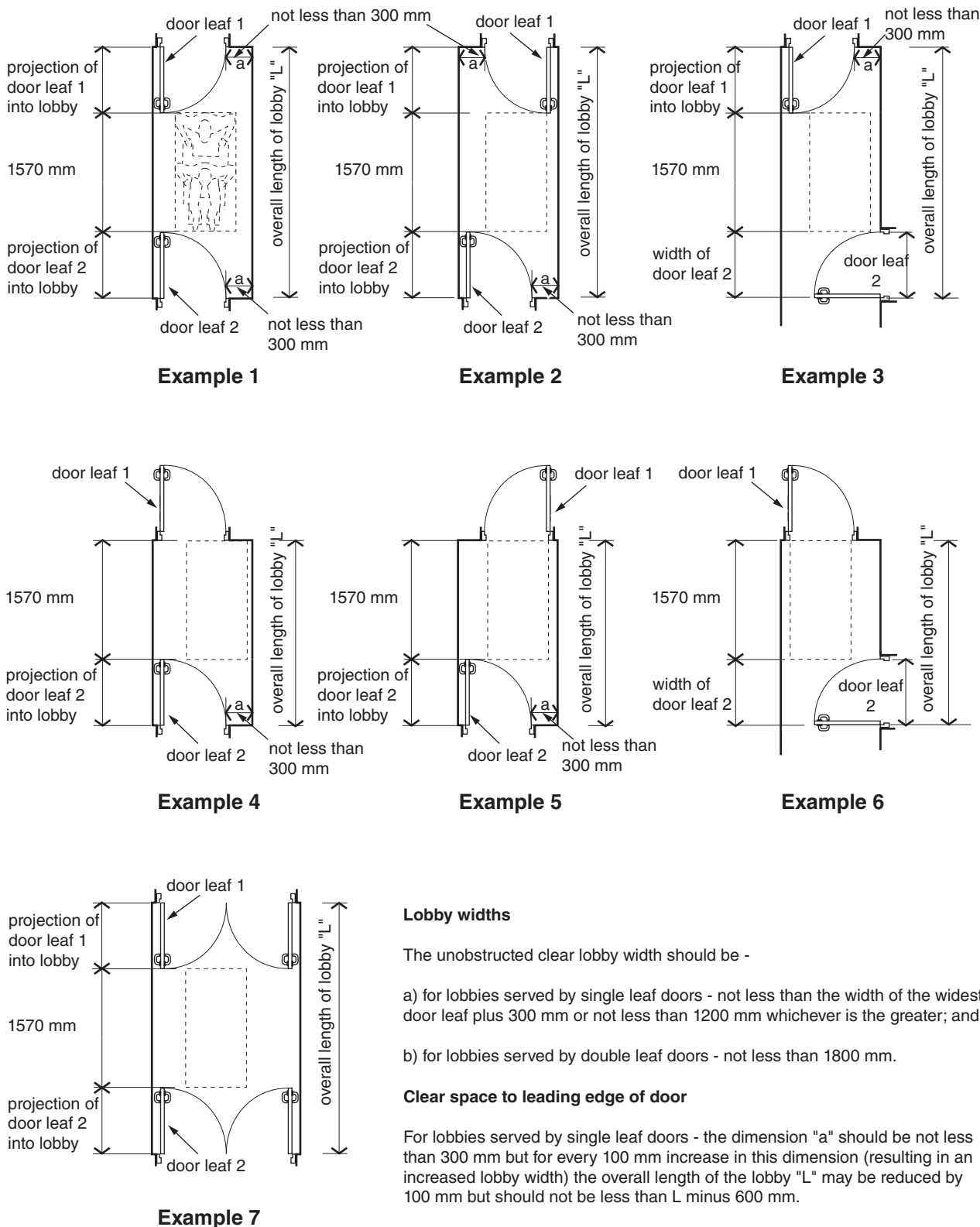
- 3.21 Visually impaired people should be in no doubt as to the location of glass entrance doors, especially when the doors are within a glazed screen.
- The presence of the door should be apparent when it is shut and also when open. Where it can be held open, measures should be taken to avoid people being harmed by walking into the door.
- In addition to meeting the requirements of Part R, glazed doors and screens must also comply with the relevant requirements of Part V.
- 3.22 Where an entrance door is manufactured from transparent or translucent materials and –
- (a) forms part of, or is adjacent to, a glazed screen, it should have its top and side face edges distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from that of the glazed screen; and
 - (b) is designed and installed to be capable of being held open, the leading edge of the door should be protected by a suitable distinguishable barrier when in the held open position.

Entrance lobbies to accessible entrances

- 3.23 An entrance lobby should be large enough and of a shape to allow a wheelchair user along with a companion or a person pushing a pram to move clear of one door before opening a second door. The minimum length of the lobby is related to door size, door swing, the projection of the door into the lobby and the size of an occupied wheelchair with a companion pushing. Where both doors of a lobby are automatic sliding doors, the length can be reduced as no door swings are involved, nor is space required for manual operation. Similarly, if 'reduced swing' door sets are used, the length can be reduced because the projection of the door into the lobby is reduced.
- 3.24 An entrance lobby should –
- (a) have the minimum dimensions shown in Diagram 3.4, clear of any projections (including any handrail), into the lobby; and
 - (b) have a floor that complies with the provisions of paragraph 3.7.
- 3.25 Any door to and within any entrance lobby should comply with the provisions of paragraphs 3.9 to 3.11, 3.13 to 3.15, 3.17 to 3.20 and 3.22.

Diagram 3.4 Lobbies

see paras 3.24 and 4.11(a)



Section 4 Access within buildings other than dwellings

General

- 4.1 In a building there should be sufficient space for manoeuvring, convenient ways of travelling from one storey to another and the inclusion of features to help people move safely and conveniently through the building.

Horizontal circulation

Corridors and passageways

- 4.2 Corridors and passageways need to be wide enough to allow people with assistance dogs, buggies, people carrying cases, etc., to pass others on the access route. Wheelchair users should also have access to adjacent rooms and spaces, be able to pass other people and, where necessary, turn through 180°.
- 4.3 Horizontal circulation within a storey should be level or contain a gradient in the direction of travel less steep than 1 in 20, or by means of a ramp or ramps and landings.

Ramps are not necessarily suitable and convenient for all people. For example, some people who can walk but have restricted mobility find it more difficult to negotiate a ramp than a stair. It is therefore beneficial to have a stair as well as a ramp.

Where it is impracticable to provide a ramp to move between levels within a storey, a lifting platform, complying with the provisions of paragraphs 4.25 to 4.33 and 4.39 to 4.45 should be provided to transfer wheelchair users or people with impaired mobility, vertically between levels. A stair should always be provided, in addition to a lifting platform.

- 4.4 A corridor or passageway should have an unobstructed width of not less than 1200 mm. Minor projections (e.g. skirtings, architraves, etc.) may be ignored. However, where a projection into the corridor or passageway is unavoidable (e.g. at an archway in an existing building) and is more than 100 mm, that projection should have a suitable means of directing people around it.
- 4.5 Where a corridor or passageway is more than 50 m in length and has an unobstructed width of less than 1800 mm, it should have passing places spaced at not more than 50 m. Every passing place should be not less than 1800 mm wide and not less than 1800 mm long. The width of the passing place may include the width of the corridor or passageway and may be incorporated into corridor junctions.
- 4.6 The floor of a corridor or passageway should –
- (a) have a surface that has a suitable slip resistance; and
 - (b) be level, or contain a gradient in the direction of travel less steep than 1 in 20. However, where the floor has a gradient of 1 in 20 or steeper, a ramp or ramps and landings, should be provided.

- 4.7 Where a corridor or passageway has a gradient –
- (a) that is steeper than 1 in 60 but less steep than 1 in 20, it should have –
 - (i) horizontal rest areas not less than 1500 mm long; and
 - (ii) a rise of not more than 500 mm between rest areas;
 - (b) the gradient should extend the full width of the corridor or passageway or –
 - (i) have any exposed edge of the gradient distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast; and
 - (ii) be adequately guarded where there is a risk of falling.
- 4.8 A door should not open into a corridor or passageway, other than –
- (a) a door to a cupboard or duct; or
 - (b) a door giving access to a unisex wheelchair accessible toilet, provided that the corridor or passageway is not less than 1800 mm wide at that point, and is not a main route of travel or a means of escape provided to comply with Part E.
- 4.9 Any area below the soffit of a stair or a ramp and its landings that is less than 2100 mm above a circulation route, should be protected by a distinguishable barrier rail which incorporates either a vertically continuous barrier or a kerb at floor level. See Diagram 2.2. The provisions of this paragraph should not apply to the headroom above a flight or ramp and landings.

Internal lobbies

- 4.10 An internal lobby should allow a wheelchair user, with or without a companion, or a person pushing a buggy, to move clear of one door before attempting to open a second door. The general guidance relating to entrance lobbies is applicable to internal lobbies.
- 4.11 An internal lobby should have –
- (a) the minimum dimensions shown in Diagram 3.4, clear of any projections e.g. handrails, columns, ducts, etc.; and
 - (b) a floor surface that is at, or about, the same level as the floor surface at any entrance to the lobby.

Internal doors

- 4.12 For some building users doors are potential barriers. If doors are required, the use of self-closing devices should be minimised (particularly in parts of buildings used by the general public) since, as described in paragraph 3.12, they disadvantage many people who have limited upper body strength, are pushing prams or are carrying heavy objects.

Where closing devices are needed for fire control, electrically powered hold-open devices or swing-free closing devices should be used as appropriate. Low energy powered door systems may be used in locations not subject to frequent use or heavy traffic as the opening and closing action is relatively slow.

The presence of doors, whether open or closed, should be apparent to visually impaired people through the careful choice of colour and material for the door and its surroundings. For example, when a door is open, partially sighted people should be able to identify the door opening within the wall, and the leading edge of the door.

Other guidance as set out in paragraph 3.12 in relation to manually operated non-powered swing doors also applies.

Once open, doors should be wide enough to allow unrestricted passage for a variety of users, including wheelchair users.

- 4.13 The effective clear width of a doorway is interrelated to the width of the circulation route and the direction of approach to the doorway.

An internal door should contain a leaf, which provides an effective clear width of not less than that given in column (3) of Table 4.1. This effective clear width applies to a single leaf door or one leaf of a double leaf door. However, where a double leaf door is power operated, the effective clear width may be incorporated between both leaves provided those leaves operate simultaneously.

- 4.14 Where a building is to be altered or undergo a material change of use and the provisions of paragraph 4.13 cannot be achieved, an internal door may contain a leaf which provides an effective clear width of not less than that given in column (4) of Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Effective clear width of internal doors

Width of corridor or passageway	Direction of approach	Effective clear width of door in a new building	Effective clear width of door in an existing building
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
not less than 1500 mm	head on	800 mm	750 mm
not less than 1500 mm	not head on	800 mm	750 mm
less than 1500 mm	head on	800 mm	750 mm
less than 1500 mm	not head on	825 mm	775 mm

- 4.15 When an internal door is designed and constructed to be manually operated it should –
- (a) comply with the provisions of paragraph 3.13 in relation to opening forces;
 - (b) where the door is fitted with a latch, have door opening furniture that is suitable for use by a person with limited dexterity (e.g. a lever handle); and
 - (c) have an unobstructed space of not less than 300 mm at the leading edge of the door on the pull side. See Diagram 3.1. This provision does not apply to a door that gives access to a guest bedroom not designed as a wheelchair accessible bedroom.

- 4.16 Door opening furniture should be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from the face of the door leaf.
- 4.17 Any door surround should be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from the adjacent wall surface in which it is set.
- 4.18 An internal door that is designed and installed as to be capable of being held open, or where a door leaf is not self-closing, should have the leading edge of the door leaf distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from the other surfaces of the door leaf.
- 4.19 Where a doorway contains door leaves of unequal width, and is across a main route of travel, or an escape route provided to comply with Part E, the wider door leaf should be located consistently on the same side throughout the length of the route.
- 4.20 Where a manually operated internal door is fitted with a self-closing device and –
 - (a) is across a corridor it should –
 - (i) comply with the provisions of paragraph 3.13 in relation to opening forces; or
 - (ii) be held open by a suitable device; and
 - (b) gives access to any part of a storey (e.g. rooms or similar spaces, other than those parts excluded by Regulation 90 in Part R) and is not across a corridor it should –
 - (i) comply with the provisions of paragraph 3.13 in relation to opening forces; or
 - (ii) be fitted with a suitable closing device that will allow the door to swing free during normal operation.
- 4.21 As low effort powered door systems have an opening and closing action that is relatively slow, where a door is fitted with a low effort powered swing door opening system, the door should –
 - (a) not be across a main route of travel; and
 - (b) be capable of being opened in manual mode, power mode and power assisted mode.

Vertical circulation

Vertical access between storeys

- 4.22 To facilitate all people, a passenger lift is the most suitable means of vertical access and should be provided wherever possible. However, given the space constraints in some buildings, it may not always be possible to install the type and size of passenger lift that would be suitable for use by all, and other options need to be considered to provide for users with mobility impairments.

The following provisions for a passenger lift or lifting platform relate to the provision of sufficient space and design features that will make such lifting devices accessible.

- 4.23 Whatever lifting device is chosen, internal stairs should also be provided as an alternative means of vertical access.
- 4.24 Vertical circulation to any storey above or below the principal entrance storey should be provided by means of a passenger lift complying with the provisions of paragraphs 4.25 to 4.38. However where –
- (a) the space within a building is severely restricted by site constraints; or
 - (b) the installation of a passenger lift would severely affect –
 - (i) the existing accommodation; or
 - (ii) an existing accessible feature of the building,

a lifting platform, complying with the provisions of paragraphs 4.25 to 4.33 and 4.39 to 4.45, may be provided to transfer, either independently or with their companions, wheelchair users or people with impaired mobility vertically between storeys.

Lifting devices

- 4.25 All users including wheelchair users should be able to reach and use the controls that summon and direct the lifting device.
- 4.26 A manoeuvring space in front of the door to the lifting device should be provided on each storey. This space should have an unobstructed width and depth of not less than 1500 mm.
- 4.27 Landing call buttons should –
- (a) be not less than 900 mm or not more than 1100 mm above the floor level of the landing, and not less than 500 mm from any return wall;
 - (b) have suitable raised tactile indication of their function on, or adjacent to, the buttons to identify the storey and direction of travel; and
 - (c) be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from any surrounding face plate. The face plate should be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from the surface on which it is mounted.

- 4.28 Lifting device control buttons should –
- (a) have suitable raised tactile indication of their function, on, or adjacent to, the buttons within the lifting device; and
 - (b) be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from any surrounding face plate. The face plate should be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from the surface on which it is mounted.
- 4.29 A handrail should be provided to at least one side of the car or platform of the lifting device. This will assist ambulant users.
- The top surface of the handrail should be not less than 875 mm or not more than 925 mm, above the floor of the lifting device.
- 4.30 A lifting device should have a suitable emergency communication system, giving audible and visual indication that the alarm has been given and received.
- 4.31 Any glazing to walls of the lifting device should be made readily apparent.
- 4.32 To reduce the risk of people slipping or falling, the surface of the floor of the lifting device and any associated manoeuvring space should have similar surface frictional characteristics.
- 4.33 To aid visually impaired people, the floor of the lifting device should not be of a dark colour. A lift car with a dark coloured floor may, to a visually impaired person, look like an open lift shaft.

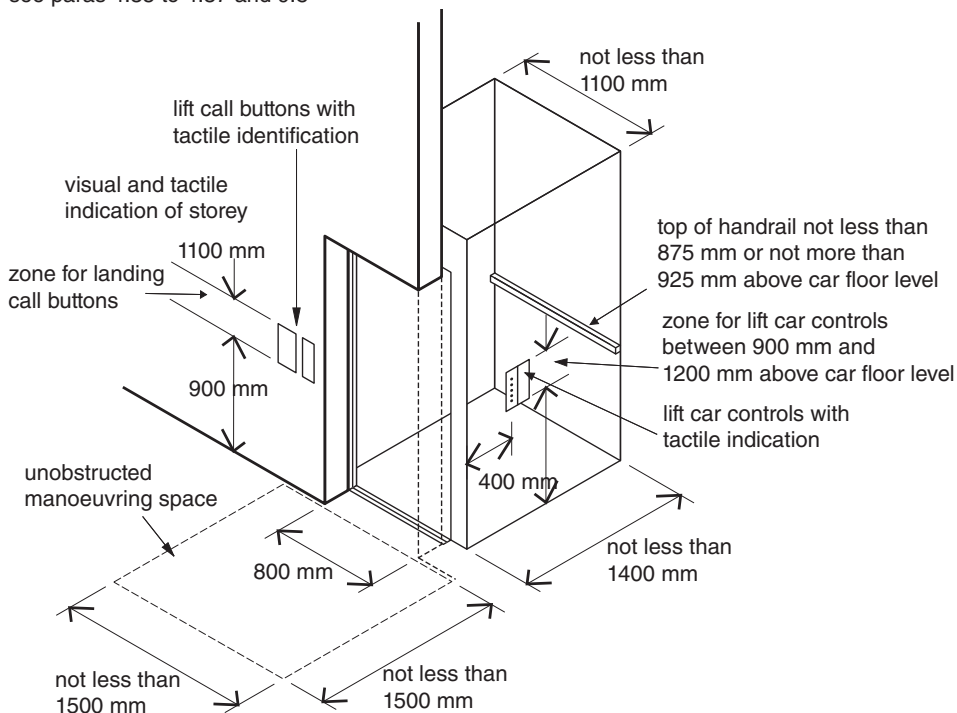
Passenger lifts

- 4.34 A wheelchair user needs sufficient space and time to enter and leave a passenger lift, particularly when sharing it with other people. Lift sizes should therefore be chosen to suit the anticipated density of use of the building and the needs of people with a disability. A lift car with a minimum size of 1100 mm by 1400 mm accommodates a wheelchair user with an accompanying person. A larger lift car size (2000 mm wide by 1400 mm deep) will accommodate any type of wheelchair together with several other passengers. It will also allow a wheelchair user or a person with a walking frame to turn through 180°.
- Lift door systems should be designed to allow adequate time for people, and assistance dogs, to enter or leave the lift without coming into contact with closing doors.
- People using or waiting for a lift need audible and visual information to inform them that the lift car has arrived, and which floor it has reached.
- 4.35 The car of a passenger lift should have a width of not less than 1100 mm and a depth of not less than 1400 mm, measured internally. See Diagram 4.1.
- Where the lift car is less than 1500 mm wide by 1500 mm deep, a suitably sized and positioned mirror should be fitted to the car wall opposite the door. This will assist a wheelchair user to exit the lift when it is of a size that will not allow a wheelchair user to turn around within the lift car.

4.36

Diagram 4.1 Passenger lift

see paras 4.35 to 4.37 and 9.8



A passenger lift should have a power operated horizontal sliding door or doors which provide a clear width of not less than 800 mm. See Diagram 4.1.

The door or doors to a passenger lift should be fitted with –

- (a) an adjustable door timing device; and
- (b) a door re-activating device, which prevents physical contact between the user and the leading edge of the closing door or doors.

Lift door or doors should be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from the adjacent landing, and internal car, wall surfaces.

4.37 The controls within the lift car should be located not less than 900 mm, and not more than 1200 mm above the floor of the car, and not less than 400 mm horizontally from any return wall of the lift car. See Diagram 4.1.

4.38 Visual indication and voice indication of the lift arrival and its location, should be provided in the lift lobby and within the lift car.

Lifting platforms

- 4.39 A lifting platform should only be provided to transfer wheelchair users, people with reduced mobility and their companions vertically between levels or storeys.
- All users, including wheelchair users, should be able to reach and use the controls that summon and direct the lifting platform.
- People using a lifting platform need audible and visual information to tell them that the platform has arrived, and which floor it has reached.
- 4.40 A lifting platform should be contained within a liftway enclosure where –
- (a) the vertical travel distance is more than 2000 mm; or
 - (b) the lifting platform travels through a floor penetration.
- 4.41 A lifting platform should have a platform size of –
- (a) not less than 800 mm wide and not less than 1250 mm deep, where the lifting platform is not contained within a liftway enclosure;
 - (b) not less than 900 mm wide and not less than 1400 mm deep, where the lifting platform is contained within a liftway enclosure;
 - (c) not less than 1100 mm wide and not less than 1400 mm deep, where there are two lift doors located at 90° relative to each other; or
 - (d) not less than 1100 mm wide and not less than 1400 mm deep, where the lifting platform is designed and constructed to accommodate an accompanied wheelchair user.
- 4.42 A lifting platform should have a door or doors which provide an effective clear width of not less than –
- (a) 900 mm, where the size of the lifting platform is not less than 1100 mm wide and not less than 1400 mm deep; or
 - (b) 800 mm in any other case.
- A door or doors to a lifting platform should be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from that of the adjacent wall surfaces.
- 4.43 The platform controls for a lifting platform should be –
- (a) of the continuous pressure type; and
 - (b) positioned not less than 800 mm and not more than 1100 mm above the floor of the lifting platform and not less than 400 mm horizontally from the front face of the lifting platform.
- 4.44 Visual indication and audible indication of the lifting platform arrival and the floor reached, should be provided within the lifting platform.
- 4.45 Clear permanent operating instructions should be provided either in, or adjacent to, the lifting platform.

Section 5 Facilities in buildings other than dwellings

General

- 5.1 This Section gives guidance to ensure that people have access to facilities that are provided in a building. Provisions for sanitary accommodation and associated sanitary facilities are given in Section 6.

Reception

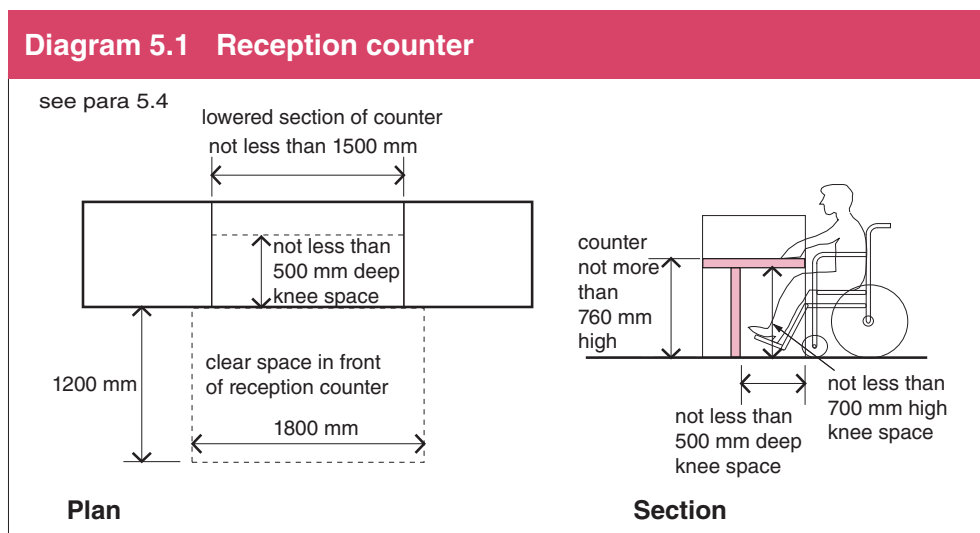
- 5.2 As the area inside the entrance (or associated lobby) is the first point of contact with a building's activities and resources, consequently, the reception area in particular should be easily identifiable and also convenient to use.

Fixed reception counter

- 5.3 Where a fixed reception counter is provided in a space immediately inside the principal entrance, accessible entrance or associated lobby, it should –
- (a) be readily apparent from the entrance doors or entrance lobby;
 - (b) be located so as not to be subject to the risk of extraneous external noise; and
 - (c) have a means of access that complies with paragraphs 4.4 to 4.9.
- 5.4 At least one section of a reception counter should have –
- (a) its working surface not more than 760 mm above floor level for a length of not less than 1500 mm;
 - (b) a knee space of not less than 500 mm deep by not less than 700 mm above floor level; and
 - (c) a clear space 1200 mm deep by 1800 mm wide in front of the lower section of the reception counter.

This section of the reception counter should be located in an obvious position.

See Diagram 5.1.



Audience seating

- 5.5 Where permanent or removable seating is provided as part of the design, allowance should be made for people who have a disability to have a choice of seating location at spectator events. Wheelchair users and those with a mobility impairment should be provided with spaces into which they can manoeuvre easily, and which offer them a clear view of the activity taking place, while ensuring they are not segregated into special areas and not obstructing the view of other users.

Wheelchair users and people who have difficulty in using seats with fixed arms should have the choice of sitting next to a companion wheelchair user or a conventionally seated person.

- 5.6 Where there is fixed audience seating, wheelchair spaces should be provided in accordance with Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Provision of wheelchair spaces in audience seating

Seating capacity	Minimum provision of wheelchair spaces
up to 600	1% of total seating capacity (or part thereof) to be permanent wheelchair spaces augmented by the provision of removable seating to create, in total, 6 wheelchair spaces
601 to 10,000	1% of total seating capacity (or part thereof) to be permanent wheelchair spaces
10,001 to 20,000	100, plus 5 per 1000 (or part thereof) above 10,000 (all to be permanent wheelchair spaces)
20,001 to 40,000	150, plus 3 per 1000 (or part thereof) above 20,000 (all to be permanent wheelchair spaces)
more than 40,000	210, plus 2 per 1000 (or part thereof) above 40,000 (all to be permanent wheelchair spaces)
<p>Example 1: A facility has an audience seating capacity of 2,350 therefore 1% of 2350 = 23.5 rounded up to 24 wheelchair spaces.</p> <p>Example 2: A facility has an audience seating capacity of 28,500 therefore 150 spaces are required for the first 20,000, the remaining 8,500 is rounded up to 9,000 which requires 27 spaces (3 per 1000). Therefore 177 wheelchair spaces must be provided.</p>	

- 5.7 A wheelchair space should –
- (a) have a horizontal floor area; and
 - (b) be not less than 900 mm wide by 1400 mm deep.
- 5.8 Wheelchair spaces should be located –
- (a) in a range of single and double wheelchair spaces, with a standard seat to at least one side of each space or group of spaces; and
 - (b) in such a way as to give a range of views.

See Diagrams 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4.

- 5.9 Any stepped gangway to stepped terrace audience seating, should have a suitable means of providing support to people who have physical difficulty in negotiating changes of level.

Diagram 5.2 Typical arrangement of wheelchair spaces

see para 5.8

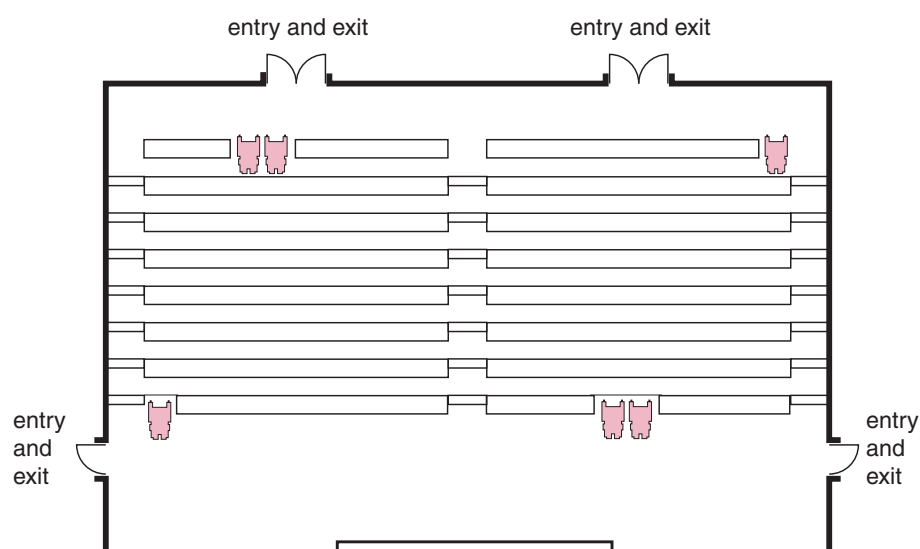
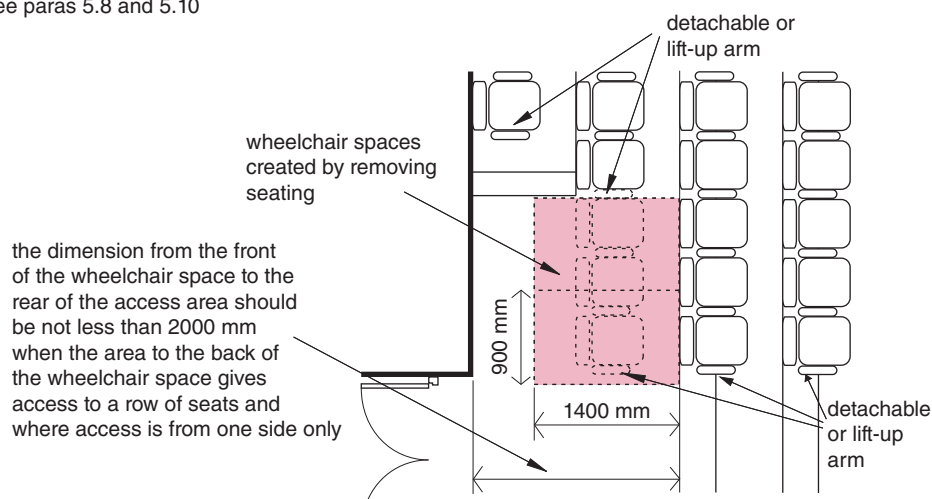


Diagram 5.3 Examples of wheelchair spaces created by removable seating

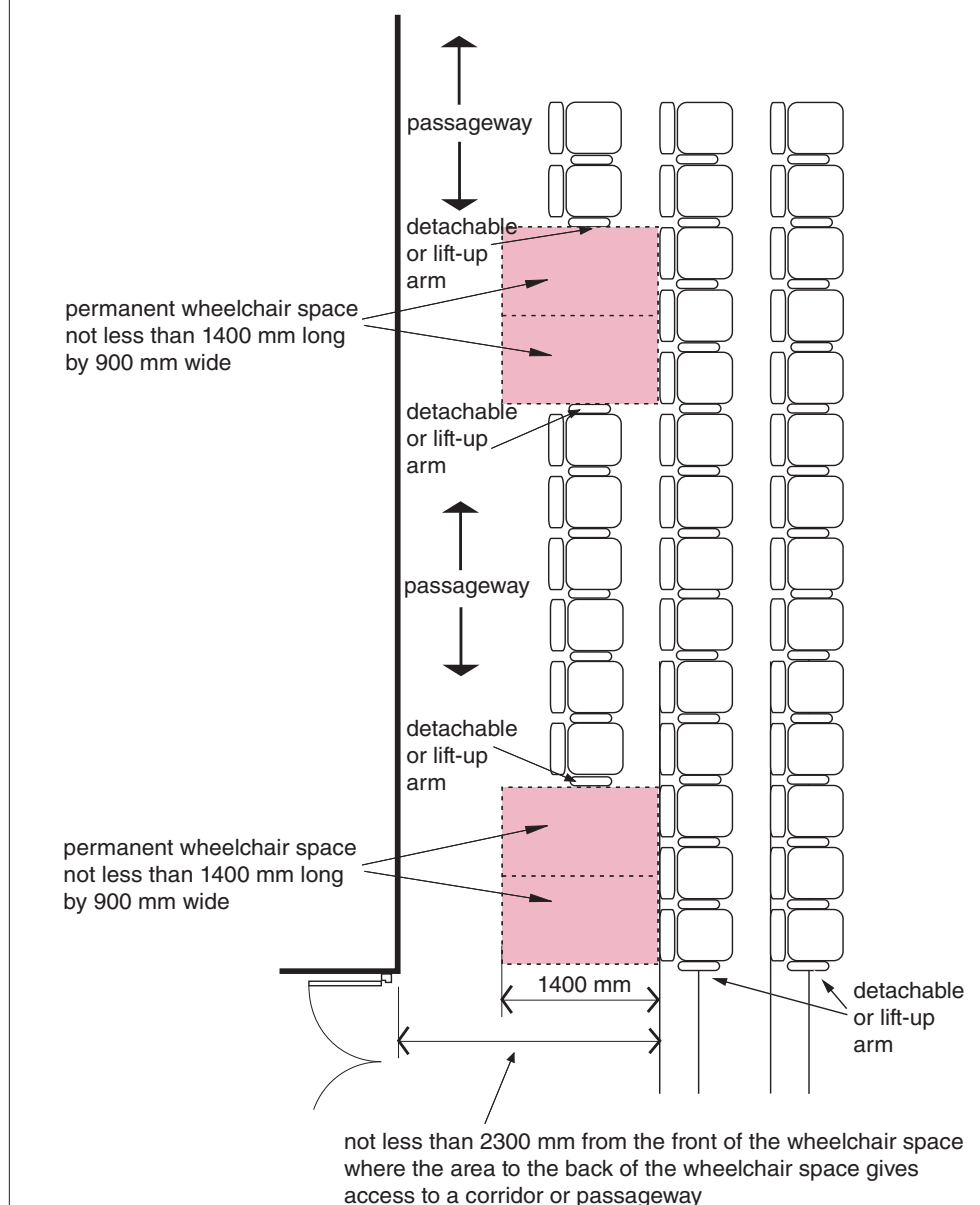
see paras 5.8 and 5.10



- 5.10 Standard fixed seating at the ends of rows and those adjacent to wheelchair spaces should, where they have arm rests, have detachable or lift-up arm rests. See Diagrams 5.3 and 5.4.

Diagram 5.4 Examples of permanent wheelchair spaces

see paras 5.8 and 5.10



Refreshment facilities

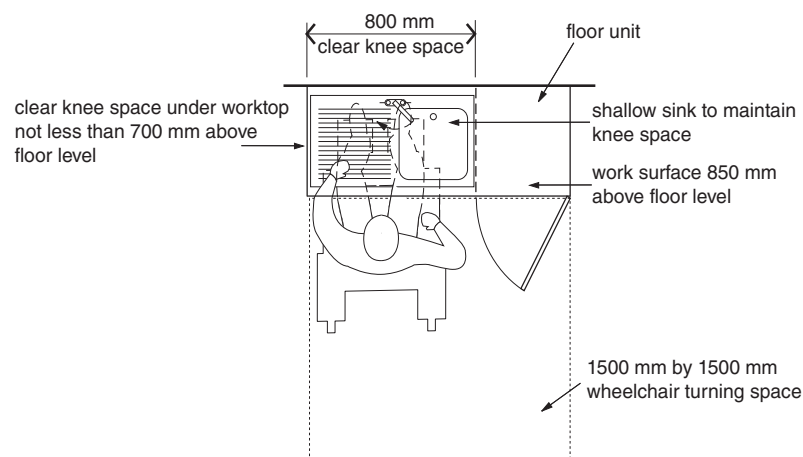
- 5.11 Refreshment facilities, such as restaurants and bars, should be designed so that they can be accessed and used by all people. All floor areas in a refreshment facility, even when located at different levels, should be accessible, see paragraph 4.3.
- Bars and counters (or sections of them) should be at a level suitable for wheelchair users. However, consideration should be given to the specific use of the bar or counter and the interaction of the users with it.
- 5.12 In a refreshment facility e.g. a restaurant or a bar, people should have access to and use of –
- (a) the full range of services offered; and
 - (b) bar and self-service counters.
- 5.13 A serving counter or bar counter should have not less than one section of its working surface at a height of 850 mm above floor level for a length of not less than 1500 mm.
- 5.14 A level threshold complying with the provisions of paragraph 3.10, should be provided to any doorway between the refreshment facility in a building and any associated external seating area.

Shared refreshment facilities

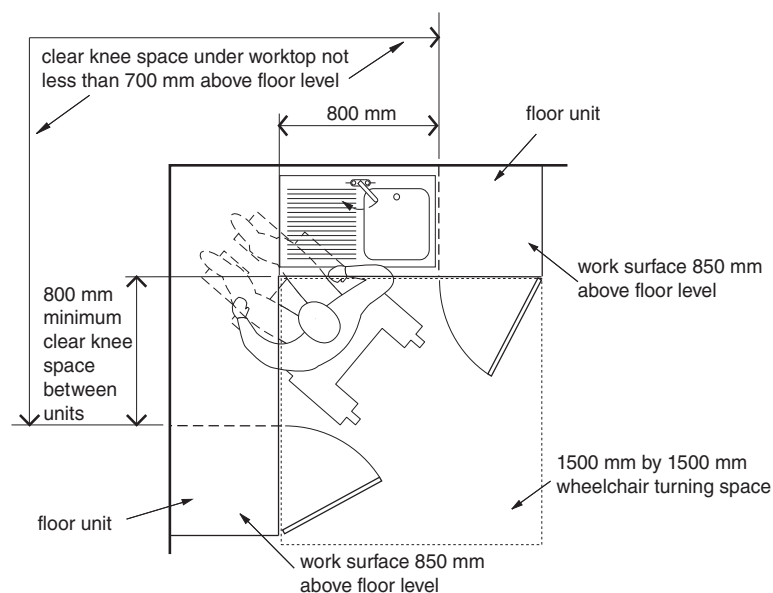
- 5.15 A shared self-catering refreshment facility e.g. a facility for tea making, should have –
- (a) a work surface at 850 mm above floor level; and
 - (b) a clear knee space below the work surface –
 - (i) of not less than 700 mm above floor level; and
 - (ii) where appropriate, not less than 800 mm between floor units.
- See Diagram 5.5.

Diagram 5.5 Examples of a shared refreshment facility

see para 5.15



Example 1 - basic refreshment facility



Example 2 - showing clear knee space between floor units

Guest bedrooms

- 5.16 Sleeping accommodation, where provided for a significant number of people, e.g. in hotels, motels, purpose built student living accommodation, etc., should be convenient for all.

All guest bedrooms

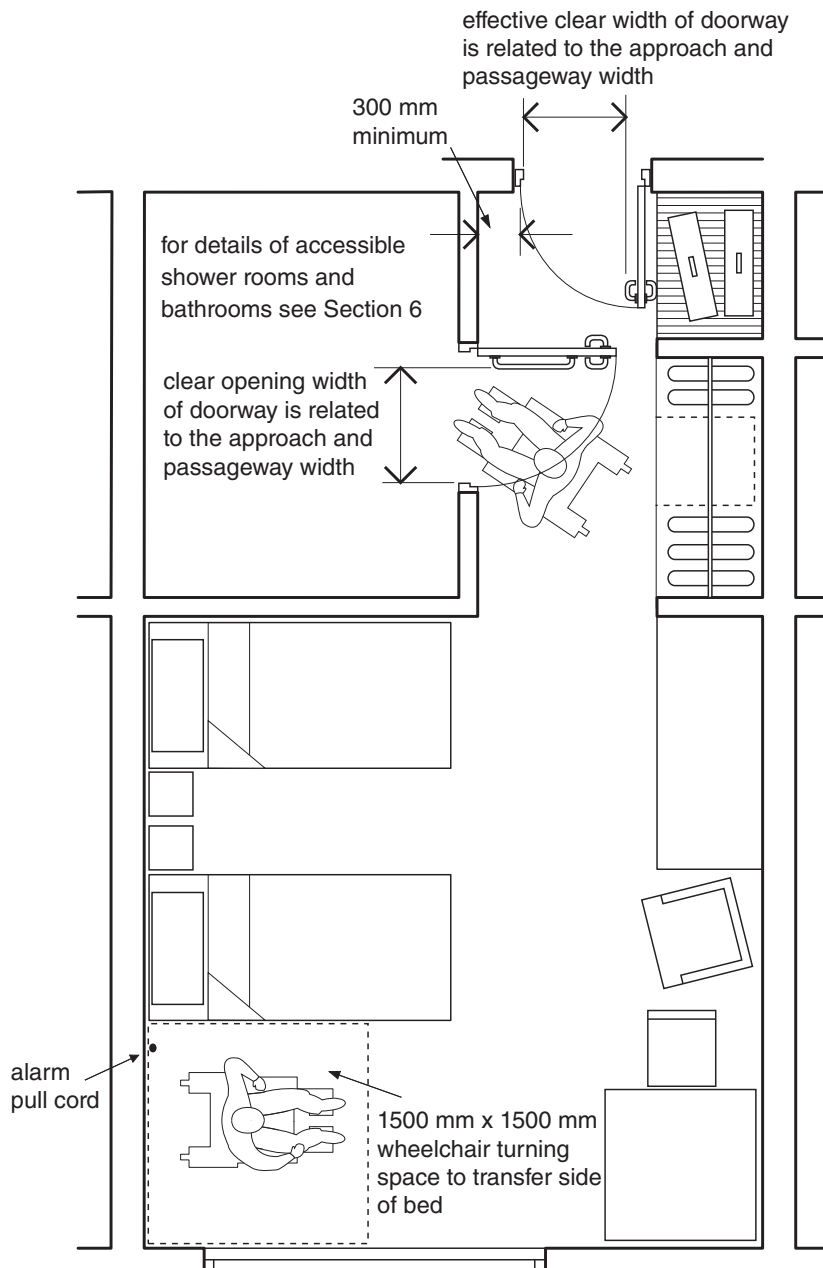
- 5.17 All guest bedrooms should include facilities that make them suitable for people who do not use a wheelchair, but may have mobility, sensory, dexterity or learning difficulties.
- It is important to ensure that, in all bedrooms, built-in wardrobes and shelving are accessible and convenient to use.
- 5.18 Where door signage is provided to a guest bedroom, it should have suitable tactile indication of the room name or number.
- 5.19 Where an opening window is provided to a guest bedroom –
- (a) the opening portion should be not less than 800 mm above floor level; and
 - (b) a control used for opening or closing a window should be –
 - (i) located not less than 800 mm and not more than 1000 mm above floor level; and
 - (ii) designed and constructed for single handed use.
- 5.20 Where a fixed storage system has swing doors, these doors should be capable of opening through 180°.
- 5.21 Door furniture to fixed storage systems, within guest bedrooms, should be –
- (a) easy to grip and operate; and
 - (b) distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from the face of the door leaf.
- 5.22 All guest bedrooms should have a visual fire alarm signal in addition to the requirements of Part E.

Wheelchair accessible guest bedrooms

- 5.23 As people who use wheelchairs require greater provision of space, a proportion of the guest bedrooms should be designed for independent use by wheelchair users.
- Wheelchair accessible bedrooms should be no less advantageously situated than other bedrooms.
- 5.24 At least one guest bedroom out of every 20 (or part thereof) guest bedrooms should be wheelchair accessible.
- Where there is more than one wheelchair accessible bedroom provided, they should be positioned within the building to give a range of locations.
- A typical wheelchair accessible guest bedroom is shown in Diagram 5.6.

Diagram 5.6 Typical wheelchair accessible guest bedroom

see para 5.24



- 5.25 Where a wheelchair accessible guest bedroom has a balcony, there should be access to it by a doorway –
- (a) that has a clear opening width that complies with Table 4.1;
 - (b) with a level threshold that complies with the provisions of paragraph 3.10; and
 - (c) with a clear space to the bedroom side of not less than 1500 mm deep.

Where a door to a balcony contains glazing, it should have a zone of visibility from a height above floor level of not more than 900 mm to not less than 1200 mm.

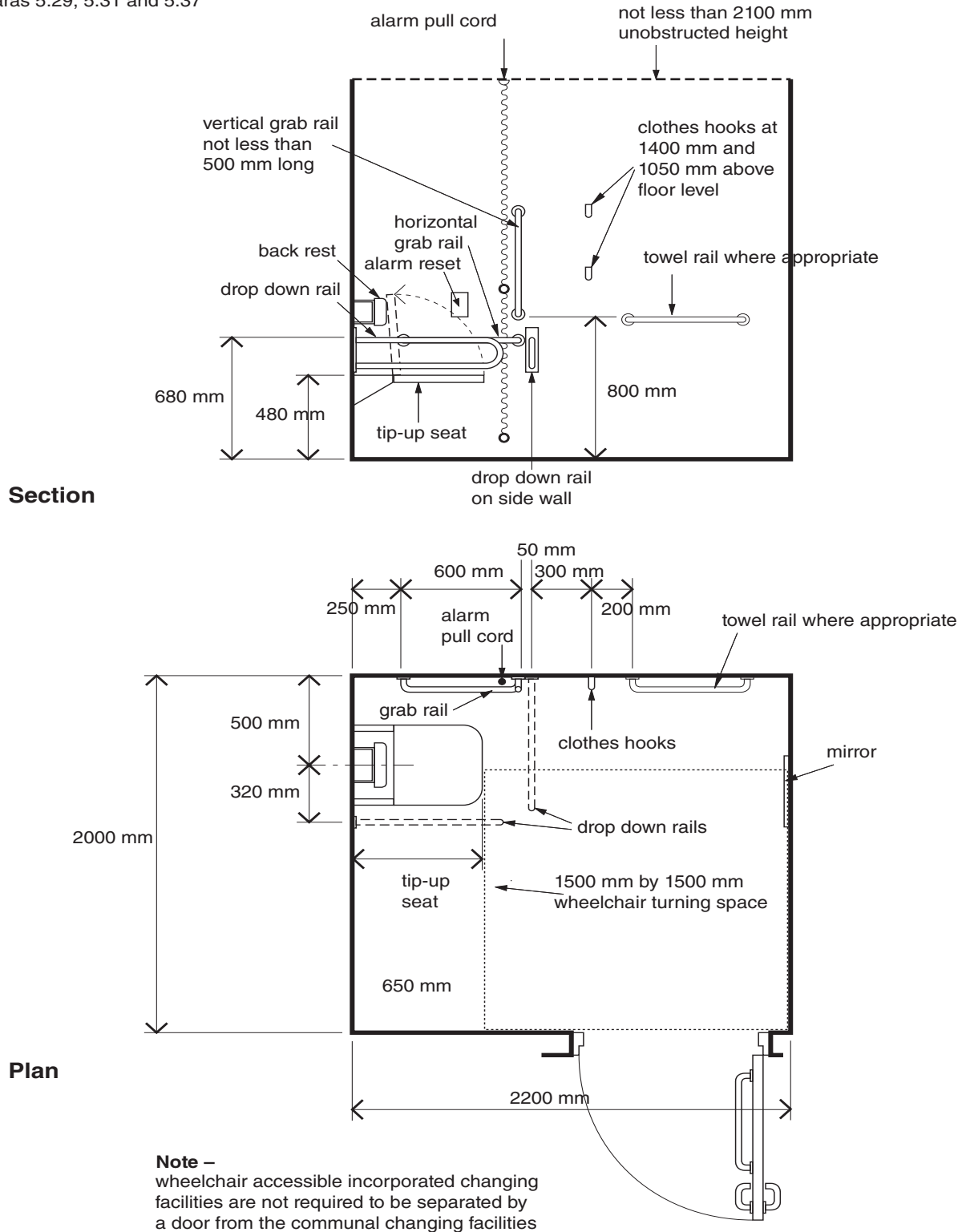
- 5.26 Where a door viewer is provided to the entrance door to a wheelchair accessible guest bedroom a second door viewer should also be provided. These door viewers should be positioned at 1050 mm and 1500 mm above floor level.
- 5.27 A wheelchair accessible guest bedroom should have an emergency assistance alarm –
- (a) that is activated by a pull cord, complying with the provisions of paragraph 5.46, that can be operated from the bed and from the adjacent floor area at the transfer side of the bed;
 - (b) with a reset button, that can be operated from the bed and from the adjacent area at the transfer side of the bed;
 - (c) having a visual and an audible indication that the emergency alarm has been activated; and
 - (d) having a visual and an audible call signal positioned immediately outside the wheelchair accessible bedroom and at a central monitoring point.

Wheelchair accessible changing facilities

- 5.28 In buildings where changing facilities are provided, some disabled people may require the privacy and convenience of an individual self-contained cubicle or compartment. The self-contained cubicle or compartment should allow space for an assistant.
- Provision of manoeuvring space for a wheelchair, to enable turning and transfer onto the seat, and provision of mirrors and clothes hooks mounted at suitable heights, are all critical features in relation to independent or assisted use of changing facilities. It is important that the seat and grab rails have suitable structural fixing support.
- 5.29 A communal changing facility should have not less than one wheelchair accessible incorporated changing facility. An incorporated changing facility should have the minimum dimensions and arrangement of fittings as shown in Diagram 5.7. A wheelchair accessible incorporated changing facility is not required to be separated by a door from the communal changing facility.
- 5.30 A building for sports facilities should have an individual wheelchair accessible changing room. This is in addition to the provisions of paragraph 5.29.
- 5.31 Where changing facilities are provided for general use and are not associated with showering facilities (e.g. in a clothes shop), not less than one individual wheelchair accessible changing room should be provided. See Diagram 5.7.
- 5.32 Where there is more than one individual wheelchair accessible changing facility, a mixture of left and right hand transfer layouts should be provided to give the user a choice of transfer sides.
- 5.33 Every individual and incorporated wheelchair accessible changing facility should have –
- (a) an emergency assistance alarm complying with the provisions of paragraph 6.5; and
 - (b) an emergency assistance alarm pull cord complying with the provisions of paragraph 5.46, that can be reached from the tip-up seat and the area adjacent to the seat.
- 5.34 A wheelchair accessible changing facility should have a clear space not less than 1500 mm deep in front of any fixed clothing storage system.
- 5.35 Where a door is provided to a wheelchair accessible changing facility, it should be capable of being opened outwards, from the outside, in the case of an emergency.
- 5.36 Where a fire alarm is provided within a wheelchair accessible changing facility, it should emit both an audible and visual alarm signal.
- 5.37 A wheelchair accessible changing facility should, where it is associated with a shower facility, have –
- (a) a floor with a surface that reduces the risk of slipping; and
 - (b) a fixed storage system for limb storage, for the benefit of amputees.
- An individual wheelchair accessible changing facility is shown in Diagram 5.7.

Diagram 5.7 Individual wheelchair accessible changing facility

see paras 5.29, 5.31 and 5.37



Outlets, switches and controls

- 5.38 The key factors that affect the use of outlets, switches, and controls are ease of operation, visibility, height and freedom from obstruction. However, there can be exceptions to height requirements for some outlets, e.g. those set into the floor.

Outlets, switches and controls that contrast visually with their surroundings are more convenient for visually impaired people.

The location of socket outlets in relation to doorways and return walls should, where practicable, be consistent throughout the building to further reinforce the ease with which people manipulate switches and controls.

Light switches that are activated by a large push pad are also more convenient for visually impaired people to use.

All people who would reasonably expect to use a control should be able to locate it, know which setting it is on and use it without inadvertently changing its setting.

- 5.39 Paragraphs 5.36 and 5.41 to 5.44 should not apply where the outlet, switch or control is required only for maintenance purposes or not intended for operation by the users of the building.

An outlet, switch or control should not require the simultaneous use of two hands unless this mode of operation is required for reasons of safety.

- 5.40 An outlet, switch or control face plate should be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from the background against which it is seen.

Outlets

- 5.41 An outlet for a non-permanently wired appliance e.g. socket outlet, telephone outlet, etc., should be located within horizontal reach and not less than 400 mm and not more than 1000 mm above the floor level. See Diagram 5.8(a)(1). However, the provisions of this paragraph should not apply to any outlet that is set into a flush mounted floor box located within areas that are designed to be open plan.
- 5.42 Socket outlets should be located not less than 350 mm from any return wall.

Switches and controls

- 5.43 A switched outlet should clearly indicate when in the “on” position (e.g. by a neon indicator, or the top of the rocker is coloured red and exposed when in the “on” position etc.).
- 5.44 A switch or control –
- (a) should be located within horizontal reach;
 - (b) for a permanently wired appliance, should be located not less than 400 mm and not more than 1200 mm above floor level. See Diagram 5.8(a)(2). However, where the design of the appliance requires the switch to be placed at a higher level then it should be not more than 1400 mm above floor level;

- (c) for artificial lighting, should be located not less than 900 mm and not more than 1100 mm above floor level. See Diagram 5.8(a)(3). Where the switch is installed for the use of visitors or customers it should be of the large push pad type;
- (d) that requires precise hand movement (e.g. a ventilation controller), should be located not less than 750 mm and not more than 1200 mm above floor level. See Diagram 5.8(a)(4);
- (e) that is operated using push buttons that require limited dexterity (e.g. door bell, entry phone, etc.), should be located not more than 1200 mm above floor level. See Diagram 5.8(a)(5);
- (f) that requires the user to read a display or setting (e.g. a thermostat), should be located not less than 1200 mm and not more than 1400 mm above floor level. See Diagram 5.8(a)(6); and
- (g) for a power operated door, should be located not less than 750 mm and not more than 1000 mm above floor level. See Diagram 5.8(b).

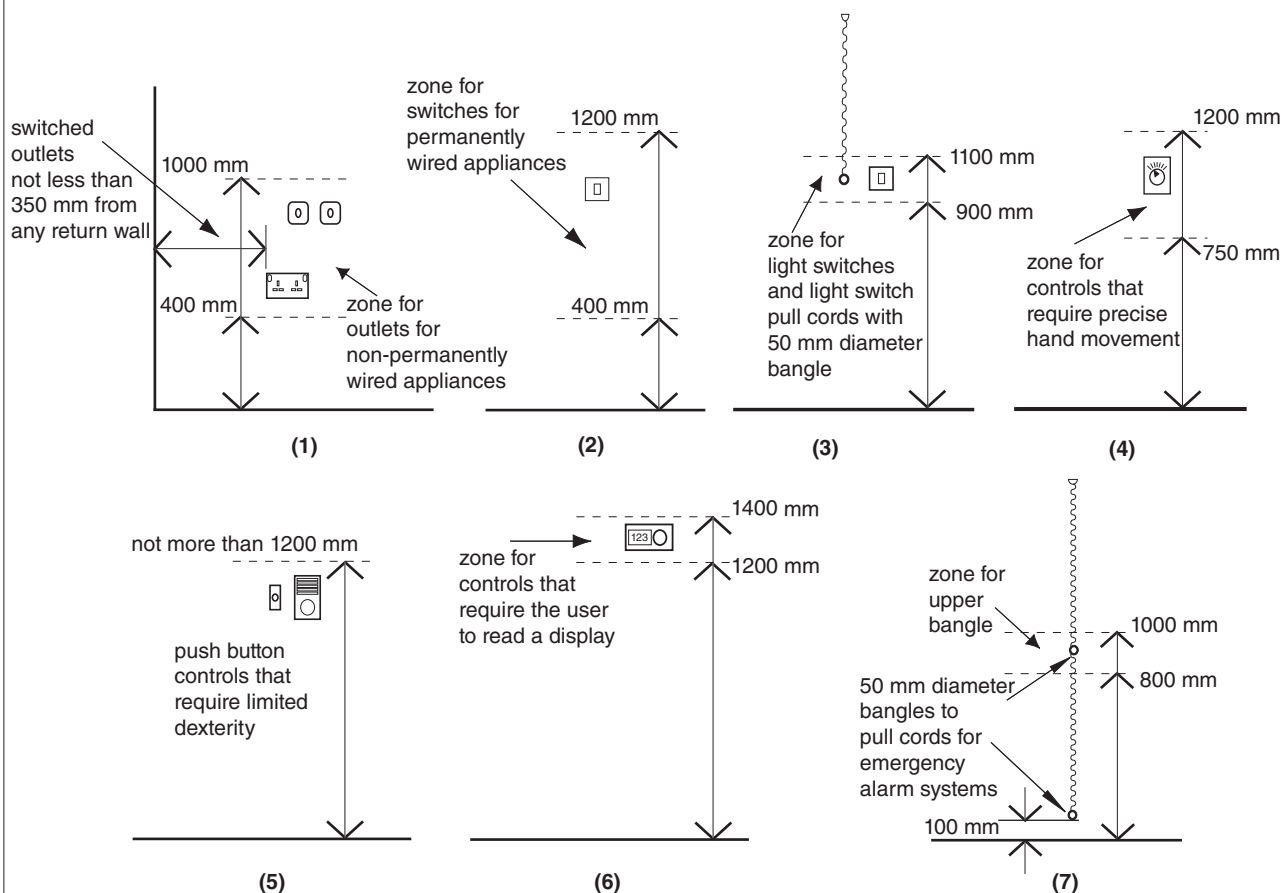
- 5.45 A light cord pull switch should have a 50 mm diameter bangle attached at a height of not less than 900 mm and not more than 1100 mm above floor level. See Diagram 5.8(a)(3). The bangle should be distinguishable through suitable visual contrast, from the background against which it is seen.

Where a pull cord light switch is installed in a room or space that also contains an emergency assistance alarm both the pull cord and the bangle should be distinguishable visually from any emergency assistance alarm pull cord.

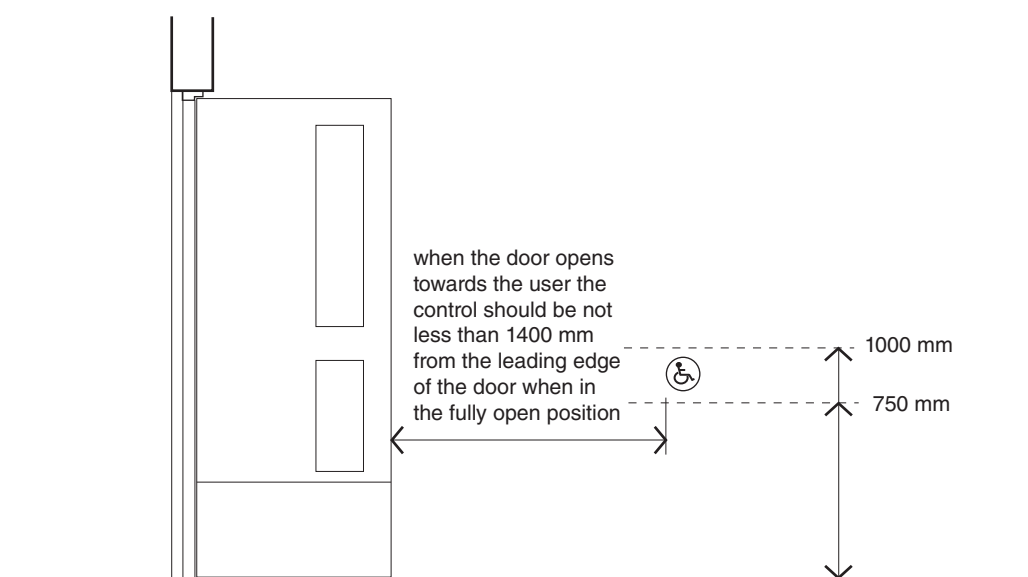
- 5.46 An emergency assistance alarm should have a red coloured pull cord with two red coloured 50 mm diameter bangles. The lower bangle should be set at a height of 100 mm above floor level and the upper bangle should be located not less than 800 mm and not more than 1000 mm above floor level. See Diagram 5.8(a)(7).

Diagram 5.8 Outlets, switches and controls

see paras 3.18 and 5.41 to 5.46



(a) Heights zones for various outlets, controls and switches



(b) Heights zones for automatic door opening controls

Aids to communication

- 5.47 In order to obtain the full benefit of attending public performances or taking part in meetings/lectures, a person using an electronic hearing device needs to receive a signal that is amplified in both volume and signal to noise ratio. The three systems commonly used to provide this enhanced level of sound are induction loop, infrared and radio. Sound field systems are also increasingly being used, particularly in educational establishments. It should be recognised that where adjacent spaces each have an induction loop system there is potential for the signals to overlap.
- 5.48 A suitable hearing enhancement system should be provided in –
- (a) auditoria and rooms or spaces for performance or spectating;
 - (b) meeting rooms and lecture rooms which are more than 60 m² in area; and
 - (c) any service or reception area –
 - (i) where the visitor or customer is separated from the vendor by a glazed screen; or
 - (ii) that is subject to the risk of excessive extraneous noise.
- 5.49 A hearing enhancement system, provided to comply with the provisions of paragraph 5.48, should be readily apparent to those who require to use it (e.g. indicated by the standard symbol).
- 5.50 A hearing enhancement system should not be subject to extraneous electrical interference from any artificial lighting installation.

Section 6 Sanitary accommodation and associated sanitary facilities in buildings other than dwellings

General

- 6.1 A number of issues need to be considered in connection with all forms of sanitary accommodation and associated sanitary facilities. These relate to the needs of people with sensory impairments, people with learning difficulties and people whose lack of tactile sensitivity can cause them to be injured by touching hot surfaces.
- Controls and water closet cubicle doors should be operable by people with limited strength or limited manual dexterity and doors to cubicles should be capable of being opened if a person has collapsed against them while inside the cubicle. Preferably, all doors to water closet cubicles and wheelchair accessible unisex toilets should open out or, if they open in, the door swing should not encroach into the wheelchair turning space or activity space.
- 6.2 A bath, basin or shower terminal fitting in an educational building, or within a facility provided for the use of the public, should –
- (a) be supplied with water, through a device or other suitable means, so that the temperature of the water discharged at the outlet does not exceed 43°C; and
 - (b) have the flow of water controlled, either automatically or by a device, that is capable of being operated with a closed fist (e.g. by a lever action).
- 6.3 A door to a water closet compartment or unisex accessible sanitary accommodation should –
- (a) comply with the provisions of paragraph 3.13 and 3.15;
 - (b) where a privacy bolt is installed, be fitted with a privacy bolt that can be operated by people with limited dexterity; and
 - (c) be capable of being opened outwards from the outside in the case of an emergency.
- 6.4 An emergency assistance alarm should be provided in –
- (a) wheelchair accessible sanitary accommodation;
 - (b) a wheelchair accessible shower room; and
 - (c) a wheelchair accessible bathroom.
- 6.5 An emergency assistance alarm provided in those locations referenced in paragraph 6.4 should have –
- (a) a signal distinguishable from that of any installed fire alarm;
 - (b) a visual and an audible indication to confirm to the user that the emergency alarm has been activated; and
 - (c) a visual and an audible call signal outside the wheelchair accessible facility. This should be located in an area where it will be easily seen and heard by those who may be able to give assistance.

- 6.6 An emergency assistance alarm activating pull cord should –
- (a) comply with the provisions of paragraph 5.46;
 - (b) where it is within unisex accessible sanitary accommodation, be reachable from the water closet and the floor of the transfer space adjacent to the water closet;
 - (c) where it is within a wheelchair accessible shower facility, be reachable from the shower seat and the transfer space adjacent to the shower seat; and
 - (d) where it is within a wheelchair accessible bath facility, be reachable from the bath and the transfer space adjacent to the bath.
- 6.7 An emergency assistance alarm reset button(s) should be capable of being operated from the –
- (a) water closet, within wheelchair accessible sanitary accommodation;
 - (b) shower seat, within a wheelchair accessible shower room; and
 - (c) bath, within a wheelchair accessible bathroom.
- 6.8 A heat emitter within sanitary accommodation, with which a person is likely to come into contact, that has any exposed surface capable of being heated to a temperature of 43°C or more, should be adequately guarded.
- 6.9 Sanitary fittings (e.g. water closet, urinal, etc.) grab rails and support rails within a water closet compartment or unisex wheelchair accessible sanitary accommodation, should be distinguishable, through suitable visual contrast, from the background against which they are seen.
- 6.10 Sanitary accommodation is somewhere people are likely to be in relative isolation. In a building where a fire alarm is provided to comply with Part E any sanitary accommodation should have a visual fire alarm signal in addition to the requirements of Part E.

Sanitary accommodation

- 6.11 Sanitary accommodation needs to be suitable for all people who use the building. For people with a disability, suitable toilet accommodation may take the form of a specially designed cubicle in separate sex toilet washrooms or a self contained unisex toilet. For wheelchair users in particular, a self-contained unisex toilet is always the preferred option since, if necessary, a partner or carer of a different sex can give assistance. Even if wheelchair-accessible accommodation is provided in separate sex toilet washrooms wheelchair accessible unisex toilets should also be provided.

The provision of an enlarged cubicle in a separate sex toilet washroom can benefit ambulant people who have a disability, people with assistance dogs, as well as people with children and people (e.g. those with luggage) who need an enlarged space. In large building developments (see paragraph 6.14A) an enlarged unisex toilet incorporating an adult changing table is desirable. Changing Places toilets, facilities designed for individuals with complex and multiple impairments who may require the help of up to two assistants, should be provided in addition to any wheelchair accessible unisex toilet facilities and baby changing provision (where provided). Further guidance on layout and equipment is available from the Changing Places Consortium campaign website (www.changing-places.org) and by reference to guidance in Clause 18.6, diagram 48 and Annexes F and G of BS 8300-2: 2018.

Wheelchair users should be able to gain access to and conveniently use sanitary accommodation. En-suite sanitary facilities are the preferred option for wheelchair accessible bedrooms. Unless there are compelling reasons for not doing so, there should be at least as many en-suite shower rooms as en-suite bathrooms, as some people may find it easier to use a shower than a bath.

- 6.12 At each location where there is sanitary accommodation for visitors, customers or staff, at least one unit of unisex wheelchair accessible sanitary accommodation should be provided. See Diagram 6.1. However, where the space within a building is severely restricted and only one unit of sanitary accommodation is provided for use by all persons, that sanitary accommodation may be as shown in Diagram 6.2.
- 6.13 Within traditional separate sex sanitary accommodation, not less than one compartment suitable for people who are ambulant disabled should be provided. See Diagram 6.3(a).
- 6.14 Where the separate sex sanitary accommodation contains 4 or more water closet compartments, not less than one compartment should be enlarged as shown in Diagram 6.3(b).
- 6.14A At least one Changing Places toilet should be provided in the following types of building:
- (a) assembly, entertainment and recreation buildings (see Note) with a capacity of 350 people or more; or a collection of smaller buildings associated with a site used for assembly, entertainment and recreation, such as theme parks, zoos and venues for sport and exhibitions, with a capacity of 2000 people or more;
 - (b) shopping centres/malls, or retail parks with a gross floor area of 30,000m² or more;
 - (c) retail premises with a gross floor area of 2500 m² or more;
 - (d) leisure and sport buildings with a gross floor area of 5000 m² or more;
 - (e) hospitals and primary care centres;
 - (f) cemetery and crematorium buildings.

Note: Assembly, entertainment and recreation buildings can be defined as buildings such as;

- (i) amusement arcades;

- (ii) art galleries;
- (iii) cinemas;
- (iv) concert halls;
- (v) conference centres;
- (vi) further education colleges;
- (vii) hotels that provide function, leisure and sport facilities;
- (viii) libraries open to the public;
- (ix) motorway service areas;
- (x) museums;
- (xi) places of worship;
- (xii) theatres;
- (xiii) university buildings open to the public;

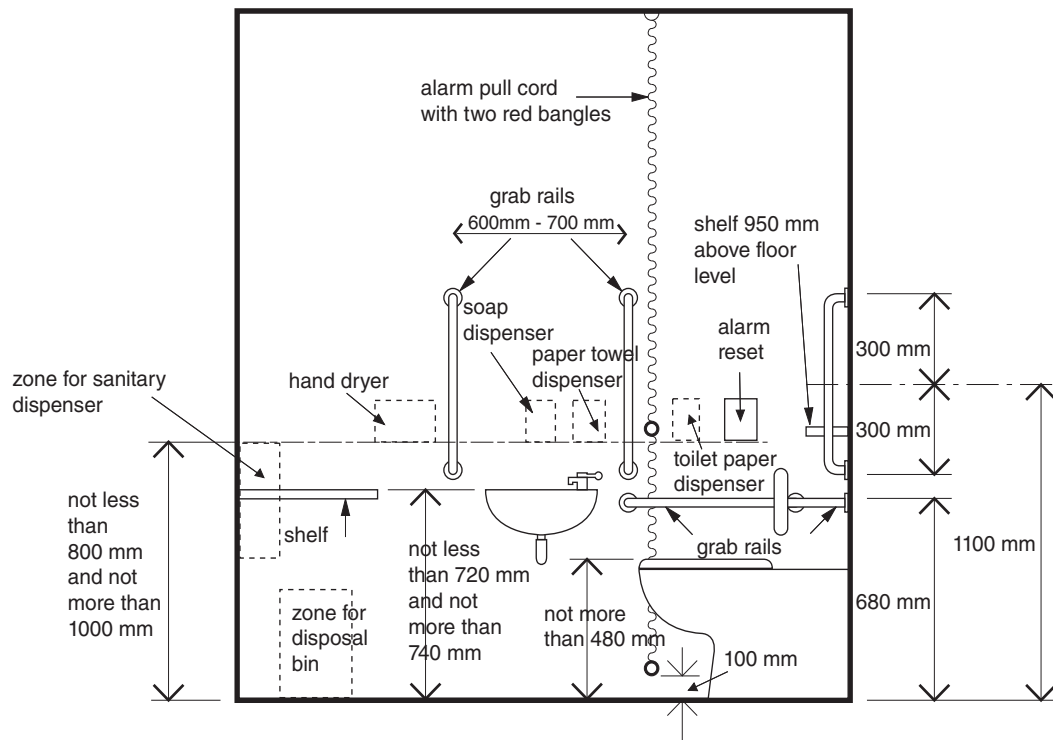
or any other buildings or sites as defined by these thresholds, which are open to the public and used for the purposes of assembly, entertainment or recreation. Capacities should be derived from the combined total of a building's publicly accessible facilities. Alternatively, the capacity number may be derived from the number of fixed seats provided, if the occupants of the building will normally be seated. Technical Booklet E provides a method of estimating the capacity of a building where this is not known.

- 6.15 The sanitary accommodation for a guest bedroom which is designed as a wheelchair accessible bedroom, should be provided either –
- (a) en-suite, where that is the arrangement for the rest of the bedrooms; or
 - (b) nearby and on the same storey as the wheelchair accessible bedrooms, with at least one unit for every 6 such bedrooms or part thereof.

This provision is in addition to that required by paragraph 6.12.

Diagram 6.1 Wheelchair accessible unisex sanitary accommodation

see paras 6.12 and 6.23



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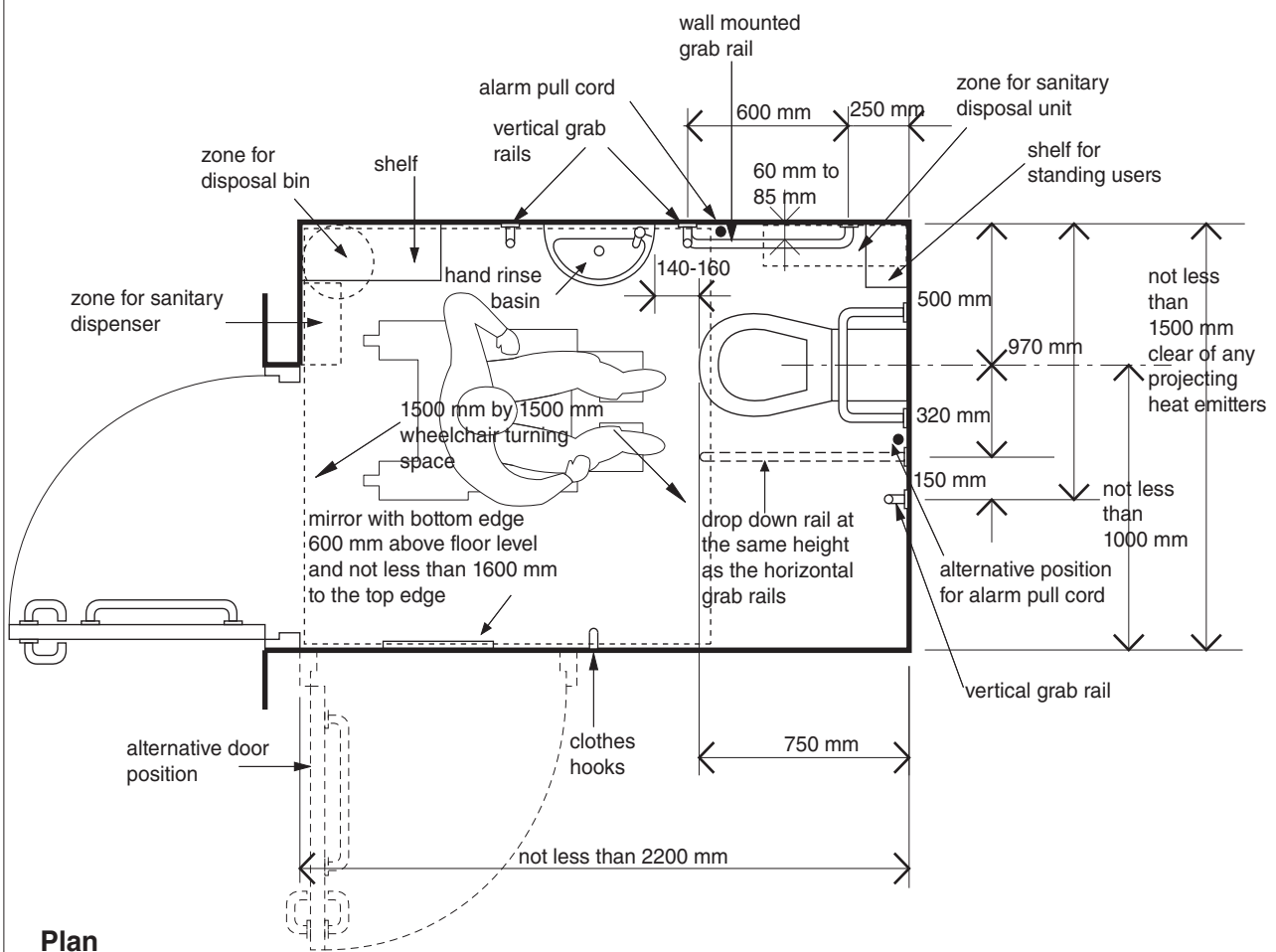
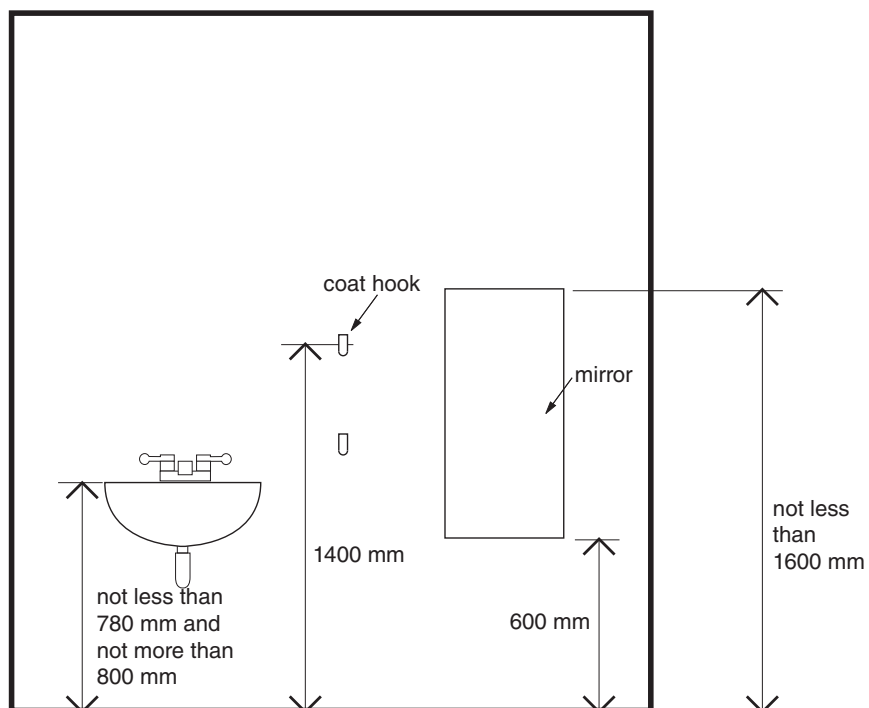
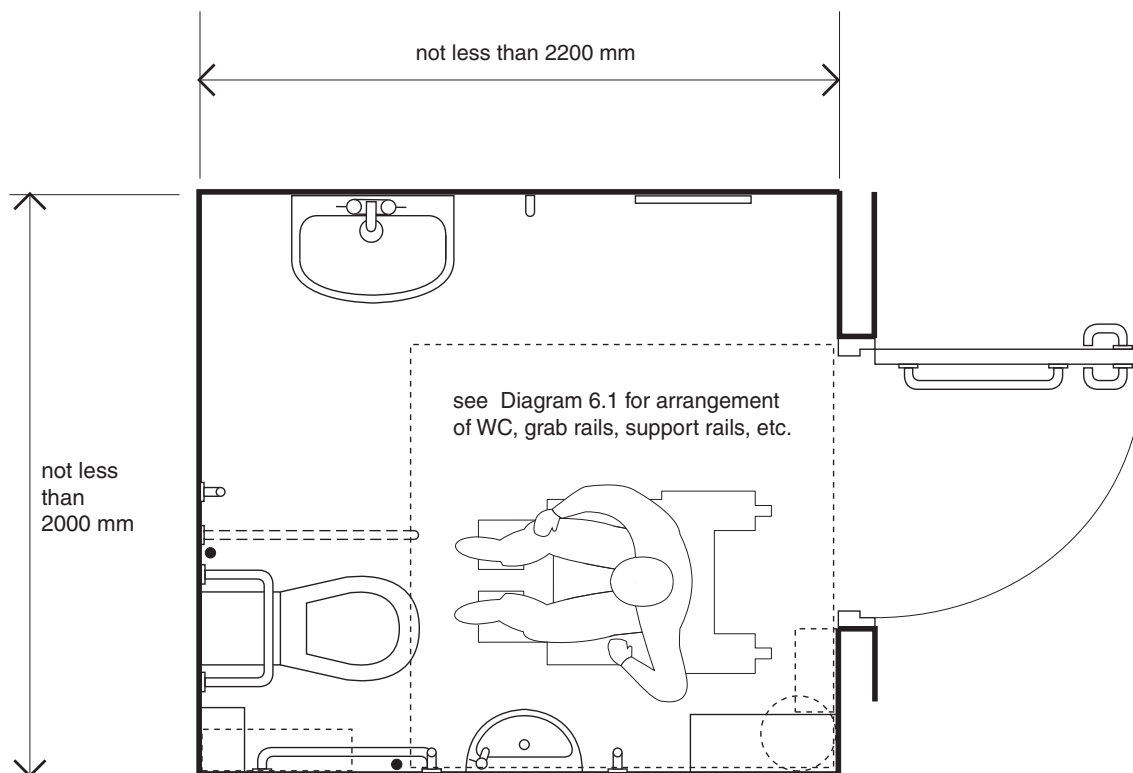


Diagram 6.2 Wheelchair accessible unisex sanitary accommodation incorporating a standing height washbasin

see para 6.12



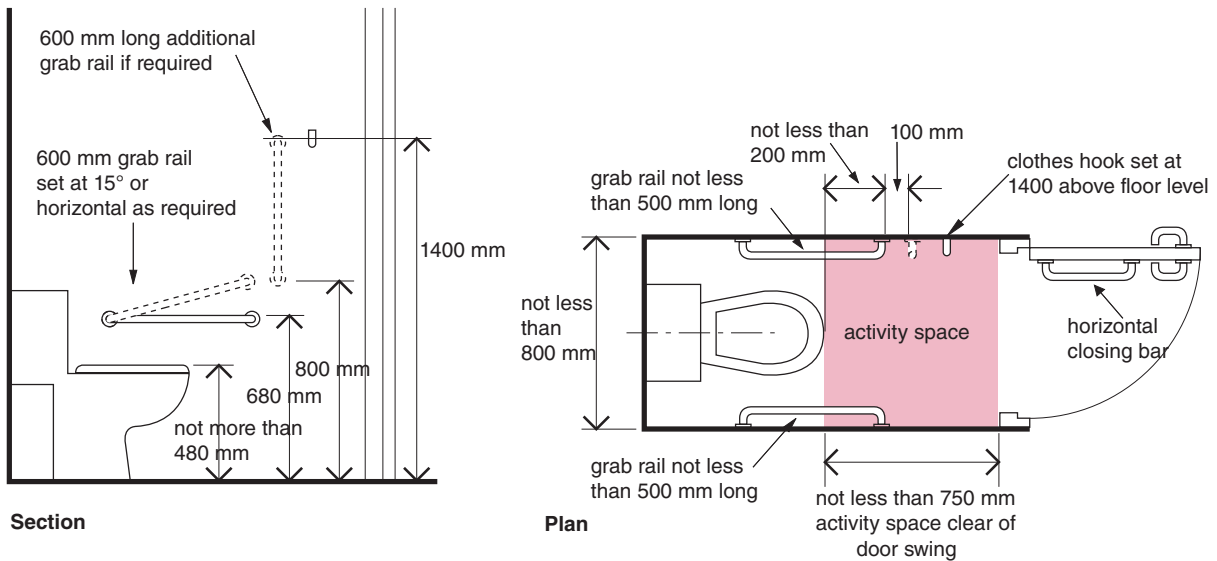
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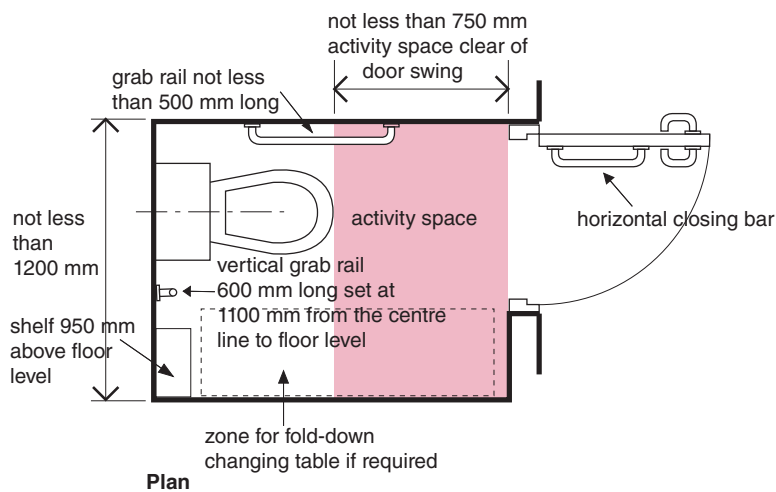
Plan

Diagram 6.3 Water closet compartments

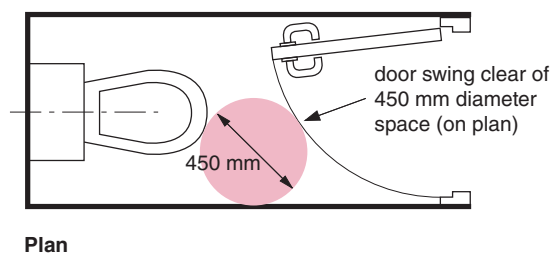
see paras 6.13, 6.14 and 6.22



(a) WC compartment for ambulant disabled people



(b) Enlarged WC compartment



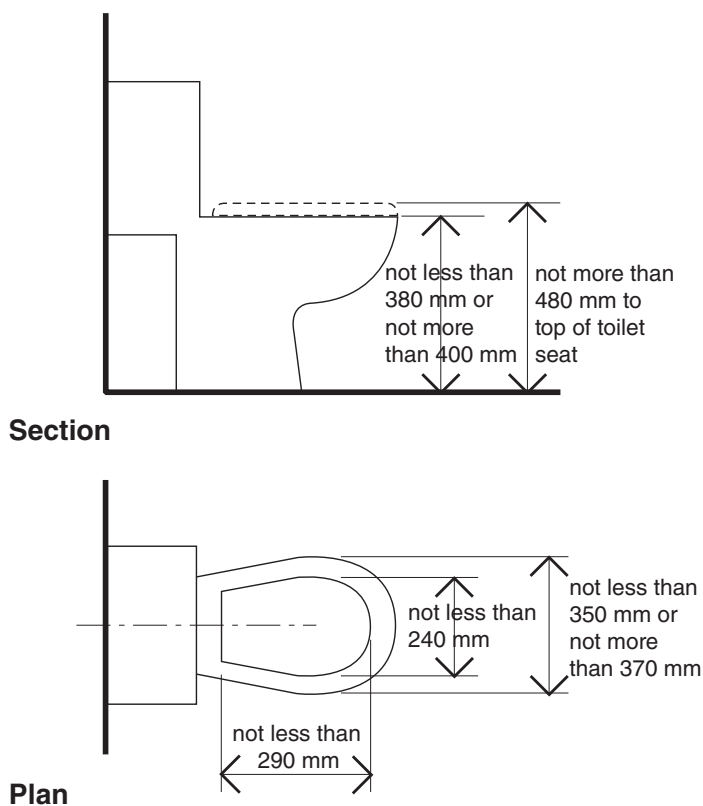
(c) Standard WC compartment with an inward opening door

Wheelchair accessible unisex sanitary accommodation

- 6.16 Wheelchair users should be able to approach, transfer to and use the sanitary facilities provided within a building. This requires the provision of a wheelchair accessible unisex toilet. The relationship of the water closet to the hand rinse basin and other accessories should allow a person to wash and dry hands while seated on the water closet before transferring back to the wheelchair. The space provided for manoeuvring should enable wheelchair users to adopt various transfer techniques that allow independent or assisted use. It is important that the transfer space alongside the water closet is kept clear to the back wall. When transferring to and from their wheelchair, some people need horizontal support rails.
- The time needed to reach a wheelchair accessible toilet should be kept to a minimum when considering the location of unisex toilet accommodation.
- Some wheelchair users find it difficult to use a standard height water closet seat and, for them, it is important that the water closet pan can accept a variable height toilet seat riser.
- 6.17 Where there is more than one unit of unisex wheelchair accessible sanitary accommodation –
- (a) within a building of two or more storeys, the unisex accommodation should be located in a similar position on each floor, where the sanitary accommodation is provided, and should allow for right and left hand transfers on alternate floors; or
 - (b) within a single storey building, there should be a mixture of left and right hand transfer layouts.
- 6.18 Unisex wheelchair accessible sanitary accommodation should have –
- (a) a horizontal closing bar, fixed to the inside face of the door;
 - (b) a water closet, complying with the key dimensions shown in Diagram 6.4; and
 - (c) the cistern flushing lever, located on the transfer space side of the water closet.
- 6.19 Where a heat emitter is provided within unisex wheelchair accessible sanitary accommodation, it should be located so as not to cause an obstruction within the wheelchair manoeuvring space or the transfer space adjacent to the water closet.
- 6.20 The horizontal travel distance from any area, to which a wheelchair user has access, to unisex wheelchair accessible sanitary accommodation should –
- (a) be not more than 40 m on the same storey; and
 - (b) be not more than 40 m cumulative horizontal travel distance, where the unisex wheelchair accessible sanitary accommodation is on any other storey, and is accessed by a passenger lift. However, where the unisex sanitary accommodation is on a storey accessed by a lifting platform, the vertical travel should be not more than one storey.

Diagram 6.4 Key dimensions of a water closet pan

see paras 6.18 and 6.24



Traditional separate sex sanitary accommodation

- 6.21 Those who are ambulant disabled people should have the opportunity to use a water closet compartment within any separate sex toilet washroom. The compartment should be fitted with support rails, and include a minimum activity space to accommodate people who use crutches, or otherwise have impaired leg movements. The presence of this facility helps avoid unnecessary travel to unisex toilet accommodation.

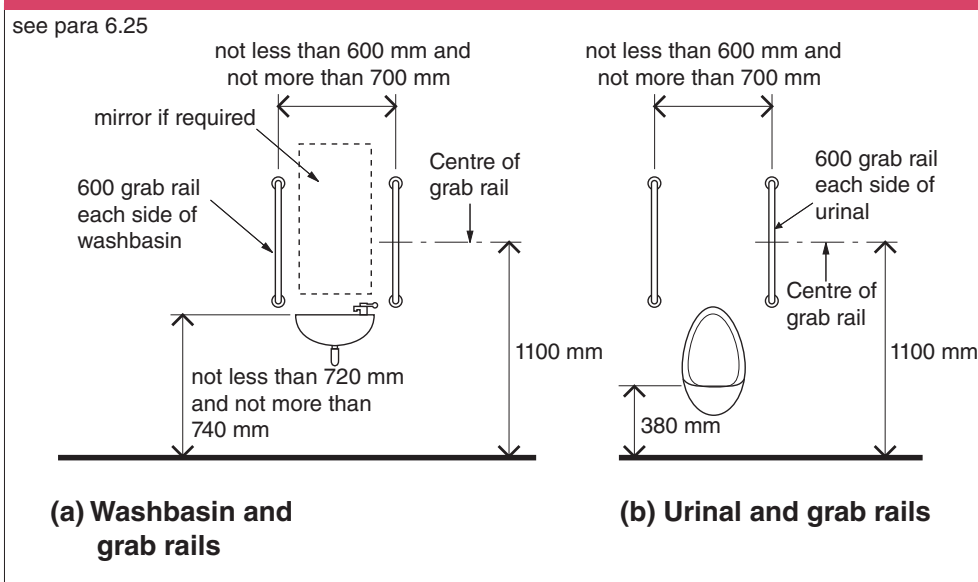
Some ambulant disabled people find it difficult to use a standard height water closet seat and, for them, it is important that the water closet pan is of a suitable size to accommodate a personal variable height toilet seat riser.

Where the separate sex sanitary accommodation is accessible by wheelchair users, those users would benefit by having a washbasin and where appropriate, a urinal, installed at a height lower than that provided for other users. Within this sanitary accommodation, it is not necessary for the water closet compartments to be accessible for wheelchair users to benefit from these lower fittings.

- 6.22 Within traditional separate sex sanitary accommodation, a water closet compartment not designed as suitable for ambulant disabled people or wheelchair users should, where the door opens into the compartment, have an unobstructed manoeuvring space of not less than 450 mm diameter clear of any door swing. See Diagram 6.3(c).

- 6.23 Where a wheelchair accessible water closet compartment is provided within traditional separate sex sanitary accommodation, it should have the minimum dimensions and arrangement of fittings as shown in Diagram 6.1.
- 6.24 A compartment suitable for disabled people who are ambulant should have a water closet complying with the key dimensions shown in Diagram 6.4.
- 6.25 Where separate sex sanitary accommodation is accessible by wheelchair users –
- (a) at least one washbasin should have –
 - (i) its rim not less than 720 mm and not more than 740 mm above floor level; and
 - (ii) two vertical grab rails located as shown in Diagram 6.5(a), and
 - (b) where urinals are installed, at least one urinal should have –
 - (i) its rim at 380 mm above floor level; and
 - (ii) two vertical grab rails located as shown in Diagram 6.5(b).

Diagram 6.5 Heights of various fittings in wheelchair accessible separate sex sanitary accommodation



Shower and bath facilities

- 6.26 Wheelchair users and disabled people who are ambulant should be able to wash, shower or bathe either independently or with assistance. The relationship of the shower or bath to other sanitary fittings, and to the space required for manoeuvring, is therefore critical.

In buildings where communal shower facilities are provided, many people with a disability will use changing areas that are open to the communal area, whereas some will require the privacy and convenience of an individual self-contained cubicle or compartment.

Providing a choice of shower room or bathroom layout, wherever possible, will meet the needs of many people who have a disability and help maintain their independence and dignity.

A choice of shower layout combined with the correct location of shower controls and fittings will allow people who are disabled to use the facilities independently or to be assisted by others if required.

The guidance given in paragraph 6.34 applies to wheelchair accessible bathing facilities where provided in buildings such as hotels, motels, sports facilities, etc. where baths are provided as an alternative, or as a supplement, to showers.

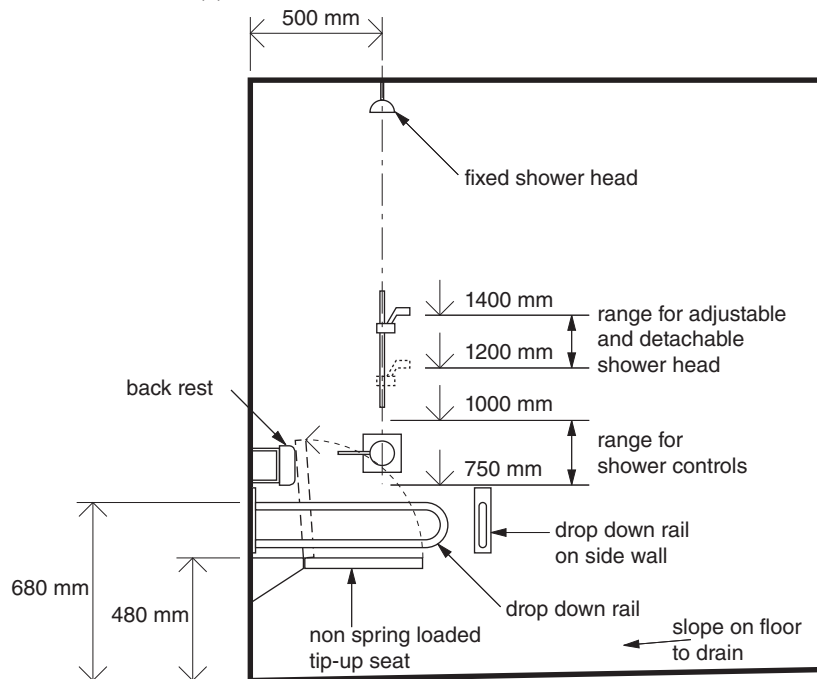
- 6.27 Where a communal shower facility is provided, it should include a wheelchair accessible incorporated shower facility within it. Incorporated shower facilities should have the minimum dimensions and arrangement of fittings as shown in Diagram 6.6.
- 6.28 In addition to the requirements of paragraph 6.27, where there is a shower facility in a building for sports activities, an individual wheelchair accessible shower room should also be provided. See Diagram 6.6.
- 6.29 Where there is a shower facility for staff, not less than one individual wheelchair accessible shower room should also be provided. However, where it is impracticable to provide an individual wheelchair accessible shower room, an incorporated individual wheelchair accessible shower facility should be provided.
- 6.30 A wheelchair accessible bedroom should have a shower or bath facility complying with the provisions of paragraphs 6.33 and 6.34 provided either –
- (a) en-suite, where that is the arrangement for the rest of the bedrooms; or
 - (b) nearby, and on the same storey as the wheelchair accessible bedrooms and with at least one shower or bath facility for every 6 such bedrooms or part thereof.
- 6.31 Where there is more than one wheelchair accessible shower or bath facility, a mixture of left and right hand transfer layouts should be provided to give the user a choice of transfer sides.
- 6.32 An individual wheelchair accessible shower or bath facility should have a fixed storage system for limb storage for the benefit of amputees.

Shower facilities

- 6.33 An individual wheelchair accessible shower room should have –
- (a) the minimum dimensions and arrangement of fittings as shown in Diagram 6.6;
 - (b) a storage shelf that is reachable from the shower seat or from the wheelchair transfer space;
 - (c) a floor –
 - (i) with a surface that reduces the risk of slipping; and
 - (ii) with a fall not steeper than 1 in 50 towards the floor drain; and
 - (d) where it incorporates a water closet, the minimum dimensions and arrangement of fittings as shown in Diagram 6.7.

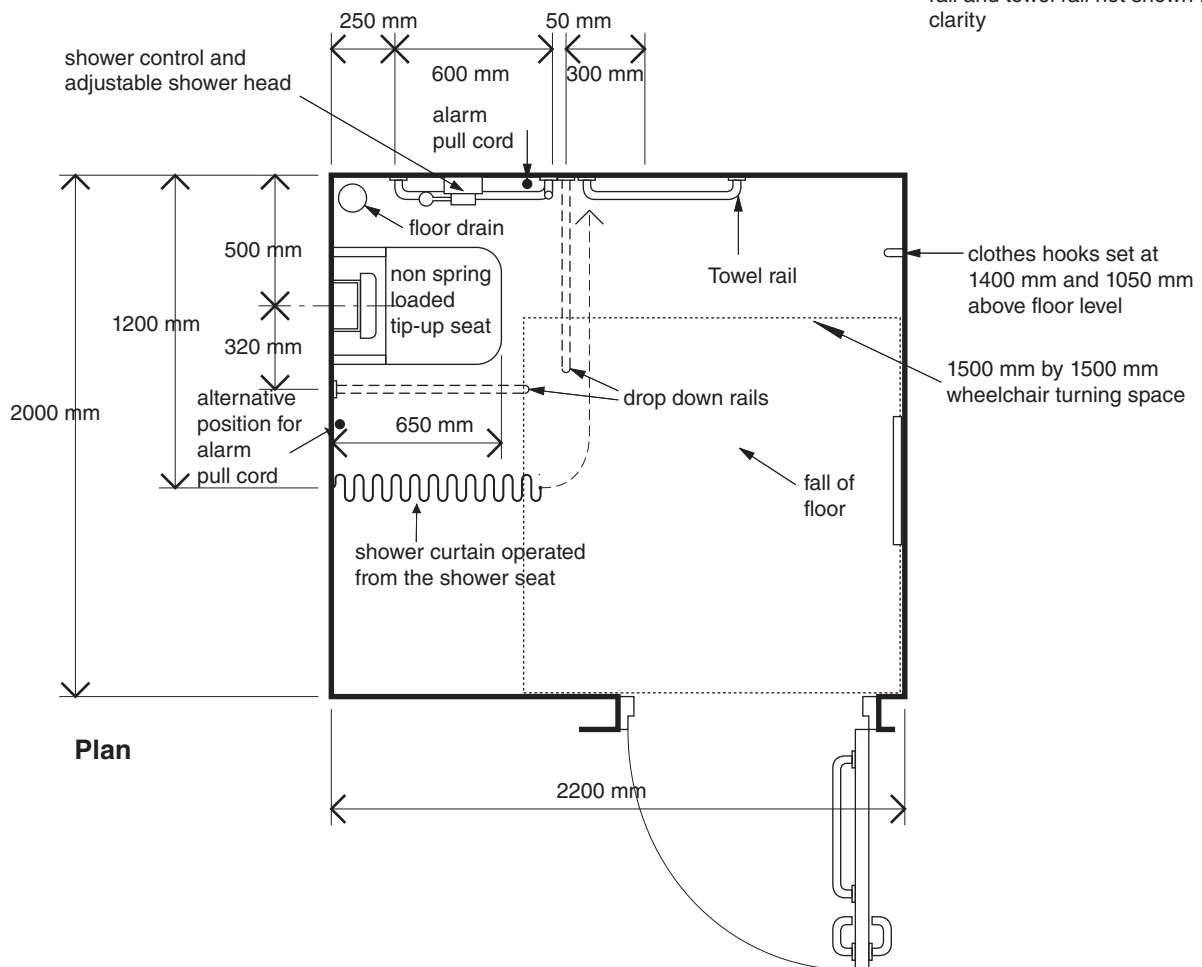
Diagram 6.6 Suitable individual wheelchair accessible shower room

see paras 6.27, 6.28 and 6.33(a)



Elevation

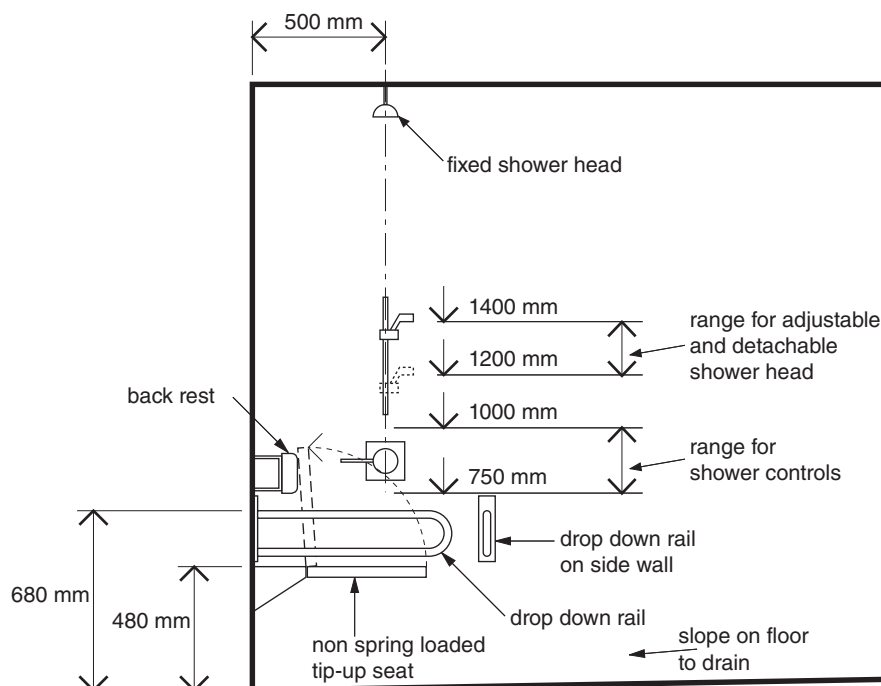
Note:
alarm pull cord, horizontal and vertical grab rails, shower curtain rail and towel rail not shown for clarity



Plan

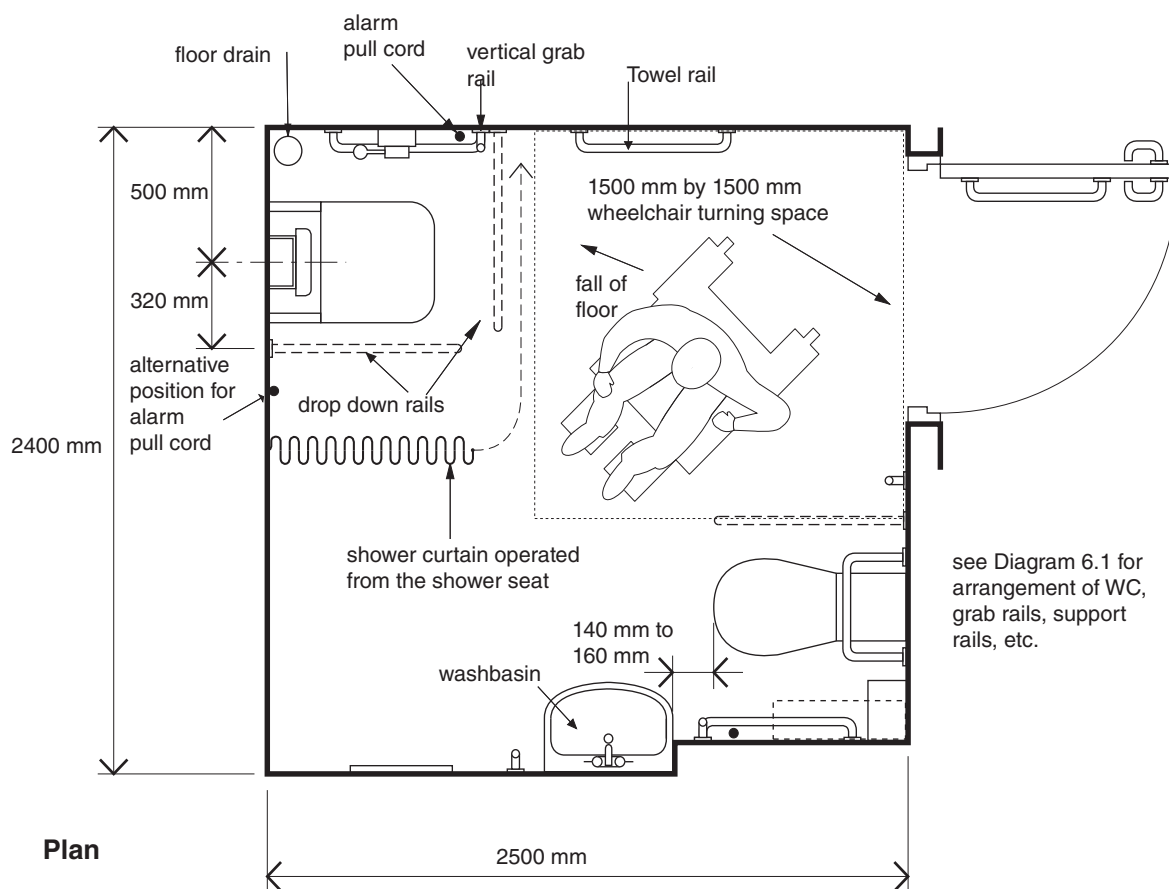
Diagram 6.7 Suitable individual wheelchair accessible shower room incorporating a water closet and a standing height washbasin

see para 6.33(d)



Note:
alarm pull cord, horizontal and vertical grab rails, shower curtain rail and towel rail not shown for clarity

Elevation



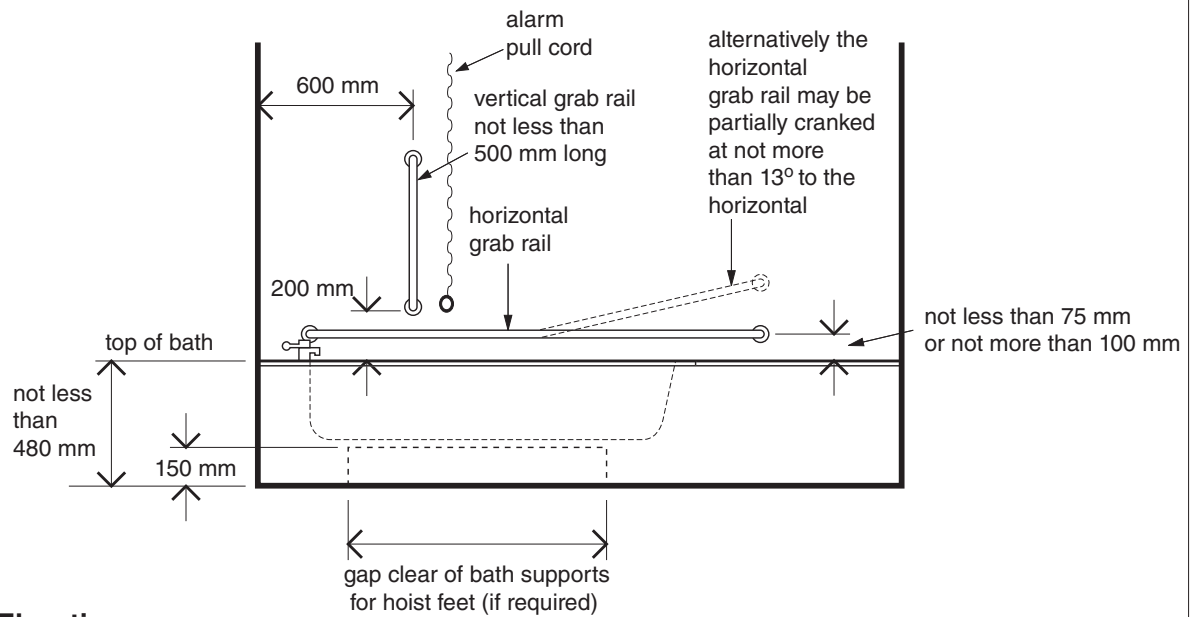
see Diagram 6.1 for arrangement of WC, grab rails, support rails, etc.

Bath facilities

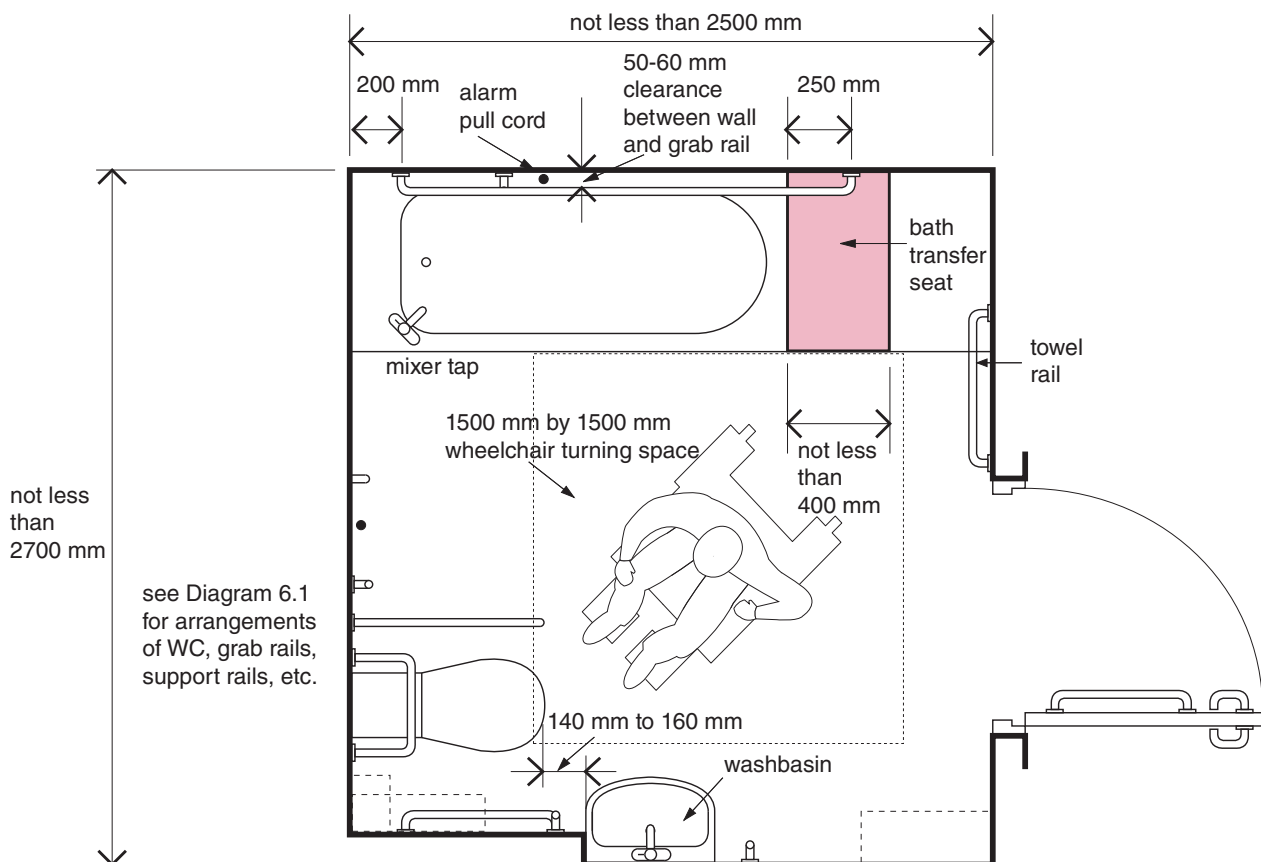
- 6.34 An individual wheelchair accessible bathroom should have –
- (a) the minimum dimensions and arrangement of fittings as shown in Diagram 6.8;
 - (b) a floor with a surface that reduces the risk of slipping;
 - (c) a fixed bath transfer seat, not less than 400 mm deep, having the same width as the bath; and
 - (d) where it incorporates a water closet, the minimum dimensions and arrangement of fittings as shown in Diagram 6.8.

Diagram 6.8 Suitable bathroom layout incorporating a water closet and a standing height washbasin

see para 6.34



Elevation



Plan

Dwellings and blocks of dwellings

Section 7 Means of access to and into a dwelling

Access to the dwelling

- 7.1 A level or ramped approach should be provided to the entrance to a dwelling or to a common entrance to a block of dwellings. However, variations in topography, available plot area, and the distance of the dwelling from the point of access may influence the type of approach that can be provided.

Wheelchair users should be able to have access to the principal entrance. Exceptionally, on steeply sloping plots access may be to a suitable alternative entrance by a level or ramped approach. Where there is no alternative but to provide a stepped approach, the steps should have as few steps as possible as someone using a wheelchair may need assistance to negotiate them.

The presence of a driveway may provide a better opportunity for creating a level or ramped approach, particularly if it also provides the sole means of approach for disabled visitors. The driveway could be designed as the approach to the dwelling or to a common entrance to a block of dwellings. In such cases the approach should exclude the space for any parked vehicle but a vehicle door may open across it.

- 7.2 People with a disability should have access from the point of entry to the principal entrance of a dwelling or the common entrance to a block of dwellings by –
- (a) a level approach complying with the provisions of paragraph 7.7; or
 - (b) a ramped approach.

A combination of (a) and (b) may be used.

- 7.3 Where the plot gradient to the principal entrance of a dwelling or the common entrance to a block of dwellings is greater than –
- (a) 1 in 15; or
 - (b) 1 in 12 where the travel distance is less than 5m,

access may be provided to an alternative entrance complying with the provisions of paragraph 7.2.

Where the plot gradient to an alternative entrance is greater than (a) or (b), a stepped approach may be provided.

- 7.4 Where a driveway provides the whole or part of the approach, it should comply with the requirements for a level approach or a ramped approach. The approach should be clear of any parking space.

Where there is a need to guard the approach, guarding to comply with Part H must be provided.

External approach

- 7.5 The surface of an approach available to a wheelchair user should be firm enough to support the weight of the user and their wheelchair and smooth enough to permit easy manoeuvre. It should also take account of the needs of people using walking aids. Loose laid materials, such as gravel or shingle, are not suitable for an approach.

The width of the approach, excluding space for a parked vehicle, should take account of the needs of a wheelchair user, or a stick or crutch user.

- 7.6 Where the point of entry is at the boundary it should have an unobstructed width of not less than 900 mm.

Level approach

- 7.7 A level approach should have –
- (a) a surface which is firm and even;
 - (b) an unobstructed width not less than 900 mm; and
 - (c) a slope not steeper than 1 in 20.

Where a level approach has a crossfall it should not exceed 1 in 40.

Access into the dwelling

- 7.8 A level threshold should be provided at the principal entrance or alternative entrance (where the alternative entrance is provided in accordance with paragraph 7.3) even where the approach to that entrance is stepped.

Principal entrance

- 7.9 The principal entrance to a dwelling or the common entrance to a block of dwellings should have a door with a minimum clear opening width of not less than 775 mm and a level threshold. See Diagram 7.1.

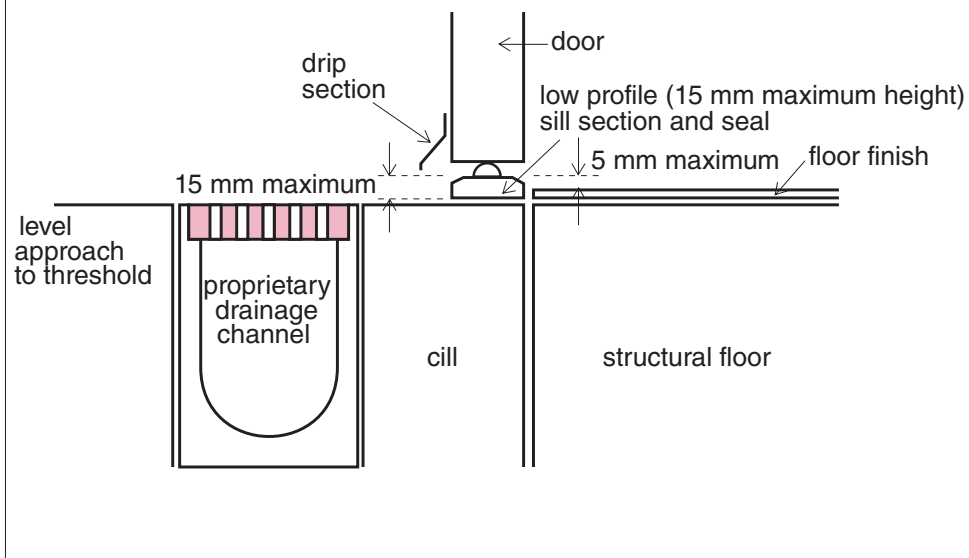
The access to the principal entrance to a dwelling or the common entrance to a block of dwellings should be –

- (a) level for a distance of not less than 900 mm; and
- (b) at or about the level of the floor of the dwelling.

Where access is by an alternative entrance the above provisions should apply to that entrance and not to the principal entrance or the common entrance to a block of dwellings.

Technical drawing of a door threshold assembly. The drawing shows a cross-section of the threshold and its connection to the door and floor. Key components and dimensions are labeled:

- door**: Indicated by an arrow pointing to the door leaf.
- drip section**: A sloped section on the left side of the threshold.
- low profile (15 mm maximum height) cill section and seal**: The main horizontal section of the threshold.
- 15 mm maximum**: Dimension indicating the maximum height of the cill section.
- 15° maximum**: Dimension indicating the maximum slope of the drip section.
- 10 mm maximum**: Dimension indicating the maximum height of the level approach to the threshold.
- level approach to threshold**: A horizontal section on the left side of the threshold.
- cill**: The main horizontal section of the threshold.
- transition unit**: A sloped section on the right side of the threshold.
- 15° maximum**: Dimension indicating the maximum slope of the transition unit.
- 5 mm maximum**: Dimension indicating the maximum height of the floor finish.
- structural floor**: The base floor structure.
- floor finish**: The top surface of the floor.



Section 8 Circulation within a dwelling

General

- 8.1 In a dwelling, a person with a disability should have access from the principal entrance (or an alternative entrance) to all habitable rooms and to a sanitary convenience in the entrance storey. However, where there are no habitable rooms in the entrance storey, a person with a disability should have access to all habitable rooms and to a sanitary convenience in the principal storey.

Circulation routes should be sufficiently wide to allow convenient circulation by disabled people. Consideration should be given to the effects of local obstructions such as radiators and other fixtures.

Internal doors should be of a suitable width to facilitate wheelchair manoeuvre and wider doors are needed where a wheelchair cannot approach them head on.

Horizontal circulation

Widths of circulation routes and doorways

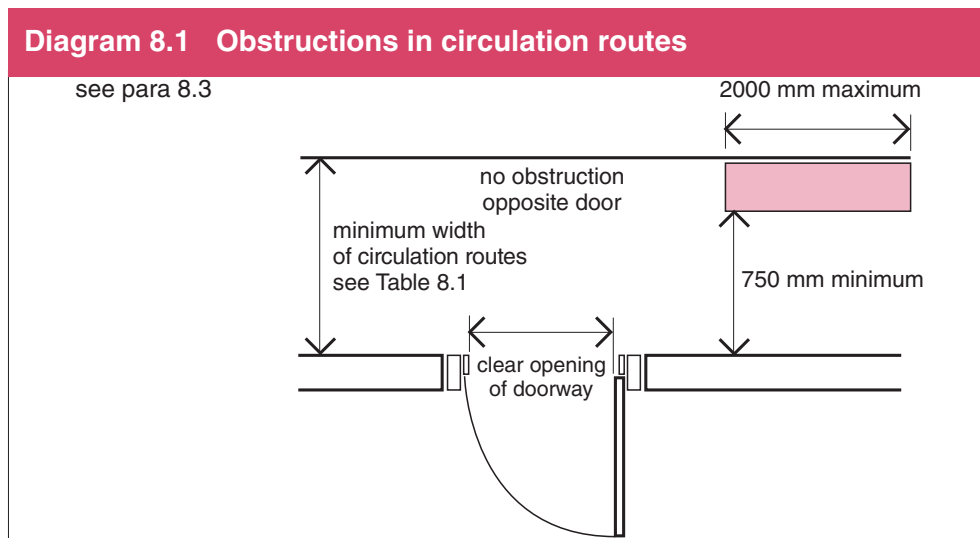
- 8.2 The widths of circulation routes and doorways are interrelated and depend on the direction of approach of a wheelchair. Table 8.1 gives the minimum widths of circulation routes for a range of doorway widths and directions of approach.

Table 8.1 Minimum widths of circulation routes

Clear opening of doorway	Direction of approach	Minimum width of circulation route
750 mm	head on	900 mm
750 mm	not head on	1200 mm
775 mm	not head on	1050 mm
800 mm	not head on	900 mm

- 8.3 The width of a circulation route may be reduced to 750 mm at a local permanent obstruction or projection provided that the obstruction or projection is not greater than 2000 mm in length and is not located –
- (a) opposite a door to a room; or
 - (b) where it would prevent a wheelchair user turning into or out of a room.

See Diagram 8.1.



Vertical circulation

- 8.4 Where the circulation route within the entrance storey or the access to the circulation route within the principal storey contains a change of level, a stair may be provided.

Section 9 Circulation within common areas of a block of dwellings

General

9.1 Reasonable provision for access should be made from the common entrance of the block of dwellings to the principal entrance of each dwelling so that a person with a disability may visit occupants who live on any storey of a block of dwellings.

9.2 This Section deals with access within the common areas of a block of dwellings e.g. flats, and contains provisions for horizontal and vertical circulation.

Common areas are the circulation routes used by the occupants of the dwellings and includes the entrance halls, corridors, lobbies, stairs and lifts.

Horizontal circulation

9.3 Circulation routes should be sufficiently wide to allow convenient circulation by people who are disabled. Consideration should be given to the effects of local obstructions such as radiators and other fixtures.

Horizontal circulation routes

9.4 A horizontal circulation route within a common area should be level or ramped and have an unobstructed width of not less than 1200 mm.

Where a handrail is provided, the width at handrail level may be reduced to not less than 1000 mm.

Vertical circulation

9.5 The most suitable means of access for people who are disabled, to move from one storey to another is a passenger lift. However, a lift may not always be provided.

9.6 A vertical circulation route to any storey should be provided by a common stair and where a lift is provided, by a suitable passenger lift.

Passenger lifts

9.7 Where a lift is provided, it should be suitable for unassisted use by –
(a) a wheelchair user; and
(b) a person with sensory impairments.

Measures should also be adopted to give people with a disability sufficient time to enter and leave the lift without the risk of contact with the closing doors.

- 9.8 A passenger lift should –
- (a) have a door or doors which provide a clear opening width of not less than 800 mm;
 - (b) have a car with a width of not less than 900 mm and a depth not less than 1250 mm measured internally;
 - (c) have controls which are not less than 900 mm or more than 1200 mm above the floor of the car and are not less than 400 mm horizontally from the front wall of the car;
 - (d) where it serves more than three storeys have visual and audible indications of the floor reached;
 - (e) incorporate a signalling system which gives 5 seconds notification that the lift is answering a landing call, and a dwell time of 5 seconds before its doors begin to close after they are fully open. The dwell time may be reduced to 3 seconds where the door closing system is overridden by a door re-activating device which relies on photo-electric or infra-red methods, but not a door edge pressure system;
 - (f) have a landing on each storey with –
 - (i) an unobstructed length and width of not less than 1500 mm in front of the door to the lift; and
 - (ii) lift call buttons which are not less than 900 mm or more than 1200 mm above the floor level of the landing and are accompanied by suitable tactile indications (on or adjacent to the buttons) to identify the storey and direction of travel; and
 - (g) have a minimum load capacity of 400 kg.

Many of the above features are shown in Diagram 4.1.

Section 10 Sanitary convenience in a dwelling

General

- 10.1 The objective is to ensure the water closet in the entrance storey or the principal storey of the dwelling is accessible from the habitable rooms in that storey without the need to negotiate a stair to reach it. Where there is a bathroom on that storey, the water closet may be located in that bathroom. It will not always be practical for the wheelchair to be fully accommodated within the water closet compartment.

Access to sanitary conveniences

- 10.2 A water closet should be located so as to have a clear space of not less than 900 mm by 750 mm for a person with a disability to access it (see Diagrams 10.1 and 10.2). The washbasin may project into this clear space provided that it does not impede access to the water closet.
- 10.3 For frontal access to the water closet the clear space should be centred on the water closet as shown in Diagram 10.1.
- For oblique access to the water closet the clear space should be offset towards the access as shown in Diagram 10.2.
- 10.4 A doorway providing access to the sanitary convenience should –
- (a) be positioned to enable a wheelchair user to access the clear space in front of the water closet;
 - (b) have a clear opening width of not less than that given in Table 10.1; and
 - (c) where there is oblique access, be located so that its edge is not in front of, or 250 mm behind, the water closet, unless there is adequate space within the room to manoeuvre a wheelchair.
- 10.5 The door should –
- (a) open outwards; or
 - (b) not impinge at any point of its swing upon the clear space.

Table 10.1 Clear opening widths of doorways

Minimum width of circulation routes	Direction of approach	Clear opening of doorway
900 mm	head on	750 mm
1200 mm	not head on	750 mm
1050 mm	not head on	775 mm
900 mm	not head on	800 mm

Diagram 10.1 Clear space for frontal access to the water closet

see paras 10.2 and 10.3

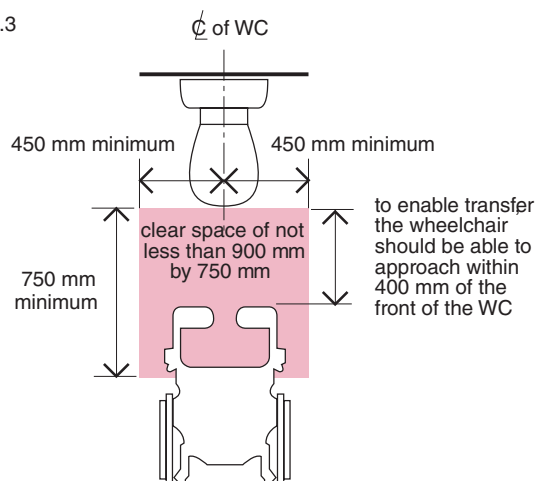
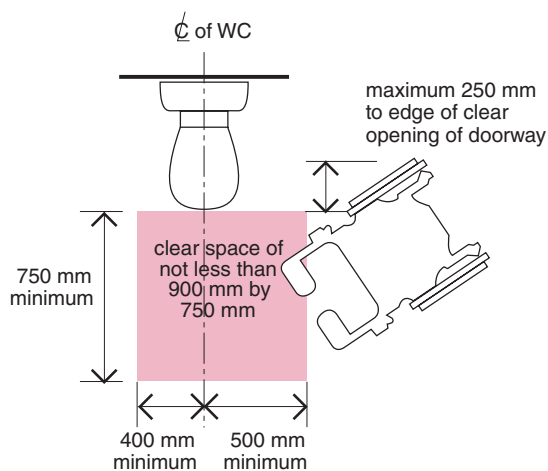


Diagram 10.2 Clear space for oblique access to the water closet

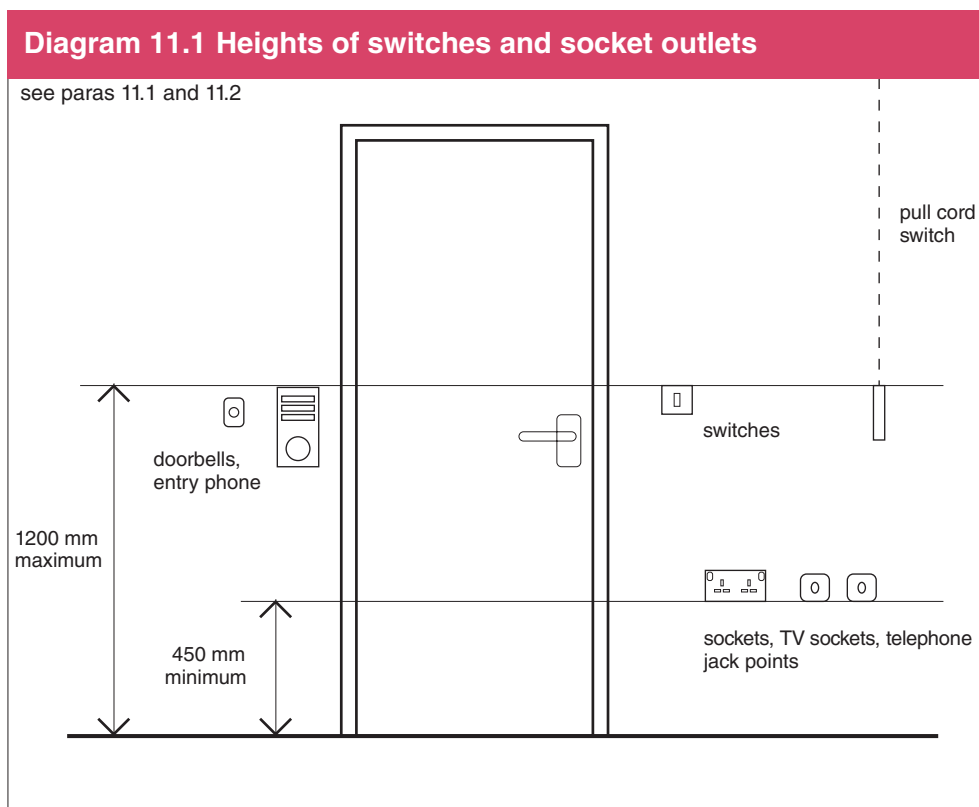
see paras 10.2 and 10.3



Section 11 Heights of socket outlets, switches, etc. , in a dwelling

Heights of outlets and switches

- 11.1 Wall mounted socket outlets and switches (other than isolators) in the entrance storey, and where appropriate the principal storey, should be located not more than 1200 mm or not less than 450 mm above the floor level. See Diagram 11.1.
- 11.2 The cord of a pull cord switch should terminate not more than 1200 mm above the floor level. See Diagram 11.1.



Appendix A — Informative — Facilities for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities

The provision of specialist facilities for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities is not a requirement of Building Regulations. However, where it has been decided to provide such a facility, the following information will assist designers in their development decisions for the facility (in relation to location, access, spacial issues, facilities, equipment, etc.):

- People with profound and multiple learning disabilities, who require the help of up to two assistants, need a facility that is a combined toilet, shower and changing room.
- Such facilities require extra space to accommodate people with, often using large wheelchairs having elevated leg rests, a reclining facility or integral oxygen cylinders, and space to fit slings for use with a hoist. It also needs to be possible for a wheelchair to remain within the facility when not in use without compromising the safe access and use of the equipment.
- A Changing Places toilet includes such extra space and facilities.
- Where it is decided to include facilities for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities in a building —
 - (a) specialist advice can be obtained from MENCAP Segal House, 4 Annadale Avenue, Belfast, BT7 3JH (www.mencap.org.uk) or the Changing Places Consortium, (www.changing-places.org); and
 - (b) specific guidance on the design of such a facility is given in BS 8300.
- It is important to note that a combined toilet, shower and changing room for people with complex and multiple disabilities is not designed for the use of independent wheelchair users and does not negate the need for the provision of unisex wheelchair accessible sanitary accommodation that normally compliments traditional separate sex sanitary accommodation.

Appendix B Publications referred to

BS 8300: 2009+A1: 2010	Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people - Code of practice
BS 8300-2: 2018	Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment. Part 2: Buildings - Code of practice
DFP Technical Booklet B: 2012	Materials and workmanship

Technical Booklets

The following list comprises the series of Technical Booklet prepared by the Department for the purpose of providing practical guidance with respect to the technical requirements of the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012.

Technical Booklet B	Materials and workmanship
Technical Booklet C	Preparation of site and resistance to contaminants and moisture
Technical Booklet D	Structure
Technical Booklet E	Fire safety
Technical Booklet F1	Conservation of fuel and power in dwellings
Technical Booklet F2	Conservation of fuel and power in buildings other than dwellings
Technical Booklet G	Resistance to the passage of sound
Technical Booklet H	Stairs, ramps, guarding and protection from impact
Technical Booklet J	Solid waste in buildings
Technical Booklet K	Ventilation
Technical Booklet L	Combustion appliances and fuel storage systems
Technical Booklet N	Drainage
Technical Booklet P	Sanitary appliances, unvented hot water storage systems and reducing the risk of scalding
Technical Booklet R	Access to and use of buildings
Technical Booklet V	Glazing

Any person who intends to demonstrate compliance with the Building Regulations by following the guidance given in a Technical Booklet is advised to ensure that the guidance is current on the date when plans are deposited or notice given to the district council.

The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012

PUBLIC CONSULTATION DOCUMENT C.2

Consultation Proposals for amendment of Technical Booklet Guidance to Part R (Access to and use of buildings) – Changing Places Toilet Provision

July 2021

(closing date for receipt of responses is Wednesday 20 October 2021)

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4. Proposals to Amend Technical Guidance to the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland 2012) – Part R statutory guidance for Changing Places Toilet (CPT) provision	12
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AMENDMENTS TO TECHNICAL BOOKLET GUIDANCE TO PART R - CONSULTATION

1. BACKGROUND



Example of a Changing Places Toilet facility.

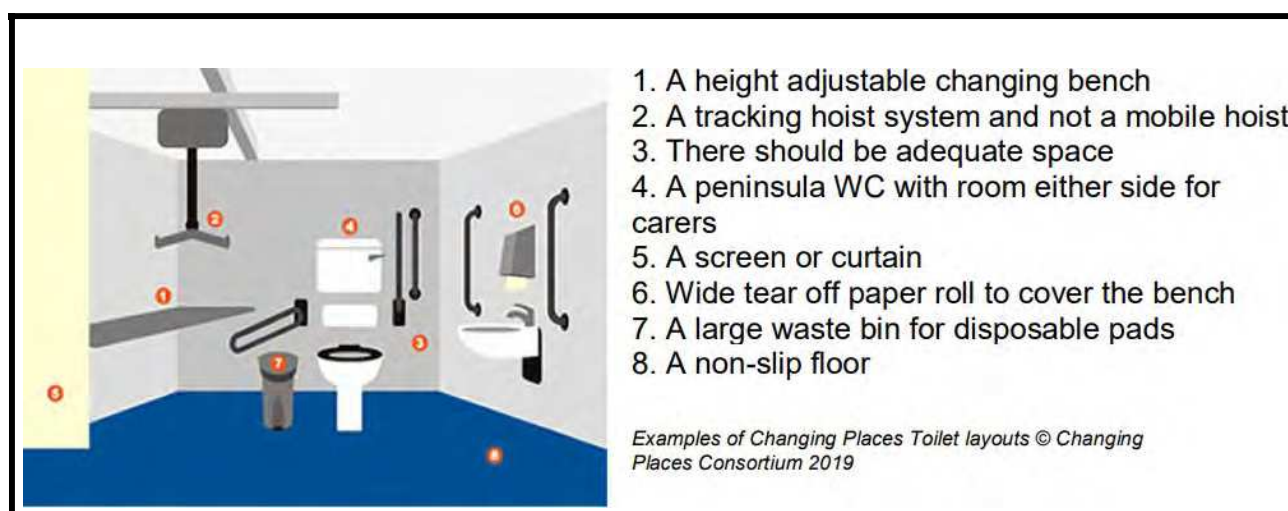
Image from Changing Places Consortium

CHANGING PLACES TOILETS (CPTs)

- 1.1 Changing Places Toilets (CPTs) meet the needs of people with profound and multiple learning disabilities, as well as people with other physical disabilities such as spinal injuries, muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis. These toilets provide specific equipment including a height adjustable adult-sized changing table, a tracking hoist system, adequate space for a disabled person and up to two carers, a peninsular WC with room either side and a safe and clean environment including tear off paper to cover the bench, a large waste bin and a non-slip floor. These facilities enable people with complex care needs to take part in everyday activities such as travel, shopping, family days out or attending a sporting event.
- 1.2 A standard-sized CPT facility as set out in BS 8300-2:2018, which is a room with a floor area of 12m² (3m wide and 4m long, with a ceiling height of 2.4m). A room of 3m x 4m gives a rectangular space to allow users and carers to move between each piece of equipment in the toilet.
- 1.3 It is important for a wheelchair user to be able to move in a wheelchair between each item and to have the space for up to two carers, to transfer or hoist the user

from the wheelchair on to the fold down bench or from the wheelchair on to the peninsular toilet, or from the toilet to the adjustable changing bench. These movements between sink, bench and toilet will vary given the size of the adult or child and the size of their wheelchair. Hoists lift (and lower) the user and ease manual handling for the carers. BS 8300 Part 2 new Code of Practice sets out CPT layout and fixtures detail standards.

- 1.4 A network of 42¹ CPT facilities exist across Northern Ireland but there is no current legislative requirements for their provision within buildings. The vast majority of these facilities were installed on a voluntary basis, or as part of ongoing property redevelopment initiatives in the Health Trust Estate.
- 1.5 There are over 1,600 Changing Places toilets across the UK, up from just 140 in 2007. Although the increase in numbers and action by forward looking building owners is to be welcomed, provision is still haphazard, and so we need to go further. This consultation seeks views on options to increase the provision of CPT facilities.



BUILDING REGULATIONS

- 1.6 The Department of Finance has policy responsibility for maintaining the Building Regulations.
- 1.7 The Building Regulations apply to most building work and are made principally to secure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of people in or about buildings, and the conservation of fuel and power, for the protection and enhancement of the environment and promotion of sustainable development.
- 1.8 Building regulations are only applicable at the time that building work takes place. Regulations do not apply retrospectively for existing buildings, because these should comply with the Regulations in force at the time they were built. Building regulations do not impose ongoing management requirements.

¹ As of June 2020 from Changing Place Toilet Map <https://changingplaces.uktoiletmap.org/>

- 1.9 The Regulations set mainly functional requirements and are supported by Technical Booklets giving statutory guidance, including performance standards and design provisions, relating to compliance with specific aspects of the Building Regulations for the more common building situations.
- 1.10 Part R (Access to and use of buildings) of the Building Regulations sets minimum access standards for all new buildings. These requirements are supported by statutory guidance in Technical Booklet R.
- 1.11 Northern Ireland building regulations do not require the provision of toilets for sanitary convenience, beyond that required for a dwelling (regulation 85 of Part P). Section 6 of Technical Booklet R the statutory technical guidance on the provisions for Part R, ensures that when sanitary accommodation and/or associated sanitary facilities are being provided in a building, these are no less available for disabled people than for non-disabled people. Therefore other legislation sets sanitary provision requirement for non-dwellings, where building regulations set the technical standards for those sanitary facilities to be accessible and inclusive.

BUILDING REGULATIONS CURRENT POSITION AND BS 8300 CPT DESIGN

- 1.12 The Building Regulations statutory guidance (Technical Booklet R: Access to and use of buildings: October 2012²) already sets out minimum standards for accessible toilets in new buildings used by public/employees. That includes standards for unisex wheelchair-accessible toilets with a corner WC (even in small buildings) and additional provision in larger buildings.
- 1.13 After consultation with MENCAP and other interested groups, Changing Places were referenced for the first time within the Northern Ireland Building Regulations Part R guidance in 2012 under the new Appendix A 'Informative – Facilities for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities' to Technical Booklet R. The Appendix points to information that will assist the designers in their developments, where they have opted to provide such a facility.
- 1.14 Therefore Appendix A is informative guidance as opposed to compliance guidance within Technical Booklet R.
- 1.15 The informative guidance within Appendix A also points to MENCAP for specialist advice or information provided by the Changing Places Campaign website (www.changing-places.org) on how to provide a new Changing Places toilet. It also refers to a British Standard BS 8300, which provides good practice guidance on the design of an accessible and inclusive built environment. This standard was updated in January 2018 and guidance on Changing Places toilets is now in Clause 18.6 (along with supporting Annexes) of the new "BS 8300-2:2018 Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment. Buildings. Code of practice".
- 1.16 The BS 8300-2 guidance includes recommendations on the types of building within which a CPT facility should be considered. This list recognises the benefits of provision in buildings that are open to the public, have a managed environment and

²<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dfp/Technical-booklet-R-Access-to-and-use-of-buildings-October-2012.pdf>

will generally have consistent opening hours when the facility can be accessed. The list includes examples of buildings visited by the public, commercial premises, buildings associated with the transport network and larger 'destination' buildings.

- 1.17 Interested groups and individuals have asked Government to follow this list and use this as the starting point for statutory provision.

The following extract from BS 8300-2: 2018 (Code of Practice, text is copyright BSI, 2020) illustrates this;

Changing Places toilets should be provided in buildings and complexes such as:

- a) major transport termini or interchanges, e.g. large railway stations and airports;
- b) motorway services;
- c) sport and leisure facilities, including large hotels;
- d) cultural centres, e.g. museums, concert halls and art galleries, and faith centres;
- e) stadia and large auditoria;
- f) large commercial retail premises and shopping centres;
- g) key buildings within town centres, e.g. town halls, civic centres and main public libraries;
- h) educational establishments;
- i) health facilities, such as hospitals, health centres and community practices;
- j) other visitor attractions, such as theme parks, monitored beaches and parks.

- 1.18 Nonetheless the Changing Places information along with the BS 8300 Changing Places design standard referenced in Appendix A, is currently good practice guidance, not a specified standard for compliance within TBR statutory guidance.

2. THE CONSIDERATIONS FOR CPT PROVISION

OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 In this consultation we are seeking to determine through statutory guidance, a standard for CPT provision, to ensure specific new/relevant large buildings commonly used by the public, are fitted with accessible sanitary facilities for people with complex and multiple disabilities – see para 1.1 (in addition to accessible toilet facilities), in a properly targeted proportionate manner and thus enhancing equality and inclusion within the building environment.
- 2.2 The overall objective of the amendment is to update the current advisory guidance on the provision of CPT facilities, changing it into compliance guidance for sanitary accommodation standards, under the existing Part R requirements of building regulations, without imposing disproportionate bureaucracy and costs on building owners, developers or on district councils whose role it is to enforce building regulations.
- 2.3 In June the Finance Minister Conor Murphy asked the Department's Building Standards Branch (BSB) to start work to introduce a requirement into building regulation for the provision of CPT facilities, as soon as possible. This consultation will seek to present proposals on this new provision for public stakeholder engagement. There are a total of six questions in the consultation. Please only answer those that are most relevant and important to you.

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT POSITION

- 2.4 In developing proposals the Department has been in continued liaison with the Technical Policy Division of the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG who are responsible for England's Building Regulations), on their development of a new CPT mandatory standard proposed within their building regulations, whilst being mindful of their Building Act's Primary legislative sanitary appliance requirements. July 2020 saw their publication of an amended guidance document ADM Volume 2 (applicable from January 2021) without the need for specific regulation.
- 2.5 The Department has also considered the development in Scottish Building Standards, of a CPT standard and their determination that provision for CPTs can be made without the need to amend the relevant mandatory standard. October 2019 saw Scottish Building Standards introduction of guidance on the circumstances where a CPT facility should be provided, the form that accommodation should take and the in scope buildings targeted in a proportionate manner. The Department is also mindful of the new CPT facility Scottish Planning legislation 'Town and Country Planning (Changing Places Toilet Facilities) (Scotland) Regulations 2020' (which came into force 20th May 2020).
- 2.6 The 2019 England Changing Places toilet policy Consultation considered the range of in scope new/relevant buildings further, to define the focus in a targeted and proportionate manner. The Consultation has also tested the costs originally derived from research undertaken for previous building regulations reviews, and from the

Scottish Government building Standards CPT Consultation. The England Consultation also determined the need for further ergonomic research to establish whether a smaller 3x3m (9m²) toilet is feasible for a user of modern wheelchairs, two carers and associated equipment to be provided in existing buildings.

- 2.7 The Department's proposals have been informed by the other UK regions in their determination that the provision of CPT facilities, should be set as an accessible sanitary accommodation standard within building regulations statutory guidance, where that guidance defines in scope new/relevant large buildings commonly used by public, setting targets and proportionate triggers for those buildings.
- 2.8 In developing a proposal on a standard for CPT facility provision under the Building Regulations, we have considered (based upon current good practice guidance) where a standard of provision can reasonably be set for new building or where a building undergoes a material change of use. Technical Booklet R sanitary accommodation standards will in addition set standard criteria for CPT facility provision, specifying the types of buildings where facilities would be required as well as size, capacity or other factors which would trigger CPT provision.
- 2.9 In determining the triggers for when a CPT facility would be required, we did not consider it appropriate to set a blanket size trigger for all types of buildings commonly used by the public. A blanket size trigger would not capture the varying types of buildings/developments we think should include CPT facilities.
- 2.10 Therefore, we have used a differentiated approach with a mix of triggers (including size, and capacity) depending on the type of building. Using only a size trigger could exclude certain buildings, which should include CPT facilities. For some buildings such as shopping centres, we consider a size trigger appropriate. In others, such as a cinema or theatre, a seating capacity is a more appropriate trigger to ensure we capture those that will be visited for a certain period of time by larger numbers of people. For a few buildings there is no trigger, so all these types of buildings would be captured – e.g. hospitals, cemetery buildings.
- 2.11 Size of buildings is described by the gross internal area of a building (i.e. the footprint of the building excluding the width of the outside walls but including areas occupied by internal walls, columns and partitions). The length in metres times the width in metres gives the area. The capacity of a building is derived from the combined total of a building's publicly accessible facilities – alternatively the capacity number may be taken as the number of fixed seats provided, where the occupants of the building would normally be seated.
- 2.12 As far as it is possible, we have aimed to use triggers that are measurable by District Council Building Control. Size and capacity are tangible measures for example, and we propose to use these in most cases.
- 2.13 Based on GB Post Consultation conclusions, we consider the subsequent informed list of buildings/developments to be proportionate and practical. In setting size triggers for those in scope buildings/developments, England's Post Consultation wider-catch targeting is proposed;
 - a) for assembly, entertainment & recreation buildings with a capacity for 350 or more people; or a collection of smaller buildings associated with a site used

- for assembly, recreation or entertainment, such as zoos, theme parks and venues for sports and exhibitions, with a capacity of 2000 people or more;
- b) for shopping centres/malls or retail parks with a gross floor area of 30,000m² or more;
- c) for retail premises with a gross floor area of 2500m² or more;
- d) for sport and leisure buildings with a gross floor area over 5000m²;
- e) for hospitals and primary care centres, &;
- f) for cemetery & crematoria buildings.

Similarly, the adjusted listings have informed our proposals in defining assembly, entertainment & recreation buildings, capturing;

- Amusement arcades;
- Art galleries;
- Cinemas;
- Concert halls;
- Conference centres;
- Further education colleges;
- Hotels that provide function, sport or leisure facilities;
- Libraries open to the public;
- Motorway service areas;
- Museums;
- Places of worship;
- Theatres;
- University buildings open to the public.

Or any other buildings or sites as defined by these thresholds, which are open to the public and used for the purpose of assembly, entertainment or recreation.

- 2.14 All transport providers have duties under disability discrimination law in relation to transport infrastructure such as their buildings (and associated facilities such as accessible sanitary accommodation provision). The NI Equality Commission's Code of Practice on the Provision and Use of Transport Vehicles and Code of Practice on Rights of Access, Goods, Facilities, Services and Premises - provide guidance and a full explanation of the legal duties on transport providers. Transport licensing regulators for Railway or Aviation infrastructure, may also set accessible sanitary accommodation requirements as part of the licensing arrangements.
- 2.15 The expectation (in England) would be that transport termini or interchanges with an estimated or actual footfall of at least 10 million per annum would install CPT facilities, where they are newly built or subject to material change of use. Nonetheless the provision of any CPT facility for transport patrons, has primarily to determine if the transport system actually caters for the transport of customers with complex and multiple disabilities... is their vehicle stock designed to safely accommodate specialised wheelchair seated passengers? This service aspect is beyond the scope of building regulations, therefore any associated infrastructure sanitary provisions would have to be determined by the Transport licensing authorities - who determine if the transport carriages are licensed to safely carry specialised wheelchair seated passengers.

3. CONSULTATION PACKAGE – CONTENTS AND RESPONSE

- 3.1 This consultation has been issued by the Department of Finance, which has responsibility for maintaining the Building Regulations for Northern Ireland. This document, together with the other consultation documents, is available online at:

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/consultations>

The consultation documents are:

- Consultation Document
- Regulatory Impact Assessment (Draft for Consultation)
- Technical Booklet R (draft): Access to and use of buildings

- 3.2 We look forward to receiving your comments and views concerning any of the proposals contained in this consultation. We ask you to exercise care and refrain from the inclusion of any potentially defamatory material as it is our intention to publish responses on the Departments website. We will not publish the names or contact details of respondents, but will include the names of organisations responding.

We would encourage you to respond to the consultation using the on-line facility on [Citizen Space](#), accessible via NI Direct.

Your opinions are valuable to us. Thank you for taking the time to read this document and respond.

- 3.3 If you require a hard copy of this consultation document or have any other enquiries please email your request to info.bru@finance-ni.gov.uk or you can write to us at:

Consultation Co-ordinator
Department of Finance
Building Standards Branch
6th Floor
Goodwood House
44 - 58 May Street
Belfast
BT1 4NN

The Department will consider all the responses to this consultation received on or before the closing date, which is 20 October 2021.

Submissions made after this date cannot be considered.

NEXT STEPS IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

- 3.4 Where respondents have given permission for their response to be made public, and after we have checked that they do not contain personal information or product names, responses will be made available to the public at <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/publications> If you use the consultation hub, citizen space to respond, you will receive a copy of your response via email.
- 3.5 We may also wish to make responses to this consultation available to the Northern Ireland Assembly and for public inspection at the Building Standards Branch office.
- 3.6 Following the closing date, all responses will be analysed and the Department will publish a summary of responses to the consultation.
- 3.7 All information will be handled in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulations.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND DATA MANAGEMENT

- 3.8 If you ask for your response to be regarded as confidential and not to be published, you will be asked to explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential.
- 3.9 Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal data (see Annex A), will be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (These are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection ACT 2018 (DPA), the EU General Data Protection Regulation, and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004. If we receive a request for disclosure of confidential information, we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances.
- 3.10 The Department of Finance will process your personal data in accordance with the law and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties. A full privacy notice is included at Annex A.

Are you satisfied that this consultation has followed the Consultation Principles? If not or you have any other observations about how we can improve the process please contact us at info.bru@finance-ni.gov.uk or write to the following address:

Building Standards Branch
 Department of Finance
 6th Floor
 Goodwood House
 44 - 58 May Street
 Belfast
 BT1 4NN

4. PROPOSALS TO AMEND TECHNICAL GUIDANCE TO THE BUILDING REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2012 –

PART R STATUTORY GUIDANCE STANDARD FOR CHANGING PLACES TOILET (CPT) FACILITIES PROVISION

REGULATIONS

- 4.1 The Department's proposals have been informed by outcomes in other UK regions, where provision for CPTs can be made without the need to amend the relevant regulations - in Northern Ireland Building Regulations, that relevant regulation being regulation 91 'Access and use' for people to have access to, into, within and to use a building and its facilities (in this instance sanitary facilities).
- 4.2 Part R (Access to and Use of Buildings) of the Building Regulations sets minimum access standards for all new buildings. These requirements are supported by statutory guidance in Technical Booklet R. The Technical Booklet sets out performance standards and design provisions - a way in which new building work, or material change of use or extensions to buildings, dwellings and workplaces in most common situations should make reasonable provision for accessibility.
- 4.3 CPT facilities were referenced for the first time within Northern Ireland Building Regulations Part R guidance in 2012 under the new Appendix A "Informative – Facilities for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities" to Technical Booklet R. However Appendix A is informative guidance as opposed to compliance guidance within Technical Booklet R.
- 4.4 Northern Ireland building regulations do not mandate the provision of toilets for sanitary convenience, beyond that required for a dwelling. Sanitary requirements for buildings other than dwellings are set by other legislation, where building regulations set technical standards for those sanitary facilities to be accessible and inclusive, within Section 6 of Technical Booklet R compliance guidance. Therefore regulation amendment is not necessary, rather a standard for CPT facilities provision needs to be included, in addition to the current accessible sanitary provision standards within the statutory guidance.

Q1: Do you support the proposal to introduce criteria for Changing Places Toilets (CPT) facilities provision (in addition to the current accessible sanitary provisions), in certain buildings through building regulations statutory guidance?

Mid Ulster District Council:

- Supports proposals to introduce criteria for Changing Places Toilets (CPT) facilities provision (in addition to the current accessible sanitary provisions) through building regulations statutory guidance.
- Accepts that the existing evidence base identifies certain buildings. However, it is considered that further clarification should be given to the building types included in the list compiled to date to be appropriate and relevant in Northern Ireland.

TECHNICAL BOOKLET

- 4.5 The Department proposes to amend the statutory guidance in Technical Booklet R on “Sanitary accommodation and associated sanitary facilities in buildings other than dwellings” (Section 6), updating the current accessible and usable performance criteria for accessible sanitary provision standards to include relevant criteria for where a CPT facility should be provided in certain buildings.
- 4.6 The Department intends to publish a Draft Amendment Slip to Technical Booklet R, with the guidance in the Amendment Slip addressing Section 6, to;
- a) Include a CPT facility provision standard within the accessible sanitary accommodation standards to Part R of the Building Regulations statutory guidance, having removed Appendix A Informative guidance on CPT facilities;
 - b) Define in scope new/relevant large buildings commonly used by public, such as shopping centres, retail premises, sports/leisure buildings, hospitals/primary care buildings, cemetery/crematorium buildings and more specifically places of assembly, entertainment and recreation;
 - c) Set criteria for the defined in scope buildings, to trigger CPT provision based on variables such as the building function and its people capacity or gross floor area; and
 - d) Identify further specialist guidance sources on specific aspects of CPT facility layout and equipment, available from;
 - the Changing Places consortium campaign website;
 - BS 8300-2:2018 Clause 18.6 guidance, diagram 48 as well as Annexes F and G
- 4.7 The Department welcomes views on the draft Consultation version TBR (also see Annex B Draft Amendment slip) – particularly whether it would be helpful to include any other information.

Q2: Do you agree with the defined in scope/relevant types of large buildings commonly used by the public, where a CPT facility should be provided for a new building or where a building is formed by a material change of use?

Although it is recognised the selection of certain buildings is based on evidence from across a number of UK jurisdictions, Mid Ulster District Council is not in complete agreement that the scope of the list of certain buildings is entirely appropriate for Northern Ireland.

In light of this, although Mid Ulster District Council accepts the existing evidence base from other jurisdictions identifies certain buildings, further consideration should be given to the building types included in the list compiled to date for application in a Northern Ireland setting.

In the case of a “Cemetery building” - A small rural graveyard which is not uncommon within Mid Ulster and is proposing to build a single toilet for visitors will be required to construct a changing place facility which in many cases would appear to be excessive

or disproportionate in this scenario. Due to the additional approximate £30k expenditure, in many cases this may result in no facilities being offered.

Q3: Do you agree with the set criteria (the building function, its people capacity or gross floor area) for the defined in scope/relevant buildings?

In general, Mid Ulster District Council accepts that the existing evidence base from other jurisdictions identifies certain buildings. However, it is felt that further consideration needs to be given to the set criteria proposed for application in a Northern Ireland setting.

In the case of “assembly, entertainment & recreation buildings with a capacity for 350 or more people”, the size of building as specified would appear to be relatively small and encapsulate many more buildings than was originally visualised with the introduction of the requirement for the provision of a Changing Places Toilet facility.

Q4: The Department acknowledges that there may be complexities associated with CPT provision in existing buildings undertaking extension or alteration works, but would welcome further views and supporting evidence. Do you agree with the Department on the need for further supporting evidence and can you provide such, regarding CPT retro-fit installation to existing buildings undertaking extension or alteration works?

Mid Ulster District Council does not agree with the Department on the need for further supporting evidence.

There are complexities and challenges for Designers in accordance with Guidance in Technical Booklets in many scenarios associated with Building Regulations compliance across a wide range of building regulations.

With respect to provision of Changing Places Toilets and the requirements of Part R (access and use of buildings) Regulations 91 (access and use) and 93 (sanitary accommodation in extensions), there is no obligation to follow the requirements set out in Technical Booklet R. However, it is recognised that for the majority of cases (common building situations) this will be possible.

However, where specific complexities exist these would not be considered common building scenarios and recommendations contained within the Technical Guidance may not be reasonable or appropriate.

In cases of this nature, alternative proposals can be submitted for consideration by the Building Control Department in support of these specific cases. These may include an access statement which would specifically relate to the proposals submitted.

Due to the functional nature of Building Regulations, designers have accepted their responsibility to use innovation to overcome these complexities and Building Control professional to assess compliance of the proposals with the requirements of Regulations 91 and 93.

DRAFT REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.8 The Department intends to publish a consultation stage DRAFT Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) alongside this consultation paper. In summary:

- a) The impact assesses the proposed inclusion of a CPT facility provision standard in addition to accessible toilet provision, by amendment to the associated Technical Booklet R statutory guidance on “Sanitary accommodation”. It will mean moving the current CPT guidance status from advisory to that of a being a compliance standard – setting criteria and triggers for in scope new/relevant buildings, where a CPT facility should be provided.
- b) The provision standard will specifically define in scope new/relevant large buildings by, listing the targeted types of buildings commonly used by the public (formed by new build or material change of use). The criteria will also set triggers for CPT provision based on variables such as the building function and its people capacity or gross floor area.
- c) The analysis compares the amendment (Option 2) against the option of doing nothing (Option 1).
- d) Option 1 was not considered valid as it would not set a clear compliance standard for CPT provision.
- e) Option 2 may result in an overall cost implication however, this option targets new/relevant large building types, whilst setting clear criteria in a proportionate manner via defined triggers.
- f) It is anticipated at this stage, that there will be a minimal cost impact given that the guidance change is targeted at large new build or material change of use buildings (commonly used by public), where this type of building development is less frequent in Northern Ireland. The current pandemic may also effect the development of these targeted new/relevant buildings.
- g) The amendments apply to relevant large buildings (where building regulations apply) and therefore have an effect on the major developments construction sector, developers, Building Control professionals etc. The Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016 requirements considered, will not be adversely impacted, where building regulations objective in this matter is to make sanitary provision more inclusive, in relevant buildings whether rural or urban based. This policy does not determine the locality for a building or locality for any type of buildings.
- h) The Department does not expect an Environmental Impact from the preferred Option to affect the wider environment outside the relevant buildings, and it will not result in additional greenhouse gases being emitted.
- i) The preferred Option is primarily focussed on improved equality and inclusion, to address a known need within our population/communities. This amendment under Section 75 equality categories (disabled and old people) will have a positive effect on those peoples equality of

opportunity. Increasing provision will bring a number of non-monetised social benefits enabling more people with complex care needs to take part in everyday activities – with significant quality of life benefits for both disabled people and their carers.

- 4.9 The Department welcomes views on the draft RIA – particularly further evidence to inform the analysis/principal assumptions, costs and impacts.

Q5: Do you agree with the analysis/principal assumptions, costs and impacts set out in the Part R consultation stage RIA?

The experience of the Building Control Department in relation to estimated costs associated with installation of CPTs is limited to estimates provided or calculated in the assessment and checking of fees associated with giving of notices and deposit of plans under Building Regulations.

For these purposes, estimates are generally accepted as reasonable where they are similar to figures produced in the BCIS Quarterly Review of Building Prices adjusted for the region of Northern Ireland.

These are based on costs per square metre of floor area and have a wide mean and modal range depending on the nature and type of building within which the unit is to be incorporated.

Based on the estimated costings included in the analysis provided, the costings would appear reasonable. However, as a result of the recent and current price increases being experienced for construction materials and labour, it is considered that a further evidence based analysis could be undertaken.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

- 4.10 The Department encourages consultees to respond on any aspects of the proposals, therefore the last question is completely open to enable consultees to make suggestions or observations on relevant issues that are not addressed by answering the preceding questions.

Q6: Have you any additional comments on the proposals you wish to provide?

- Mid Ulster District Council have endeavoured to incorporate Changing Places Toilets into their facilities retrospectively as well as being included in their capital project proposals where possible.
- The Disability discrimination Act was introduced in Northern Ireland in 1995 and the Special Educational Needs & Disability (NI) Order in 2005 which has assisted in the increased provision of facilities for all people.
- General public expectations of what constitutes minimum acceptable standards of provision of inclusive services and facilities including sanitary accommodation provision have increased in recent years. It is now widely accepted that the built environment should be accessible and usable for all people.

- Proposals for bringing Changing Places Toilets into Building Regulations is one progressive step forward to establish Changing Places Toilets as the acknowledged minimum acceptable standard required to facilitate integration of more severely disabled or those with complex needs into main stream society.
- Within Technical Booklet R it states that an extension should be treated in the same manner as a new building, and where sanitary accommodation is provided in a building that is being extended
- This appears contradictory where Changing Places Toilets provision is concerned in so far as the proposals do not include installations in extensions but do include installations when material change of use is proposed to relevant buildings? This is at variance to the remainder of the document and principles stated.
- The proposals indicate a Changing Places Toilet should be “separate and in addition to” other sanitary accommodation. It is suggested that consideration is given to the provision of a changing places toilet in conjunction with a toilet for the disabled.

TIMING AND NEXT STEPS

- 4.11 The Department proposes that these amendments to the Technical Booklet should come into operation some 6 months after the response to public consultation.

Annex A

Personal data

The following is to explain your rights and give you the information you are entitled to under the Data Protection Act 2018.

Note that this section only refers to your personal data (your name address and anything that could be used to identify you personally), not the content of your response to the consultation.

1. The identity of the data controller and contact details of our Data Protection Officer

The Department of Finance (DoF) is the data controller. The Data Protection Officer can be contacted as follows:

**Data Protection Officer
Department of Finance
Room 23, Dundonald House
Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast
BT4 3SB**

Tel: 028 9052 4961

Email: dataprotectionofficer@finance-ni.gov.uk

2. Why we are collecting your personal data

Your personal data is being collected as an essential part of the consultation process, so that we can contact you regarding your response and for statistical purposes. We may also use it to contact you about related matters.

3. Our legal basis for processing your personal data

The Data Protection Act 2018 states that, as a government department, DoF may process personal data as necessary for the effective performance of a task carried out in the public interest. i.e. a consultation. In addition to the statutory requirement in the Building Order to consult on building regulations matters there is an expectation of appropriate public consultation on substantive changes to the Building Regulations.

4. For how long we will keep your personal data, or criteria used to determine the retention period.

Your personal data will be held for two years from the closure of the consultation.

5. Your rights, e.g. access, rectification, erasure

The data we are collecting is your personal data, and you have considerable say over what happens to it. You have the right:

- a. to see what data we have about you
- b. to ask us to stop using your data, but keep it on record
- c. to ask to have all or some of your data deleted or corrected to lodge a complaint with the independent Information Commissioner (ICO) if you think we are not handling your data fairly or in accordance with the law. You can contact the ICO at <https://ico.org.uk/>, or telephone 0303 123 1113.

Annex B

DRAFT TBR AMENDMENT SLIP - PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Contents

Page 3

Appendix A

Delete the title “**Appendix A: Informative – Facilities for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities 77**”

Section 6 Sanitary accommodation and associated sanitary facilities in buildings other than dwellings

Page 51

Sanitary accommodation

Delete the second paragraph to 6.11 and replace with:

“The provision of an enlarged cubicle in a separate sex toilet washroom can benefit ambulant people who have a disability, people with assistance dogs, as well as people with children and people (e.g. those with luggage) who need an enlarged space. In large building developments (see paragraph 6.14A) an enlarged unisex toilet incorporating an adult changing table is desirable.

Changing Places toilets, facilities designed for individuals with complex and multiple impairments who may require the help of up to two assistants, should be provided in addition to any wheelchair accessible unisex toilet facilities and baby changing provision (where provided). Further guidance on layout and equipment is available from the Changing Places Consortium campaign website (www.changing-places.org) and by reference to guidance in Clause 18.6, diagram 48 and Annexes F and G of BS 8300-2: 2018.”

Sanitary accommodation

After paragraph 6.14 insert new paragraph 6.14A:

“6.14A At least one Changing Places toilet should be provided in the following types of building:

- (a) assembly, entertainment and recreation buildings (see Note) with a capacity of 350 people or more; or a collection of smaller buildings associated with a site used for assembly, entertainment and recreation, such as theme parks, zoos and venues for sport and exhibitions, with a capacity of 2000 people or more;
- (b) shopping centres/malls, or retail parks with a gross floor area of 30,000 m² or more;
- (c) retail premises with a gross floor area of 2500 m² or more;
- (d) leisure and sport buildings with a gross floor area of 5000 m² or more;
- (e) hospitals and primary care centres;
- (f) cemetery and crematorium buildings. “

Sanitary accommodation

After new paragraph 6.14A insert new paragraph Note:

“Note: Assembly, entertainment and recreation buildings can be defined as buildings such as;

- (i) amusement arcades;
- (ii) art galleries;
- (iii) cinemas;
- (iv) concert halls;
- (v) conference centres;
- (vi) further education colleges;
- (vii) hotels that provide function, leisure and sport facilities;
- (viii) libraries open to the public;
- (ix) motorway service areas;
- (x) museums;
- (xi) places of worship;
- (xii) theatres;

(xiii) university buildings open to the public;

or any other buildings or sites as defined by these thresholds, which are open to the public and used for the purposes of assembly, entertainment or recreation. Capacities should be derived from the combined total of a building's publicly accessible facilities. Alternatively, the capacity number may be derived from the number of fixed seats provided, if the occupants of the building will normally be seated. Technical Booklet E provides a method of estimating the capacity of a building where this is not known."

Appendix A: Informative – Facilities for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities

Delete Appendix A Heading.

Delete all associated paragraphs to Appendix A.

Appendix B: Publications referred to

After publication **BS 8300: 2009+A1: 2010** insert new publication reference:

"BS 8300-2: 2018 Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment.
Part 2 Buildings - Code of practice"

Report on	Bus Shelters Update
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Raymond Lowry

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members on the current bus shelter status.
2.0	Background
2.1	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.
2.2.	Following the bus shelter collaborative workshop held in March 2020, the bus shelter process was discussed and agreed at the Council meeting held on the 27 th March 2020. Members are advised in a monthly report of progress made on the various applications that have been lodged with the department.
2.3	Due to the Covid-19 pandemic progress has been delayed with unavailability of staff and priority of workloads within the various departments involved in dealing with the shelter installation. MUDC / DfI Roads have met (through "Microsoft Teams") to discuss a selection of these projects and will continue to carry out similar meetings to progress shelter applications.
2.4	Members to note current Procedural guide approved by Council March 2021 (see Appendix 1).

3.0	Main Report																								
3.1	<p>The following information headings will be covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New applications received in the past month (see 3.2)• Progress on stages 2-4 application process (see 3.3)• Request for Council to move from stage 5 (see 3.4)• Progress update on stages 6-9 (see 3.5)• Neighbour Notification summary and detailed analysis (see 3.6)• Projects recommended for approval (3.7)• Projects recommended for withdrawal (see 3.8)• Shelters passed to Property Services for installation (3.9)• Progress update on stages 10-11 (see 3.10)• Update on statutory response times in relation to agreement on time related responses for application (see 3.11)• Other issues (see 3.12)																								
3.2	New Applications received in the past month – None.																								
3.3	Progress on stages 2-4 of the application process – see table in Appendix 1.																								
3.4	Requests for Council to move from stage 5 of the application process – None.																								
3.5	Progress update on stages 6-9 – the applications below (3.6.1 – 3.6.5) have been discussed with a view to getting approval.																								
3.6	<p>Summary of Neighbour Notifications</p> <p>Detailed analysis of each communication was presented in June 2021 Committee for information. Members direction in June Committee requested that further DEA discussion meetings are to be organised for those listed 3.6.1 - 3.6.5 of Table 1 below.</p> <p>Table 1</p> <table><tr><th>Point Nr</th><th>Shelter Location</th><th>Approved</th><th>Not Approved</th></tr><tr><td>3.6.1</td><td>Main St, Benburb</td><td></td><td>Not approved</td></tr><tr><td>3.6.2</td><td>Innishrush Village</td><td></td><td>Not Approved</td></tr><tr><td>3.6.3</td><td>Bellaghy, Main St/William St</td><td></td><td>Not Approved</td></tr><tr><td>3.6.4</td><td>Meenagh Park</td><td></td><td>Not Approved</td></tr><tr><td>3.6.5</td><td>Eglish View, Ballinderry</td><td></td><td>Not Approved</td></tr></table> <p>Technical Services organised further meetings for the various locations as detailed in Table 2 below with comments noted.</p>	Point Nr	Shelter Location	Approved	Not Approved	3.6.1	Main St, Benburb		Not approved	3.6.2	Innishrush Village		Not Approved	3.6.3	Bellaghy, Main St/William St		Not Approved	3.6.4	Meenagh Park		Not Approved	3.6.5	Eglish View, Ballinderry		Not Approved
Point Nr	Shelter Location	Approved	Not Approved																						
3.6.1	Main St, Benburb		Not approved																						
3.6.2	Innishrush Village		Not Approved																						
3.6.3	Bellaghy, Main St/William St		Not Approved																						
3.6.4	Meenagh Park		Not Approved																						
3.6.5	Eglish View, Ballinderry		Not Approved																						

DEA Meeting Summary – Table 2

Ref :	Bus Shelter Application/ DEA	Meeting Held Date	Attendees	Comments
3.6.1	Main St, Benburb/ Dungannon DEA	6th August 2021	Cllr D Molloy Cllr B Monteith	Objection status still evident in current position – recommendation – seek stat comments on new slightly adjusted position
3.6.2	Innishrush Village / Carntogher DEA	19th August 2021	Cllr K Black Cllr M Kearney	Objection status still evident in current position – recommendation – seek stat comments on new slightly adjusted position
3.6.3	Bellaghy, Main St/William St / Moyola DEA	11th August 2021	Cllr I Milne	Objection status still evident – recommendation - Withdraw application
3.6.4	Meenagh Park / Torrent DEA	Agreed- following telephone call with Cllr J O'Neill to not proceed with Site Visit	N/A	Objection status still evident – recommendation - Withdraw application
3.6.5	Eglish View, Ballinderry / Cookstown DEA	9th August 2021	Cllr G Bell Cllr K Hughes	Objection status still evident in current position – recommendation – seek stat comments on new slightly adjusted position

3.7

Projects noted below are recommended for approval – 1Nr application currently being recommended for approval.

- **Killeen- Lisacclare Road** (see Table 4 Appendix 2 – reference 9) Neighbour notification completed.

Shelter Location	Killeen, Lisacclare Road
Bus Shelter Requested	19 February 2016
Date Request Validated	19 February 2016
Survey Issued	12 August 2021
Survey Returned By	25 August 2021
Survey Letters Issued (No.)	8
Survey Letters Returned	1
Replies in Favour	1
Replies not in Favour	0
No response	7
Valid Returns	1
Percentage that have objections	100%

In accordance with the Bus Shelter Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the

	Knockloughrim Village	Approved	27/08/2021 Final location to be agreed on site	Glazed																				
	Annaghnaaboe Road, Clonoe	Approved	27/08/2021	Metal																				
	Whitebridge Road, Ballygawley	Approved	27/08/2021	Metal																				
3.10	Progress update on stages 10-11 – Onr shelters installed since date of last meeting.																							
3.11	Progress on response times – Agreed response times within 30 days with statutory agencies.																							
	<table><tr><th>Statutory Agencies</th><th>Number requests sent</th><th>Reply <30 Days</th><th>Reply >30 Days</th></tr><tr><td>Translink</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Education Authority</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>DfI Roads</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>NIHE</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>				Statutory Agencies	Number requests sent	Reply <30 Days	Reply >30 Days	Translink	2	1	1	Education Authority	3	1	2	DfI Roads	0	0	0	NIHE	1	0	1
Statutory Agencies	Number requests sent	Reply <30 Days	Reply >30 Days																					
Translink	2	1	1																					
Education Authority	3	1	2																					
DfI Roads	0	0	0																					
NIHE	1	0	1																					
	<p>Translink, Responses Outstanding</p> <p>1. Tullyhogue Village, Tullyhogue 2. Brough Road, Castledawson</p>																							
	<p>Education Authority, Responses Outstanding</p> <p>1. Mountjoy Road, Brocagh 2. Brough Road, Castledawson 3. Coagh, road, Stewartstown</p>																							
	<p>NIHE Responses Outstanding</p> <p>1. Innishrush Village</p>																							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interagency Meeting; Statutory update meeting to be held 20 September 2021 with DFI Roads, Education Authority, NIHE and Translink, to discuss new Bus shelter locations, response times and any other issues.																							
3.12	Other issues: None to report.																							

4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within budget for Technical Services and Property Services to action provision / installation costs within their budget.
	Risk Management: Non-delivery will have adverse impact of users of public transport.
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members to note the content of the report on the progress made on bus shelters within the district.
5.2	Members approval is requested for installation of the following shelters as having met all the criteria in the Bus Shelter Policy (Section 1.2, Point 4): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1Nr application has met all the criteria for the bus shelter policy this month, Lisaclare Road, Killeen.
5.3	Members to note previous “On Hold” shelters from the list below have had DEA discussion meetings and as no progress or agreement can be reached they are therefore recommended for withdrawal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bellaghy • Meenagh Park, Coalisland
5.4	Members to note previous “On Hold” shelters from the list below have had DEA discussion meetings and are therefore recommended to be put on hold until further clarification is obtained from Statutory Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innishrush Village • Eglisish View, Ballinderry • Main Street, Benburb
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – March 2021 - Procedural guide
6.2	Appendix 2 – Progress table with comments

Procedural Guide 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 for Infrastructure (DfI) 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 PROCEDURAL 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. Any relocation as a result of retail business / property owner request will only be considered if an alternative suitable location (distance restrictions will be considered) can be accommodated AND the retail business / property owner covers all associated costs for relocated shelter.

If there is any reported anti-social behaviour over a 12 month period at the location of a new/existing shelter the shelter location will be reviewed by Council with an option to remove the shelter and make good the existing surfaces.

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 / Education Authority confirming this information. Less than 6 passengers will only be considered by a Council/DEA approval process.
2. The location must be at a recognised bus stop.
3. Following validation, the Council will canvass, by post, all property addresses within 50m frontage to the bus stop (25m either side) on the erection of the shelter, including the type of shelter.
4. At least 51% of the addresses surveyed must have no objections to the shelter.

NOTE - for the purposes of assessment where 51% (rounded to the nearest whole number) of property addresses that respond indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a shelter, then the results of the survey will be forwarded to the Environment Committee for information confirming that the shelter will not be approved or erected.)

Appendix 1

5. There should be no Department for Infrastructure Roads objections on traffic grounds.
6. There must be sufficient budgetary provision available to provide the bus shelter.
7. All Survey results that do not meet the essential criteria to be reported to Council for consideration.
8. Once refused a request may not be considered for a further 12 month period from the original decision by Council.
9. Form TS/BSRF/01 to be completed and signed off by Head of Service.
10. 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 the Procurement Department. Where appropriate they will endeavour to have bus shelters erected free of charge, other than services by Adshel.

1. All shelters within 30mph speed limits will have shelter in accordance with **Example A**, (as below).
2. All shelters outside 30mph speed limits will have shelter in accordance with **Example B**, (as below).

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.



Example A, within
30mph speed limits,
Glazed shelter.



Example B, outside
30mph speed limits,
painted metal shelter.

1.4 REPLACEMENT OF BUS SHELTERS

Any defective shelters that require replacement as part of their life span to be replaced using location criteria and shelter design Examples A or B as noted above as part of the maintenance of the Council Estate .

1.5 PROVISION OF BUS SHELTERS – PROCESS

Stage 1: Send application form to person requesting Erection of Shelter.

Stage 2: Acknowledge receipt of request (in writing) – standard letter sent.

Stage 3: Carry out preliminary visit to investigate suitability of site.

Stage 4: Contact Translink / SELB / Private approved Coach Companies to confirm viability of erecting bus shelter i.e. recognised "Bus Stop", number and age of children, bus routes etc. 1st organisation to respond with numbers meeting the criteria i.e. 6 or more then proceed to next stage.

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 Environment 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). Elected members to be notified by email when letters are to be issued to neighbours for information purposes.

Stage 7: Send letters (with location maps) for approval/comments to DfI (Roads) / Water Service, PSNI, BT and NIE (arrange follow-up site meetings if necessary).

Stage 8: Sign and return DfI (Roads), Article 66, Consent/Schedule at least six days prior to erection of bus shelter.

Stage 9: Erect bus shelter – Example A or Example B (see 1.3).

Stage 10: Send request to GIS officer to have new asset plotted, and add to shelter register which is to be forwarded to Procurement Department, for insurance cover. Information to include erection/ maintenance/ ownership/ risk assessments / inspection regime / legal agreements between Council and the relevant landowners.

Stage 11: Report back to Council.

Date

Our Ref: MUDC/TS/BS/

The Occupier

Address 1

Address 2

Postcode

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Application for Provision of Bus Shelter at [Enter Location]

Mid Ulster District Council have received an application to erect a bus shelter at the above location and as noted in attached map (see Appendix 1).

The Council's Procedural Guide on the Provision of Bus Shelters outlines that validated applications are subject to neighbour notification. Those who meet the following criteria are eligible to register their preference on this matter:

- All property addresses within 50m frontage to the bus stop (25m either side) on the erection of the shelter, including the type of shelter

Our records indicate that this address is within 50m criteria and therefore subject to neighbour notification.

If approved Council would install Bus Shelter type **[Enter Bus Shelter Example A or B]** as detailed in Appendix 2.

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% (majority) of respondents must be in favour of the proposal.

Please read carefully the statements on the survey form attached. Tick your preferred option in the appropriate box, print your name and address and sign the document. The completed survey form(s) should be returned to this office by either:

- a. returning in Self Addressed Envelope provided, or
- b. emailing to Technicalservices@midulstercouncil.org

Forms received after **[Enter Day and Date]** will not be considered.

Thank you for your time completing this survey.

If you have any queries on the above, please contact (Officer Name) in the Cookstown Office by email at (,,,,,,,) or by telephone on 03000 132 132 Ext: 24400.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Raymond Lowry', is enclosed in a thin black rectangular border.

Raymond Lowry
Head of Technical Services

Encs.

Cc DEA Councillors



PROVISION OF BUS SHELTER – SURVEY FORM

1. **I HAVE NO OBJECTIONS** to have a Bus Shelter erected at **[Enter Location]**

☐

2. **I DO NOT WISH** to have a Bus Shelter erected at **[Enter Location]**

☐

If you have ticked this box please give reason for objection

Reason for Objection:

Name: _____
(CAPITALS)

Address: _____

Signature: _____

The Results of this survey will be available to view on the MUDC website
www.midulstercouncil.org under Council Meetings but should you wish to receive written
correspondence detailing the outcome of the survey please tick this box. ☐

Data Protection

In accordance with Data Protection Legislation, Mid Ulster District Council has a duty to protect any data we hold. The information you provide on this survey form will be used for the purposes of processing your survey and will not be shared to any third party unless law or regulation compels such a disclosure. Information will be retained in accordance with the Council's Retention and Disposal Policy.

Appendix 1

[Insert Map of proposed Bus Shelter location]

Appendix 2

BUS SHELTER TYPE

See below Example A - within 30mph speed limits, glazed shelter.



See below Example B - outside 30mph speed limits, painted metal shelter.



Table 1 – Applications awaiting formal application to be submitted (1nr)

No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Cloverhil, Moy	0	Application sent out for completion	1Nr new enquiry awaiting formal application

Table 2 – New applications received since last Committee (0nr)

0				No new applications since last Committee
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Table 3 – STAGES 2-4, (6nr)

1	Derryvale, Coalisland	3	Proposed location has been declined by Translink. Alternative sites being sought.	Site visit held, 08 February with DFI roads and Translink to agree site. Alternative location has been identified, Landowner to be identified as adjacent to existing field access. DFI roads to confirm.
2	Jordan Engineering, Benburb	4	Meeting to be organised with Cllr Burton on site to agree location	Site visit held, 08 February 2021 with DFI roads and Translink to review shelter location options. TS to discuss existing routes with EA, and discuss possible new location with landowner. Potential new application to be lodged by current applicant.
3	Brough Road, Castledawson (Private Application) - 2018/001	3	Application Form returned .	User numbers requested by Translink/EA . Translink Have reported 4nr passengers, EA to confirm numbers. Reported up to 21 passengers use the stop. Reminder to be sent to Translink for user numbers
4	Tirkane Road, Maghera	2	Application Form returned .	Site visit 08 April, identified site for shelter. User numbers to be revisited by Translink.
5	Coagh Rd, Stewartstown	3	New application	Application form signed and progressing with letters sent to Translink and EA to confirm user numbers. Reminder to be sent.
6	Annaghmore Rd, Clonoe	3	New application	Application form signed and progressing with letters sent to Translink and EA to confirm user numbers

Table 4 – STAGES 5-8, (10 NR)

No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Tullyhogue Village	6	Residents declined original location as will promote anti-social behaviour. Limited options for alternative sites that suit bus pick-ups.	New site identified within village. Site meeting took place with applicant and Translink. Travel directions and pick up numbers confirmed with EA and Translink still to respond. Reminder sent. Statutory meeting planned for 20/09/2021 to discuss
2	St Colmans Park, Moortown	6	Met applicant on site 9 October 2020, site agreed.	NIHE confirmed that they are the registered owner. Letter sent from applicant to Minister for comment on the requirement by NIHE to sell/ lease grounds. Nearest neighbour to be issued.
3	Glendavagh Road, Crilly, Aughnacloy - 2016/013	6	Application Form filled in during meeting with Cllr Burton	Site visit held 08 February 2021, with DFI roads. Site identified, subject to landowner agreement. Translink confirmed 0nr users, EA confirmed 6nr users. Site visit to be confirmed with EA and DFI roads for site location.
4	Church street , Cookstown	6	Site meeting held with applicant, user number requests issued to Translink and EA	User numbers requested from Translink and EA. Translink responded to say they lift 20nr passengers. EA confirmed 10nr users. Site estate agent for adjacent vacant site to be consulted on shelter location. Reminders sent. Site meeting 08 April confirmed site for shelter subject to approval.
5	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 to programmed. TS programmed to discuss with DFI roads at next meeting and progress to instruct to install shelter.

6	Kingsisland Primary School	6	Final confirmation from primary school required to progress.	Meeting to be held with school on exact location of shelter, location drawing circulated to school and church for final approval for shelter location. Meeting held with Primary school. A Planning application has been lodged to extend the school. (On hold subject to Planning decision)
7	Magheracastle Road / Mountjoy Road, Brocagh	6	Pending withdrawal notification from applicant as proposed site on wrong side of the road for pick-up.	Report at next Council Site meeting held 3 August, site agreed, requests sent to Translink and EA for number confirmation. Reminders sent to both parties awaiting responses
8	Goland Road/ Armaghlughey Road, Ballygawley - 2016/015	6	Site and user numbers confirmed .	Translink users confirmed, 10nr. Location to be agreed with DfI roads./ Translink. Neighbour notification issued.
9	Killeen Crossroads	6	Translink to provide alternative pick-up avoiding dangerous road crossing to Coole Road.	Translink now relocated their stop / pick up location and new shelter can be progressed at this location. Discussion with DfI Roads held and community engagement close out formal process. Neighbour notification issued and returned 25 August 2021, recommendation to approve to install.
10	Reenaderry Rd, Reenaderry	6	New application	Application form signed. Site visit took place on 05 May with applicant, User numbers confirmed by Translink, 16nr users. Neighbour notification to be issued

Table 5 – STAGE 9, (9NR),

No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Drumullan	9	Translink and Education Authority to confirm user numbers to progress.	Existing shelter to be replaced with new shelter (minus one end piece) the removal of end piece will facility access from existing footpath thus meaning users will not have to egress onto public road to access the shelter. Progress - Property services instructed to proceed with replacement shelter. Design input required for location to complete, narrower sides required.
3	Credit Union, Moygashel	9	Site meeting between MUDC, Translink and Cllr Cuthbertson on 28-02-2020	Request sent to Translink to re-assess the passenger numbers in this location as requested by applicant. Neighbour notification approved shelter. Passed to property Services for installation. New design, narrower sides required.
3	Clonoe Crossroads	9	Relocation of existing shelter as too close to junction. Land search in progress to find alternative suitable site.	Discussion with DfI have indicated a suitable location can be accommodated and subject to community engagement should be able to install. DfI Roads to check pedestrian crossing points in the locality. Relocation agreed with Translink 11 September 2020, from Dormans Bar, 30m to housing entrance. Neighbour notification issued. and returned with approval for the bus shelter to proceed.
4	Brackaville, Four Seasons Bar, Coalisland	9	Limited space on existing footpaths. Translink deemed unsafe. New site required for shelter.	Discussions with DfI Roads have indicated that potential location can be facilitated pending community engagement. Translink have approved location subject to neighbour agreement to removal of hedging. Applicant to approach resident for permission. Final location agreed with applicant. Nearest neighbour consultation did meet required criteria.

5	Cappagh Village	9	Existing shelter in dangerous location, no footpath. Community request to have children lifted in the village. Limited turning space for buses in village.	Site meeting held on 01 December, new location has been agreed for the shelter. Local community group have discussed with adjacent neighbours who appear in favour of the proposed location. Landowner investigation underway. Approved, passed to Property Services 27/08/2021 for installation
6	Main Street, Bellaghy	9	Existing shelter removed, at chemist. Proposed new sites have been identified at Seamus Heaney HomePlace.	Discussed with DfI roads and alternative 2no locations have been agreed. Translink to confirmed locations. Community engagement to complete to ensure all residents are in agreement to new shelter locations. Approved, passed to Property Services 27/08/2021 for installation
7	Knockloughrim Village	9	Landowner unknown for proposed site. Further investigations underway to determine landowner.	Parks department have agreed location within their site. Nearest neighbour consultation returned, did meet required criteria to proceed. Approved, passed to Property Services 27/08/2021 for installation
8	Annaghoboe Road/ Washingbay Road Junction, Clonoe - 2017/006	9	Landowner approval required for siting of new shelter on Washingbay Road.	Meeting with Translink 10th September and approval has been agreed for new site. Approved, passed to Property Services 27/08/2021 for installation
9	Whitebridge, Ballygawley	9	New request for shelter	Private Landowner identify. Site agreed with DfI Roads and EA. Approved, passed to Property Services 27/08/2021 for installation

Table 5 – Stage 10-11 - Bus Shelters Installed (8nr)

No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	143 Omagh road, Ballygawley	10	Existing Bus stop/layby, report to committee required	Installed.
2	Millview/Dunnamore Road, Dunnamore	10	Location agreed, site, DfI Roads compliant for new location.	Installed.
3	Kildrum Estate, Galbally	10	New shelter provision at entrance to housing development.	Installed.
4	Thornhill Road, Pomeroy	10	Location opposite community Hall	Installed.
5	Killeenan Road/Camlough Road/ Loughdoo Road	10	Proposal to locate shelter in Kildress GAC.	Installed.

6	Glebe Court, Castlecaulfield	10	Relocation of existing shelter, land ownership to be confirmed for new site.	Installed.
7	Culnady Village	10	Site approved in centre of village, located on DFI Roads lands.	Installed.
8	Stewartstown	10	Translink to provide Clear Channel shelter at this location. Available budget for Translink causing delay.	Installed.

Table 7 – Applications to be Withdrawn/ Re- visited (6Nr)

No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Coole Road	Revisit application	Re-open application	Discussion with DfI Roads to be held in light of new agreed process principals. Report at next Council Meeting
2	Main Street, Benburb	6	Review Application	Following recent DEA meeting 06/08/2021, Objection status still evident in current position – recommendation – seek statutory comments on the proposed slightly adjusted position
3	Innishrush Village	6	Application pending Statutory authorities meeting	Following recent DEA meeting 19/08/2021, Objection status still evident in current position – recommendation – seek statutory comments on the proposed slightly adjusted position
4	Bellaghy, Overends layby	6	Withdraw Application	Following recent DEA meeting 11/08/2021, agreed to withdraw the current application
5	Meenagh Park, Coalisland	6	Withdraw Application	Application to be withdrawn by applicant
6	Eglis View, Ballinderry	6	Application pending Statutory authorities meeting	Following recent DEA meeting, 09/08/2021. Objection status still evident in current position – recommendation – seek statutory comments on the proposed slightly adjusted position

Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council held on Monday 5 July 2021 in Council Offices, Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt and by virtual means

Members Present Councillor Brown, Chair

Councillors Buchanan*, Burton, Cuthbertson, Glasgow (7.06 pm), Graham, Kearney, N McAleer, B McGuigan, S McGuigan*, McNamee, Milne*, Totten (7.15 pm)*, Wilson (7.10 pm)

Officers in Attendance Mr Kelso, Director of Public Health and Infrastructure
Mr Lowry, Head of Technical Services**
Mr McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services**
Ms Caldwell, Principal Environmental Health Officer**
Mr Scullion, Head of Property Services**
Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control**
Mr McKeown, ICT Support
Mrs Grogan, Democratic Services Officer

Others in Attendance Councillor McFlynn
Deputation: Kevin Bloomfield – NI HMO Manager*

* Denotes members and members of the public present in remote attendance

** Denotes Officers present by remote means

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm

The Chair, Councillor Brown welcomed everyone to the meeting and those watching the meeting through the Live Broadcast. Councillor Brown in introducing the meeting detailed the operational arrangements for transacting the business of the committee in the chamber and by virtual means, by referring to Annex A to this minute.

E187/21 Apologies

Councillor McAleer.

E188/21 Declarations of Interest

None.

E189/21 Chair's Business

The Chair advised that he had received a request to speak from Councillor B McGuigan and invited him to address the committee.

Councillor B McGuigan thanked the Chair for allowing him the opportunity to address the committee on the important issue of opening times regarding Maghera Walled Garden.

He advised that this was a really good Council facility within Maghera and recent works carried out to link it with Largantogher Walkway by means of opening and closing a gate controlled by a person there. He said that there had been a recent appointment by Council for a full time staff member who was doing a really good job and very passionate about his work as was evident to see when you go into the garden and also working with groups like schools etc. The vicinity of St Lurach's Church and churchyard which was a lovely setting was kept very well and certainly the whole facility in that whole area was very good. He referred to the opening times and advised that he had a number of complaints in relation to the opening times, especially not being open on a Monday as the staff member rightly is entitled to his time off and before the appointment there had been issues there with people coming from a long way away to Maghera along the A6 and arriving and finding the gate locked which was disappointing. He stated that when we have a facility like this and not fully utilising it by not opening it on a Monday, then this was disappointing and said that he was aware that the issue related to a staffing issue and staffing costs. He asked members if they were minded to reopen the facility on a Monday unmanned on a trial basis over the summer period as it was something that should be investigated and no additional costs by trialling this proposal and would take away the issue of disappointment for visitors. He advised that no later than last week there were three people from Ballyclare arrived at the site only to find the gate closed which would have been very frustrating. He said that he didn't see any issue with opening the facility unmanned for one day in the week, with monitoring taking place and would be confident that the people visiting would not cause any damage or harm to the facility.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure said that he was aware of a legacy staffing arrangement which had been in place for some time at the Walled Garden and stated that there would be no issue looking at this again. He felt the suggestion was very positive of opening the facility on a trial unmanned basis was a practical solution and could be reviewed at the end of the summer months as necessary.

Councillor B McGuigan said that this was now the time over the summer period to proceed with this on a trial basis and monitor the footfall that uses the facility. He stated that any negative issues relating to opening up the facility unmanned on a Monday would certainly need to be revisited, but was confident that this suggestion was worth trying.

Councillor Kearney said that he would be happy to second Councillor B McGuigan's proposal as it was a good idea. He asked also that investigations be carried out on where the key for St. Lurach's Church was at present as there was a previous arrangement to lift the key at the Leisure Centre and when the key was required to show people around, it wasn't available and asked if research could be done to see where the key currently was.

Councillor Glasgow entered the meeting at 7.06 pm.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor Kearney and

Resolved That it be recommended to the Chief Executive that he operate his Delegated Authority Resolve under Section 3.3 of the Scheme of Delegation for Senior Officers to agree that the Maghera Walled Garden facility be opened on a Monday unmanned on a trial basis and also research carried out on where the key of St. Lurach's Church currently was.

Councillor Wilson entered the meeting at 7.10 pm.

E190/21 Deputation: NI Houses of Multiple Occupation Unit

The Chair welcomed to the committee Mr Kevin Bloomfield from NI Houses of Multiple Occupation Unit and invited him to address the committee.

Mr Bloomfield updated members on HMO's, which included (appendix 1):

- What was an HMO – 4 components:
Accommodation, Persons, Households and Rents
- What was not an HMO – Buildings and establishments: occupied by students, religious communities, armed forces, prisons, owners family, converted flats
- Requirement for HMOs to be licensed
- Granting an HMO Licence
- Fit & Proper Person
- Checklist of Required Documentation
- Standard Licensing Conditions
- Licensed HMOs
- Inspections
- Statutory Notices

The Chair thanked Mr Bloomfield for his presentation and advised that he had a few questions he wished to raise.

The Chair said that firstly in relation to the notices which had been issued enquired if these resulted in any fixed penalty notices and if there were fines, where did the income go to. He also enquired in the event that a household refuses to pay a penalty notice, what action does the HMO take in relation to that.

Mr Bloomfield advised that no fixed penalty notices had been issued in the Mid Ulster area and if there was, then the fixed penalty income would go to Belfast City Council for the administration of the scheme as the scheme itself was self-financing to run on as a neutral cost basis. If an individual refuses to pay fixed penalty costs then the policy was to proceed to prosecution i.e. fixed penalty for running an unlicensed HMO was £5,000 and if a prosecution was sought then the maximum fine the courts could award was £20,000 plus a criminal conviction.

The Chair referred to the number of HMOs and stated that the graph had shown there were 85 licensed HMOs at 31 March 2019 but at 31 July 2021 it shows it was down to 24 although 6 of them were waiting re-approval. He enquired where the other 60 HMOs went within the two years period.

Mr Bloomfield advised that this came down to the change in definition when the 2016 Act came into force. He said that the Act itself included a number of exemptions from the definition as previously some Housing Associations properties would have been HMOs which was no longer the case. The biggest drop out was properties which were converted into flats as under the old definition required 3 people overall in the building from more

than 2 households and now under the new definition they have to be from each individual flat which had 3 people from 2 households. In relation to RQIA properties some fell outside of the definition and the change in the extended definition of family and the number of households had removed a number of the households from the definition also. He advised that all of the properties which were in place on 31 March in the period just before the date of transfer of the Act whilst employed by the Housing Executive, staff had went out and checked those properties, either going out physically checking or checking through the plans of the property to see if they were capable of being occupied for HMOs and checked for their status.

Councillor S McGuigan advised that his query was around definitions and how they had changed. He said that the definition may have changed but the conditions of some of the properties hadn't changed a great deal and there would still be certain concerns that some people were still living in some unsatisfactory living conditions. He also referred to a serious issue in the Dungannon area in years gone by and may have lessened to some degree but how much certainty was the HMOs were being picked up that really do exist.

Mr Bloomfield advised that the ones that they were aware was physically inspected and 47 inspections done over the last 2 years which were primarily complaints and referrals received from members of the public or from other statutory agencies which were followed up by going out and doing a check around HMO usage. He said that none of the inspections resulted in any enforcement action which was satisfactory, but if there were any further complaints received in relation to any properties then colleagues from Environmental Health Department would be in contact with NIHMO if they have any concerns relating to any problem properties and a follow up check would be completed on HMO usage.

He referred to the standard of some properties falling outside of the definition and advised that some of those properties would have had integrated fire alarms, system for emergency lighting and whatever the old standards required to bring it up to standard. At the time those standards would have been classed as reasonable for those types of properties, but now the definitions has been changed, which NIHMO couldn't enforce. Members may be aware that DfC were bringing forward a Bill through the assembly at the moment to look at the wider private rented sector and his understanding of that Bill although he wasn't privy to the whole ins and outs of it was that there were some things in it to tackle some of the issues and gaps left by the change in HMOs, particularly in relation to safety monitoring.

The Chair thanked Mr Bloomfield for attending the meeting to provide an update to members and said that it would be beneficial for the group to provide an update to Council on an annual basis to keep members abreast on what was happening.

Mr Bloomfield agreed that this could be accommodated and he withdrew from the meeting at 7.28 pm.

The Chair advised that members would have received a late paper on Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE) on the Facilitation of Energy Storage Services (FESS) which was brought up at Council in June where it was agreed that a paper be prepared and invited the Director of Public Health & Infrastructure to address the committee.

E191/21 Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE) on the Facilitation of Energy Storage Services (FESS)

The Director of Public Health & Infrastructure presented report to provide members with information on the recent consultation launched by Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE) on the Facilitation of Energy Storage Services. The consultation was launched on 4th June and must be responded by 16th July 2021.

Councillor Wilson wanted to commend staff on putting this together as it wasn't an easy document to read. He referred to the issue of costings within the report under the "Protection of the NIE Supply Network" where it was stated that this was the highest costs across Europe. He felt that a paragraph should also be included referencing the cost to industry as it had a knock on effect on the cost of goods and attracting investment into the area.

Proposed by Councillor Wilson
Seconded by Councillor McNamee and

Resolved That it be recommended to the Chief Executive that he operate his Delegated Authority Resolve under Section 3.3 of the Scheme of Delegation for Senior Officers to approve the draft consultation response to NIE for the 'Facilitation of Energy Storage Services' and request a presentation from NIE Senior Officers on the current network and issues arising at a future meeting. Also that a paragraph be included under "Protection of the NIE Supply Network" to reference the cost to industry as it had a knock on effect on the cost of goods and attracting investment into the area.

Matters for Decision

E192/21 Consultation on Proposed Changes to the NI Carrier Bag Levy

The Head of Environmental Services presented previously circulated report to seek approval to submit a response to the consultation on the NI Carrier Bag Levy.

Councillor Cuthbertson thanked Mr McAdoo for bringing this matter before committee today as he had raised the issue at the full Council meeting last month. He said that the point he had picked up on at the full Council meeting was in relation to the possible removal of the exemptions on all paper bags in which he had raised concerns as some pharmacies and hot food outlets utilise these, but he has now noticed that the Department was reserving the decision and no decision has been made on that yet. He felt that Council should be replying to the Department asking them for an exemption on paper bags. In advised that he had been involved in a few litter picks in the Dungannon area this year and he did not think that plastic bags were a major problem laying in the sides of the roads but more plastic bottles and cans and stuff like that and believes that it's not as big a problem as it's made out to be. He felt that it was unfortunate that large retailers were not selling single use carrier bags and promoting more expensive reusable bags costing up to 50p and then possibly another 25p on top of that which ended up being very expensive.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson
Seconded by Councillor Burton

To leave the levy on carrier bags where it was currently and to keep an exemption on paper bags.

Councillor Burton said that she was happy to second Councillor Cuthbertson's proposal as it was initially the goal to get rid of plastic bags resulting in a lot of retail establishments resorting to use paper bags which were not as harmful to the environment. She referred to food outlets and stated that whilst out on litter picks found paper bags which were not harmful but inside the bags would be a polystyrene food boxes/trays which would be harmful and doesn't know how all these things could be addressed. She advised that a lot of shops had started to wrap their merchandise i.e. clothing in tissue paper and do away with bags, with some creating some beautiful promotional bags which were not harmful to the environment and felt that the Council needed to work with retailers at this time and not make it any more difficult for them to be able to provide a service for the shopper to take their purchases home. She said that it would be rare to go into a pharmacy to get a free prescription and be charged for the bag and would totally agree with the former comments.

Resolved That it be recommended to the Chief Executive that he operate his Delegated Authority Resolve under Section 3.3 of the Scheme of Delegation for Senior Officers to approve the submission of a response to the NI Carrier Bag Levy consultation and to advise of committee's views on supporting the proposals to not increase the levy on carrier bags and also keep an exemption on paper bags.

E193/21 Consultation Response on Additional Protection for Service Animals in Northern Ireland

The Principal EHO presented previously circulated report to provide Members with information on the recent consultation launched by Department of Agricultural & Rural Affairs (DAERA) on 17th June 2021. This consultation seeks views on a proposal to strengthen protection provided to service animals in Northern Ireland. It is aimed at those stakeholders who work with service dogs and those who have an interest in animal welfare. The list of consultees is not, however, meant to be exhaustive and responses are welcomed from anyone with an interest in or views on the matters covered by this consultation paper.

Councillor Burton said that she would like to propose that this Council does support the consultation as it was a very emotive subject as we were a country which was supposed to love animals and whilst this is service dogs and when you see some of the harmful things that happens to animals, we should be doing anything we possibly can to ensure their safety is paramount while in service.

Proposed by Councillor Burton
Seconded by Councillor Graham and

Resolved That it be recommended to the Chief Executive that he operate his Delegated Authority Resolve under Section 3.3 of the Scheme of Delegation for Senior Officers agree that Council responds to the online consultation in support of the new legislation to protect service dogs in advance of the response date of 1st August 2021.

Councillor Kearney stated that he would be happy to support the recommendation and said that it was good to see progress on the motion which began life in Mid Ulster on an All-Ireland animal cruelty register which has now made its way to Stormont with over 4,000 signatures. He said that the motion had started in this Council and had certainly gathered momentum which was great to see.

Councillor Milne said that he wished to raise a wider issue relating to cruelty to animals and enquired if this was cruelty in general in terms like cattle and horses etc. He stated that he previously raised the issue around penalties that were imposed on people that were convicted and banned for life from keeping animals. He said his concern related to the fact the loopholes exist where the same offenders/household/farmyard keep animals under the pretext that this has been let out or whatever but in fact the person which has been banned for life has used the loophole to acquire cover from someone else.

Proposed by Councillor Milne

That it be included in the consultation that people that were banned for life from keeping animals, that this also includes the land that they own and also the farmyards that houses these animals.

He said that there was an ongoing situation within his area where a loophole has been abused in a big way and would appreciate if this could be included or some kind of a report submitted to the powers that be to tighten up the rules and regulations around these type of issues.

The Director of Public Health & Infrastructure said that he was aware of the concerns in which Councillor Milne referred to and had communicated with the Department regarding that and would certainly had no issue on following through on this matter again.

Seconded by Councillor B McGuigan and

Resolved That it be recommended to the Chief Executive that he operate his Delegated Authority Resolve under Section 3.3 of the Scheme of Delegation for Senior Officers to approve that it also be included in the consultation that people banned for life from keeping animals, that this also includes the lands that they own and also the farmyards that houses these animals.

E194/21 Biodiversity – All Ireland Pollinator Plan

The Head of Technical Services presented previously circulated report to update Members on their request at the Council meeting held on 28th May 2021 regarding Mid Ulster District Council registering its support for the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan. This report outlines the framework for this.

Councillor B McGuigan said that he would be happy to propose the recommendation as it was a very important plan and this Council should be working with groups to try and assist in any way they can to deliver the plan.

Councillor McNamee said that he would be happy to second the proposal as there were 99 different types of bees on the Island of Ireland and a third of them were threatened with extinction and agreed that there was a need to manage the lands better and look after our bees.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor McNamee and

Resolved That it be recommended to the Chief Executive that he operate his Delegated Authority Resolve under Section 3.3 of the Scheme of Delegation for Senior Officers to approve that Mid Ulster District Council register as a supporter of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan.

Matters for Information

E195/21 Minutes of Environment Committee held on 15 June 2021

Members noted minutes of Environment Committee held on 15 June 2021.

Councillor Cuthbertson referred to the defibrillators and advised that he had attended the opening of works and play-park at President Grant's on Saturday and noticed that there was no defibrillator at the site yet since it was proposed and approved last November.

The Principal EHO advised that the procurement process had been completed and the order process was currently ongoing and anticipated that defibrillators should be purchased and with Council shortly for sending out for the relevant locations for installations.

Councillor Burton said that it was great to be present and see the work which had been done in terms of signage and interpreting boards at President Grant's, with staff putting on a fabulous show on the day. She said that the President himself had actually turned up at one stage and was good to see a lot of social media and videos promoting the event and was also good to see a rural location getting the publicity it deserves. She said that she was absolutely delighted to see the play park getting the facelift that it deserved and requested that if at some stage that there was available funding that facilities be considered for older children as this site as this was the request from that area.

She referred to E165/21, page 133 and said that she was aware of the ongoing situation relating to the brown bins and whilst it was hoped that it would be brought back tonight agreed that it was a bit of a short turnaround to expect that. She referred to the latter end of the paragraph and said that she raised the need for bins around the White Lough outside Aughnacloy which had got a wonderful refurb during Covid and was her understanding that Rivers Agency had paid for but it was disappointing to see a large amount of litter which was an ongoing issue and asked that bins be installed at the entrance and possibly at the back of the lough. She said that it was her idea that the Council purchase the bins and then charge for them or ask them to put the bins there themselves, but on a recent visit she did not acknowledge any bins at the site sadly and was dismayed to see the vast amount of rubbish lying about, including facemasks, bottles and cans etc. and had taken a bin liner from her car and filled it up. She concluded by

saying that it was a really nice local beauty spot and no-one wanted to see it getting into a dilapidated state and advised that there were fish in the Lough and a few dead in the water and didn't know if this was a result of rubbish in the Lough but would like to nip this in the bud and enquired if there was any update from the previous Minutes.

The Director of Public Health & Infrastructure advised that he would have the matter followed up and provide the member with an update.

Councillor Graham referred to E165/21 regarding the Review of the Brown Bins and enquired how this was coming along and when it could be reasonably expected.

The Director of Public Health & Infrastructure advised the officer team were reviewing the matter and a report would be brought to the next committee meeting.

Councillor Glasgow said that he was following on from Councillor Cuthbertson's comments regarding defibrillators and said that the Head of Environmental Health had reached out to him following a query he had regarding sourcing one for Drum Manor and was pleased to say that it was his understanding that the Forestry Service had a defibrillator on site. He said that he had raised a further question but may be still awaiting a response but wished to know if the Forestry Service had registered the defibrillator and if the Council could source the exact location as a lot of these defibs are not registered on the actual app and this defeated the purpose, but it's good that it's there as the Council can actually move on and focus on another area they need to step in and assist.

The Director of Public Health & Infrastructure advised that officers would follow the matter up and provide an update to Councillor Glasgow on that.

E196/21 Update on Refuse Collection/Route Optimisation

Members noted update on route optimisation and changes to the refuse collection service.

Councillor Glasgow said that he noticed that this issue was for information but felt it would have been better being brought forward as a decision for some conversation as members may recall that himself and other members had spent some time trying to sort these problems out. He said that he did welcome the communication and in fairness, it was a lot better this time compared to what it was the last time and would give credit where credit was due. He said that he had witnessed for himself the small things which were hooked onto the bin handles over the last few weeks and fairness well done to that. Whilst reading through the report he had observed that 700 more households was going to onto this for the first time and said that he hoped that there was a big move with all these houses being put on to ensure that these new households don't suffer like the previous households had suffered over the last two years whenever this was brought in. He also referred to the matter of optimising which was outlined within the report and potentially speeding it up and enquired where the Council stands in terms of a cost saving, as more bins were going to be lifted at a quicker rate with possibly half a day or a few hours in the day to spare. He asked if this would allow the Council to save money in the long run going down the line and leads on to what he previously asked at one of the Council meetings before the rates were struck last year, was that a report to be brought back on the savings which were associated with the previous route change in the rural Cookstown area which caused so much problems. He said that the Council were now two years into this and he

was keen to see the savings that were actually made and whether the benefits which were put to members in the report at that time had actually been achieved. He concluded by saying that he hoped that this goes a lot better than it previously did, but commended that there was a much better communication and hopefully that this has paid off.

Councillor Cuthbertson said like the previous speaker, he thought that it would be probably better to get the details on savings from the previous trial first before moving on to another one. He said that he presumed that the only savings would be a wage and doing someone out of a job and did not believe that it would be any speedier as there were incidents where bins were not in the right place, pulled back or pushed in a bit, and didn't believe that there would be big savings on it. Unfortunately the men employed in Technical Services were probably one of the lowest paid within the Council and felt that this was just cutting one of the lower paid jobs for the sake of cutting it. He said that he presumed that this would never come into the urban areas and towns as he could not envisage this ever working and asked for the officer's thoughts on that.

The Head of Environmental Services referred to deployment in urban areas and agreed with member that OAVs would not be suitable to empty bins in urban areas because of groupings of bins in particular. He stated that the last phase was not a trial, but simply the last phase of implementation, as part of the ongoing roll out of OAVs across all rural roads in the district, primarily due to health & safety reasons.

In regards to savings, the Head of Environmental Services referred to item 4.1 –

Financial: - "This latest phase of route optimization, which is on a smaller scale to that implemented previously, will not lead to a reduction in vehicles or a resultant saving in maintenance and fuel costs. However OAV collections can be more efficient than that by standard refuse collection vehicles (if bins are presently correctly by residents as requested) and it is hoped this efficiency will enable the growing number of households in the district to be serviced without an increase in budget i.e. doing more with the same level of resource".

Human: - It is important to highlight that there are no staff savings associated with the OAV roll out because the single loaders previously utilized on vehicles on rural routes are being redeployed to standard refuse collection vehicles on built up/urban routes where previously only one loader was deployed but where two are now required due to the continued increase in new houses/additional developments i.e. a rebalancing of resource.

He advised that reading through this section had clarified that there would be no jobs lost.

He referred to the 700 households and the improved communications and advised that all of these households would receive a letter which was provided in Appendix 1 direct to their door and also refers to a collection calendar, a label on their bins and also a video on the website for information.

Councillor Glasgow thanked Mr McAdoo for the update but felt that item 4.1 wasn't satisfactory when it came to financial costs as he was looking the financial detail and not a summary as there was a need to provide the detail from the previous review that was carried out so we can actually see where we are going and in his opinion 6 lines was not good enough when we are dealing with near 4,000 households and deserves more than 6

lines within a report. He said that he was aware of the calendar being put out and previously he had problems which was brought to the Council's attention in relation to our website not actually tallying with the calendar and was under the impression that the Council calendar was not actually controlled internally which may have caused the problems, particular on the Knockaleery Road, Cookstown when they were leaving their bins out last year and realised that the online system wasn't corresponding with what the bin collection times actually was. As a point of clarity enquired whether the operators of the website being made aware of the changes as the calendar may be blown of the bins by the time they get home from work.

The Chair raised the issue of presenting a bin and enquired on a point of clarity if a person's household was on the left was it a requirement to move the bin to the right handside of the road for this machine or does it go up and down the road twice to do each side.

The Head of Environmental Services clarified that there was no requirement for householders to move bins across the road.

The Chair suggested that the financial detail as requested by Councillor Glasgow be brought to the next Environment Committee.

The Head of Environmental Services said that there wasn't financial savings but there would be efficiencies through this implementation which would allow the Council to service the additional households coming on stream which, could be up to 1,000 or more per year, without any additional resource. He advised that the primary purpose of the OAV rollout was health and safety and the safety of the operatives working at the back of the vehicle.

The Chair said that picking up on what Councillor Glasgow had previously said enquired if there were no costs savings during the first time this scheme was rolled out for the 4,000 households.

The Head of Environmental Services advised that this was the phase previous to that when they were rolled out in the Magherafelt area where the Council managed to save a vehicle which was a saving going back three or four years. He said that in relation to this latest phase the cost savings were balanced with staff transferring to more congested urban routes.

Councillor Glasgow said as a matter of clarification for the officer referred to the review in Cookstown in 2019 when this review was carried out and he had raised this at Council and at Committee numerous times whenever there were issues. He advised that it was 2019 when the OAV came to the Cookstown area and was not referring to the Magherafelt area and would be aware that no-one was going to know what the cost savings were going to be and would most certainly enquire when the year passes. He said that he would be keen to see what the savings were regarding the route optimising in 2019/20 in Cookstown as a point of clarity, he was under the impression that people may have to be asked to move their bins to the other side of the roads depending on numbers and he had raised this concern before from a road safety point of view and felt that clarification was needed on this. He felt that no statement should be made indicating that no bins were to be moved across the road when potentially people may have to.

Councillor Burton recalled this being a conversation at a previous meeting where Councillor Glasgow raised the issue of people having to take their bin across the road. She referred to page 146 where it states *"make sure that the handles of your bin are facing away from the road and towards your property and that your bin isn't tight up against a wall, fence or hedge"* and stated that on the road she lived on if a person left a bin too far out then there would be no bin when they came back as it would be swiped off. She advised that people put their bins out the night before and live on very minor roads and her worry would be if this was going to be rolled out that there were roads within our rural areas would struggle to be able to get these collected and would be times that people would also struggle with how far apart a bin should be. She said that during her term as a Councillor she became aware of how strongly people feel about their bins and you could nearly close down a lot of things but if you close down their bin collection for a day or when a lorry breaks down, the local Councillors phone line is like a hotline as everyone is on saying that their bin wasn't collected today which was rightly so as it was a service the Council provide. She felt that there could be teething problems when this initiative comes out into other areas and was not looking particularly forward to that time.

The Head of Environmental Services referred to comment regarding narrow rural roads and advised that all roads were accessed for suitability for OAVs and were actually a few which weren't suitable and these roads were serviced by a smaller 7.5 tonne Mac Pac vehicle if necessary.

Proposed by Councillor Brown

That a report be brought to the next Environment Committee on the cost implication of what has happened over the last number of years with regards to these vehicles and if needed to revert back to the beginning at Magherafelt if need be, but emphasis to be more on the Cookstown area.

The Director Public Health & Infrastructure noted the concern of members in relation to the rollout of the OAV system. He advised the reporting officer had stated in his report that any efficiencies identified will be utilised to offset increased costs which arise each year from new households being added to the weekly collection runs. He agreed with what the officer had indicated regarding the huge issue around workers safety as he had personally observed on vehicle video evidence of a car colliding with the rear of a bin lorry while undertaking collections on a rural road. The car was extensively damaged as a result and the Council employee missed serious injury by approximately three feet. The Director stated it was important that members had a thorough appreciation of the costs involved in delivering the services, but they should also give clear reflection on Councils' Health & Safety responsibilities in this regard. He confirmed that a more detailed report on the matters will be brought back to the next meeting of the Committee.

Councillor B McGuigan said that this was to do with the Cookstown area and the rollout, but this initiative has been in the Magherafelt area for a number of years and he had received no complaints and as far as he was aware no other members from that area has received any either. He said that it may be a fear of a new system coming into an area that people weren't used to and all these potential issues could come to light. He took into consideration the Director of Environment & Infrastructure concerns relating to staff standing at the back of a vehicle and the potential danger and felt that this new system was not going to be as problematic as what was being stated here.

Councillor Kearney concurred with previous member and said that he has become accustomed to it in his part of the world for a number of years and stated that he lived on the edge of the village and not only was there a bin lorry and an operative but also a small van with a driver, 2 men in the lorry and felt there was a need to weight this all up and he had no problem with the single lift either and was working alright.

Councillor Glasgow said that he wished to emphasise that he wasn't referring to health and safety as he takes the professional advice by the officers when it comes to health and safety as they know it a lot better than him, but felt he was well within his rights to ask for a costing because we were all elected people around the chamber tonight and the ratepayer wants to make sure that they are getting value for money and it was members job to scrutinise costs. He stated that he was just asking from a costing point of view for Cookstown area in 2019 and that was solely the purpose.

The Director of Public Health & Infrastructure confirmed there was no issue about bringing a report back to the next meeting of Committee.

The Chair said that he was happy enough and took on the points of members and as he lives in an urban area, does not have the privilege of having this lorry coming to lift his bin and took on board the points in which Councillors B McGuigan and Kearney had made, but felt that if costings on a point of principle could be taken back, then this would be appreciated. He said that a price cannot be put on health and safety as no members would wish to see anyone being injured in any way while undertaking their day's work.

Proposed by Councillor Brown
Seconded by Councillor Glasgow and

Resolved That it be recommended to the Chief Executive that he operate his Delegated Authority Resolve under Section 3.3 of the Scheme of Delegation for Senior Officers that a report be brought to the next Environment Committee if possible on the cost implications of rolling out the OAV collection vehicles as part of the refuse collection service .

E197/21 Tree Planting Scheme at Tullyvar Landfill Site

Members noted update on the recent planting of a new native broadleaf woodland at Tullyvar Landfill Site with grant funding from the DAERA Forest Expansion Scheme.

E198/21 Building Control Workload

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

E199/21 Entertainment Licensing Applications

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

E200/21 Digitisation of Building Control Files

Members noted previously circulated report which provided an update on the completion of the digitisation of records within the Building Control Department.

E201/21 The Application of the Houses in Multiple Occupation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016

Members noted previously circulated report which provided an update on the implementation of the Houses in Multiple Occupation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 “2016 Act” within Mid Ulster District Council.

E202/21 Correspondence Received from the Food Standards Agency in Relation to the Covid-19 Recovery Plan for Local Authority Delivery of Food Law Controls

Members noted previously circulated report which provided an update on correspondence which has been received from the Food standards Agency in relation to the Covid-19 recovery plan for local authority delivery of food law controls.

E203/21 Bus Shelters Update

Members noted previously circulated report which provided an update on the current bus shelter status.

Live broadcast ended at 8.20 pm.

Local Government (NI) Act 2014 - Confidential Business

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor B 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 E204/21/21 to E213/21.

Matters for Decision

- E204/21 Newbridge Picnic Area
- E205/21 Installation of Memorial Tree on Council Property
- E206/21 Pest Control Services – Update
- E207/21 Pavement Café Licence – Application
- E208/21 Purchase of Monitor

Matters for Information

- E209/21 Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 15 June 2021
- E210/21 Ferry Bridge Cycle/Footway, Derrylaughan
- E211/21 Capital Framework – ICT Contracts Update
- E212/21 Capital Framework – IST Contracts Update
- E213/21 Capital Projects – Scoping Contracts Update

E214/21 Duration of Meeting

The meeting was called for 7.00 pm and ended at 9 pm.

CHAIR _____

DATE _____

Annex A – Introductory Remarks from the Chairperson

Good evening and welcome to the Council's [Policy & Resources/Environment/Development] Committee in the Chamber, [Dungannon/Magherafelt] and virtually.

I specifically welcome the public watching us through the Live Broadcast. The Live Broadcast will run for the period of our Open Business but will end just before we move into Confidential Business. I let you know before this happens.

Just some housekeeping before we commence. Can I remind you:-

- If you have joined the meeting remotely please keep your audio on mute unless invited to speak and then turn it off when finished speaking
- Keep your video on at all times, unless you have bandwidth or internet connection issues, where you are advised to try turning your video off
- If you wish to speak please raise your hand in the meeting or on screen and keep raised until observed by an Officer or myself
- Should we need to take a vote this evening I will ask each member to confirm whether they are for or against the proposal or abstaining
- When invited to speak please introduce yourself by name to the meeting
- For any member attending remotely, if you declare an interest in an item, please turn off your video and keep your audio on mute for the duration of the item
- If referring to a specific report please reference the report, page or slide being referred to
- Lastly, I remind the public and press that taking photographs of proceedings or using any means to enable anyone not present to see or hear proceedings, or making a simultaneous oral report of the proceedings are not permitted

Thank you and we will now move to the first item on the agenda - apologies and then roll call of all other Members in attendance.

Houses in Multiple Occupation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016

Kevin Bloomfield
NI HMO Manager

“What is an HMO?”

4 components

a) Accommodation

- separate dwelling (house or flat) or
- single ownership, and share basic amenities

b) Persons

- 3 or more persons, and
- only or main residence

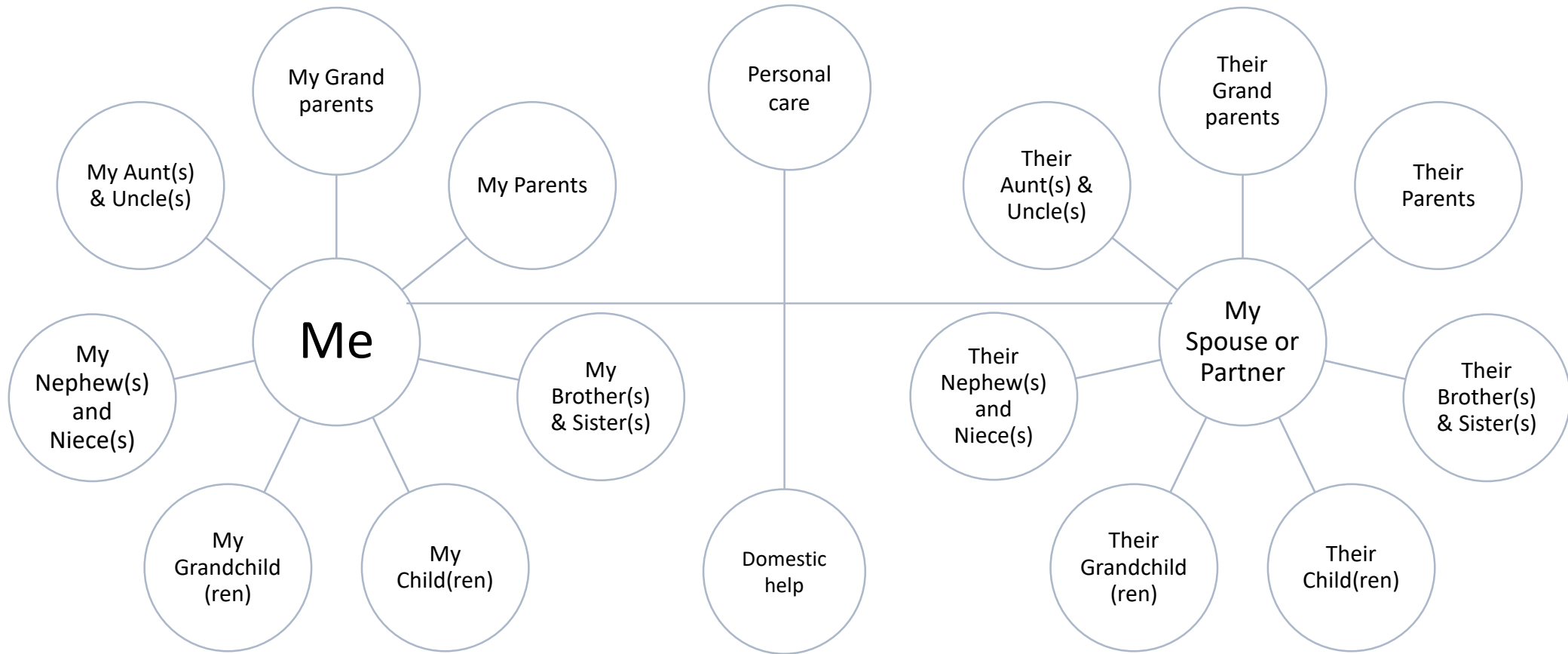
c) Households

- 3 or more households (family and providing domestic help or personal care)

a) Rents

- Rents or other considerations is to be provided in respect to the occupation of at least one occupant

“My household”



“What’s not an HMO?”

Not HMOs

- Buildings controlled or managed by public sector bodies etc.
- Establishments regulated by the Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority
- Buildings occupied by students and managed by educational establishment (Accreditation scheme)
- Buildings occupied by religious communities
- Buildings occupied by members of the armed forces
- Prisons etc
- Buildings occupied by owners (or members of the owners family)
- Converted flats (an individual flat may be an HMO if it is occupied by 3 or more persons from more than 2 households)

“ Requirement for HMOs to be licensed ”

“An HMO licence must specify

- a) the HMO to which it relates,*
- b) the council which issued it,*
- c) The number of persons who are authorised by the licence to occupy the HMO as their only or main residence*
- d) The owner of the HMO,*
- e) Any managing agent of the HMO, and*
- f) Any conditions which the council has decided to include in the licence under section 14*

Every house in multiple occupation (“HMO”) must be licensed under this Act (unless a temporary exemption notice under section 15 is in effect in respect of it)

“ Granting an HMO licence ”

Section 8 - HMO Act (NI) 2016

*see Section 20(4)

The council may grant the licence only if it is satisfied that –	New applications	Renewal Applications
would not constitute a breach of planning control	Yes	Does not apply*
fit & proper persons	Yes	Yes
would not result in overprovision	Yes	Does not apply*
proposed management arrangements are satisfactory	Yes	Yes
fit for human habitation and is suitable for occupation as an HMO	Yes	Yes

“Fit & Proper Person”

Disqualification Order under Section 38 – Not Fit & Proper Person

Regard to offence involving -

- i. Fraud or other dishonesty,
- ii. Violence,
- iii. Drugs,
- iv. Human trafficking,
- v. A firearm Article 2 of the Firearms (NI) Order 2004.
- vi. Offence listed in schedule 3 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.
- vii. Unlawful discrimination.
- viii. Housing law or of landlord and tenant law.
- ix. Acted otherwise than in accordance with a code of practice approved under section 63.
- x. Regard to ASB engaged in by the owner/manager and/or how they deal with ASB engaged in by the occupants of the HMO.

“ Checklist of required documentation ”

- ✓ Online application form
- ✓ Application fee
- ✓ Electrical installation condition report
- ✓ Fire alarm & detection system installation or servicing certificate
- ✓ Emergency lighting system installation or servicing certificate (if applicable)
- ✓ Current portable appliance test (PAT) certificate
- ✓ Energy performance certificate with a minimum E rating for energy efficiency.
- ✓ Gas safety certificate (if applicable)
- ✓ Date of CO detector installation (if applicable)
- ✓ A declaration as to the condition of any chimneys/flues and date they were last cleaned (if applicable)
- ✓ Fire risk assessment (benchmark to the “HMO Fire Safety Guide” – Recommended standard PAS79)
- ✓ Personal emergency evacuation plans (Peeps) for any disabled or vulnerable occupants
- ✓ Proof of sufficient funding arrangements
- ✓ Anti-social behaviour plan
- ✓ Publication of notice of application

“Standard Licensing Conditions”

for Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) in Northern Ireland

Section 1	Introduction
Section 2	Permitted Occupancy
Section 3	Safety Certification and Declarations Confirming Compliance
Section 4	Adequate Security Arrangements
Section 5	Heating and Energy Performance
Section 6	Physical Standards
Section 7	Satisfactory Management Arrangements
Section 8	Rubbish and Environmental Considerations
Section 9	Anti-Social Behaviour
Section 10	Variation of a Licence or Change of Details or Circumstances
Section 11	Competency Training
Section 12	Legislative Authority

“ Licensed HMOs ”

31 March 2019 (Old definition) = **85**

1 July 2021 = **24[#]**(which includes 6* renewal application pending determination)

3 issued from 1 April 2019

* Where an application to renew a licence is made before the existing licence expires, the existing licence has effect until the application is determined.

“Inspections”

Year	Number of inspections
2019/2020	20
2020/2021	27

“Statutory Notices”

Notice type	Number of notices
Section 5(2) Evidence of Household Notice	2*
Section 44(2): Overcrowding Notice	1
Section 50(2): Suitability Notice with Works	1
Section 78: Powers of Entry (without warrant)	3

*Response pending in one case

Report on	Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management (LACMW) Report for January to March 2021
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

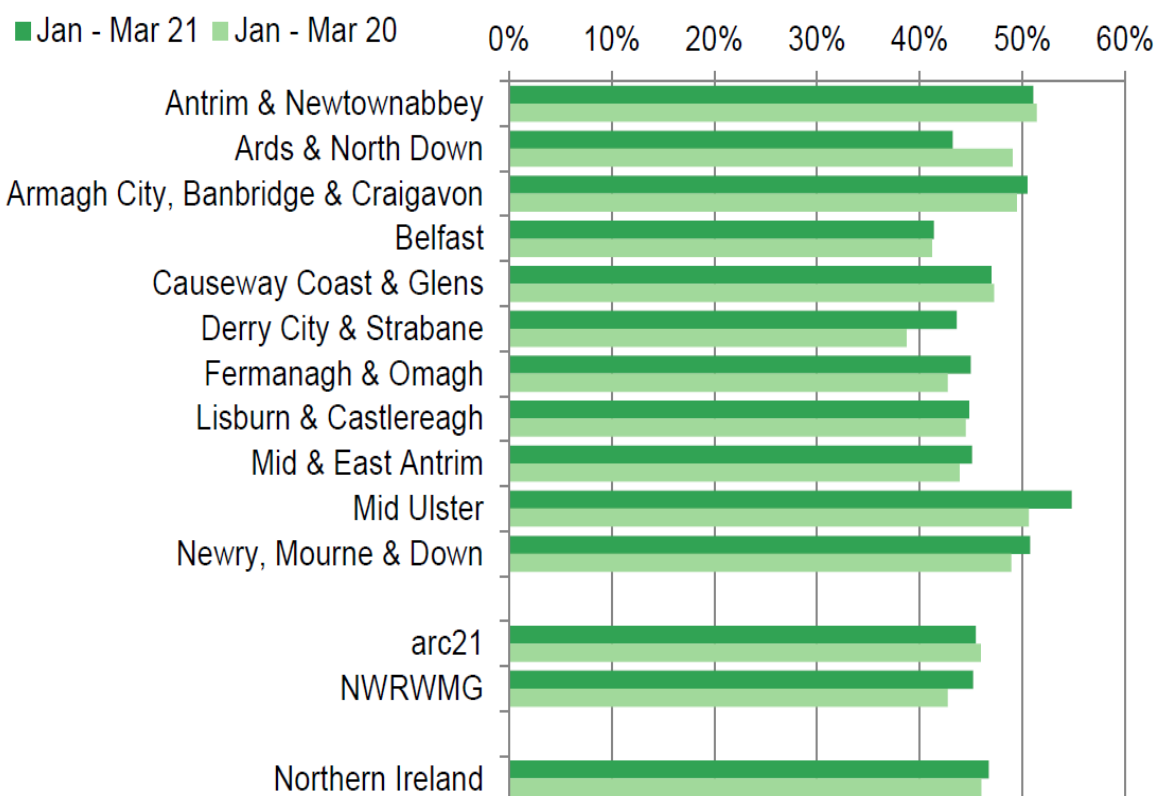
1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the Council's performance in relation to recycling and landfill diversion targets as outlined in the NIEA Northern Ireland Local Authority Waste Management Statistics Report for Quarter 4 of 2020/21 from January to March 2021.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>The above (provisional) report was published on 29th July 2021 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). This publication provides information on local authority collected municipal waste from household and non-household sources and recycling and landfill rates in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Headline figures are shown in the attached infographic with the full report available via the below link:</p> <p>https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-january-march-2021</p>
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Ireland's councils collected 250,228 tonnes of waste during January to March 2021 which was 11.0 per cent higher than the same three months in 2020. During January to March 2021, 46.7 per cent of waste collected by councils was sent for recycling, 1.3 per cent higher than the recycling rate for January to March 2020. The landfill rate for waste collected by councils was 25.0 per cent in January to March 2021, a fall from 76.5 per cent in January to March 2007, and similar to the 24.8 per cent recorded during January to March 2020.

- More than a quarter (25.5 per cent) of waste arisings were sent for energy recovery in January to March 2021, compared to 26.9 per cent in January to March 2020, and 1.2 percent during the same quarter in 2010.
- Household waste accounted for 89.3 per cent of all waste collected during this period.
- The recycling rate for household waste was 46.7 per cent, up from 46.0 per cent in January to March 2020. The landfill rate for household waste was 25.2 per cent, an increase from 24.7 per cent compared to the same quarter last year.

3.2 Waste to Recycling:

There were 116,823 tonnes of waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting between January and March 2021. The overall Northern Ireland waste recycling rate was 46.7 per cent. This was an increase of 1.3 percentage points on the 45.4 per cent of waste sent for recycling between January and March 2021.

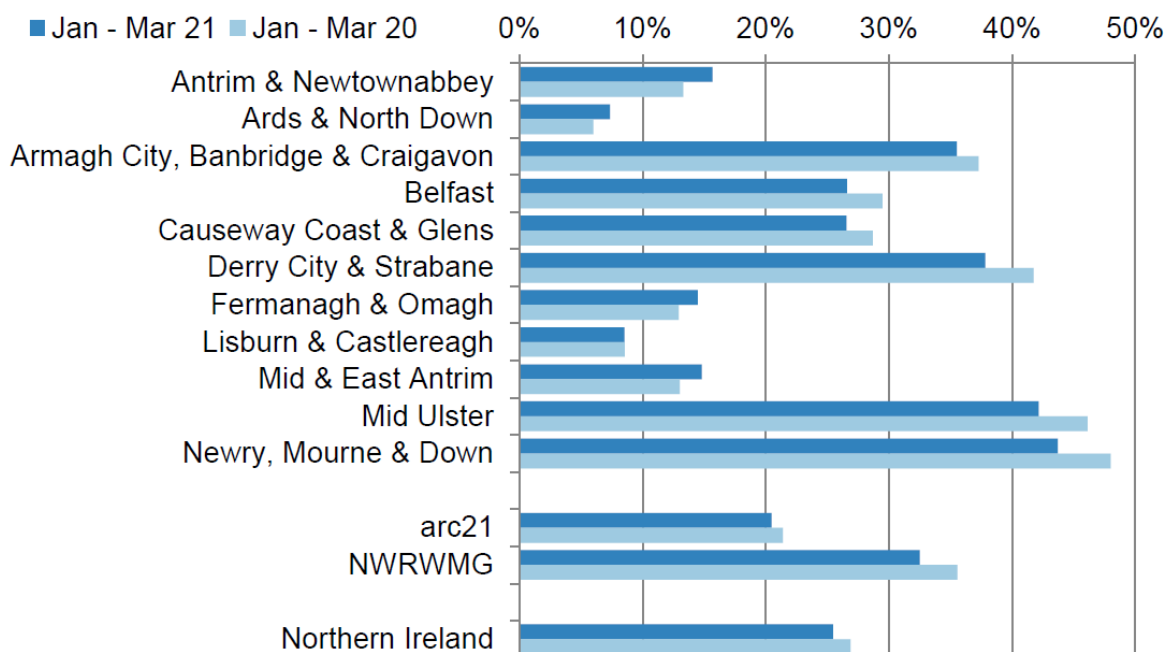
The recycling rate for Mid Ulster District Council for the quarter was 54.8 per cent (an increase of 4.2 per cent compared to January to March 2021) which was the highest rate achieved by any of the eleven Councils (as shown by below graph):



3.3 Waste to Energy:

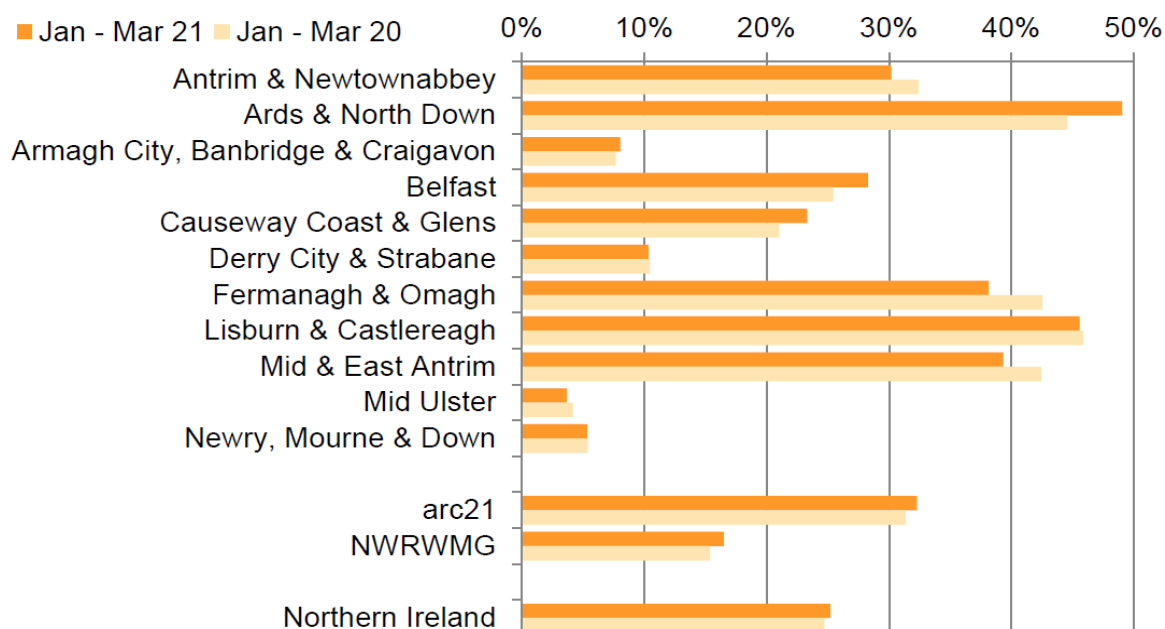
Between January to March 2021, 63,699 tonnes of waste arisings were sent for energy recovery. The overall Northern Ireland waste energy recovery rate was 25.5 per cent, lower than the 26.9 per cent rate reported for the same period in 2020. In each year, the

majority was mixed residual waste with a smaller proportion from specific streams, e.g. wood. Mid Ulster District Council had the second highest energy recovery rate at 42.2 per cent (as illustrated in below graph):



3.4 Waste to Landfill:

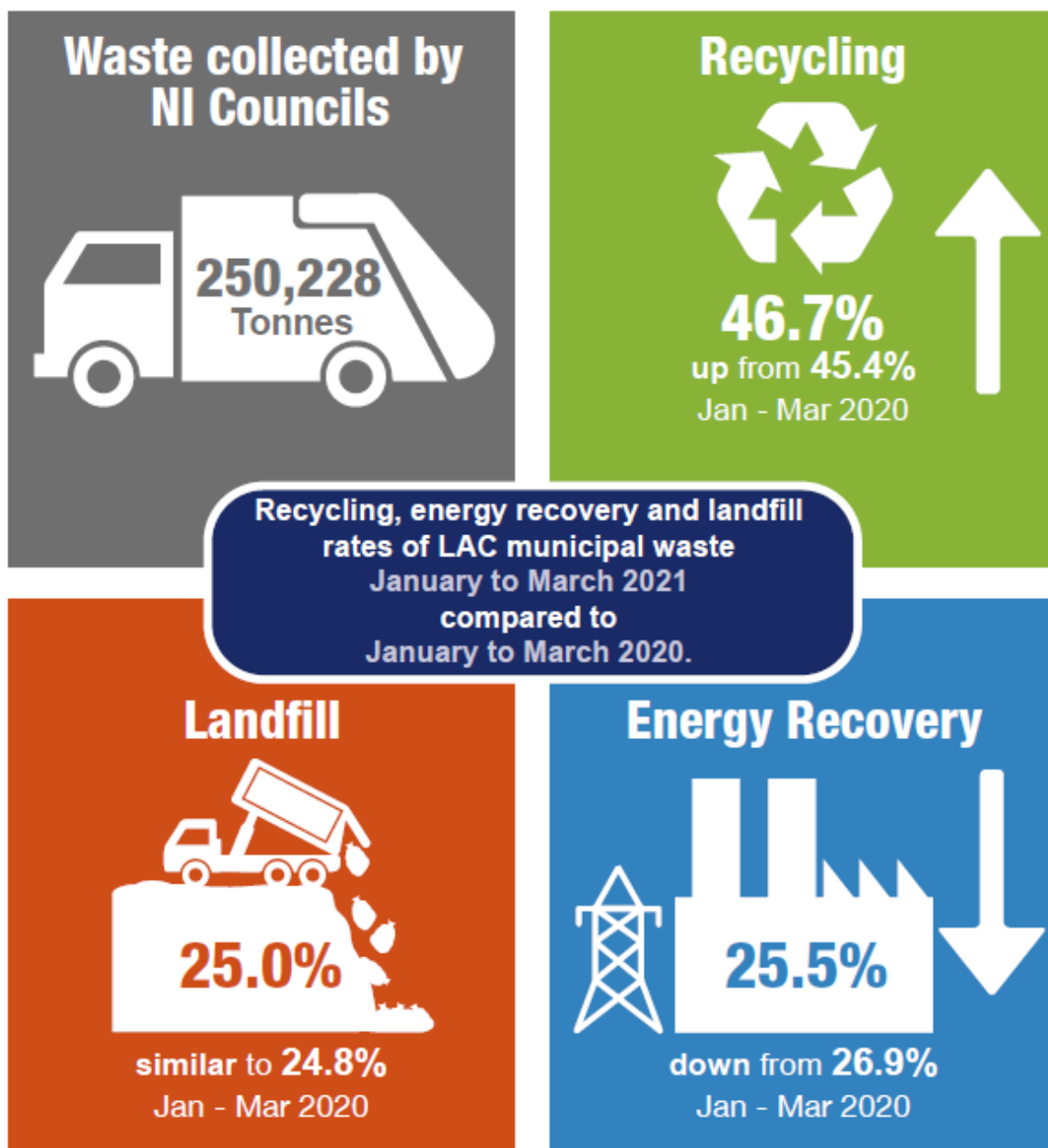
The quantity of municipal waste sent to landfill increased by 11.9 per cent, from 55,849 tonnes during January to March 2020 to 62,497 tonnes between January and March 2021. The overall Northern Ireland landfill rate was 25.0 per cent for January to March 2021, similar to the 24.8 per cent recorded during the same quarter of 2020.



The long term trend has seen the January to March household waste landfill rate fall from 76.5 per cent in 2007 to 25.0 per cent recorded in 2021. Note that the landfill rate exhibits seasonality and the April to June and July to September quarters tend to have lower

	<p>rates than October to December and January to March. The seasonality stems from the higher level of compostable garden waste arising during spring and summer.</p> <p>Mid Ulster District Council again achieved the lowest landfill rate of all eleven Councils for the quarter, landfilling only 3.8 per cent of household waste.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p>Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications</p> <p>Financial: Failure to meet waste targets could result in fines.</p> <p>Human: A significant amount of time is spent by the Recycling Officers in gathering, collating and submitting the necessary data for quarterly WDF returns.</p> <p>Risk Management: Failure to meet waste targets would result in reputational damage.</p>
4.2	<p>Screening & Impact Assessments</p> <p>Equality & Good Relations Implications: None</p> <p>Rural Needs Implications: None</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to note the performance of the Council as outlined in this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Infographic Q4 2020-21.

Waste Collections by NI Councils January to March 2021



Sustainability at the heart of a living, working, active landscape valued by everyone.

Report on	Call for Evidence to Eliminate Plastic Waste Pollution
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	Karl McGowan, Waste Disposal and Contracts Manager

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform members on the Council's proposed response to a public Call for Evidence on a Plan to Eliminate Plastic Pollution in Northern Ireland.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) launched a public Call for Evidence on the 28 th June 2021 on a plan to eliminate plastic pollution in Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland Executive committed to the development of this plan in the New Decade, New Approach document.
2.2	This Call for Evidence seeks information on the wide range of actions that are taking place across NI to eliminate plastic pollution, what the key challenges and opportunities might be for NI in eliminating plastic pollution, and to hear from a broad range of sources of evidence and expertise (local, national and international) that could help inform the Northern Ireland Plastic Pollution plan.
2.3	A paper outlining the purpose and scope of the Call for Evidence is attached as appendix. The closing date for submissions is 1 st October 2021.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The purpose of this Call for Evidence is to help ensure the Department is capturing all the actions that are taking place across Northern Ireland which are aimed at tackling and eliminating plastic pollution. Actions submitted may be brought forward for inclusion in the plan to showcase Northern Ireland's achievements in addressing the problem.
3.2	The proposed submission by the Council is attached as an appendix and details the actions that the Council has taken over the last number of years to reduce plastic pollution within the district; including the following:

- Promoting recycling throughout the district and moving the handling of waste plastics up the waste hierarchy by minimising the use of landfill, recycling waste plastics where possible and recovering energy from lower grade plastics. In the latest Local Authority Waste Management Statistics Report by the NIEA (January – March 2021) Mid Ulster District Council achieved the highest recycling rate of 54.8%, the second highest energy recovery rate of 42.2% and the lowest landfill rate of 3.8% of all Councils.
- The Councils integrated marketing and communications activity has contributed to on-going improvements in recycling rates and reductions in contamination levels. The use of single use plastics and plastic pollution have increasingly been at the centre of the waste and recycling communications message. Recent campaigns included the Be Plastic Fantastic campaign, the annual Eco-Speak competition and the Refillution campaign in conjunction with NIWater.
- The Council is a frontline service in reducing plastic pollution in the countryside through its extensive street cleansing and litter picking operations and by supporting Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful. It has also helped support community clean ups over the past year, loaning out over 4,500 litter pickers and donating almost 12,000 bags to be used in community clean ups at 60 different locations throughout the district.
- Promoting the reduction of single use plastics by selling reusable green waste sacks, distributing promotional Jute bags-for-life and sourcing approx. 1,000 water bottles through the Refillution campaign by NIW.
- Sourcing recycled plastic products for distribution through the Councils schools educational programme and recycled street furniture for use in parks such as seats, picnic benches and bins as well as road nameplates.
- The Council operates a reusable nappy scheme to encourage the use of reusable cloth nappies. Each child wearing disposable nappies over a 2.5 year period will require 4000-6000 of these which is enough to fill approximately 160 black bags, equalling approximately 1.5-2 tonnes of black bin waste, costing parents/carers approx. £900 during that time. By swapping to reusable nappies, Mid Ulster residents with small children in their household can dramatically reduce the amount of plastic waste as well as saving money. Through Mid Ulster Councils Reusable Nappy Scheme, users are reimbursed £30 when they spend £50 or more on the purchase of reusable cloth nappies.
- Council ES Officers have also been involved in a project with Queen's University, Belfast and will potentially be participating on an advisory board for a novel project to convert non-recyclable plastics into high value carbon nano tubes (used for adding structural strength to building materials but also in electronics, plastics and medicine). The project is in the very early stages and the Committee shall be updated on progress in a future report

3.3	In terms of future actions it is noted that 6 of the 11 Councils have now signed up to the Plastic Promise, a scheme promoted by Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful, where organisations make a pledge to reduce their plastic footprint. Schemes developed by other Councils include bring your own reusable coffee cup / water bottle schemes, reduction of single use plastics and promotion of compostable packaging to shops and takeaways. It is anticipated that this Council will also sign up to the Plastic Promise in due course and Recycling Officers are currently investigating potential projects to run alongside the next communication campaign
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None.
	Human: None.
	Risk Management: None.
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report and the proposed submission to the Call for Evidence on a Plan to Eliminate Plastic Pollution in Northern Ireland.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	DAERA paper outlining the purpose and scope of the Call for Evidence
6.2	Proposed submission to the Call for Evidence Plan to Eliminate Plastic Pollution



Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**

www.daera-ni.gov.uk

Call for Evidence

Plan to Eliminate Plastic Pollution in Northern Ireland

Issued: 28 June 2021

Respond by: 1 October 2021

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Introduction

The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) is developing a plan to eliminate plastic pollution in Northern Ireland, as committed to by the Northern Ireland Executive in the New Decade, New Approach document, published in January 2020. This public Call for Evidence sets out the purpose and scope of the plan to eliminate plastic pollution and its responses will help inform the development of plan to eliminate plastic pollution in Northern Ireland.

How to Respond

You are invited to submit your views in response to this Call for Evidence by 5pm on 1 October 2021. If you are unable to meet this deadline, please contact the Department on the email address below to make arrangements for late submission. We would encourage respondents to complete the online response form which can be found here:

<https://forms.office.com/r/ek31MgR746>

Responses to the key questions in Annex A will also be accepted by email to the Department at the following address:

wastepolicyteam@daera-ni.gov.uk.

The same email address should be used for any related enquiries.

Or by post to;

Single Use Plastic, Waste Prevention and Recycling Policy

Ballykelly House

111 Ballykelly Road

Ballykelly

Limavady

BT49 9HP

Confidentiality

Please note that your response may be made public by the Department. For example, information people provide in response to this targeted engagement exercise, including personal information, may be subject to publication or disclosure in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA). If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential please tell us, but be aware that we cannot guarantee confidentiality.

Data Protection

Section 8(e) of the Data Protection Act 2018 permits the processing of personal data when necessary for an activity that supports or promotes democratic engagement. Information provided by respondents to this call for evidence exercise will be held and used for the purposes of the administration of this current exercise and subsequently disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulation.

Background

1. We must not demonise all plastic as it has many beneficial properties, for example, its uses in healthcare and for prolonging the life of food thus reducing food waste and the harmful carbon emissions that it causes.
2. Rather, we need to address the throwaway culture around plastic and the pollution caused by this. Plastic should be valued as a resource by society and is key to developing a circular economy in Northern Ireland, where in contrast to the current linear system of “make, take, dispose”, a circular economy puts resources back into the economy where they are reused, repurposed or recycled, keeping them in use for as long as possible extracting the maximum value from them and minimising the generation of waste.
3. The New Decade, New Approach document set out a commitment by the Executive to create a plan to eliminate plastic pollution in Northern Ireland. This plan will aim to address and eliminate the problem of plastic pollution. DAERA will lead on the development of this plan, but cross-Departmental work and wider stakeholder engagement will be required to fully address the problem and establish mitigations to help eliminate it.
4. Best available data will be used to establish trends in pollution and determine the scale of the problem. This will provide pathways to action, allowing decisions to be made on future projects to aid in the development of the plan to eliminate plastic pollution.
5. In addition, forthcoming legislation aimed at tackling some of our most problematic plastics will feature and will provide quantitative data to illustrate reductions in plastic pollution. These drivers, for example Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) and legislation restricting the sale of certain single use plastic items for which there are more sustainable alternatives are all aimed at keeping plastic in our economy and out of our environment.

6. In Northern Ireland, 78% of all marine litter found on our beaches is made up of discarded plastics and around 80% of this originates from land based sources. Actions to tackle marine litter will be incorporated into the wider plan to eliminate plastic pollution, which includes capital funding to develop initiatives to help achieve this.
7. DAERA have already been involved in a range of actions aimed at eliminating plastic pollution which will form part of the plan such as continuing to provide support to Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful through the Tackling Plastics project. This project aims to help businesses, schools and councils to tackle single-use plastics and to reduce pollution. This plan will bring together all of these actions in a coordinated way, as well as providing scope for the development and implementation of new actions.
8. DAERA is a signatory to the UK Plastics Pact which enables us to work with industry partners to focus on issues around eliminating problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging. The overall aim of the pact is to support the delivery of UK Government's target of achieving zero avoidable plastic waste by 2042.
9. In October 2020, the Executive approved a Plastic Reduction Action Plan for the government estate. This plan seeks to remove unnecessary items of single use plastic from contracts and officials are working with supplier to find more sustainable, environmentally friendly alternatives. A campaign is also well underway to raise awareness and educate NICS staff on the problem of single use plastic.

Purpose & Scope

10. The Northern Ireland Executive has laid down its commitment to eliminate plastic pollution and, by extension, to address climate change. The development of this plan and its associated actions will assist Northern Ireland's contribution to the UK's net zero target.
11. The purpose of this Call for Evidence is to help ensure the Department is capturing all the actions that are taking place across Northern Ireland which are aimed at tackling and eliminating plastic pollution. We want to hear examples of actions across all stakeholders. Actions submitted may be brought forward for inclusion in the plan to showcase Northern Ireland's achievements in addressing the problem.
12. We would like to hear about any key questions or issues the plan should consider, for example, are there areas that you would like to see a greater focus on in the future?
13. We are also interested to hear about potential solutions to the problem of plastic pollution, this could be new technology, ideas for behaviour change, ways to move resources up the waste hierarchy or new innovations that are in development.
14. We would be keen to hear from experts in the field who can provide up to date evidence and data on plastic pollution and help inform the wider plastic pollution plan.

What You Can Contribute to this Call for Evidence

15. We are seeking input from the full range of interested parties on;
 - a) What the plan should consider and what are the key issues that need to be addressed;
 - b) Examples and evidence of actions taken to reduce or eliminate plastic pollution that can be used as exemplars in our plastic pollution plan and which can be used to show what can be done;
 - c) Relevant sources of evidence and expertise that can be used to inform and develop a Northern Ireland plan which have;
 - i. Benefited action on plastic pollution.
 - ii. Discouraged action on plastic pollution.
 - d) It is important to learn from local, national and international sources and consider good practice and examples used elsewhere which have helped reduce plastic pollution.
16. Responses should consider;
 - Any actions you are involved with which have or will contribute to the elimination of plastic pollution in Northern Ireland;
 - Challenges and opportunities we face on plastic pollution that have not been addressed by government or any other scheme; and
 - Potential solutions, whether sector specific or cross cutting.
17. Your contributions will help us to frame the plan more effectively and to develop better proposals for tackling plastic pollution in the long term.

Next Steps

We welcome contributions from stakeholders who wish to inform the Northern Ireland plastic pollution plan. Responses to this Call for Evidence will be used to inform and develop the plan. Responses should be succinct and if further information is required from you officials may contact you to investigate your input further. Also, some of the input you provide may be used as a specific case study, in which case officials may contact you for more information. Please ensure the details you provide on your response are correct.

We expect to consult on the Northern Ireland plastic pollution plan in early 2022. This Call for Evidence is only one aspect of the wider conversation on eliminating unnecessary plastic from our environment. We are already engaging with a wide range of stakeholders, including industry and experts, to draw on evidence and insights and we will continue to do so throughout the process of developing the plan.

Annex A

Call for Evidence: Plan to Eliminate Plastic Pollution in Northern Ireland

Key Questions for Response

We would encourage respondents to complete the online response form which can be found here: <https://forms.office.com/r/ek31MgR746>

Please review the section on Confidentiality and Data Protection on page 3 of the Call for Evidence prior to submitting a response.

Responses submitted via email should be sent, along with any relevant accompanying evidence by 1 October 2021 at 5pm to wastepolicyteam@daera-ni.gov.uk or by post to;

Single Use Plastic, Waste Prevention and Recycling Policy

Ballykelly House

111 Ballykelly Road

Ballykelly

Limavady

BT49 9HP

If you have any questions regarding the Call for Evidence or completion of your response, please email wastepolicyteam@daera-ni.gov.uk or call 028 7744 2087.

Call for Evidence Key Questions

Please provide us with your succinct responses to the key questions below. Please be as concise as possible and where appropriate provide evidence to support your comment. If we believe your response needs further clarification or information we will respond to you directly to obtain this additional information. You can respond to all or some of the key questions.

1. Detail any actions that you or your organisation has been involved in with the aim of tackling plastic pollution in Northern Ireland and which could be used as an exemplar in the Northern Ireland plastic pollution plan. Please provide supporting evidence where possible. These actions could range from large scale operations such as implementing a policy or removing single use plastic from an organisation, to smaller grassroots actions, such as organised litter picks. **(Max. 500 words)**
2. Have you any plastic pollution suggestions that you would like to include in the Northern Ireland plan which you feel have not been addressed by government or by another scheme? Please provide supporting evidence where relevant. **(Max. 500 words)**
3. Have you, or your organisation, any solutions or sources of evidence and expertise that could be used to help eliminate the problem of plastic pollution in Northern Ireland? These could include examples from elsewhere that have benefited or discouraged action on plastic pollution, or any challenges or opportunities you have identified. **(Max. 500 words)**
4. Any other comments or contributions that will help inform the plan and the commitment by the NI Executive to eliminate plastic pollution. **(Max. 500 words)**

Submission Document for the Call for Evidence on Plan to Eliminate Plastic Pollution in Northern Ireland

Please provide us with your succinct responses to the key questions below. Please be as concise as possible and where appropriate provide evidence to support your comment. If we believe your response needs further clarification or information we will respond to you directly to obtain this additional information. You can respond to all or some of the key questions.

1. Detail any actions that you or your organisation has been involved in with the aim of tackling plastic pollution in Northern Ireland and which could be used as an exemplar in the Northern Ireland plastic pollution plan. Please provide supporting evidence where possible. These actions could range from large scale operations such as implementing a policy or removing single use plastic from an organisation, to smaller grassroots actions, such as organised litter picks. (Max. 500 words)

Mid Ulster District Council has worked towards minimising plastic pollution by promoting recycling throughout the district and moving the handling of waste plastics up the waste hierarchy by minimising the use of Landfill, recycling waste plastics where possible and recovering energy from lower grade plastics. In the latest Local Authority Waste Management Statistics Report by the NIEA (January – March 2021) Mid Ulster District Council achieved the highest recycling rate of 54.8%, the second highest energy recovery rate of 42.2% and the lowest landfill rate of 3.8%.

The Councils integrated marketing and communications activity has contributed to on-going improvements in recycling rates and reductions in contamination levels. The use of single use plastics and plastic pollution have increasingly been at the centre of the waste and recycling communications message. Recent campaigns included the Be Plastic Fantastic campaign, the annual Eco-Speak competition and the Refillution campaign in conjunction with NIWater.

The NI Water 'Refillution' campaign began in June 2019 as part of National Refill Day and encouraged people to stop using single use plastic water bottles and to switch to reusable bottles which can be filled from the tap. The Council pledged, as an organisation, to reuse and refill whenever possible, and by undertaking our own activity in support of the wider campaign and distributed approx. 1,000 branded bottles internally and externally.

The Council is a frontline service in reducing plastic pollution in the countryside though its extensive street cleansing and litter picking operations and by supporting Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful. It has also helped support community clean ups over the past year, loaning out over 4,500 litter pickers and donating almost 12,000 bags to be used in community clean ups at 60 different locations throughout the district.

The Council has endeavoured to exclusively source recycled plastic products for distribution through the Councils schools educational programme and where possible for equipment in parks such as seats, picnic benches and bins. Also, by promoting the reduction of single use plastics by selling reusable green waste sacks, giving out promotional Jute bags-for-life and sourcing approx. 1,000 water bottles through the aforementioned Refillution campaign.

The Council operates a reusable nappy scheme to encourage the use of reusable cloth nappies. Each child wearing disposable nappies over a 2.5 year period will require 4000-6000 of these which is enough to fill approximately 160 black bags, equalling approximately 1.5-2 tonnes of black bin waste, costing parents/carers approx. £900 during that time. By swapping to reusable nappies, Mid Ulster residents with small children in their household can dramatically reduce the amount of plastic waste as well as saving money. Through Mid Ulster Councils Reusable Nappy Scheme, users are reimbursed £30 when they spend £50 or more on the purchase of reusable cloth nappies.

2. Have you any plastic pollution suggestions that you would like to include in the Northern Ireland plan which you feel have not been addressed by government or by another scheme? Please provide supporting evidence where relevant. (Max. 500 words)

DAERA could make use of single use plastic bans to prevent the sale of certain problematic plastics. Potential products could be takeaway Styrofoam cups and plates / containers, plastic bags and plastic straws. This would encourage the use of more environmentally friendly products that are either easily / fully recyclable or compostable. For example, options in food stores could be a paper bag with a 10p charge or a £1 charge for a bag-for-life made of heavy woven plastic, jute etc....

Taxes could also be levied on packaging producers with a sliding scale based on their environmental impact. The less recyclable and compostable the product the higher the tax levy. Levies such as these would encourage packaging users such as supermarkets, takeaways and food manufacturers to choose less damaging packaging while also raising revenue for environmental purposes. This would work similar to the way the Landfill Tax disincentivised using landfill while also raising significant money for environmental causes.

The levies introduced could be collected and sent to a fund managed by DEARA. The monies raised could then be used specifically for plastic pollution focused schemes like ocean and river clean-ups, illegal landfill removal, community litter picks etc...

DAERA could also provide funding towards companies as grants for the development of local recycling facilities. This could be done in conjunction with the local universities through existing knowledge transfer programmes.

3. Have you, or your organisation, any solutions or sources of evidence and expertise that could be used to help eliminate the problem of plastic pollution in Northern Ireland? These could include examples from elsewhere that have benefited or discouraged action on plastic pollution, or any challenges or opportunities you have identified. (Max. 500 words)

6 of the 11 Councils have now signed up to the Plastic Promise, a scheme promoted by Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful, where organisations make a pledge to reduce their plastic footprint. Schemes developed by other Councils include bring your own reusable coffee cup / water bottle schemes, reduction of single use plastics and promotion of compostable packaging to shops and takeaways. It is hoped that Mid Ulster District Council will also sign up to the Plastic Promise and Recycling Officers are currently investigating potential projects to run alongside the next communications and marketing strategy.

4. Any other comments or contributions that will help inform the plan and the commitment by the NI Executive to eliminate plastic pollution. (Max. 500 words)

None.

Report on	Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2020 – Mid Ulster District Council
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members of the availability of the Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2020.
2.0	Background
2.1	This local council report is designed to demonstrate water quality by individual council area based on the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points) over the water supply zones associated with Mid Ulster District Council area.
2.2	The report notes that during 2020 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, with the agreement of the Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI), NI Water reduced potable water sampling as part of the plan to protect staff and customers, whilst maintaining assurance that there was no risk to public health from public water supplies.
2.3	This included the cessation of all sampling at customer taps with effect from 16th March 2020, with a reduced number of parameters sampled upstream at Service Reservoirs. From 18th May 2020, sampling returned to the regulatory frequencies, with the exception of a small number of parameters, which are customer tap specific.
2.4	Customer tap sampling remains at designated Service Reservoirs or other identified fixed point locations. This has created a shortfall in regulatory sampling at customer tap for the calendar year 2020.
2.5	During the period however, NI Water maintained full sampling and analysis at its Water Treatment Works and downstream Service Reservoirs as per regulatory requirements. This along with customer tap samples taken at designated fixed points in the distribution system ensured that the quality of water supplied to our customers was effectively monitored and maintained throughout the period.

3.0	Main Report
3.1	For monitoring purposes NI Water's supply area is divided into water supply zones. These are areas serving not more than 100,000 people, each of which are normally supplied from a single water supply source or combination of sources. There are areas where owing to topography and dispersal of population, it is not practicable to provide a mains water supply. Currently over 99.9% of Northern Ireland's population receive public water supplies.
3.2	In a number of cases water supply zones overlap council boundaries and therefore the information does not mirror the council boundary exactly but relates to a zone determined by the Drinking Water Inspectorate.
3.3	The information is based on samples taken randomly in each water supply zone and from planned samples at authorised supply points. Due to the nature of random sampling, there may be fluctuations in water quality across the water supply zones.
3.4	The report also details capital works programmes affecting the council area which directly related to water quality during the reporting period.
3.5	Small variations in water quality compliance performance occur across Northern Ireland. This reflects the need to continue to invest in and to maintain water treatment works, and to improve the water mains network.
3.6	A change to the Drinking Water Quality Regulations in 2017 resulted in a reduction of testing frequencies for some parameters at Authorised Supply Points for 2018 onwards. This has slightly lowered the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap at council level, but has not affected the overall compliance.
3.7	NI Water has identified the need to deliver a significant volume of water mains rehabilitation and other works across its ageing network. The works are necessary to ensure the efficient and cost effective operation of its water supply system in the immediate future and longer term as well as ensuring adequate levels of water quality and customer supply. To achieve this goal, NI Water has implemented a Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework, within which it undertakes work on a Northern Ireland wide basis as identified by the zonal study programme of work.
3.8	The overall percentage compliance at the Customer tap (including supply points) for Northern Ireland in 2020 was 99.9% with Mid Ulster compliance also at 99.9 %.
3.9	The report contains a map showing the extent of the current Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework covering most of Northern Ireland. The report also highlights water quality events, water quality standards, where samples are taken and what happens when a test fails, number of samples, individual parameters, results obtained and a water supply commentary.

4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management:
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to note the Drinking Water Quality Report 2020 for Mid Ulster District Council area and the overall compliance at Customer Tap (including supply points) which for Mid Ulster District Council was 99.9%.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2020 (MUDC)

Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2020

Mid-Ulster District Council

2020 IMPORTANT SAMPLING INFORMATION

Please be aware that during 2020 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, with the agreement of the Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI), NI Water reduced potable water sampling as part of the plan to protect staff and customers, whilst maintaining assurance that there was no risk to public health from public water supplies.

This included the cessation of all sampling at customer taps with effect from 16th March 2020, with a reduced number of parameters sampled upstream at Service Reservoirs.

From 18th May 2020, sampling returned to the regulatory frequencies, with the exception of a small number of parameters, which are customer tap specific.

Customer tap sampling remains at designated Service Reservoirs or other identified fixed-point locations.

This has created a shortfall in regulatory sampling at customer tap for the calendar year 2020. During the period however, NI Water maintained full sampling and analysis at its Water Treatment Works and downstream Service Reservoirs as per regulatory requirements.

This along with customer tap samples taken at designated fixed points in the distribution system ensured that the quality of water supplied to our customers was effectively monitored and maintained throughout the period.

Water Quality by Northern Ireland Council Area

This local council report is designed to demonstrate water quality by individual council area based on the Percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points) over the water supply zones associated with that council area, as shown on the associated maps.

For monitoring purposes, NI Water's supply area is divided into water supply zones. These are areas serving not more than 100,000 people, each of which are normally supplied from a single water supply source or combination of sources. There are areas where owing to topography and dispersal of population, it is not practicable to provide a mains water supply. Currently over 99.9% of Northern Ireland's population receive public water supplies.

In a number of cases, water supply zones overlap council boundaries. The council reports indicate which water supply zones are wholly or partially contained within the council areas, including those zones that may have a relatively small area within the council area. Separation of data within these water supply zones across council boundaries is not practicable, therefore the information used in calculating the zonal and council compliance relates to the whole zone and not merely the part included within a council boundary. Following discussions with the Drinking Water Inspectorate, water supply zones with fewer than 40 properties within the council area have not been used to calculate the individual council compliance. The information is based on samples taken randomly from customer taps in each water supply zone and from planned samples at authorised supply points. Due to the nature of random sampling, there may be fluctuations in water quality across the water supply zones.

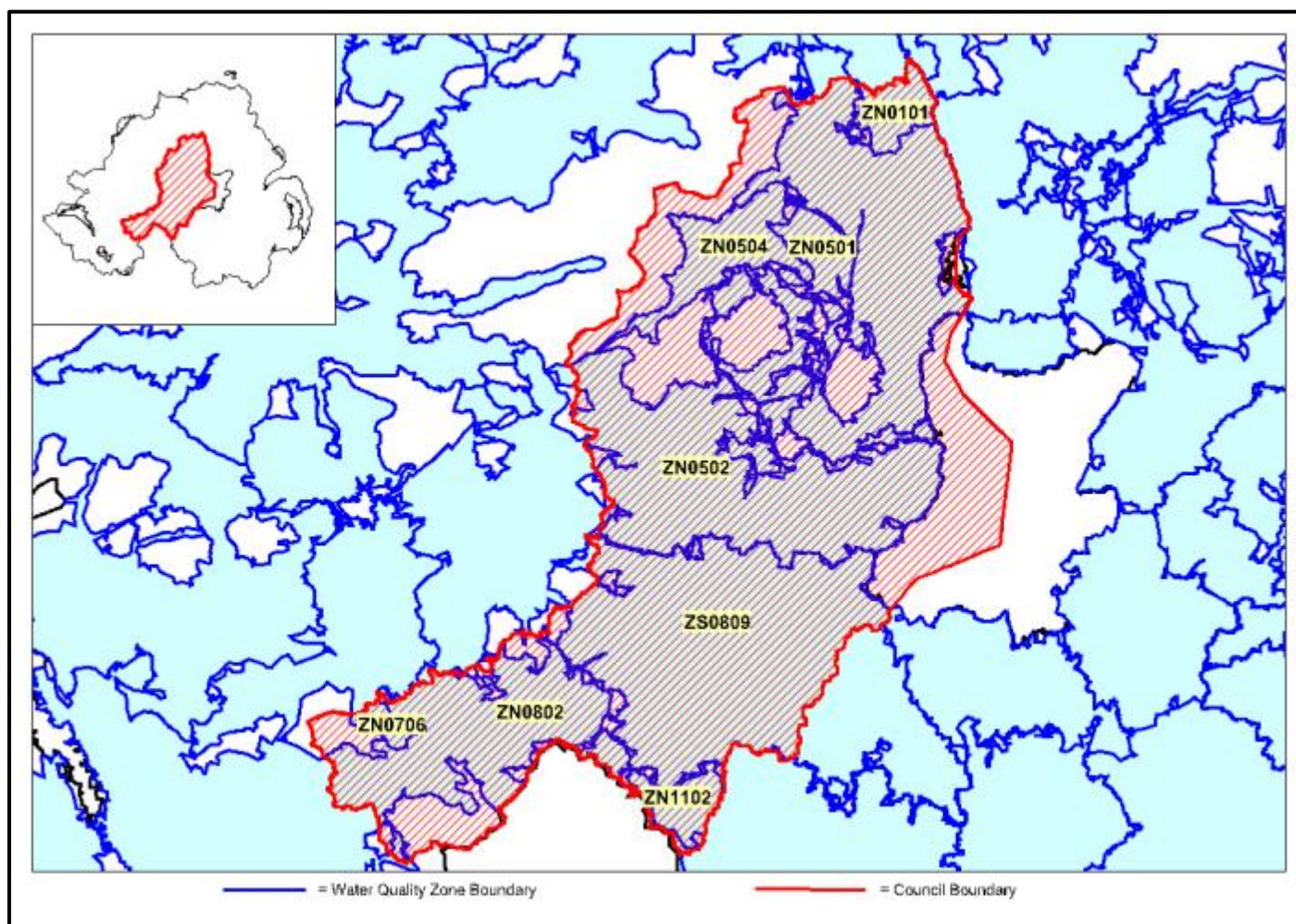
The report also details Capital Work Programmes affecting the council area, which directly related to water quality during the reporting period.

Small variations in water quality compliance performance occur across Northern Ireland. This reflects the need to continue to invest in and to maintain water treatment works, and to improve the water mains network.

A change to the Drinking Water Quality Regulations in 2017 resulted in a reduction of testing frequencies for some parameters at Authorised Supply Points for 2018 onwards. This has slightly lowered the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap at council level, but has not affected the overall compliance.

NI Water has identified the need to deliver a significant volume of water mains rehabilitation and other works across its ageing network. The works are necessary to ensure the efficient and cost effective operation of its water supply system in the immediate future and longer term as well as ensuring adequate levels of water quality and customer supply. To achieve this goal, NI Water has implemented a Water mains Rehabilitation Framework, within which it undertakes work on a Northern Ireland wide basis as identified by the zonal study programme of work.

Mid-Ulster District Council



Percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points)

	Target	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Northern Ireland Compliance	99.7%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.9%
Mid-Ulster Compliance	99.7%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

2020 water supply zones wholly or partially within the council area:

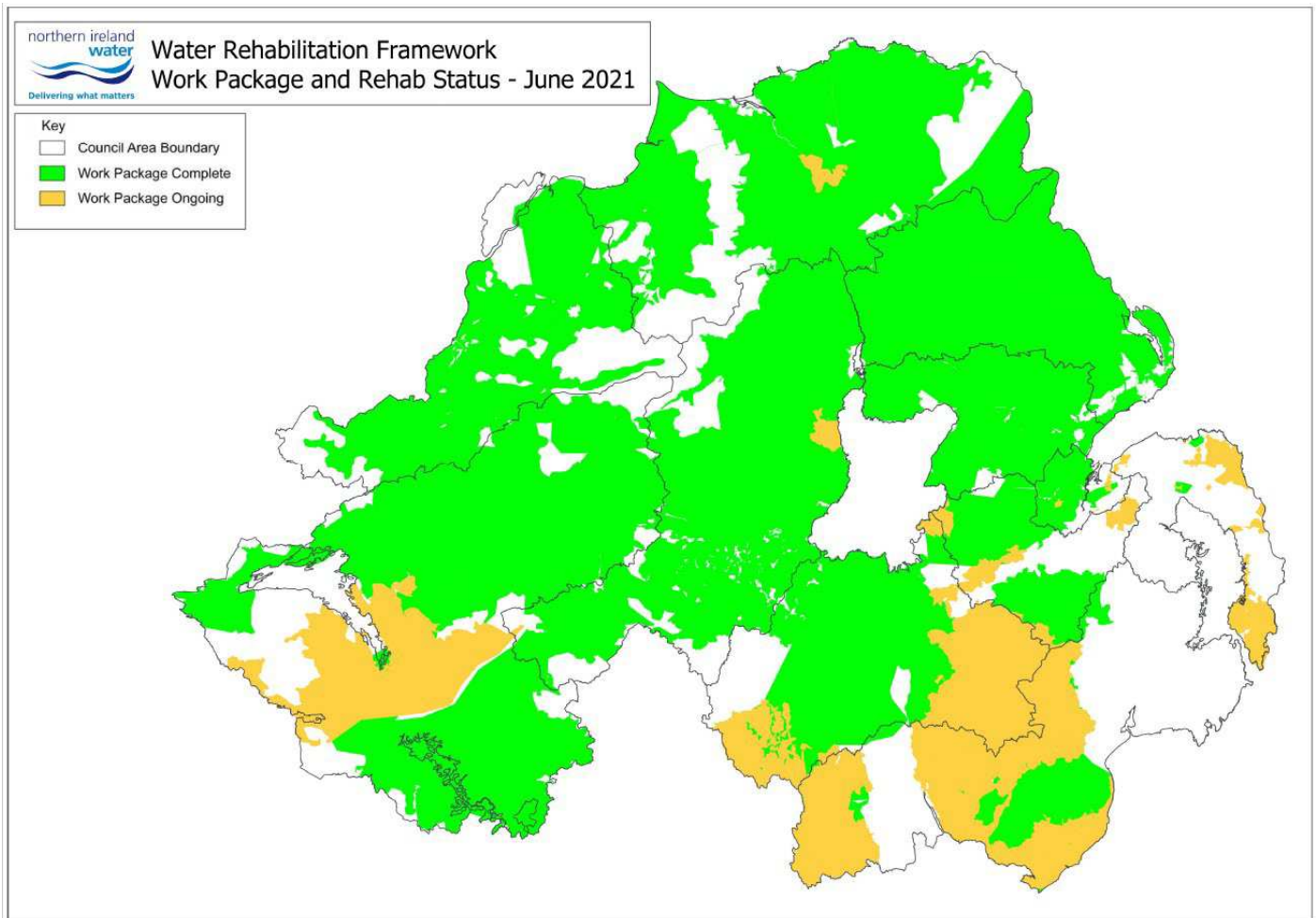
Zone Code	Zone Name	Zone Code	Zone Name
ZN0103	Ballinrees East	ZN0706	Lough Macrory Killyclogher
ZN0501	Moyola Magherafelt	ZN0802	Killyhevlin Enniskillen
ZN0502	Lough Fea Cookstown	ZN1102	Seagahan Armagh
ZN0504	Moyola Unagh Morneal	ZS0809	Castor Bay Dungannon
ZN0705	Lough Macrory Beragh		

2020 water quality Capital Works Programmes affecting the council area:

A6 Castledawson to Randalstown
 Altmore Phase 2 Watermains Rehabilitation
 Antrim North WIIM 2.1 Work Package
 Castor Bay Outage Feasibility Studies
 Castor Bay to Dungannon Strategic Trunk Mains
 Central Zone Resilience
 Clean Water Network Modelling 2021 to 2024
 Facilities Management Review
 Falgotrevy Road, Maghera, Watermains Replacement

Feasibility Study for using Groundwater Abstraction
Granville Dungannon Invest NI Watermains Extension
Lough Fea CWB Capacity Increase
MIMP Central (Major Incident Mitigation Project Central Region) Freeze Thaw Improvements
MIMP West (Major Incident Mitigation Project West Region) Freeze Thaw Improvements
NIAMP5 Project Support
PC15 Lead Communication Pipe Replacement Programme
PC15 Service Reservoir Sample Taps
PC27 Water Treatability optimisation pilot plant
Preparation of Initial Workpackages for PC21
Professional Services Framework Watermains Network PC15
Replacement Watermains 2014/15 - Reactive, Bundle 2
Review of Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan Technical Guidance
Service Reservoir Security Phase 1
Southern Zone Resilience
Tyrone North WIIM 2.1 Work Package
Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan
Water Treatment Sites - Water Regulation Compliance & Energy Efficiency Programme
Watermains Rehabilitation, New & Replacement Incorporating First Time Services - Professional Fees
WIIM Phase 2 Lough Fea WP
WIIM Phase 2 Moyola Magherafelt WP

Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework Current Work Package Status



The map above shows the extent of the current Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework covering most of Northern Ireland. To assist clarity, whilst the council boundaries are shown, the individual councils are not named. Regions in white on the map are largely watercourses or upland areas that do not receive public water supply.

Water Quality Events

Major Drinking Water Quality Event in 2020

Date of Major Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Serious Event	Associated Council Area(s)
11/03/20 - Ongoing	Northern Ireland (1.9 million)	The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic had a serious impact on NI Water's monitoring programme. All regulatory sampling at consumer taps had to be stopped due to Covid-19 restrictions, with customer tap samples taken at designated fixed points. Regulatory sampling was maintained at water treatment works and at service reservoirs.	All

Serious Drinking Water Quality Events in 2020

Date of Serious Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Serious Event	Associated Council Area(s)
10/04/20 – 14/04/20	Fofanny WTW (93,272 population)	Taste and odour complaints were received from the Kilkeel, Ballymartin, and Annalong areas due elevated chlorine levels from Fofanny WTW following a plant shutdown.	Newry, Mourne & Down District.
29/04/20 – 04/06/20	Northern Ireland (1.9 million)	High water demand in the network due to a period of particularly warm and dry conditions, and exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic. A NI Water Category 1 Incident was declared. Alternative water supplies including asset to asset tankering was required.	All
06/08/20 – 14/08/20	High Tober SR (3,258 population)	Consumer complaints of discoloured water were received by NI Water following a malfunction of the inlet valve at High Tober SR. Samples taken in response to this event contravened the aluminium, iron, manganese, and turbidity standards and levels above the Health Notification Values (HNVs) were detected.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.

Significant Drinking Water Quality Events in 2020

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
05/01/20 - 06/01/20	Drummaroad WTW (427,497 population)	Elevated levels of aluminium occurred in the works final water. Following an investigation, NI Water was unable to identify the cause of the contravention.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
24/01/20 - 07/02/20	Rathlin WTW (296 population)	Contraventions of the taste parameter were reported in the works final water. NI Water's investigation was unable to determine a cause for the contraventions.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.
04/02/20 - 05/02/20	Drummaroad WTW (445,087 population)	Elevated levels of aluminium occurred in the works final water due to treatment difficulties following an unplanned shutdown.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
02/03/20 - 05/03/20	Killyhevlin WTW (79,743 population)	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts were detected on two separate occasions in early March. There was insufficient evidence to determine their origin - they may have come from the raw water or from contamination at the works	Fermanagh & Omagh District.
14/03/20 - 17/03/20	Tullybrannigan South SR (11,682 population)	A high number of consumer complaints regarding discoloured water were received in the Newcastle area. Samples taken in response to this event contravened the aluminium and manganese standards. Aluminium levels above the Health Notification Value (HNV) were reported. The event was caused by operational work at Tullybrannigan South SR to install a new inlet control valve.	Newry Mourne & Down District.
24/03/20 - 01/04/20	Killylane WTW (54,243 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium and iron parameters were reported in the works final water. Following an investigation, NI Water was unable to identify the cause of the contravention.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.
04/05/20 - 19/10/20	Carmoncy WTW (56,996 population)	Contraventions of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water. Carmoncy WTW has pesticide removal treatment in place, which is normally effective at reducing MCPA levels to below the regulatory limit. The cause of these contraventions is undetermined. There is a risk for the use of MCPA within the catchment area for weed and rush control, and there are occasions of high levels of MCPA in the raw water supply.	Derry City & Strabane District.
04/05/20 – Ongoing	Derg WTW (38,989 population)	Contraventions of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water due to insufficient treatment. A Regulation 31(4) Notice has been issued by DWI in respect of this matter.	Derry City & Strabane District and Fermanagh & Omagh District.

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
12/05/20 - 28/05/20	Glenhordial WTW (12,040 population)	A contravention of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water. The pesticide removal treatment was not in operation at the time of this event.	Fermanagh & Omagh District.
28/05/20 - 29/05/20	Ballybriest SR (273 properties)	Tankering into Ballybriest SR was required to recover storage following a planned shutdown at Lough Fea WTW.	Mid-Ulster District.
11/06/20 - 01/07/20	Ballinrees WTW (180,627 population)	Contraventions of the taste and odour parameters occurred in the works final water and related distribution due to insufficient treatment. A Regulation 31(4) Notice has been issued by DWI in relation to taste and odour contraventions at Ballinrees WTW.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough & Derry City & Strabane District.
13/06/20 - 19/06/20	Drummaroad WTW/ Ards Trunk Main (186,890 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium parameter were reported in the Drummaroad WTW supply area following a burst on the Ards trunk main.	Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
13/07/20 - 14/07/20	Drummaroad WTW (399,177 population)	A contravention of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water. Following an investigation, NI Water was unable to identify the cause of the contravention.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
26/07/20 - 27/07/20	Dorisland WTW (136,954 population)	A contravention of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water following a failure of the lime dosing system, which led to sub-optimal treatment.	Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough; Belfast City; and Mid & East Antrim Borough.
01/08/20 - 04/08/20	Killylane WTW (54,243 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium and turbidity parameters occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.
16/08/20 - 17/08/20	Ballinrees WTW (180,627 population)	Elevated levels of aluminium and turbidity occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties caused by a dosing pump failure. NI Water has made improvements to its on-line monitoring to prevent a recurrence.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough and Derry City & Strabane District.
18/08/20 - 20/08/20	Breda Trunk Main (9,154 population)	Low water pressure and loss of supply to some consumers including part of the Belfast City Hospital estate occurred following a burst main. NI Water carried out re-zoning exercises and provided Alternative Water Supplies.	Belfast City.
22/08/20 - 24/08/20	Derg WTW (38,989 population)	A contravention of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water following an issue with the lime dosing system, which led to sub-optimal treatment.	Derry City & Strabane District and Fermanagh & Omagh District.
20/09/20	Killyhevlin WTW (79,743 population)	Following a power cut, a plant shutdown occurred and when the automatic start-up took place, there was internal flooding of the main building. This led to a further plant shutdown. A NI Water Category 1 Incident was declared. Asset to asset tankering to	Fermanagh & Omagh District.

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
		Tattinbar and Cavanacross SRs was required to maintain supply. There were no water quality failure associated with the event and supply to customers was maintained throughout.	
08/10/20 - 09/10/20	Carmoney WTW (56,996 population)	A <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocyst was detected in the works final water. All subsequent samples were satisfactory.	Derry City & Strabane District.
26/10/20 - 29/10/20	Killylane WTW (54,243 population)	A contravention of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water following an issue with the lime dosing system, which led to sub-optimal treatment.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.
13/10/20 - 20/10/20	Killyhevlin WTW (79,743 population)	Contraventions of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water and two associated service reservoirs. Killyhevlin WTW has pesticide removal treatment but it was by-passed at the time of these contraventions to facilitate work in relation to the installation of UV treatment.	Fermanagh & Omagh District.
11/11/20 - 09/12/20	Clay Lake WTW (9,881 population)	Contraventions of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water. Clay Lake WTW has pesticide removal treatment in place, which is normally effective at reducing MCPA levels to below the regulatory limit. The cause of these contraventions is undetermined. There is a risk for the use of MCPA within the catchment area for weed and rush control and there are occasions of high levels of MCPA in the raw water supply.	Armagh City Banbridge & Craigavon Borough District.
07/12/20 – 18/12/20	Killylane WSZ (626 properties)	Contraventions of the aluminium and iron parameters occurred in a regulatory sample taken at Slimero SR due to COVID-19 restrictions. The contraventions were caused by a low level in the SR.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.

After investigations during the reporting period, there were also three events categorised by DWI as “Minor”, and seven events categorised as “Not Significant”.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Where the water quality standards come from

The water we supply for domestic use or food production must comply with the standards in The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (NI) 2017, which incorporate European Union standards and more stringent UK national standards. These Regulations detail the acceptable levels of certain characteristics, elements and substances allowed in drinking water. Usually, this is a maximum level; but, occasionally, a minimum is also set (e.g. pH). This permissible level is known as the Prescribed Concentration or Value (PCV). Some of the regulatory levels are set for aesthetic reasons and not for health (e.g. Colour).

Where we sample

Samples are taken from our service reservoirs, water treatment works and taps in customers' homes. Every year, our accredited laboratories carry out over 100,000 sophisticated tests to ensure quality standards are met. The Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) within the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) also independently audits these tests and issues a report each year on its findings. DWI ensures that NI Water meets more than 50 legal standards for drinking water quality to match water companies across the rest of the UK. The standards are strict and generally include wide safety margins. They cover: bacteria; chemicals, such as nitrates and pesticides; metals, such as lead; and how water looks and tastes.

What happens if a test fails?

If a sample fails a test, this does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink. Sometimes, the water in our mains or pipes and in the neighbouring properties is good, but the failure is caused by the householder's own plumbing system. However, we take all failures of these standards very seriously and these are dealt with by a team of specialists. All failures are recorded, investigated and action is taken to resolve the problem. If the contamination is found to be due to the tap or internal plumbing, NI Water will inform the customer in writing of the reason for the failure so that they can take appropriate action. A copy of the letter is also provided to the Public Health Agency, the local Environmental Health Officer and the DWI.

All PCV failures are also reported externally to the DWI, respective health boards, Environmental Health departments, the Consumer Council for Northern Ireland (CCNI), DRD Water Policy Unit and the Utility Regulator (NAIUR).

Units of measurement

The units of measurement used in this factsheet are as follows:

- 1 milligram per litre (mg/l) is one part per million (ppm)
- 1 microgram per litre (µg/l) is 1 part per billion (or thousand million)
- NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (for turbidity measurement)
- Pt/Co – Platinum-cobalt units Standard (for colour measurement)
- µS/cm – micro siemens per centimetre (for conductivity measurement)

Concentration or value

Shown in three ways:

- **Min**(imum), the lowest result during the period
- **Mean**, the average of the results
- **Max**(imum), the highest result during the period.
- A '<' symbol means a result was less than the value at which a parameter can be detected.
- A '>' symbol means a result was greater than the range within which a parameter is normally detected.

Number of samples

- Total taken – the number of samples tested for each parameter
- Contravening – shows the number of samples that exceeded the PCV
- % of samples contravening PCV – the number of samples that contravened the PCV compared to the total number of samples taken expressed as a percentage.

INDIVIDUAL PARAMETERS / SUBSTANCES

Hardness

Total Hardness is normally caused by dissolved calcium and, to a lesser extent, magnesium in rocks through which the water has passed. In Northern Ireland, our water is predominantly soft to moderately soft or slightly to moderately hard. Hardness means you may have to use more soap when washing as hard water lathers less than soft water. It has not been proven to have adverse effects on health and is safe to drink. There is no standard specified in the current regulations. Dependent upon the origin and manufacturer of your dishwasher, you may require a specific parameter, such as Clarke degrees (a.k.a. English degrees) or French or German degrees. GH is general hardness, while KH is Carbonate, or temporary hardness.

pH (listed under 'Hydrogen Ion')

This is a scientific term used to describe the acidity or alkalinity of a fluid. We need to control the pH of water because:

- If water is too acidic, it may corrode metal pipes in the distribution system
- If water is too alkaline, it may cause deposits to form in the pipes. The standard is to keep water pH levels in the 6.5-9.5 range

Colour

The colour of drinking water is usually dependent on the presence of naturally- occurring dissolved organic matter. For example, the higher the peat content of a catchment, (e.g. the Mourne Catchment), the higher the level of colour in the raw water. However, colour may also be due to the presence of iron contributed by old cast-iron mains.

- PCV for colour is 20 mg/l Pt/Co.

Sometimes, the water coming out of the tap has a milky or cloudy appearance, which is usually caused by excess air dissolved in the water as micro bubbles. This is not harmful and, if the water is left to stand for a few minutes, it will clear from the bottom upwards (i.e. the bubbles of air rise to the top of the glass and escape).

Turbidity

Turbidity is caused by very fine insoluble materials that may be present in water. Levels are closely monitored during the treatment processes.

- PCV at the customer's tap is 4 NTU

Odour and taste

Customer complaints quite often relate to taste and odour. Quality control tests are carried out to measure the level of taste and odour and are performed by a specialist testing panel.

- PCV for each = Dilution Number >0

Conductivity

Conductivity is proportional to the dissolved solids content of the water and is often used as an indication of the presence of dissolved minerals, such as calcium, magnesium and sodium.

- PCV is 2500 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 20°C

Chlorine (Cl - listed under Free-Residual disinfectant)

Chlorine is added to water to ensure water is free from bacteria. When chlorine is added, not all of it is used up in the process. Some remains as 'free chlorine' to make sure the water remains safe as it passes through the distribution system.

No PCV is prescribed for chlorine in the regulations and these levels are set to ensure that a small concentration remains at the end of the distribution system to maintain customer safety.

E. coli and enterococci

If present, these indicate a possible breach in the integrity of the water supply system. An effective treatment process will kill any organisms present.

PCV standards are:

- 0 /100ml for *E. Coli*
- 0 /100ml for Enterococci

Coliform bacteria

These are naturally present in the environment. Their presence may indicate a possible breach in the integrity of the supply system or contamination from the kitchen sink or taps.

Nitrite and nitrate (NO₂ and NO₃)

Normally only trace amounts of these compounds are found in water.

- PCV for nitrite = 0.5 mg NO₂/l
- PCV for nitrate = 50 mg NO₃/l

Chloride (Cl)

Chloride in water originates from natural sources such as mineral deposits. It can contribute to taste that may be unacceptable to customers if the standard is exceeded.

- PCV = 250 mg Cl/l

Fluoride (F)

NI Water does not add fluoride to any water supply in Northern Ireland. Fluoride can occur naturally in some raw water supplies at low levels.

- PCV = 1.5 mg F/l

Sulphate (SO₄)

Sulphate occurs naturally in water and originates from mineral deposits. High concentrations may give rise to taste problems and, in the long-term, damage pipe work.

- PCV = 250 mg SO₄/l

Copper (Cu)

Copper can occur naturally in some water sources, and is normally found in low concentrations in drinking water.

- PCV = 2 mg Cu/l

Iron (Fe)

This is one of the most abundant metals found naturally in surface and ground waters. After treatment, it is normally reduced to trace concentrations in drinking water. Increased levels can occur due to the corrosion of old cast-iron water mains. There is no known health risk associated with high iron concentrations, but staining of clothing in washing machines can occur.

- PCV = 200 µg Fe/l

Manganese (Mn)

Manganese occurs naturally in water. High concentrations of manganese in tap water may cause discolouration and possible staining of clothing in washing machines.

- PCV = 50 µg Mn/l

Aluminium (Al)

Aluminium can occur naturally in water within certain catchments. However, aluminium compounds are used in the treatment process to help remove impurities. Any aluminium compounds added during the treatment process are removed before the final treated water leaves the treatment works.

- PCV = 200 µg Al/l

Sodium (Na)

Sodium occurs naturally in trace amounts in water. High concentrations may impart a level of taste that is unacceptable to customers.

- PCV = 200 mg Na/l

Lead (Pb)

Lead is not normally present in water sources, but significant concentrations may be present at customers' taps if lead or copper pipes with lead joints have been used in the plumbing system. More information is available [here](#).

- PCV = 10 µg Pb/l

Trihalomethanes (THMs)

THMs occur in drinking water as by-products of the reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring dissolved organic materials. In drinking water, only four compounds out of the group of THMs have health significance, the most common of which is chloroform. The PCV is based on the sum of the concentrations of all four constituents.

- PCV = 100 µg/l

Other substances

In addition to those listed and explained above, we also test for substances such as hydrocarbons, pesticides and herbicides, phenols and organic carbon. We also carry out extensive monitoring of our supplies for cryptosporidium through sampling of raw and final treated water.

Home-brewers may be interested in the Calcium, Magnesium, Carbonate, Sodium, Sulphate, Chloride and pH levels of their water supply. If you cannot locate the information you require, please contact us at waterline@niwater.com

Zonal Commentaries and Public Registers

2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0103 - Ballinrees East

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0103 - Ballinrees East										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
							Min.	Mean	Max.	
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.371	< 0.410	
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	21	0	0.000	13.000	33.810	130.000	
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	19	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7	0	0.000	0.029	0.173	0.280	
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.309	< 0.310	
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.025	< 0.085	
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Benzene	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.138	< 0.150	
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7	0	0.000	0.006	< 0.033	< 0.038	
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990	
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013	
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.259	< 0.300	
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	19.000	22.167	24.000	
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.370	< 0.370	
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013	
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	20	0	0.000	0.000	8.650	50.000	
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	20	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	19	0	0.000	< 0.930	< 1.270	1.800	
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	21	0	0.000	180.000	309.048	380.000	
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2	0	0.000	0.002	< 0.023	< 0.043	
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	5.100	7.800	
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017	
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009	
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006	
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	72	60	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009	
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150	
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018	
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	72	63	0	0.000	0.080	0.324	0.620	
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	20	0	0.000	7.030	7.494	7.790	
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	22	0	0.000	< 14.200	< 42.764	180.000	
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.700	< 1.300	
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	0.010	0.019	0.032	
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014	
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	21	0	0.000	< 0.830	< 4.453	46.000	
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.010	
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.046	< 0.050	
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007	
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2	0	0.000	0.740	0.870	1.000	
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	0.980	1.747	2.800	
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.023	< 0.037	< 0.056	
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030	
Odour	Diln No	S	24	13	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	< 0.023	
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0103 - Ballinrees East										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		&	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
		Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven			
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	0.000	0.023	0.046
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.380	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	17.000	18.333	20.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	17.000	18.333	20.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	53.000	64.500	82.000
Taste	Diln No	S	24	13		1	7.692	0.000	0.231	3.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.777	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.376	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	72	63		0	0.000	0.160	0.449	0.750
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.900	2.757	3.400
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	41.000	55.778	78.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	72	60		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	21		0	0.000	< 0.180	< 0.290	1.500

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 27539

This zone has a surface water source :R1701

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 16-JUN-2020 (ZN0103AE) Taste = 3 Diln No.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
							Min.	Mean	Max.	
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	16	18	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.393	< 0.410	
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	36	35	0	0.000	14.000	24.914	39.000	
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	30	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.180	< 0.180	< 0.180	
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.310	< 0.317	0.360	
Asulam	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017	
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Benzene	ug/l	AS	16	18	0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.144	< 0.150	
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.038	< 0.038	< 0.038	
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990	
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013	
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300	
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	21.000	22.333	24.000	
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.371	0.380	
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013	
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	16	16	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	32	0	0.000	0.000	2.938	20.000	
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	32	0	0.000	0.000	0.063	1.000	
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	35	0	0.000	0.930	0.991	1.700	
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	36	34	0	0.000	310.000	385.588	420.000	
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2	0	0.000	< 0.043	< 0.043	< 0.043	
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	16	16	0	0.000	0.000	< 5.156	< 5.500	
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017	
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009	
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	
Diuron	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006	
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	108	95	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009	
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.007	
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150	
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018	
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	108	96	0	0.000	0.050	0.616	1.330	
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	34	0	0.000	7.290	7.623	7.980	
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	34	0	0.000	< 14.200	< 15.576	31.000	
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	3	0	0.000	< 1.300	< 1.300	< 1.300	
Linuron	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
MCPA	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.014	0.092	
MCPB	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014	
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	36	34	0	0.000	0.700	0.959	3.800	
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.007	
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	5	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050	
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007	
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2	0	0.000	1.400	2.050	2.700	
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.290	< 2.808	4.900	
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	5	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.051	< 0.099	
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030	
Odour	Diln No	S	36	21	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	< 0.023	
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		& Freq.	samples planned	samples taken in		samples contraven	samples contraven	(all samples)		
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.099
Phorate	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	13.000	14.714	16.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	13.000	14.714	16.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	86.000	90.167	96.000
Taste	Diln No	S	36	21		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	16	18		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.777	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	16	18		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.393	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	108	96		0	0.000	0.120	0.769	1.500
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	2.400	2.743	3.100
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	24.000	39.222	57.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	108	95		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.014
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	34		0	0.000	< 0.180	< 0.183	0.240

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 44549

This zone has a surface water source :R1301

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown

The water supplied in this zone within the Mid Ulster council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 except for the following parameter(s):-

Odour – single exceedance

There was no obvious reason for this exceedance, with all resamples being satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		& Freq.	samples planned	samples taken in		samples contraven	samples contraven	(all samples)		
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	23		0	0.000	< 2.800	< 14.665	< 41.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	20		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.110	< 0.170	< 0.180
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.309	< 0.310
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.004	< 0.033	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.644	< 3.000
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	9.200	11.167	< 13.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.370	< 0.370
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	21		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	21		0	0.000	0.000	0.048	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	21		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 1.094	1.600
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	22		0	0.000	120.000	144.545	360.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 0.043	< 0.051	0.058
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 5.500	< 5.500	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	72	62		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.007
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	72	64		0	0.000	0.060	0.585	1.100
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	22		0	0.000	6.890	7.110	7.360
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	23		0	0.000	< 14.200	< 34.800	110.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.170	< 0.735	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	0.008
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	23		0	0.000	< 0.830	< 1.403	5.400
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.046	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.480	0.525	0.570
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.290	< 0.367	0.470
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.008	< 0.018
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	24	13		1	7.692	0.000	0.615	8.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		& Freq.	samples planned	samples taken in		samples contraven	samples contraven	(all samples)		
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.008
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.380	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	4.600	5.983	7.100
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	4.600	5.983	7.100
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	34.000	34.667	35.000
Taste	Diln No	S	24	12		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.777	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	72	64		0	0.000	0.190	0.677	1.180
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.200	2.014	2.900
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	29.000	49.444	86.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	72	62		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	22		0	0.000	0.150	0.185	0.230

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 25684

This zone has a surface water source :R1302

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 23-JAN-2020 (ZN0502AE) Odour = 8 Diln No.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Mormeal

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Morneal										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		Freq.	samples	samples		samples	(all samples)			
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	16	18		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.393	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	22		0	0.000	3.600	21.255	40.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	20		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.120	0.180	0.240
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.309	< 0.310
Asulam	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	16	18		0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.144	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.011	2.457	17.000
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.013	< 0.259	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	17.000	21.833	24.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.391	0.520
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	16	16		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	21		0	0.000	0.000	5.714	120.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	21		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	23		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 1.012	1.600
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	23		0	0.000	160.000	327.826	400.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.040	< 0.042	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	16	16		0	0.000	0.000	< 5.156	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	36	32		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.007
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	34		0	0.000	0.050	0.298	0.890
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	23		0	0.000	7.080	7.558	7.790
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 14.200	< 31.983	79.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	3		0	0.000	0.100	< 0.900	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.014	0.092
MCPB	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	22		0	0.000	< 0.830	< 1.268	2.700
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.007
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.046	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	1.100	1.250	1.400
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.290	< 1.360	4.100
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.029	< 0.082
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	24	13		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Mormeal										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
					Auth Dep			Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.099
Phorate	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.200	< 0.380	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	11.000	13.833	15.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	11.000	13.833	15.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	73.000	80.667	92.000
Taste	Diln No	S	24	13		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	16	18		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.777	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	16	18		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.393	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	34		0	0.000	0.140	0.437	0.920
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	2.500	2.657	3.000
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	28.000	44.444	59.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	36	32		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.014
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	23		0	0.000	< 0.180	< 0.188	0.250

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 13981

This zone has a surface water source :R1301

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	23		0	0.000	< 2.800	< 7.448	< 14.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	18		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.030	< 0.159	< 0.180
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.309	< 0.310
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.005	< 0.033	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	1.700	3.289	4.800
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.259	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	13.000	15.167	16.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.370	< 0.370
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	22		0	0.000	0.000	0.591	6.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	22		0	0.000	0.000	0.136	2.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	22		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 0.963	1.300
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	22		0	0.000	140.000	154.545	170.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.022	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	< 4.813	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	36	32		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	33		0	0.000	0.180	0.654	1.010
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	22		0	0.000	7.310	7.591	7.980
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	23		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 14.096	< 24.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.700	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.004
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	23		0	0.000	0.270	1.086	2.600
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.046	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.260	0.360	0.460
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	0.610	1.505	2.800
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.016	< 0.032	< 0.056
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	24	14		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
					Auth Dep			Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.380	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	5		0	0.000	9.300	10.020	11.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	5		0	0.000	9.300	10.020	11.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	22.000	28.333	34.000
Taste	Diln No	S	24	14		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	33		0	0.000	0.210	0.766	1.450
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.200	1.643	2.000
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	26.000	31.222	42.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	36	32		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	23		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.177	< 0.180

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 11715

This zone has a surface water source :R4523

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0706 - Lough Macrory Killyclogher

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0706 - Lough Macrory Killiclogher
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.

Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	22		0	0.000	< 2.800	< 9.514	< 16.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	20		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.030	< 0.159	< 0.180
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.321	< 0.400
Asulam	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.005	< 0.033	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	2.200	3.550	7.800
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.259	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	13.000	15.167	17.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.370	< 0.370
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.014
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	21		0	0.000	0.000	4.238	48.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	21		0	0.000	0.000	0.143	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	22		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 1.076	1.700
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	23		0	0.000	140.000	157.826	170.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	4		0	0.000	0.001	< 0.033	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 5.042	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	60	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	54		0	0.000	0.150	0.496	0.890
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	23		0	0.000	7.100	7.611	7.880
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	22		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 13.645	< 14.200
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	4		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 1.000	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.083
MCPB	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	23		0	0.000	0.400	< 1.120	< 2.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.005
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.046	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	4		0	0.000	0.260	0.335	0.400
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	0.670	1.322	2.300
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.030	< 0.046
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	24	14		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0706 - Lough Macrory Killiclogher										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		& Freq.	samples planned	samples taken in		samples contraven	samples contraven	(all samples)		
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.170
Phorate	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.380	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	9.600	10.600	11.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	9.600	10.600	11.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	28.000	31.833	35.000
Taste	Diln No	S	24	14		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	54		0	0.000	0.210	0.603	0.990
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	3	3		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.200	1.700	2.200
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	29.000	39.333	54.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	60	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	3	3		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	23		0	0.000	0.130	< 0.178	< 0.180

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 23680

This zone has a surface water source :R4513

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	52	47		0	0.000	5.300	22.823	54.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	44		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.180	< 0.183	0.200
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.310	< 0.340	0.440
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.038	< 0.045	0.090
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 1.510	2.000
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	15.000	17.333	19.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.414	0.550
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.014	0.019
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	52	45		0	0.000	0.000	2.600	41.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	52	45		0	0.000	0.000	0.178	6.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	52	47		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 0.975	1.800
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	52	48		0	0.000	300.000	414.167	520.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 0.043	< 0.043	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 5.500	< 5.500	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	192	165		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	192	169		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.840	1.750
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	52	48		0	0.000	7.210	7.958	8.350
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	52	48		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 16.808	65.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 1.300	< 1.300	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.017	0.026
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	52	48		0	0.000	0.370	2.212	38.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.590	2.395	4.200
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	1.300	2.050	2.700
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.029	< 0.042	< 0.054
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	52	30		1	3.333	0.000	0.067	2.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		&	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
		Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven			
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.019	0.032
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	15.000	22.143	47.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	15.000	22.143	47.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	100.000	110.000	120.000
Taste	Diln No	S	52	30		1	3.333	0.000	0.067	2.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.774	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	192	169		0	0.000	0.230	0.946	1.880
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.600	2.343	3.000
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	28.000	44.750	62.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	192	165		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	52	48		0	0.000	0.100	0.191	0.570

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 79743

This zone has a surface water source :R4701

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 22-OCT-2020 (ZN0802AE) Odour = 2 Diln No.

Sample failed 22-OCT-2020 (ZN0802AE) Taste = 2 Diln No.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh

The water supplied in this zone within the Mid Ulster council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 except for the following parameter(s):-

Clostridium perfringens – single exceedance

The presence of Clostridium Perfringens is an indication of microbiological contamination. Exceedances can occur when there are problems with disinfection of the water supply or where the sample tap is contaminated. On this occasion, all resamples and downstream samples were satisfactory with no cause determined for the exceedance.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
				Auth Dep			Min.	Mean	Max.	
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410	
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.006	
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	36	32	0	0.000	< 2.800	< 7.969	19.000	
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	29	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7	0	0.000	0.120	< 0.171	< 0.180	
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.341	0.480	
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.026	< 0.085	
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Benzene	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150	
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7	0	0.000	0.008	< 0.034	< 0.038	
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990	
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013	
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.259	< 0.300	
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	5	0	0.000	18.000	20.800	22.000	
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.400	0.580	
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	0.014	
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.125	1.000	
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	31	0	0.000	0.000	1.129	23.000	
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	31	0	0.000	0.000	0.065	2.000	
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	32	0	0.000	< 0.930	< 1.359	2.500	
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	36	32	0	0.000	< 4.300	<342.009	400.000	
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2	0	0.000	< 0.043	< 0.067	0.091	
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	5.238	7.000	
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017	
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009	
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006	
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	96	84	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009	
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150	
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018	
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	96	85	0	0.000	0.050	0.886	1.490	
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	0.010	
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	32	0	0.000	6.980	7.385	7.840	
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	32	0	0.000	< 2.000	< 16.700	73.000	
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.700	< 1.300	
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	0.018	
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014	
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	36	32	0	0.000	0.190	0.842	1.400	
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.009	
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050	
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007	
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2	0	0.000	1.300	1.400	1.500	
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	1.600	3.400	4.500	
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.032	< 0.069	< 0.090	
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030	
Odour	Diln No	S	36	21	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023	
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter	U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value			
	&	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)			
	Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven				
		per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.	
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.030	
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007	
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.380	< 0.410	
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	30.000	42.000	48.000	
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	30.000	42.000	48.000	
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	60.000	66.667	77.000	
Taste	Diln No	S	36	21	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790	
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410	
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	96	85	0	0.000	0.160	1.049	1.670	
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7	0	0.000	1.600	2.843	3.700	
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9	0	0.000	17.000	37.333	54.000	
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	96	84	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.014	
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1	0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	32	0	0.000	0.150	0.185	0.300	

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 37792

This zone has a surface water source :R2514

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 23-JAN-2020 (W2514OUT) Clostridium perfringens (sulph red) = 1 No./100.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon

The water supplied in this zone within the Mid Ulster council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 except for the following parameter(s):-

Enterococci – single exceedance

Enterococci are an indication of microbiological contamination. Exceedances can occur when there are problems with disinfection of the water supply or where the sample tap is contaminated.

Investigations did not determine any reason for the exceedance. All treatment processes were operating satisfactorily and all other microbiological parameters on the same sample were satisfactory. All resamples were satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ling PCV	% of samples contraven ling PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.398	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	52	48		0	0.000	4.500	25.827	68.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	44		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	6		0	0.000	0.140	0.173	0.180
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.313	0.340
Asulam	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.020	< 0.085
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.146	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.012	< 0.034	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.259	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	22.000	24.333	26.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.380	0.440
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.014	0.029
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	52	45		0	0.000	0.000	5.400	84.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	52	45		0	0.000	0.000	0.022	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	52	47		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 0.954	1.200
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	52	48		0	0.000	360.000	394.167	420.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.002	< 0.023	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	5.548	8.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	192	167		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		1	14.286	0.000	0.286	2.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	192	169		0	0.000	0.130	0.782	1.490
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	52	48		0	0.000	7.030	7.403	7.990
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	52	47		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 17.889	200.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.700	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.008	0.014
MCPB	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	52	47		0	0.000	0.430	1.658	12.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.010
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	1.000	1.250	1.500
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	0.630	1.915	3.900
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.039	< 0.078
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	52	29		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		&	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
		Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven			
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	0.011	0.037
Phorate	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.380	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	18.000	20.167	21.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	18.000	20.167	21.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	83.000	91.000	100.000
Taste	Diln No	S	52	29		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.398	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	192	169		0	0.000	0.230	0.981	1.740
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	2.200	2.700	3.000
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	27.000	35.500	45.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	192	167		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.014
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	52	48		0	0.000	0.130	0.196	0.470

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 60377

This zone has a surface water source :R2308

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 16-NOV-2020 (ZS0809AE) Enterococci = 2 No./100m.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

Report on	Environmental Plans, Principles and Governance for Northern Ireland Public Discussion Document (Synopsis of Responses)
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members on the availability of the responses made to a previously circulated consultation document by DAERA entitled "Environmental Plans, Principles and Governance for Northern Ireland": Public Discussion Document.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Public Discussion Document on Environmental Plans, Principles and Governance for Northern Ireland was launched by DAERA on 10 th December 2020 to encourage responses and comments from stakeholders and members of the public on arrangements for environmental oversight and accountability after the ending of the EU Exit transition period.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs (DAERA) sought views on a number of environmental issues that will arise due to UK withdrawal from the EU. Details of the discussion document were forwarded by e-mail to approximately 300 individual stakeholders. The consultation was also advertised on the Department's website and publicised on social media. A stakeholder event, organised jointly by NI Environment Link and DAERA, took place on 13 th January 2021. The closing date for responses was 26 th February 2021. This paper was previously brought to Committee in February 2021 and a response was returned for Mid Ulster District Council.
3.2	A synopsis of the replies received to the discussion document can be accessed in Appendix 1. The document advises that a total of 70 responses were received, with 38 via the citizen space online option and 32 e-mail responses. The break down by sector is shown below.

	<p>Responses by Sector</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NGOs and Support</td> <td>49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individual</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov and Local gov</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business and Trade Bodies</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Political Parties</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regulatory Bodies</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Professional Bodies</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Academia</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	Percentage	NGOs and Support	49%	Individual	20%	Gov and Local gov	13%	Business and Trade Bodies	10%	Political Parties	3%	Regulatory Bodies	3%	Professional Bodies	1%	Academia	1%
Sector	Percentage																		
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Professional Bodies	1%																		
Academia	1%																		
4.0	Other Considerations																		
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications																		
	Financial: N/a																		
	Human: N/a																		
	Risk Management: N/a																		
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments																		
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a																		
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a																		
5.0	Recommendation(s)																		
5.1	Members to note the synopsis of responses received in the document attached in Appendix 1.																		
6.0	Documents Attached & References																		
6.1	Appendix 1 – Environmental Plans, Principles and Governance for Northern Ireland Public Discussion Document Synopsis of Responses.																		

Environmental Plans, Principles and Governance for Northern Ireland

Public Discussion Document

Synopsis of Responses



24 June 2021



Introduction

This synopsis of responses refers to the Public Discussion Document on Environmental Plans, Principles and Governance for Northern Ireland. DAERA launched this document on 10 December 2020 to encourage responses and comments from stakeholders and members of the public on arrangements for environmental oversight and accountability after the ending of the EU Exit Transition Period. Details of it were forwarded by e-mail to approximately 300 individual stakeholders. The consultation was also advertised on the Department's website and publicised on social media. A stakeholder event, organised jointly by NI Environment Link and DAERA, took place on 13 January 2021. The closing date for responses was 26 February 2021.

Scope of the discussion document

Amongst other provisions, the Environment Bill introduced to Parliament on 30 January 2020 gives the option to:

- extend the jurisdiction of an Office for Environmental Protection (OEP) to NI;
- embed environmental principles into policy decisions of NI Departments; and
- prepare and publish environmental improvement plans.

The NI Assembly agreed that consent for the UK Parliament to legislate in these devolved areas should be granted.

Office for Environmental Protection

The Environment Bill outlines the functions of the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP), a new, independent, statutory environmental body to hold government to account on environmental matters, assuming a role previously undertaken by the European Commission (EC). It will have no powers to act against private businesses or individuals – that will remain the responsibility of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), local councils and other regulatory bodies.

There are provisions in the Bill to allow the OEP to function in NI, subject to NI Assembly approval. The OEP's principal objective is to contribute to environmental protection and to the improvement of the natural environment. It will:

- monitor progress against the Department's Environmental Improvement Plan and report on an annual basis;
- monitor the implementation of NI environmental law and report, if appropriate;
- advise on changes to environmental law or on any other matter relating to the natural environment at the request of any NI department, and may also give unsolicited advice on changes to environmental law;
- handle complaints against relevant public authorities;
- carry out investigations against public authorities either as a result of a complaint or information obtained in any other way;
- as a last resort, take enforcement action against public authorities whose failures to comply with environmental law are deemed 'serious'.

Environmental Principles

The Bill requires the Defra Secretary of State and, subject to Assembly approval of the commencement of the relevant provisions, DAERA to publish a policy statement setting out how five environmental principles enshrined in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) should be interpreted and applied by NI and UK Ministers when making policy.

These principles are:

- **Integration:** Environmental protection must be embedded in the making of policies;
- **Rectification at source:** Environmental damage should as a priority be rectified by targeting its original cause and taking preventive action at source;
- **Prevention:** Preventive action should be taken to avert environmental damage;
- **Precautionary:** Where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation; and

- **Polluter pays:** The costs of pollution control and remediation should be borne by those who cause pollution rather than the community at large.

All NI departments – and Ministers of the Crown when making policy in respect of NI – will then have a duty to have ‘due regard’ to the policy statement on environmental principles in their policy-making process.

Environmental Improvement Plans

The Bill provides for requirements to: (a) prepare; (b) review and revise; and (c) renew Environmental Improvement Plans (EIPs), which are defined as plans for significantly improving the natural environment. Annual reports on progress must also be prepared, laid and published by DAERA and the OEP. There is also a provision requiring arrangements to be made to obtain relevant data and publish (and lay) a statement relating to the types of data to be obtained for the purposes of monitoring.

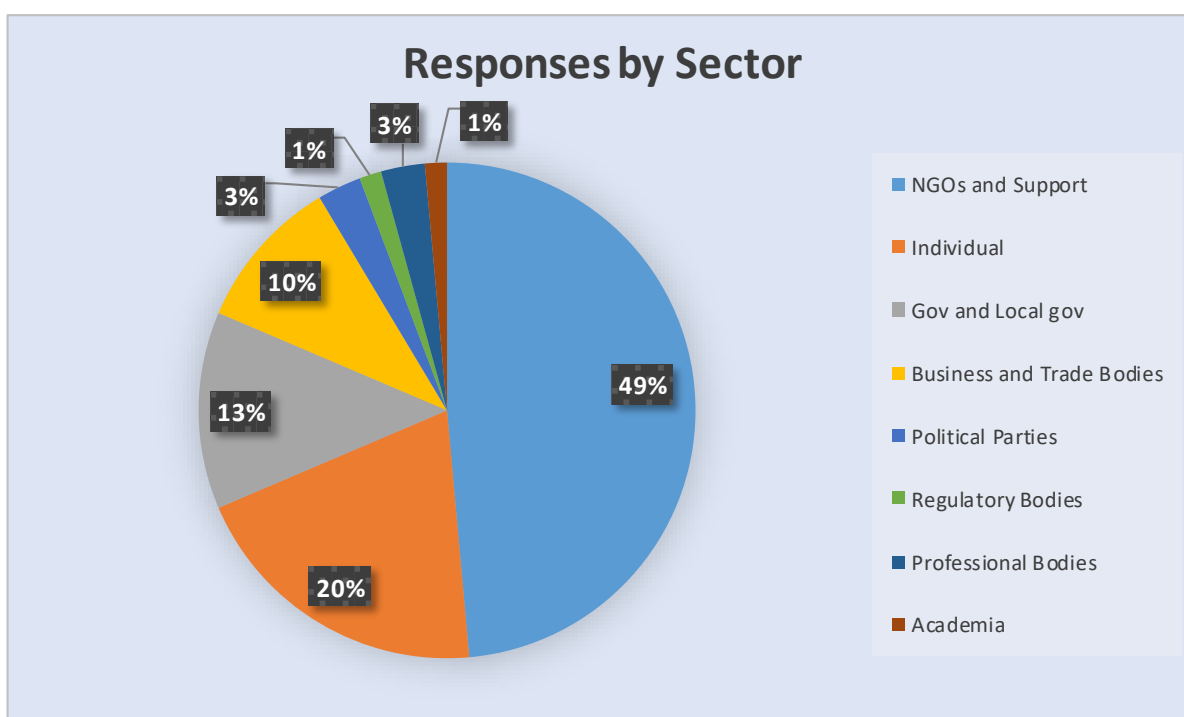
As part of the NI Executive’s overarching Green Growth Strategy and Delivery Framework, DAERA is developing an environment strategy that is intended to become NI’s first EIP.

Responses to Discussion Document

A list of the questions asked in the discussion document is attached as **Annex A**.

A total of 70 responses were received, with 38 via the citizen space online option and 32 e-mail responses.

Three of the responses were received shortly after the closing date but, due to extenuating circumstances in each case, the Department has decided to accept these responses.



The following sections provide discussion on the key issues highlighted by respondents in respect of each of the consultation questions. A list of all respondents is included in **Annex B**.

Synopsis of Responses

Q1. Should Northern Ireland continue to be guided by these environmental principles in the long term?

If so would you agree with the mechanism for a policy statement of Environmental Principles as in the Discussion Document?

There was no dissent that NI should be guided by these 5 environmental principles but the environmental NGO sector in particular suggested that the principles were not stringent enough both in terms of definition and extent. They felt this represented a weakening of the TFEU principles that were in place when the UK was a member of the EU.

Some respondents who were content to be guided by the principles were not content with the mechanism for a policy statement. Some responses erroneously referred to the duty being to “have regard to” rather than the correct, “have due regard to”. From a legal perspective, “have due regard to” is more onerous than “have regard to” and requires a substantial, rigorous and open-minded consideration of the duty when developing or formulating policy, decisions, or service delivery arrangements.

It was felt by several stakeholder groups that this wording should be replaced by a legal obligation to take account of the principles, with many preferring a change to “in accordance with” and that all Ministers, Departments and public bodies should have a duty to apply the principles as is currently the case under EU law.

A number of extra principles were proposed as being required. These included principles on: non-regression; transboundary harm; international cooperation and collaboration; Aarhus (allowing public access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making, and access to justice in relation to environmental matters); maintaining and enhancing natural capital; and sustainable development (in line with the Sustainable Development Goals).

The non-regression principle was thought necessary by some stakeholders to ensure compliance with the Trade & Cooperation Agreement (TCA) as a reciprocal commitment. It should be noted, however, that the TCA commitment only applies in cases where regression would cause a distortion to trade. There were calls by a

respondent from the environmental sector for a clarity statement to be made in relation to the continued application of EU principles in relation to the NI Protocol.

One stakeholder group from the agri-food sector asked that a statement as to how the principles are interpreted be included to aid transparency and clarity. They also expressed concern at the use of the precautionary principle saying it can be used to stall progress, stifle development, and prevent innovation and adoption of new technologies. They highlighted that in most cases it is impossible to eliminate all risks and a balanced position based on sound scientific evidence must be taken. They believe that the proportionality principle must be included to provide this balance by ensuring that the severity of the risk and the relative importance of the environmental issue can be taken into account as part of the decision-making process. They asked that all principles be underpinned by the five principles of good regulation: proportionality; accountability; consistency; transparency and targeting.

One business stakeholder group made reference to 'fairness principles' for Government to use as a guide when developing and implementing any new legislation associated with the transition towards Net-Zero. These are intended to act as a 'fairness test' for policymakers in planning and designing regulatory policy frameworks, and prioritising investment, to take account of the varied impact the Net-Zero journey will have across businesses of different sizes, with small and medium enterprises (SMEs) potentially being particularly vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather and likely to have a lower adaptive capacity than larger enterprises. The principles are intended to take account of fairness of: ambition; accountability; delivery; opportunity; and cost.

The lack of progress on the policy statement was a concern to one environmental sector group with a wish to see a public consultation fast tracked, and a cross-departmental engagement programme completed as soon as possible after receiving Assembly consent. Several stakeholders stated that the principles should have a review process built into them to allow for amendments should circumstances demand.

One political party believed there should be a sunset clause in the Environment Bill to allow the creation of a bespoke Assembly Bill.

Q2. How do you feel alignment of the Environment and Green Growth Strategies can be best achieved?

There was a feeling from several stakeholders that these strategies need to be led by the NI Executive due to their cross-cutting nature. Close consultation between the teams working on the two strategies, and also with other government departments and the non-governmental sector, was deemed necessary, alongside alignment, to ensure they are complementary with no gaps, loopholes, duplication or contradictions.

A proposal was made to consider establishing working groups on some of the more complex consultations so that stakeholders' views can be incorporated. It was suggested this could help streamline consultations and embed a belief that the Government is willing to provide stakeholders with a forum to contribute at the formative stage of consultations.

There was some disagreement between the environmental and the agri-food sectors as to the pecking order of these strategies with the former saying the environment should have primacy and the latter that the Green Growth Strategy (GGS) should be the overarching strategy. Comments highlighted concerns that a GGS will put economic growth ahead of environmental improvement whereas some stakeholders in the agri-food sector have said the economics of the GGS need to be promoted. Some commented that the two strategies produced by the same Department are being written in a way that will set up conflicts in strategy delivery.

There was a strong feeling from the environmental sector that an EIP must contain legally enforced interim and long term targets for critical components of the environment which should be established through a transparent and expert driven process, and that all other Government policy must flow from these targets. Without a statutory footing many felt these targets would be ignored. There was a suggestion by some that these targets should also be included in the Programme for Government (PfG). It was highlighted by many in the sector that the GGS must substantively tackle climate change. Others felt that EIP should reflect both the requirements of the Environment and GGS.

Two respondents from the agri-food sector said it was vital that the GGS considers all three sustainability pillars; social, environment and economic, to provide a

balanced way forward for NI. They felt that the two strategies should be on an equal footing and proposed a formal, collaborative approach involving all stakeholders, with agreed targets that will not impede the competitiveness of businesses and, as a consequence, hinder growth. These stakeholders also expressed their view that increasing the quality and productivity of the environment will produce a stronger foundation to grow our economy upon and make NI a better place to live in.

There were comments from other stakeholder groups that EIPs should support the GGS with one of the focuses being on development of the Circular Economy (CE), which could drive economic growth whilst also benefiting the environment. One individual felt that the GGS should also encourage the growth of the digital economy.

One local government group proposed adopting a matrix approach whereby green growth themes are checked against the environmental themes to ensure only policies that deliver complementary gains are prioritized, whilst those that create conflicting policies are avoided.

The concept of 'growth' was discussed by several stakeholders and it was suggested it should be for the specific purpose of increasing economic and social well-being at a citizen level and not driven by or monitored in terms of so-called 'traditional' economic growth metrics such as Gross Domestic Product. Economic growth was described by one respondent as contradicting the environmental, resource and pollution limits of the planet and exacerbating inequality in the developed world. Stakeholders from the health sector felt that a policy statement or statement of support on Health Impact Assessments should be included in both sets of strategies to help quantify how improvements to the environment can lead to improvements in physical and mental health and could help in the alignment of the strategies. The use of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals were referred to by several respondents, to assist in uniting environment, green growth, and health aims in NI and that they be included in the PfG.

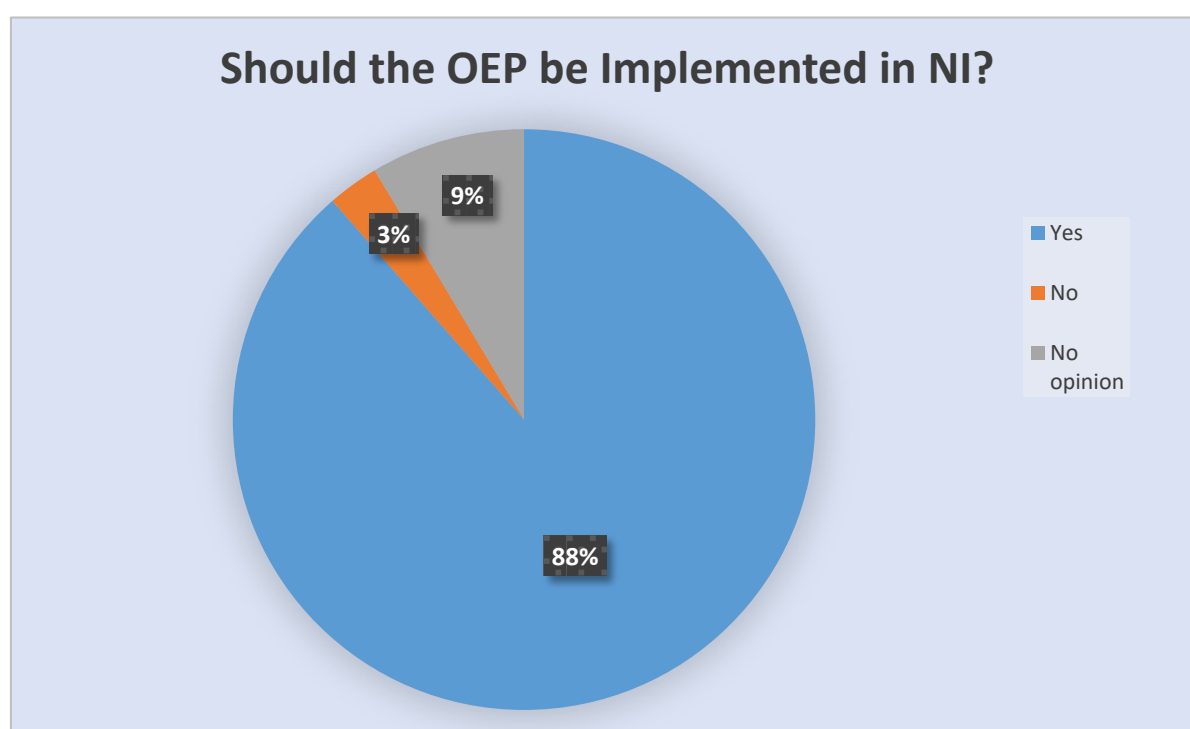
One professional body felt it is important that both strategies recognise the inter-related nature of the climate emergency and biodiversity crisis as these issues are inextricably linked and must be addressed in tandem. Nature-based solutions must play a key role in mitigating against and adapting to climate change. An environmental sector group highlighted the need for an understanding of the

environmental capacity to accommodate different levels of growth and development at different locations and ensuring that planned development and growth remains within environmental capacity limits.

Environmental Governance in Northern Ireland

Q3. Should the OEP be implemented in Northern Ireland?

If no, how would you envisage we maintain existing systems of environmental governance?



There is strong agreement that the OEP should operate in NI to act as an environmental oversight body of Public Authorities. Some stakeholders did feel however that the OEP in this format should be a short to medium term solution with a NI standalone OEP as the long term answer. There was a feeling from a few stakeholders that environmental law and governance in NI will become weaker, with the loss of the roles of the European Commission and the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) – except in regard to the NI Protocol – of particular concern.

The positives of the OEP were highlighted by a few of the respondents – e.g. it should be operational sooner than a standalone NI version; a national body was likely to be more cost effective to run; contain a wider knowledge and skills resource;

and it may also be seen to be more independent and less vulnerable to NI political divisions and interference. It was also suggested by some that a bespoke NI body would have a weaker remit and fewer powers than the proposed OEP. A suggested downside in the proposed format was that NI may have limited focus and influence on the planned OEP structure due to its population size relative to England.

The agri-food sector highlighted the need to ensure the OEP does not evolve towards enforcement against third parties or duplicating the work of existing organisations.

Many respondents referred to the need for an Independent Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to operate in NI as committed to in the New Decade New Agreement document. It was suggested by a few stakeholders that an IEPA could be an alternative to the OEP **or** work in parallel with it with a distinct but complementary role. This alternative IEPA would be able to review and regulate the public and private sector and individuals. An IEPA with strong connections to environmental bodies across Ireland, working to a single all-Ireland body was also suggested as a preferred option by one political party.

Some stakeholders believed the OEP will have a limited remit in relation to the public sector, will not be independent from government and have limited enforcement powers. They also highlighted that the AERA Committee has recommended the establishment of an IEPA. A perception pervades amongst some in the environmental sector that the NIEA is hamstrung in its duties by being inextricably entwined with DAERA.

It was deemed important by a local government group to have a review of the performance of the OEP in NI on a regular basis to ensure that it is operating effectively.

Interaction with Other Oversight Bodies

Q4. Are there other public bodies with whom the OEP should establish particular arrangements and why?

A full list of public bodies referred to is contained in **Annex C**

The most commonly referred to public bodies were: NIEA/any future independent EPA; Attorney General for NI; Committee on Climate Change/any future NI

equivalent; DAERA; Loughs Agency; NI Courts and Tribunals Service; NI Statistics and Research Agency; The Utility Regulator; Local Councils; Environmental NGOs; NI Public Service Ombudsman. These bodies appeared most commonly due to their significant involvements in environmental matters, data collection, environmental legislation and dealing with complaints from the public.

One local government group suggested the OEP should report directly to the office of the First and Deputy First Minister and the NI Assembly on its work and associated operational arrangements

It was suggested by one stakeholder group that if the OEP is based solely in England, there may be a potential reluctance from some sections of the NI community to report issues. An arrangement with the NI Ombudsman to receive complaints on behalf of the OEP was put forward as a remedy.

Q5. Do you have any comments on interim arrangements for Northern Ireland?

If suggesting an alternative to the OEP how would you address the longer development and implementation period that would result in a lengthier governance gap?

Some stakeholders expressed frustration at the delays to the passage of the Environment Bill through Westminster and the subsequent knock on effect on the OEP. They would like to see the time delay between Royal Assent, the vesting date for the OEP for England, and approval from the NI Assembly being kept to a minimum. The interim period could be used as an opportunity to carry out preparatory work to ensure the OEP “hits the ground running”. Likewise the time could be used to develop NI’s EIP and baseline programmes for monitoring and evaluation agreed.

There was a feeling from several stakeholders that the Interim Environmental Governance Secretariat (IEGS) was constrained in what it can achieve due to its lack of statutory powers compared with a fully-fledged OEP and an interim or shadow OEP was deemed preferable. Some concern was raised by one political party that as the IEGS has a working association with DAERA its independence is compromised. There were a few respondents that believed that the IEGS was useful in aiding the OEP to become fully functional.

One political party proposed that in the interim period, independent environmental oversight should continue to be provided by the European Commission until an IEPA was formed, citing the continuation of EU Regulations and standards linked to the Withdrawal Agreement and Protocol as its rationale.

The potential of using Judicial Reviews (JR) until an OEP is formed was not popular as they were deemed expensive and more focused on process rather than protecting the environment. Access to environmental justice, particularly in relation to challenging flawed planning decisions was highlighted.

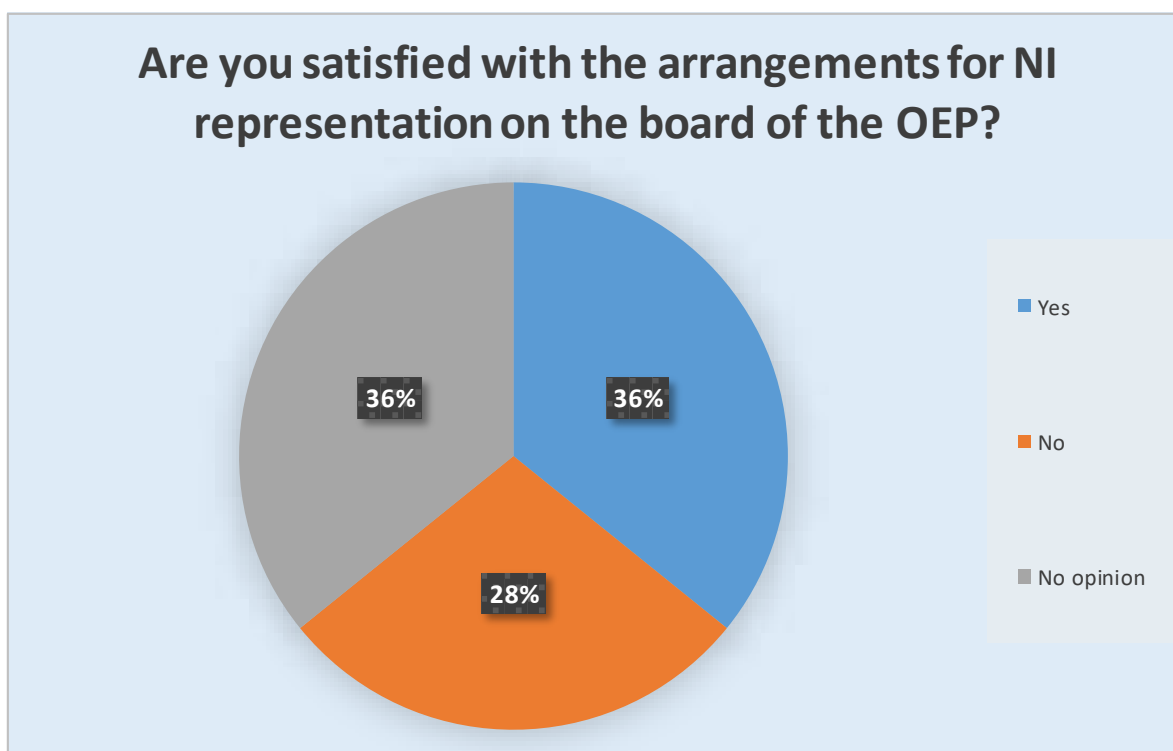
An alternative interim arrangement mentioned was the NI Executive establishing a committee, representative of all stakeholders, which would then become part of the OEP. There was also a suggestion that the OEP in the proposed format should be regarded as an interim arrangement with a NI standalone OEP or enhanced IEPA the preferred long term options.

Clarity was sought from several respondents on what will happen if there is a delay between the OEP functioning in England and in NI? One environmental sector group also queried what happens to complaints submitted to the IEGS should the OEP not function in NI? There was also a feeling, raised by some respondents, that the interim arrangements had not been adequately publicised.

Q6. Are you satisfied with the arrangement for Northern Ireland representation on the Board of the OEP?

Or

If you have indicated that you believe there should be an alternative governance body, how do you think it should be structured?



The majority of stakeholders who expressed an opinion felt that it was important to have a NI Member on the OEP although a similar number expressed no opinion on this matter. There were concerns that the role of the DAERA Minister in the appointment process could lead to a “political appointment”. A preferred option proposed by some stakeholders was that the approval for a candidate should be by a wider body of public representatives. This was on the grounds that the OEP will effectively be replacing most of the supra-national oversight role currently provided at the EU level and is deserving of a more independent and bespoke appointments process.

Some stakeholders felt that in the interest of open government the appointment process should be as open, robust and transparent as possible and regulated by the Commissioner for Public Appointments to ensure that the chosen candidate is truly independent and fully qualified for the role.

In relation to the skill set of the appointed candidate a knowledge of law, science, and regulation on a multi-jurisdictional scale was deemed desirable to reflect NI’s unique context. A knowledge of the NI protocol and an understanding of the relevant EU environmental legislation, established in Annex 2 was deemed important, and indeed by some, an explicit requirement for the role that should be included in an

amendment to the Environment Bill or as a minimum included in the explanatory notes.

With this large range of knowledge and skills it was proposed by several respondents that more than one place on the board would be necessary to deal with NI issues or that the NI member be given an increased time allocation in relation to other Board members. There were also proposals for a NI sub-committee on the OEP board. There were suggestions from several stakeholder groups and individuals that Board members must include a balance of individuals from a business, economic, environmental, farming and health background.

One local government group preferred the option of a self-financed regulatory oversight body for this purpose with appropriate representation from industry, agriculture, commerce, and environmental representative bodies to provide the necessary oversight and governance arrangements.

Q7. How do you think the OEP or an alternative should be funded in Northern Ireland?

The general consensus on this issue was that the funding should be directly from Westminster or directly from the NI Executive.

There was not great support for OEP funding being at the discretion of the Defra SoS or payments from within the DAERA budget as many thought this would: (i) undermine the OEP's independence; and (ii) divert money from DAERA's existing budget. If funding in NI was via the DAERA budget a few respondents suggested that DAERA's funding should rise accordingly. The example of the NI Audit Office being funded directly from the NI Assembly was mentioned, given their essential role as a government oversight body. Payments from Westminster in line with the Barnett Formula were proposed, by one individual, as a proportionate means of funding for the OEP. One trade organisation suggested that money saved by the UK after leaving the EU should be re-allocated to the OEP. A local government group mentioned a self-financed regulatory oversight body (mentioned in Q6 responses).

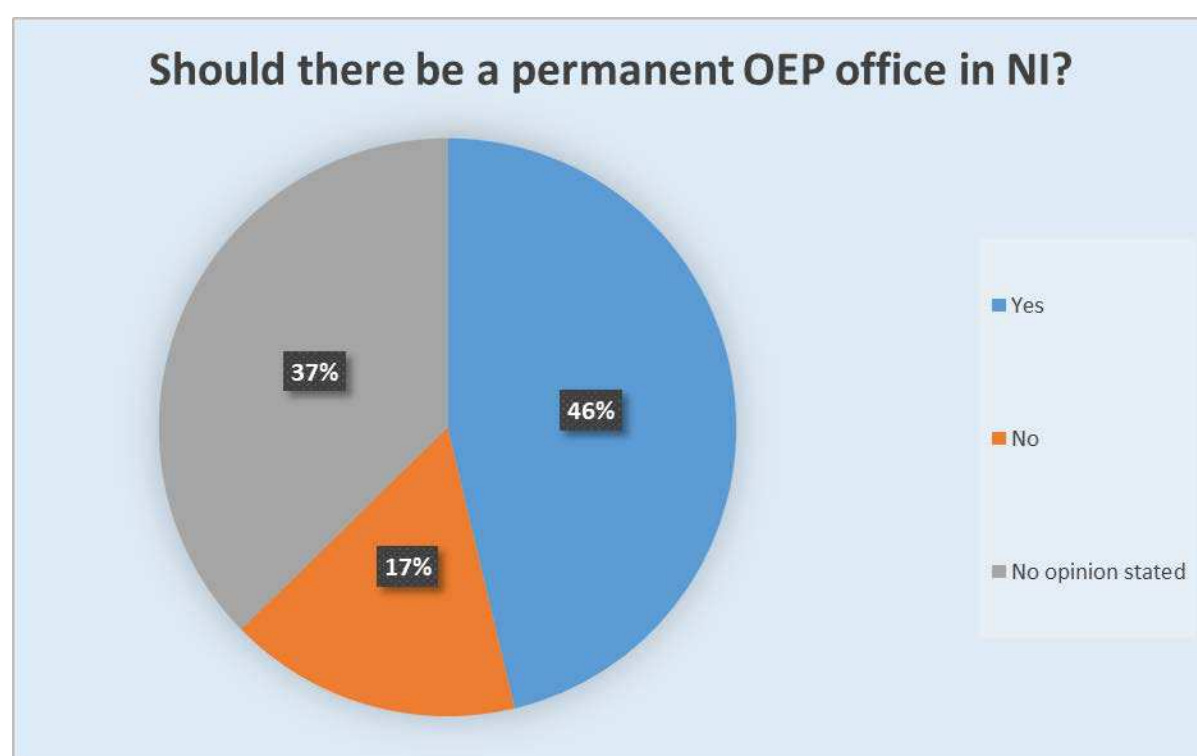
There was also the idea from one local government group of using money raised from permitting/licensing/inspection/sampling fees. Other suggestions, mentioned by individuals, included the use of environmental taxes or NI bonds.

A recurring theme was that funding should be on a multi-annual basis and ring-fenced for a number of years with a review period built into this model, and that this be enshrined in the legislation. One local government group highlighted the need for the OEP to ensure its business case is robust and well argued, so that its funding is sufficient, allowing it to set its own strategic direction. That the OEP will be obliged by statute to state annually to Parliament whether it has been sufficiently resourced to carry out its function was thought important by one of the environmental sector respondents.

If an alternative, how would you justify the additional costs that would be involved in establishing a bespoke Northern Ireland approach?

There was a proposal that an expanded Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside could have an independent scrutiny role in NI but, as with the OEP, costs would be involved.

Q8. Should there be a permanent office in Northern Ireland and how should it be staffed?



Whilst there was a majority view from respondents who expressed an opinion that there should be a Permanent Office for the OEP in NI, there was a wide spectrum of comments on the subject. The middle ground highlighted home working during the

Covid crisis, which has lessened the belief that a physical office is a necessity. Many preferred to focus on the staffing question, highlighting the need for staff who are familiar with NI's unique position within the UK of having a land border with the EU, and the socio-economic conditions here that differ from England. One environmental stakeholder group mentioned how it was important that consideration was given to ensuring the range and suitability of expertise within, and available to, the OEP was sufficient to enable it to function effectively in NI.

One environmental sector group stated expertise in environmental legislation, science, and enforcement and regulation across domestic, European and international jurisdictions was deemed critical to ensuring that the OEP will be able to fulfil its reporting, advisory, and enforcement functions as effectively as possible along with an understanding of the NI Protocol and the TCA.

Those who called for a NI office cited the need to avoid the impression that this is simply an English body extended to cover NI and highlighted the risk that the OEP becomes remote from policy developments in NI. A permanent office, it was believed, would help the OEP build the vital cross-sectoral and cross-community relationships needed to deliver on its vision.

Some respondents believed the OEP's Board should have the ability to decide, in consultation with key stakeholders, what form their presence in NI should take as a small permanently staffed office may not be the most effective way of working here. Other options suggested by stakeholders included: regular visits by OEP staff to NI, including for public and sectoral engagement; or a postal address here.

Of those who were content with an England based office one environmental sector group believed it would enable an organisational culture to be developed and a consistency of approach ensured across England and NI during the formative stages of the OEP.

As regards the actual number of staff employed very few suggested a specific figure but several indicated that it needed to be sufficient in number and expertise for the OEP to achieve the full impact of its important role. In the small number of cases where a figure was suggested for NI staffing, it was in the 3 to 4 persons range. There were a range of views on how the OEP should be staffed, from being recruited independently, to thoughts that initially they should be seconded from the NI Civil

Service and eNGOs, bringing knowledge gained to their parent organisations on return. Other ideas included: staff recruitment from the EC and Ireland; and the establishment of a board of experts to be called on when needed.

Several respondents suggested that the need for a NI office, and local staffing levels, should be reviewed periodically.

Q9. What other practical arrangements should be addressed in advance of setting up the OEP or an alternative in Northern Ireland?

It was felt important by several of the stakeholder organisations that the profile of the OEP should be raised amongst the public, Government departments and public authorities. Some asked for clarity on the timeframe for the appointment of the OEP Board members, full establishment of the OEP as an operational body, and how the OEP would differ from an IEPA. One individual thought that there should be a clear directive to all departments that the OEP must have access to information as required and its reports must be acted upon.

Housekeeping arrangements such as providing office space/associated infrastructure were mentioned by an individual, whilst ensuring that the appropriate number of suitably qualified staff are recruited and trained was viewed important by some respondents.

Immediate commencement of work on a 25 year Environmental Improvement Plan was highlighted as an area where work could proceed during the interim period.

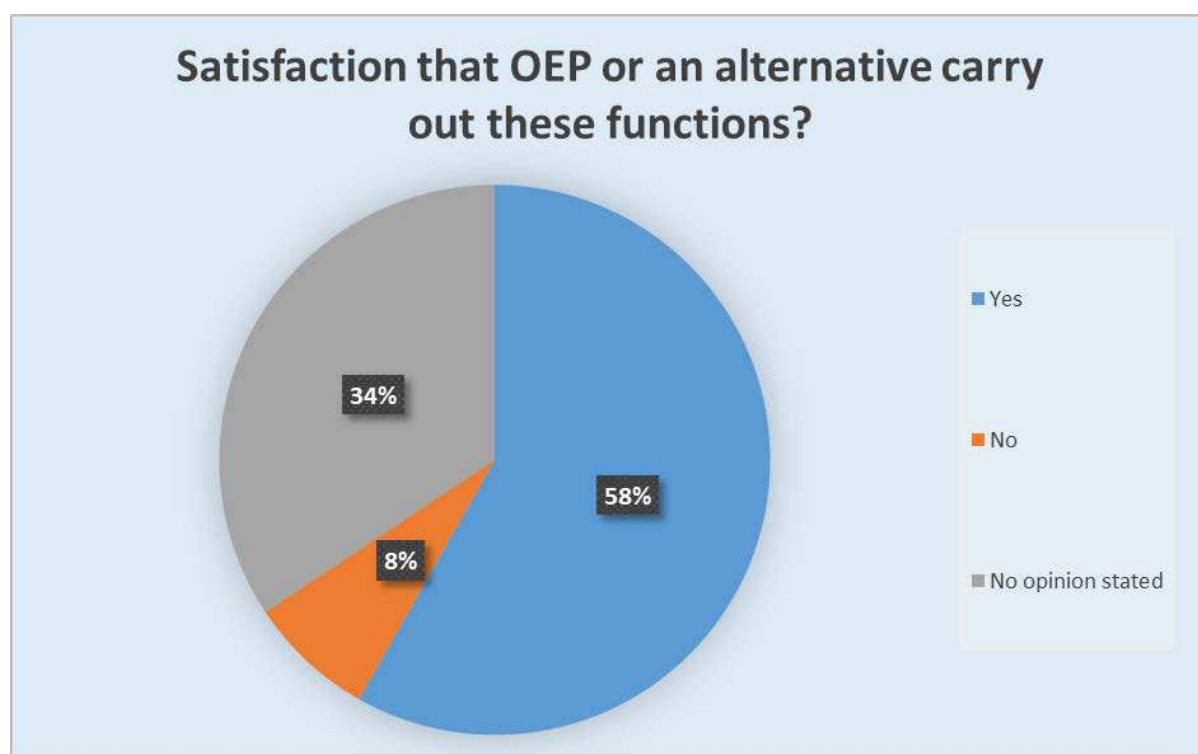
Other arrangements referred to that should be addressed included: the setting up of a dedicated Environmental Court at High Court level to manage planning and environmental cases (including JRs); agreeing protocols for dispute resolution on cross-jurisdictional issues; acquiring the services of environmental law experts to aid elected representatives, the NIEA/IEPA and the OEP.

It was suggested by one of the agri-food sector organisations that the NI Executive should establish a Working Group involving all stakeholders (NI Departments, industry, NGOs etc.) with a remit to work with DAERA in developing the NI Climate Change Bill. This Working Group could provide the core of a NI Committee under the OEP.

Enhanced powers afforded to a re-named Loughs Agency to deal with cross-border environmental crimes was also put forward as an idea.

One trade body suggested that consideration should be given to who will provide oversight of the OEP and/or what recourse to appeal there might be in the case of disagreements regarding decisions reached by the OEP.

Q10. Are you satisfied that the OEP or an alternative should carry out the described functions in Northern Ireland?



There is strong support for the implementation and establishment of the OEP in NI as the government watchdog and advisor, and some stakeholders from the agri-food sector stated they were content with the OEP and its proposed functions here. Many respondents made little or no comment but the majority of those who did highlighted perceived weaknesses in the OEP. The main concerns of several respondents, and amongst eNGOs in particular, are that many crucial roles and responsibilities that were performed by EU institutions have been lost and are not provided for within the OEP.

Independence - The need for the OEP to be independent from government was a common theme. There was wide criticism from eNGOs, academia and individuals of

the recent UK Government amendment, granting a power to DAERA to provide guidance to the OEP on the development and application of its enforcement policy. There was a concern that the new power will have the effect of allocating Ministers a central role in shaping the basic principles of the watchdog and it was seen as inverting the intended hierarchy. A feeling prevails that insufficient scrutiny of this power in the context of NI has been carried out. If such a power was given to DAERA it was proposed that, as the enforcement policy will apply across all Departments, there should be a requirement to consult with the NI Executive or the guidance be scrutinised by the AERA Committee.

Enforcement - it was felt the OEP should have broad scope to act where it thinks it is most needed and it must be enabled to take a wide ranging and strategic approach to environmental oversight and the enforcement of environmental law. There was a feeling that the current version of the Bill does not give the OEP a sufficiently wide remit to ensure adequate oversight of environmental law or to properly fulfil its potential. Unlike the CJEU, the OEP will not have the power to impose penalties such as fines. One professional body proposed that the OEP/alternative should also be able to initiate direct legal proceedings based on merit, including powers to issue quashing orders, prohibiting orders, mandatory orders and compensation orders.

It was suggested by some that, as neither “information notices” nor “decision notices” are binding, it was not clear that these will be an effective way to remedy failures to comply with environmental law. The use of JR being only an option where there may be ‘serious damage’ to the environment and/or human health was queried with the question asked that if important points of environmental legislation are to be considered why should ‘non serious’ cases be exempt? There was interest expressed in using Environmental Review in NI rather than a JR. The use of a JR where the Public Body under examination may be operating in 2 jurisdictions was also raised.

The exclusion of individuals who exercise “functions of a public nature” was deemed unnecessary, and was thought to limit the scope to whistle blow. It was felt by one political party that the Bill should be amended to remove this restriction.

Reporting and advising – it was felt by some stakeholders that reporting on EIPs, and the capacity to take action, will only be effective if the EIPs are underpinned by binding interim and long-term targets.

One individual proposed that if a Department ignores advice it must be bound by law to state that it has considered the advice and then give reasons why it was not followed, and confirm that its chosen path is compliant with all relevant environmental protection legislative obligations. Also, given the cross-cutting nature of environmental legislation, and to foster the greatest transparency and integration, any advice provided to departments should be laid in the Assembly.

A local government group did highlight, as a positive, UK government support post Brexit, for non-regression of environmental standards with a commitment to bring legislation forward.

One eNGO group suggested a need to periodically review the performance and functioning of the OEP.

Q11. What bodies should the OEP or an alternative be working with on transboundary issues?

If an alternative, what arrangements should that body have for working with the OEP?

A wide range of bodies was mentioned. Most responses were in relation to the NI/Ireland (EU) border but links with Scotland, Wales, international commitments and indeed the global community were referred to.

The bodies most commonly referred to in relation to Ireland and the EU were The North South Ministerial Council; The British-Irish Council; The Irish Environmental Protection Agency; The Loughs Agency; Waterways Ireland; Transboundary Geopark management; all-island eNGOs; The Irish Planning Appeals Board; National Parks & Wildlife Service; The Department for Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage; The Department for Communications, Climate Action and the Environment; The European Commission; The Court of Justice EU; European Environment Agency; European Chemicals Agency.

Responses from the agri-food sector in regard to the NI Protocol suggested it was important that there be no duplication between the work of the OEP and the EC. Each organisation should have clear boundaries, methods of working and a good relationship.

Within a UK context some stakeholders suggested the OEP should establish relationships with the Inter-Ministerial Group for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; the Committee on Climate Change; relevant bodies in Wales and Scotland; Environmental Standards Scotland; Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC).

In terms of international issues – bodies mentioned were the United Nations; the governments of the UK's Overseas Territories; the Conference of the Parties; and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. There were queries about whether the OEP would have a role in carrying out the UK reporting in relation to International Treaties/Conventions and, if so, agreements with Scotland and Wales would be needed.

Next Steps

Progress on the Environment Bill resumed at Commons Report Stage on 26 May 2021 and is now progressing through the House of Lords. The Bill is likely to return to the House of Commons in September with the expectation of achieving Royal Assent by autumn 2021.

The IEGS has been functioning in England and NI since early January 2021. In both jurisdictions it processes complaints about public authorities failing to comply with environmental law, for the OEP to action when it is legally established. In England it has the additional function of monitoring progress on the UK Government's 25 year plan for the environment. An Interim OEP, with a broader remit including strategic planning and preparing for operational readiness, and reporting to a shadow board under the leadership of Chair-designate, Dame Glenys Stacey, will replace the IEGS on 1 July 2021, with the expectation that the OEP will be established as a legal entity in late 2021. It is hoped that it will be possible to recruit a non-executive NI Non-Executive Member to sit on the Interim OEP board by early autumn 2021.

Work is continuing on the development of the Environment Strategy for Northern Ireland, which is intended to become our first EIP. The draft strategy is nearing

completion and it is anticipated that it will be published as a public consultation by the end of June 2021.

A draft Policy Statement on Environmental Principles for Northern Ireland is currently being developed including engaging with a range of internal and external stakeholders, with a view to issuing a public consultation on the draft statement as soon as it is practicable to do so.

All of the responses to this discussion document have informed and will continue to inform the development of policy on all three of the core elements of the Bill. Some of the contributions to this exercise are relevant to the work being carried out now, while others will become more relevant at a later date, but all will be carefully considered as we seek to enhance environmental protection and improvement going forward.

Annex A

No.	Question
1.	<p>Should Northern Ireland continue to be guided by these environmental principles in the long term?</p> <p>If so would you agree with the mechanism for a policy statement of Environmental Principles as outlined above?</p>
2.	<p>How do you feel alignment of the Environment and Green Growth Strategies can be best achieved?</p>
3.	<p>Should the OEP be implemented in Northern Ireland?</p> <p>If no, how would you envisage we maintain existing systems of environmental governance?</p> <p>Please note- If you have indicated that you do believe there should be an alternative governance body for Northern Ireland then your answers to the remaining questions will be read on that basis.</p>
4.	<p>Are there other public bodies with whom the OEP should establish particular arrangements and why?</p>
5.	<p>Do you have any comments on interim arrangements for Northern Ireland?</p> <p>If suggesting an alternative to the OEP how would you address the longer development and implementation period that would result in a lengthier governance gap?</p>

6.	<p>Are you satisfied with the arrangement for Northern Ireland representation on the Board of the OEP?</p> <p>Or</p> <p>If you have indicated that you believe there should be an alternative governance body, how do you think it should be structured?</p>
7.	<p>How do you think the OEP or an alternative should be funded in Northern Ireland?</p> <p>If an alternative, how would you justify the additional costs that would be involved in establishing a bespoke Northern Ireland approach?</p>
8.	<p>Should there be a permanent office in Northern Ireland and how should it be staffed?</p>
9.	<p>What other practical arrangements should be addressed in advance of setting up the OEP or an alternative in Northern Ireland?</p>
10.	<p>Are you satisfied that the OEP or an alternative should carry out the described functions in Northern Ireland?</p>
11.	<p>What bodies should the OEP or an alternative be working with on transboundary issues?</p> <p>If an alternative, what arrangements should that body have for working with the OEP?</p>

Annex B

Name	Organisation	Response Type
Barney Patrick		Citizen Space
Tom White		Citizen Space
Peter Douglas	Southern Health and Care Trust	Citizen Space
John Faulkner		Citizen Space
Stephen Beggs		Citizen Space
Michele Strong		Citizen Space
Mairead Connolly		Citizen Space
Margaret McMahon	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	Citizen Space
Dr Mike Johnston MBE	Dairy Council for Northern Ireland	Citizen Space
	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	Citizen Space
Paddy Graffin	Estates Services, Northern Health and Social Care Trust	Citizen Space
Ciaran McLarnon		Citizen Space
	Loughs Agency	Citizen Space
Anne Donaghy	Mid and East Antrim Borough Council	Citizen Space
	NILGA, the Northern Ireland Local Government Association	Citizen Space
Clive Mellon		Citizen Space
Aileen Lawson	Ulster Farmer's Union	Citizen Space
Collette Casey		Citizen Space
Judy Meharg	Belfast Hills Partnership	Citizen Space
Nichola Hughes	Sustainable Northern Ireland (SNI)	Citizen Space
Nikki Ardill		Citizen Space
Eimear Montague	Northern Ireland Resources Network (NIRN)	Citizen Space
Jason Reeves	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	Citizen Space
Sinéad Magner	Green Party Northern Ireland	Citizen Space
Patrick Casement		Citizen Space
Stephen Acheson		Citizen Space
Jennifer Fulton	Ulster Wildlife	Citizen Space
Paul Armstrong	The Woodland Trust	Citizen Space
John Andrews	Killinchy Rural Preservation Group (KRPB)	Citizen Space
Pat Jennings	Chartered Institute of Waste Management	Citizen Space
Diane Ruddock	The National Trust	Citizen Space
Ian Garner	Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)	Citizen Space
Vincent McAlinden		Citizen Space

Dr Helen McAvoy	Institute of Public Health in Ireland (IPH)	Citizen Space
Deirdre McIvor	Northern Ireland Pork & Bacon Forum	Citizen Space
Helen Lawless	Mountaineering Ireland	Citizen Space
Dr Viviane Gravey	Queen's University Belfast	Citizen Space
Ian Montgomery		Citizen Space
Doris Noe		email
	The Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside (CNCC).	email
Malachy Campbell	Northern Ireland Environment Link	email
Colm Warren	Natural World Products Ltd	email
Jane Clarke	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds NI	email
Declan Allison	Friends of the Earth NI (FOE)	email
Signe Norberg	Aldersgate UK	email
Ruth Chambers	Greener UK	email
Neil Hutcheson	Federation of Small Business	email
Pat McQuigan	Milltown House Group	email
Jane Clarke	Nature Matters NI	email
Paul Hughes	Enagh Youth support FOE position	email
Nuala Crilly	The Gathering support FOE position	email
Diane Greer	Supports FOE position	email
Olga Harper	Supports FOE position	email
J.D. Harper	Supports FOE position	email
Mary Kay Mullan	Supports FOE position	email
Chris Murphy	Supports FOE position	email
Marian Farrel	Supports FOE position	email
Casey Aspin	Supports FOE position	email
Colin Buick	Supports FOE position	email
Nuala Crilly	Supports FOE position	email
Emmet McAleer	Supports FOE position	email
S Beggs	Supports FOE position	email
Fidelma O'Kane	Supports FOE position	email
Mary McQuigan	Supports FOE position	email
Cormac McAleer	Supports FOE position	email
Annette Carville	Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council	email
Conor O'Gorman	British Association of Shooting and Conservation	email
Patricia Bradley	Mid Ulster Council	email
Jill Devenney	NI Food and Drink Association	email
Ciarán O'Connor	Sinn Féin Policy Team	email

Annex C

Public Bodies Referred to in Question 4
Agri-food and Biosciences Institute;
AONB and Geopark management
Attorney General for Northern Ireland;
CAFRE
Committee on Climate Change/any future NI equivalent;
Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside;
Court of Justice of EU
DAERA
Department of Health
Environmental NGOs;
European Union
Environmental Standards Scotland
Government departments
Irish Environment Protection Agency
Irish Environmental Bodies
Irish Government
Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Local Councils
Loughs Agency
Marine Management Organization
NI Audit Office
NI Courts and Tribunals
NI Housing Executive
NI Public Service Ombudsman

NIEA/any future Independent EPA
NI Statistics and Research Agency
NI Water
North-South Ministerial Council
Planning and Water Appeals Commission
Police Service NI
Public Health Agency in Northern Ireland
Public bodies engaged in environmental monitoring and protection
Rivers Agency
Rural Community Network
Supporting Communities
Utility Regulator
Welsh Governance Body

Report on	Building Control Workload
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report		
1.1	To provide Members with an update on the workload analysis for Building Control across Mid-Ulster District Council.		
2.0	Background		
2.1	<p>Building Control applications are received in three different forms:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Full Applications - submitted with detailed working drawings. b Building Notices - minor work not usually requiring detailed plans, e.g. provision of insulation to roof space, etc. c Regularisation Applications – where work has been carried out without an approval, an application must be submitted for retrospective approval. 		
3.0	Main Report		
3.1	Workload Analysis	July/August 2021	Accumulative 2021/22
	Total number of Applications	340	895
	Full plans applications received	148	348
	Building Notices applications received	174	489
	Regularisation applications received	18	58
	Estimated value of works submitted	£39,139,982	£79,777,731
	Number of inspections carried out by Building Control Officers	1399	3306

	Commencements	382	861
	Domestic Dwellings	157	336
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	199	459
	Non-Domestic work	26	66
	Completions	255	581
	Domestic Dwellings	109	225
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	134	316
	Non-Domestic work	12	40
	Property Certificates Received	424	980
3.2	As previously indicated, the Building Control Department have continued to provide a full service to the Public as required during the Covid-19 Pandemic.		
3.3	It should be noted from the Workload Analysis in 3.1, that the full range of applications are being received and administered in accordance with our procedures and performance criteria.		
3.4	It can also be noted that the demand for the service has increased over the past number of months and Building Regulation applications submitted are now at pre pandemic levels		
3.5	All inspections are now being carried out as requested subject to a risk assessment being completed.		
4.0	Other Considerations		
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications		
	Financial: Within Current Resources		
	Human: Within Current Resources		
	Risk Management: None		

4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 - List of significant applications received by the Building Control Service

Significant Developments July – August 2021

Applicant	Location of Development	Details of Development	Estimated value of development
Anaconda Equipment International	21 Ardboe Business Park, Ardboe.	Erection of factory (Floor Area 3018 m2) B.C. fee - £9,465	£2,159,000
St John Primary School	56 Reenaderry Road, Coalisland.	7 classroom extension & alterations/refurbishment of existing school building (Ave Floor Area 840m2) B.C. fee - £9,013.51	£2,020,529
Creeve Construction	Adj to Bawnmore, Bellaghy.	Erection of 24 dwellings B.C. fee - £4,833	£1,828,800
P & K McKaigue Ltd	Rannakeeran, Draperstown.	Erection of 15 dwellings B.C. fee - £3,539	£1,532,750
PJD Safety Supplies Ltd	6b Goland Road, Ballygawley.	Extension to provide storage & office accommodation (Floor Area 1174m2) B.C. fee – 7,183	£1,497,063

Keystone Group	2 Ballyreagh Industrial Estate, Cookstown.	Alterations & refurbishment of existing office building. B.C. fee - £6,287	£1,241,766
Tobermore Concrete Products Ltd	2 Lisamuck Road, Tobermore.	Paving flag manufacturing plant (Floor Area 1736m2) B.C. fee - £5,025	£916,353
K Archer	67a Farlough Road, Dungannon.	Erection of storage & office accommodation (Floor Area 1243m2) B.C. fee - £4,390	£789,059
J J Donnelly	Off Molesworth Street, Cookstown.	Erection of 12 dwellings (Ave floor area 102m2) B.C. fee - £2,741	£777,240
Rainey Endowed School	Rainey Street, Magherafelt.	Improvements to school. B.C. fee - £4,135	£738,077
Alskea Contracts	Larden Well, Donaghmore.	Erection of 9 dwellings (Ave floor area 111m2) B.C. fee - £2,284	£650,240
N & R Devine Ltd	Gallion Glen, Cookstown.	Erection of 8 dwellings (Ave floor area 110m2) B.C. fee - £2,073	£558,800

Appendix 1

Tyre Safety Centre	2-4 Dungannon Road, Cookstown.	Extension to existing building (Floor Area 1098m2) B.C. fee - £3,225	£557,000
St Marys Primary School	47 Glen Road, Maghera.	Extension to provide additional learning support accommodation (Floor area 286m2) B.C. fee - £3,085	£528,766
Derrylaughan Kevin Barrys GFC	90 Ballybeg Road, Derrylaughan, Dungannon.	Sports hall extension & erection of spectator stand (Floor area 659m2) B.C. fee - £3,391	£514,372
Westland Developments	36 Molesworth Street, Cookstown.	Change of use from a retail unit to 15 apartments. B.C. fee - £2,890	£490,000
Firtree Developments Ltd	Off Tullyvar Road, Aughnacloy.	Erection of 6 dwellings (Ave floor area 128m2) B.C. fee - £1,651	£486,410

Report on	Entertainment Licensing Applications
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members on Entertainment Licensing applications across Mid Ulster District Council.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Council has responsibility for licensing places of entertainment in accordance with The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985.
2.2	Entertainment Licensing applications are received on a continued basis across the District.
2.3	Statutory consultations are carried out with PSNI and NIFRS for each Entertainment Licence application (grant or renewal) submitted.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>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. Each application is accompanied by the following documentation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A current Fire Risk Assessment detailing the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) means of escape from premises (b) management responsibilities for day to day safety aspects (c) details of review on an annual basis <p>The fire risk assessment submitted is audited by the inspecting officer.</p> 2 Electrical certification is required for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) General electrical installation (b) Emergency lighting system (c) Fire alarm system 3 Details of current public liability insurance for premises 4 Copy of public advertisement in local press

3.2	<p>Following the application for the Grant/Renewal of an Entertainment Licence being submitted and validated, an inspection is carried out to ensure that the premises are in compliance with all relevant guidance and legislation. Areas which would be inspected are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Means of escape from the venue i.e. Final Exit Doors and Easy Opening Devices are satisfactory and escape routes are free from obstruction etc. 2. All floor, wall, and ceiling coverings are in compliance and in good condition 3. All firefighting equipment are correctly positioned and serviced as required 4. The general condition of the premises is satisfactory 5. All management documentation is in place
3.3	Entertainment licensing applications have continued to be processed where possible including statutory consultations with external Bodies as required by legislation.
3.4	Licences have been issued where inspections had been completed and all points requiring attention have been addressed.
3.5	Inspection of venues have continued where possible to do so and specifically where issues in relation to the current Covid-19 Guidance can be achieved.
3.6	In addition, within the correspondence to all licensees which accompanies newly issued licences, it is highlighted that on re-opening of their premises, the numbers permitted are likely to be reduced in line with current Government Guidance regarding Covid-19.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: Within Current Resources
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None

5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Schedule of Entertainment Licence applications which have been granted/renewed.

Schedule of applications Received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in July & August 2021

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max Number of Patrons
P Worrall	Cohannan Inn	212 Ballynakelly Road, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.00 To: 01.00	400
E McGovern	Tirgan Community Recreation & Social Club	36 Tirgan Road, Moneymore	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 01.00	200
C McVey	The Country House	102 Loup Road, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Monday To Saturday From: 12.00 To: 00.00	100
Fr L Boyle	Drummullan Parish Hall	81 Moneyhaw Road, Moneymore	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 22.00	200

Schedule of applications Issued for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in July & August 2021

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type Of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
1 Oak Leisure (Ireland) Ltd	The Cherry Tree	21-23 Molesworth Street, Cookstown	Annual	Monday to Sunday From 12.00 To 02.00
M Stewart	The Coachman	58 Rainey Street, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11.30 To 01.30 Sunday From 12.30 To 00.30
Tobermore Community Projects	McKinney Memorial Hall	33 Main Street, Tobermore	Any 14 unspecified days	Monday To Sunday 09.00 to 01.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type Of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
K Corley	Aghaloo Community Centre	70 Moore Street, Aughnacloy	Annual	Monday - Thursday 09.00 to 23.00 Friday & Saturday From:09.00 To 00.00 Sunday From 09:00 To 00:00
C Eastwood	Pot Black Snooker Club	2B Burn Road, Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 10.00 To 02.00
WL Richardson	Richardsons Bar	9 Main Street, Tobermore	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11.30 To 01.00 Sunday From 10.30 To 01.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type Of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
C McCausland	The Lower House	38 Main Street, Donaghmore	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11.00 To 01.00 Sunday From 11.00 To 01.00
H Davidson	Bellaghy Presbyterian Church Hall	50 Main Street, Bellaghy	Any 14 Unspecified days	Monday To Sunday From 09.30 To 01.00

Report on	Dual Language Signage Requests
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

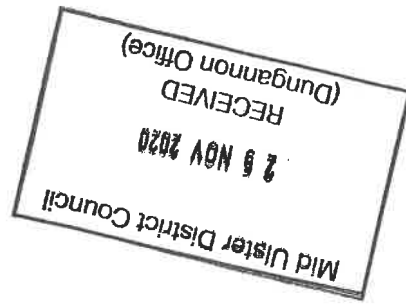
Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members of requests for Dual Language Signage from residents on the streets/roads in question.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English.
2.2	The Policy for Dual Language Nameplate Signage as adopted forms the basis for considering requests expressing the name in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.
2.3	In accordance with the Policy as adopted, the Environment Committee will be informed of requests which have been validated and are proceeding to survey.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Directorate have received valid letters signed by occupiers of the street in each case requesting signage to be erected in a second language being “Irish” in each case adjacent to the nameplate in English as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hollyfields, Dungannon (See Appendix 1) 2. Lambfield Heights, Dungannon (See Appendix 2) 3. Lambfield Drive, Dungannon (See Appendix 3) 4. Irish Street, Dungannon (See Appendix 4) 5. Tullyodonnell Road, Rock, Dungannon (See Appendix 5) 6. Sessiagh Scott Road, Rock, Dungannon (See Appendix 6) 7. Lester Park, Magherafelt (See Appendix 7) 8. Knockaleery Road, Cookstown (See Appendix 8) 9. The Meadows, Bellaghy (See Appendix 9) 10. Earls Court, Dungannon (See Appendix 10) 11. Maplebrook Hill Coalisland (See Appendix 11) 12. Forthglen, Cookstown (See Appendix 12) 13. Ferny Park Gardens, Donaghmore (See Appendix 13)

	<p>14. Shanoch, Coalisland (See Appendix 14)</p> <p>15. Causeway Terrace, Coalisland (See Appendix 15)</p> <p>16. Kellys Lane, Dungannon (See Appendix 16)</p> <p>17. Ballynakilly Road, Dungannon (See Appendix 17)</p> <p>18. Killeeshill Road, Dungannon (See Appendix 18)</p> <p>19. Kanes Rampart, Coalisland (See Appendix 19)</p> <p>20. Corr Road, Dungannon (Appendix 20)</p> <p>21. Gortindarragh Road, Dungannon (See Appendix 21)</p> <p>22. Old Caulfield Road, Dungannon (See Appendix 22)</p> <p>23. Mullaghbane Road, Dungannon (See Appendix 23)</p> <p>24. Drumaspil Road, Dungannon (See Appendix 24)</p> <p>25. Tullydowey Road, Benburb (See Appendix 25)</p> <p>26. Grange Park, Ballygawley (See Appendix 26)</p> <p>27. Woodlawn Park, Dungannon (See Appendix 27)</p> <p>28. Windmill Hill Road, Dungannon (See Appendix 28)</p> <p>29. Cave Hill Drive, Dungannon (See Appendix 29)</p> <p>30. Windmill Drive, Dungannon (See Appendix 30)</p> <p>31. Dunroe Road, Augher (See Appendix 31)</p> <p>32. Favour Royal Road, Augher (See Appendix 32)</p> <p>33. Annaghilla Road, Augher (See Appendix 33)</p> <p>34. Draperstown Road, Desertmartin (See Appendix 34)</p> <p>35. Ridgewood Avenue, Moy (See Appendix 35)</p> <p>36. Aughadarragh Road, Augher (See Appendix 36)</p>
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 letters of request attached in Appendices 1-36.
3.3	Covid-19 - It should also be noted that the Electoral Office are now permitting access to members of the public including Officers of the Council for 40 minutes per visit. As a result, applications are being now being processed at a slower rate due to limited access although there are a number of streets/roads where verified requests have been received, which are currently being surveyed.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None

4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That Members note the content of this report
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Letter received from a resident of Hollyfields, Dungannon
6.2	Appendix 2 – Letter received from a resident of Lambfield Heights, Dungannon
6.3	Appendix 3 – Letter received from a resident of Lambfield Drive, Dungannon
6.4	Appendix 4 – Letter received from a resident of Irish Street, Dungannon
6.5	Appendix 5 – Letter received from a resident of Tullyodonnell Road, Dungannon
6.6	Appendix 6 – Letter received from a resident of Sessiagh Scott Road, Dungannon
6.7	Appendix 7 – Letter received from a resident of Lester Park, Magherafelt
6.8	Appendix 8 – Letter received from a resident of Knockaleery Road, Cookstown
6.9	Appendix 9 – Letter received from a resident of The Meadows, Bellaghy
6.10	Appendix 10 – Letter received from a resident of Earls Court, Dungannon
6.11	Appendix 11 – Letter received from a resident of Maplebrook Hill, Coalisland
6.12	Appendix 12 – Letter received from a resident of Forthglen, Cookstown
6.13	Appendix 13 – Letter received from a resident of Ferny Park Gardens, Donaghmore
6.14	Appendix 14 – Letter received from a resident of Shanoch, Coalisland
6.15	Appendix 15 – Letter received from a resident of Causeway Terrace, Coalisland
6.16	Appendix 16 – Letter received from a resident of Kellys Lane, Dungannon
6.17	Appendix 17 – Letter received from a resident of Ballynakilly Road, Dungannon
6.18	Appendix 18 – Letter received from a resident of Killeeshill Road, Dungannon

6.19	Appendix 19 – Letter received from a resident of Kanes Rampart, Coalisland
6.20	Appendix 20 – Letter received from a resident of Corr Road, Dungannon
6.21	Appendix 21 – Letter received from a resident of Gortindarragh Road, Dungannon
6.22	Appendix 22 – Letter received from a resident of Old Caulfield Road, Dungannon
6.23	Appendix 23 – Letter received from a resident of Mullaghbane Road, Dungannon
6.24	Appendix 24 – Letter received from a resident of Drumaspil Road, Dungannon
6.25	Appendix 25 – Letter received from a resident of Tullydowey Road, Benburb
6.26	Appendix 26 – Letter received from a resident of Grange Park, Ballygawley
6.27	Appendix 27 – Letter received from a resident of Woodlawn Park, Dungannon
6.28	Appendix 28 – Letter received from a resident of Windmill Hill Road, Dungannon
6.29	Appendix 29 – Letter received from a resident of Cave Hill Drive, Dungannon
6.30	Appendix 30 – Letter received from a resident of Windmill Drive, Dungannon
6.31	Appendix 31 – Letter received from a resident of Dunroe Road, Augher
6.32	Appendix 32 – Letter received from a resident of Favour Royal Road, Augher
6.33	Appendix 33 – Letter received from a resident of Annaghilla Road, Augher
6.34	Appendix 34 – Letter received from a resident of Draperstown Road, Desertmartin
6.35	Appendix 35 – Letter received from a resident of Ridgewood Avenue, Moy
6.36	Appendix 36 – Letter received from a resident of Aughadarragh Road, Augher



Hollyfields
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT71 7BH

2nd October 2020

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Hollyfields, Dungannon.

Yours/

Lambfield Heights
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT71 6GH

Building Control Service
The Public Health and Infrastructure Department
Mid-Ulster Council
Circular Road
Dungannon
BT71 6DT

1 December 2020

Re: Dual Language Signage request for Lambfield Heights, Dungannon.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you to request the placement of dual language signage in Irish and English in the Lambfield Heights area of Dungannon.

The petitioner's name is () resident at () Lambfield Heights, Dungannon.

I look forward to hearing from you and am more than happy to provide any further information you require.

Best wishes,

Mid Ulster District Council
- 1 DEC 2020
Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

Lambfield Drive
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT71 6GG

Building Control Service
The Public Health and Infrastructure Department
Mid-Ulster Council
Circular Road
Dungannon
BT71 6DT

2 December 2020

Re: Dual Language Signage request for Lambfield Drive, Dungannon.

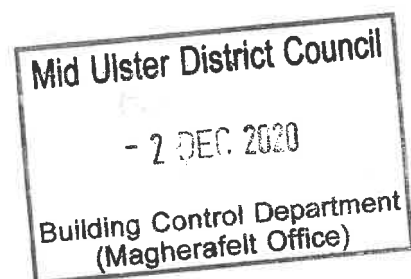
Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you to request the placement of dual language signage in Irish and English in the Lambfield Drive area of Dungannon.

The petitioner's name is _____ resident at _____ Lambfield Drive, Dungannon.

I look forward to hearing from you and am more than happy to provide any further information you require.

Best wishes,

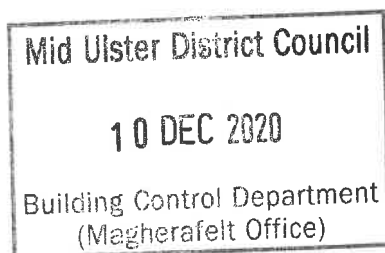


Irish Street
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1DB

8th December 2020

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Irish Street, Dungannon.



Yours

13th January 2021.

Tullydonnell Rd,
Rock

Dungannon
C.O. Tyrone
BT70 3JE

Willie Wilkinson -

Building Control Service,

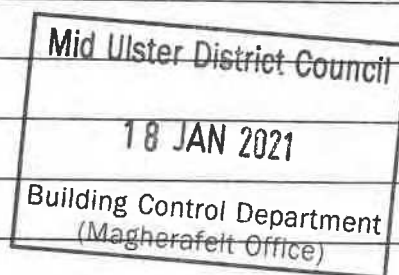
Mid Ulster Council

Ballyronan Road,

Magherafelt

C.O. Derry

BT45 6EN.



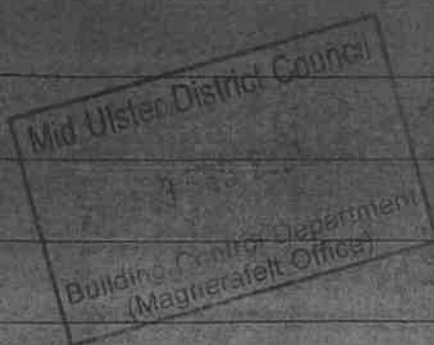
Dear Willie,

I am writing to request a survey for dual signage (Irish/English) for Tullydonnell Rd, Rock Dungannon.

Thank you and looking forward to a reply.

My email address is;

Note the extra(i) at the end of my name.



[redacted]
[redacted] Sessiagh Scott road
Roch, Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT70, 3JT

Dear Sir / Madam

I am writing to ask about a dual
Irish language sign for my road.

My family and various neighbours are Irish
speaking people.

I live at

[redacted] Sessiagh Scott road
Roch
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT70 3JT

I would be more than grateful for this to happen
If you wish to confirm my request with me, you can
contact me via my home address (above) or my
email on [redacted]

Kind regards

• Lester Park
MAGHERAFELT

Mr Willie Wilkinson
Mid Ulster District Council
50 Ballyronan Road
MAGHERAFELT
BT45 8EN

RE: IRISH STREET NAMES

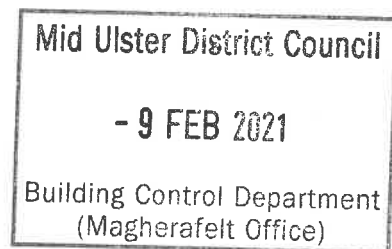
Dear Sir,

I would like to request that my estate be surveyed by Mid Ulster District Council to allow it to be named in Irish and English.

Yours sincerely

Mid Ulster District Council
16 FEB 2021
Building Control Department (Magherafelt Office)

Willie Wilkinson
C/O Building Control Service
Directorate of Public Health & Infrastructure
Mid-Ulster District Council
Burn Road
Cookstown



Dear Mr Wilkinson,

**Request to Implement Mid-Ulster District Council Policy
& Procedure for Dual Language Signage**

I am writing to ask if you would initiate the Council
Procedure for Irish language signage at

Knockaleery Road, Cookstown.

In line with the dual language policy, by way of my signature
below I am giving consent, as a resident of the area, for you to
now carry out the relevant procedure as agreed by Mid Ulster
Council.

Yours sincerely,

The Meadows

Bellaghy

County Derry

To whom it concerns,

I am a resident of the Meadows, in Bellaghy.

I am interested in getting the signage for the development changed so that it is bi-lingual ... Irish & English, to match the remainder of Bellaghy. Can this be done? I have been speaking to a few of my neighbours who would also like this.

Let me know if this is possible please.

Regards,

17/02/21

p.s. The sign for William Court would need changed too, as it reads "leading to the Meadows".



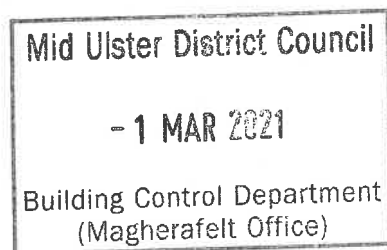
Earls Court
Dungannon
Co Tyrone
BT71 4FD

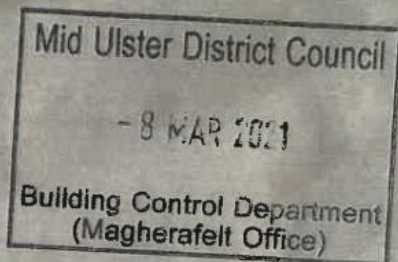
23rd February 2021

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to request dual language signage in Irish/English for the estate. I would very much appreciate your consideration in fulfilling this request.

Kind Regards





Maplebrook Hill,
Coolisland,
Co. Tyrone,
BT71 4TA

19th Feb 2021

To whom it may concern,

I have lived in Maplebrook Hill from
houses were built over 20 years ago. I would ask
the council to put up dual language signs
in Maplebrook Hill / green / lane / Rise / Court / Way
and undertake a survey to all residents.

I my family & friends will sign survey
to support this application for Irish signs
as they have attended Irish school & are
now sending there children to be taught
in Irish.

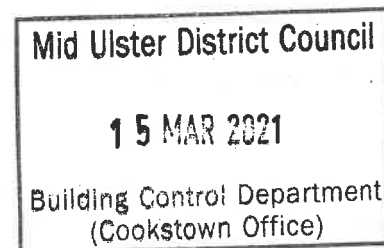
Thank-you

Shan

Forthglen
Cookstown
County Tyrone
BT80 8TT

Willie Wilkinson
C/O Building Control Service
Directorate of Public Health & Infrastructure
Mid-Ulster District Council
Burn Road
Cookstown

12th March 2021



Dear Mr Wilkinson,

Request to Implement Mid-Ulster District Council Policy & Procedure for Dual Language Signage

I am writing to ask if you would initiate the Council Procedure for Irish language signage at
Forthglen, Cookstown.

In line with the dual language policy, by way of my signature below I am giving consent, as a resident
of the area, for you to now carry out the relevant procedure as agreed by Mid Ulster Council.

Yours sincerely,

Appendix 13

[redacted]
Ferry Park Gardens
Angheravey, Donaghmore
Drogheda
BT70 1AA

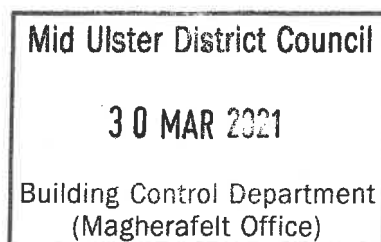
Dear Sir/Madam

I am writing to request Irish language for my housing estate Ferry Park Gardens, BT70 1AA.
For confirmation or further information I can be contacted on the above address.

Regards
[redacted]

Mid Ulster District Council
18 MAR 2021
Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

Shanoch,
Coolisland,
Co. Tyrone
BT71 4XA



28/3/2021

Dear Sir/Madam,

We would like to request a bilingual sign, in Irish and English, for our development of Shanoch, Coolisland.

Can you please arrange for this, and any necessary consultation, to happen.

Yours Sincerely,

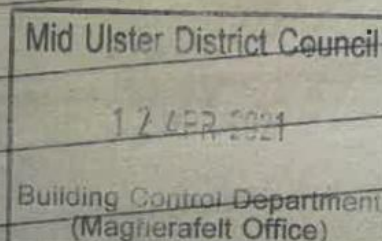
[redacted]
[redacted] Causeway Terrace
Newtownkilly
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT71 4 55

Dear Sir / Madam,
I am writing to ask about
a dual language sign for my terrace.
My family and neighbours are Irish
speaking people.

I live at [redacted] Causeway Terrace,
Newtownkilly, Londonderry,
Dungannon
BT71 4 55

I would be more than grateful for this
to happen. If you wish to contact me, you
can call [redacted]
or at the above address,

Kind regards, [redacted]
[redacted]



[redacted]
[redacted] Kellys Lane
Mullaghrodden, Carland
Dungannon. BT70 3SU



Dear Sir/Madam

I am writing to request a dual Irish language sign for my lane (Kellys Lane) and if possible any immediate surrounding areas. ~~Both my~~ Both my family and surrounding neighbours are Irish speaking people. My Home address is as stated at the top of this letter.

Both me and my neighbours have discussed this and would be very grateful for this to happen. If you would like to discuss this further and also confirm my request that would be much appreciated. Kindly contact me via my home address as stated or alternatively via my personal email as follows [redacted]. I look forward to hearing back from you on this matter.

Kind Regards, [redacted]

Ballynakilly Road

Dungannon

Co Tyrone

BT71 6HG

6 April 2021

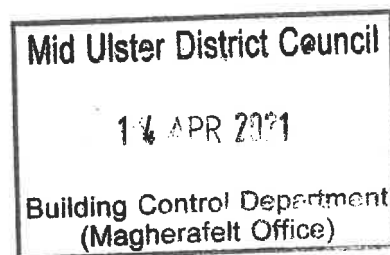
FAO Mr Willie Wilkinson

Mid Ulster District Council

Circular Road

Dungannon

BT71 6DT



Mr Wilkinson, a chara

Following the recent introduction of the Irish Language policy by Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh, I am interested in surveying my road to see if there is demand for bilingual road signage.

Is mise, le meas,

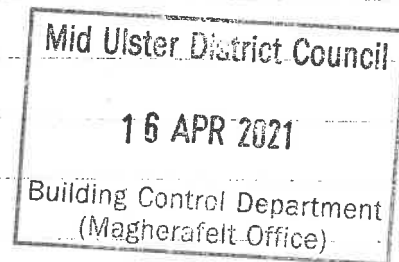
14.4.21

To whom it may concern,

I am writing this letter to request the possible implementing of a dual language sign at my street of residence. I do so with the understanding that if any such Irish language sign is to be erected, it must have the approval of my fellow residents

My address is as follows:

Killeeshil Road Dungannon
BT70 1TJ
N. Ireland



I look forward to hearing back from you in due course.

Regards,

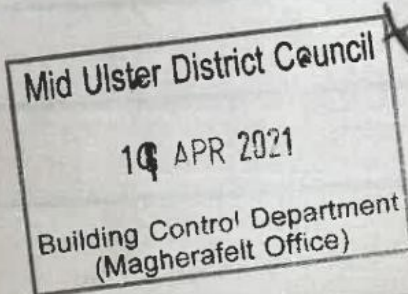
Kanes Rampant
Coonsland
BT 71 4QY

Dear Sir Madam

I am writing to you
about a dual Irish ~~language~~
language sign for my road.
My Family and neighbours are
Irish Speaking People

I live at — Kanes Rampant,
Coonsland, BT 71 4QY.

And I would be grateful for
this to happen, if you wish
to confirm my request, you
can contact me at —
email —



Yours, Regards

Dear Sir/Madam

My name is

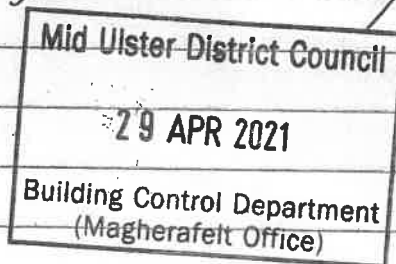
I live at this address Carr
Road Dungannon, Co Tyrone BT71 6H

Carr road is just off the moor road
which is just outside Coalburn
Carr Road is in the townland of
lower Carr, I would like to
request a dual signage in IRISH
and also in English please for
Carr Road

My Email =

I also attached a small Headed
Paper with my name and address
on it.

yours faithfully



To whom it may concern,

I [redacted], resident of [redacted] Gortundarragh
[redacted] Galbally, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone BT70 2NS
would like to request that the 'Gortundarragh
sign at the junction with the Gortnagoil
[redacted] in Galbally would have a sign
as Gaeilge attached so that the road sign
has an English and Irish translation.

Many Thanks, [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

4/5/21



old Caufield road

Dungannon

Co Tyrone

BT70 3NE

Dear Mid-Ulster Council/Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh,

I would like to make a request to Building Control Services within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department regarding the putting up of dual language signage (Irish-English) at

old Caufield road

Dungannon

Co Tyrone

BT70 3NE

I am an occupier of the address above and appear on the Electoral Register as maintained for the Electoral Office for NI.

If you wish to contact me regarding my request you can reach me at the address stated above or via e-mail at .

Yours sincerely/Is mise le meas,



Mullaghbane Road
Dungannon
BT70 ISR
07747154878

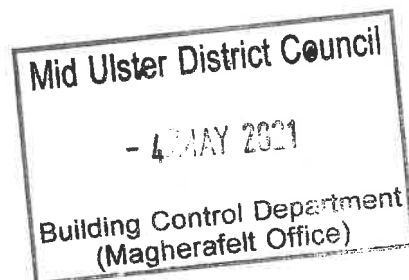
Willie Wilkinson
Mid Ulster District Council
BT45 6EN

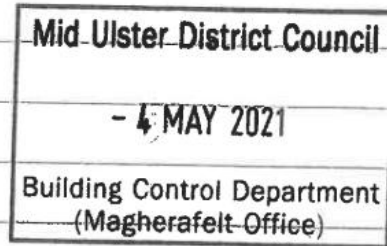
Dear Willie

I would like to submit a request for dual language name plate signage in English and Irish for Mullaghbane Road BT70 please. As requested, I have attached this letter in an email, it is signed and I live at this address.

Many thanks for your help

Kind regards





Drumaspic Road
Killyman
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT71 6HZ

Willie, a chola,

I welcome the recently introduced Irish Language policy of Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh. I am interested in surveying my street / road to ascertain demand for bilingual road signage.

Is Áinn dom

Seoladh :

Drumaspil Road, Killyman
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT71 6HZ

Tullydowey Rd.

Benburb

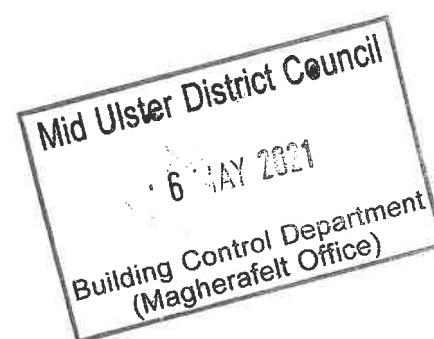
Co. Tyrone

BT71 7HS

Dear Sir/Madam,

I write to request a survey to be conducted for dual language nameplate signage, in this case Irish, for the road that I live on, namely; Tullydowey Rd. Benburb, Co. Tyrone, BT71 7HS.

Should you require to contact me again please find above address and mobile number and email below.



MID ULSTER
DISTRICT COUNCIL
CIRCULAR RD
DUNGANNON
Co Tyrone BT71 6DT

Grange Park
Ballygawley
Dungannon
Co Tyrone
BT70 2LL

04th May 2021.

REF: DUAL LANGUAGE SIGNAGE

Dear Sir,

I wish to apply for Dual Language
Signage in Irish / English for the
above address in compliance with
the Street Naming and Dual Language
Policy.

I await your reply.

Many thanks for your time.

Yours Sincerely,



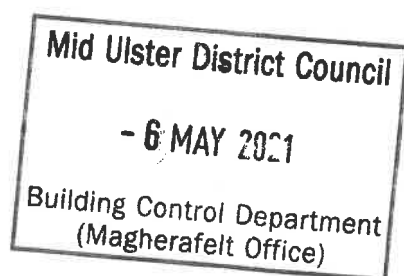
Woodlawn Park
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1AH

29th April 2021

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Woodlawn Park,
Dungannon.

Yours



Windmill Hill Road
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT71 7BT

21st May 2021

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Windmill Hill Road,
Dungannon.

Yours



Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Subject: Dual Language Signage Request

FAO Building Control Services,

I would like to request dual language signage (Irish/English) for my street, Cave Hill Drive and confirm that I currently reside at the following address:

Cave Hill Drive
Ardboe
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT71 5BT

Kind regards,

Signature _____

Date _____

12 / 5 / 2021

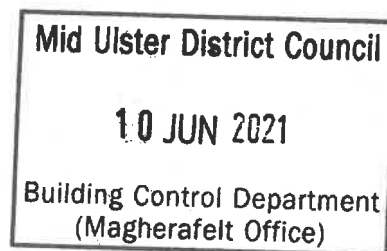
Mid Ulster District Council
26 MAY 2021
Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

Windmill Drive
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT71 7BU

19th May 2021

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Windmill Drive,
Dungannon.



Yours

14 JUN 2021

A Chara

I, _____ of Dunroe Road, Augher, County Tyrone, BT77 0EB, write to petition Mid Ulster Council that the Irish language be provided for on dual language signage on the Dunroe Road, Augher, Co Tyrone

Is mise le meas

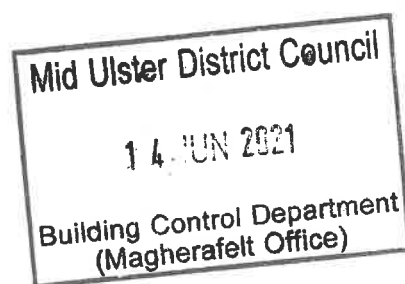


14 JUN 2021

A Chara

I, _____ of Favour Royal Road, Augher, County Tyrone, BT77 0EG, write to petition Mid Ulster Council that the Irish language be provided for on dual language signage on the Favour Royal Road, Augher, Co Tyrone

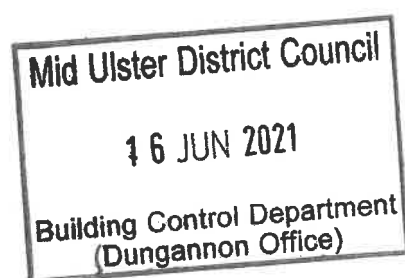
Is mise le meas



A Chara

I, _____ of Annaghilla Road, Augher, County Tyrone, BT77 0BN, write to petition
Mid Ulster Council that the Irish language be provided for on dual language signage on the
Annaghilla road, Augher, Co Tyrone

Is mise le meas



Bóthar Bhaile Na Croise,
Díseart Mhártain,
Machaire Teacxh Fíolta,
Countae Dhoire.

Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh,
50, Bóthar Bhaile Uí Rónáin,
Machaire Teach Fíolta,
Countae Dhoire,

18ú - Meitheamh – 2021

A Comhairle Cheantair Lár Uladh, (Liam Mac Uilcín)

Is mise I , agus is as Díseart Mhártain mé.

Tá mé i mo chónaí ar 'Bóthar Bhaile na Croise', Díseart Mhártain agus thug mé faoi deara nach bhfuil fógra i nGaeilge ar an bóthar seo.

Ba mhaith liom cur in iuil daoibh go bhfuil suim ag na daoine atá ina gcónaí fógra Gaeilge a fháil do na bóithre seo

Seo an t-aistriúchán gaeilge ar na bóithre seo:

- *Bóthar Bhaile Na Croise*

Seo an t-aistriúchán gaeilge ar na Bailte Fearainn :

- *Eanach agus Maigh Inse Uí Fhlóinn.*

Mid Ulster District Council

23 JUN 2021

Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

Dear Mid Ulster Council, (William Wilkinson)

My name is I , and I am from Desertmartin.

I live on the Draperstown Road, Desertmartin and I have noticed that we do not yet have an Irish language sign on our road.

I would like to inform you that there is interest to have Irish signs erected.

The Irish translation of our road is:

- *Bóthar Bhaile Na Croise*

The Irish translation of the townlands are:

- *Eanach agus Maigh Inse Uí Fhlóinn*

Is Mise Le Meas / With Respect,

Ridgewood Avenue
Moy
Dungannon
Co.Tyrone
BT71 7TE

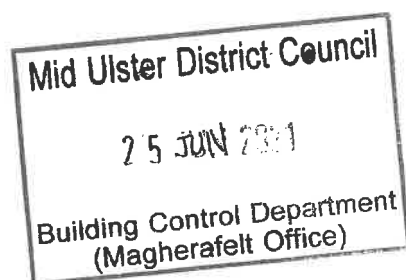
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

RE: Irish Language sign Ridgewood Avenue Moy

Dear Sir / Madam,

I hope you are keeping well. I am writing to request that the council kindly would consider installing Irish language signage in Ridgewood Avenue Moy. I reside in the estate and would welcome consultation from the council on this matter.

Is mise, le meas,



29/6/21

A Chara

I, _____ of Aughadarragh Road, Augher, County Tyrone, BT77 0EU, write to petition Mid Ulster Council that the Irish language be provided for on dual language signage on the Aughadarragh Road, Augher, Co Tyrone

Is mise le meas

Report on	Cookstown Public Realm – Inspection
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Raymond Lowry, Head of Technical Services

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To provide a report on the condition of the Cookstown Public Realm following the re-adoption of the project by DFI Roads in March 2019.
2.0	Background
2.1	Technical Services Department were tasked by the Council Environment Committee to review the condition of the Cookstown Public Realm which was completed and re-adopted by DFI Roads in March 2019. There were concerns raised that various utility works have been completed over the last number of years and perhaps they have not been adequately repaired. It is important that any potential defects are addressed considering the significant investment Council have put into the project.
2.2	On the 23 rd June 2021 a walkover survey was carried out and a report was completed by the Technical Services staff detailing any findings. The said report is contained in Appendix 1 attached.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	On the 23 rd June 2021 a walkover of the scheme was completed by MUDC staff to review each street completed under the Realm works and identify any issues of concern. Cookstown DEA members were invited to attend and raise any other issues which they were aware of. The Section Engineer from DFI Roads was in attendance to review the findings and provide comment.
3.2	The full details of the inspection have been captured in the report contained in Appendix 1. However a high level summary of the condition of the Public Realm are noted in Table 1 below.

3.3	Table 1 – High level Summary																								
	<table> <tr> <th>Street</th><th>Findings</th></tr> <tr> <td>Loy Street</td><td>Generally good condition. Cleaning recommended.</td></tr> <tr> <td>James Street</td><td>Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.</td></tr> <tr> <td>William Street</td><td>Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oldtown</td><td>Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Milburn Street</td><td>Generally good condition.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Moneymore Road</td><td>Generally good condition.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fairhill Road</td><td>Generally good condition. Recent repairs completed.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Molesworth Street</td><td>Generally good condition.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Burn Road</td><td>Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Orritor Street</td><td>Generally good condition.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Coagh Street</td><td>Generally good condition.</td></tr> </table>	Street	Findings	Loy Street	Generally good condition. Cleaning recommended.	James Street	Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.	William Street	Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.	Oldtown	Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.	Milburn Street	Generally good condition.	Moneymore Road	Generally good condition.	Fairhill Road	Generally good condition. Recent repairs completed.	Molesworth Street	Generally good condition.	Burn Road	Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.	Orritor Street	Generally good condition.	Coagh Street	Generally good condition.
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3.4	Overall the condition of the Cookstown Public Realm is fairly good considering the amount of utility work that has been completed in the town over the last number of years, since completion of the Public realm scheme.																								
3.5	There are a number of minor items detailed in Appendix 1 of the report which will require remedial works and assurance has been received from DFI Roads this will be pursued with the various responsible parties. In addition it would be advisory to give the Public Realm another clean and remove any dirt and grime which has built up over the last few years. This is particularly bad in the areas around the trees.																								
4.0	Other Considerations																								
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications																								
	Financial: None																								
	Human: Technical Services staff time to complete the report and review progress by of the remedial works to be completed by DFI Roads.																								
	Risk Management: None																								
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments																								
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a																								
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a																								
5.0	Recommendation(s)																								
5.1	Members to note the content of this report for information. Technical Services staff will monitor the progress of the remedial works to be carried out by DFI Roads and bring further updated report by March 2022.																								
6.0	Documents Attached & References																								
6.1	Appendix 1 – June Inspection Report – Cookstown Public Realm.																								



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

COOKSTOWN PUBLIC REALM

JUNE 2021 INSPECTION

TECHNICAL SERVICES REPORT
MUDC T.S REF: MUDC/TS/C/2015/028
REV.A

Date
24th June 2021

Contents

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2. SITE INSPECTION	2
3. CONCLUSION	3
APPENDIX 1	4

1. INTRODUCTION

Technical Services Department were tasked by the Council Environment Committee to review the condition of the Cookstown Public Realm which was completed and re-adopted by DFI Roads in March 2019. There was concerns raised that various utility works have been completed over the last number of years and perhaps they have not been adequately repaired. It is important that any potential defects are addressed considering the significant investment Council have put into the project. On the 23rd of June 2021 a walkover was carried out and this subsequent report was completed detailing any findings.

2. SITE INSPECTION

On the 23rd of June a walkover of the scheme was completed by M.Leavey (Civil Engineer) and M. McCullagh (Regeneration Manager) to review each street and identify any issues of concern. Cookstown DEA members were invited to attend and raise any other issues which they were aware of. The Section Engineer from DFI Roads was in attendance to review the findings and provide comment. The full details of the inspection have been captured in Appendix 1 of this report.

The table below provides a high level overview of the condition of the Public Realm. Detailed findings are then shown in Appendix 1.

Table 1 – High Level Findings



Street	Findings
Loy Street	Generally good condition. Cleaning recommended.
James Street	Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.
William Street	Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.
Oldtown	Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.
Milburn Street	Generally good condition.
Moneymore Road	Generally good condition.
Fairhill Road	Generally good condition. Recent repairs completed.
Molesworth Street	Generally good condition.
Burn Road	Minor defects to be rectified. Cleaning recommended.
Orritor Street	Generally good condition.
Coagh Street	Generally good condition.

3. CONCLUSION

Overall the condition of the Cookstown Public Realm is fairly good considering the amount of utility work that has been completed in the town over the last number of years since its completion.

There is a number of minor items detailed in Appendix 1 of the report which will require remedial works and we have assurance from DFI roads this will be pursued with the various responsible parties. In addition it would be advisory to give the public realm another clean and remove any dirt and grim which has built up over the last number of years. This is particularly bad in the areas around the trees.

APPENDIX 1

Photo	Location & Comment	Action Required
	<p>James Street</p> <p>Section of paving removed to access drainage down pipe. Not reinstated by property owner. Potential trip hazard.</p>	<p>DFI to inform the contractor/owner to reinstate paving or install access cover to prevent trip hazard.</p>
	<p>James Street</p> <p>Section of paving lifted to allow service connection to the premise.</p> <p>The grout used between paving blocks does not appear to be the same specification of grout used in the public realm.</p>	<p>DFI to inform the contractor that completed the works. Currently causes no hazard but will need monitored for any sign of deterioration.</p>



William Street

Gully cover missing which is a potential trip hazard.

DFI to inform the contractor/owner to install gully lid to prevent trip hazard.



William Street

Site under development.

The site will need monitored to ensure the public realm is reinstated back to standard.



Oldtown Street

Gully cover missing which is a potential trip hazard.

DFI to inform the contractor/owner to install gully lid to prevent trip hazard.



James Street

Slight depression in the paving close to the gully location preventing water reaching the gully.

DFI roads term contractor to install gully at low point to catch water. Area to be monitored for further settlement.

Public Realm contractor to be notified of potential latent defect.



Close proximity photo of issue above.



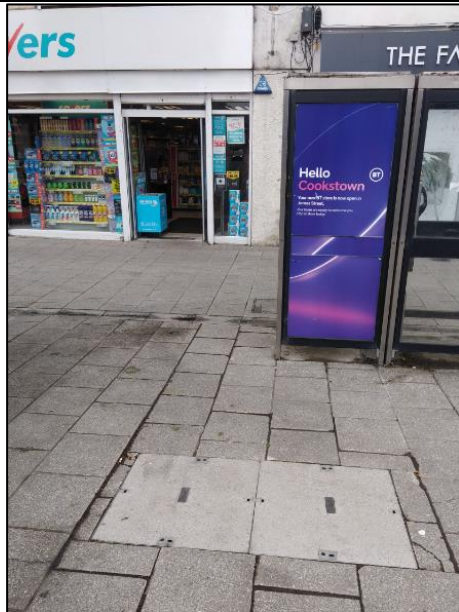
James Street

Works completed recently between BT chamber and phone box.

DFI roads to notify utility contractor and repair works to be carried out by the utility provider.

The paving appears poorly laid, paving flags with chips have been laid again when there was spares available to replace the damaged paving.

Also the grout used between paving blocks does not appear to be the same specification of grout used in the public realm.



Close proximity photo of issue above.



James Street

Utility works recently completed in the area.

The paving appears poorly laid, paving flags with chips have been laid again when there was spares available to replace the damaged paving.

Also the grout used between paving blocks does not appear to be the same specification of grout used in the public realm.

DFI roads to notify utility contractor and repair works to be carried out by the utility provider.



Close proximity photo of issue above.

	<p>James street</p> <p>Close proximity to the photos above but evident that works have been recently carried out.</p> <p>Slabs have been lifted and re-laid with some of these now chipped.</p> <p>General area needs washed down after the works.</p>	<p>DFI roads to notify utility contractor and repair works to be carried out by the utility provider.</p>
	<p>Close proximity photo of issue above but evident that works have been recently carried out.</p> <p>Potential trip area as there is now a difference in levels between the footpath and the parking area.</p>	
	<p>Close proximity photo of issue above but evident that works have been recently carried out.</p>	
	<p>James Street</p> <p>Utility works recently completed in the area.</p> <p>The paving appears poorly laid. Also the grout used between paving blocks does not appear to be the same specification of grout used in the public realm.</p>	<p>DFI roads to review records and determine who carried out the works.</p> <p>Contractor at fault to be notified of repair works to be carried out.</p>



James Street

Recent utility works completed. Temporary blacktop installed.

DFI roads to review records and determine who carried out the works.

To be monitored to ensure paving is reinstated back to the standard of the public realm.



James Street

Appears to be a slight depression across the section of footpath close to the gully location preventing water reaching the gully.

DFI roads term contractor to install gully at low point to catch water. Area to be monitored for further settlement.

Public Realm contractor to be notified of potential latent defect.



Burn Road

Numerous kerbs chipped.

Potential causes appear to be the constant vehicular traffic they get due to the narrow road and also multiple entrances.

Council to confirm spares are available from EI Scheme and liaise with Dfl.

Dfl to replace kerbs.

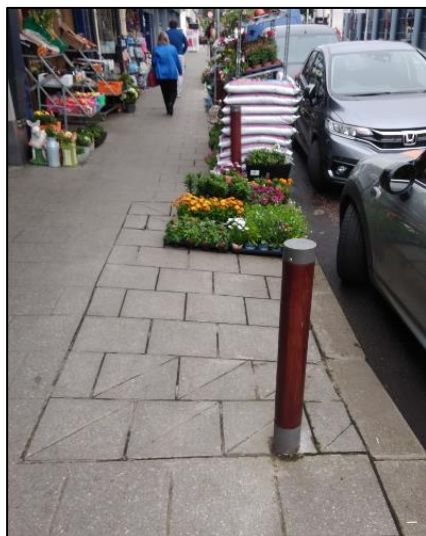


Burn Road

Incorrect paving slabs used to reinstate the public realm by the utility contractor.

DFI roads to review records and determine who carried out the works.

Contractor at fault to be notified of repair works to be carried out.






Burn Road

The paving appears poorly laid. Also the grout used between paving blocks does not appear to be the same specification of grout used in the public realm.

DFI roads to review records and determine who carried out the works.

Contractor at fault to be notified of repair works to be carried out.

	<p>Burn Road</p> <p>The paving appears poorly laid. Also the grout used between paving blocks does not appear to be the same specification of grout used in the public realm.</p>	<p>DFI roads to review records and determine who carried out the works.</p> <p>Contractor at fault to be notified of repair works to be carried out.</p>
	<p>Fairhill Road</p> <p>Utility works carried out and small patch repairs completed.</p>	<p>Repairs seem in accordance with design specification.</p>
	<p>Site Wide</p> <p>Footpaths in general need to be washed again in particular around the trees where staining is more evident.</p>	<p>Recommended washing of footpaths to be carried out.</p> <p>Council officers to liaise with Cleansing Team to ensure deployment of cleansing sweeper on Public Realm area.</p>

Report on	Town Centre Footpath Snow/Ice Clearance Agreement
Date of Meeting	14 th September 2021
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Eunan Murray, Grounds and Cemeteries Manager

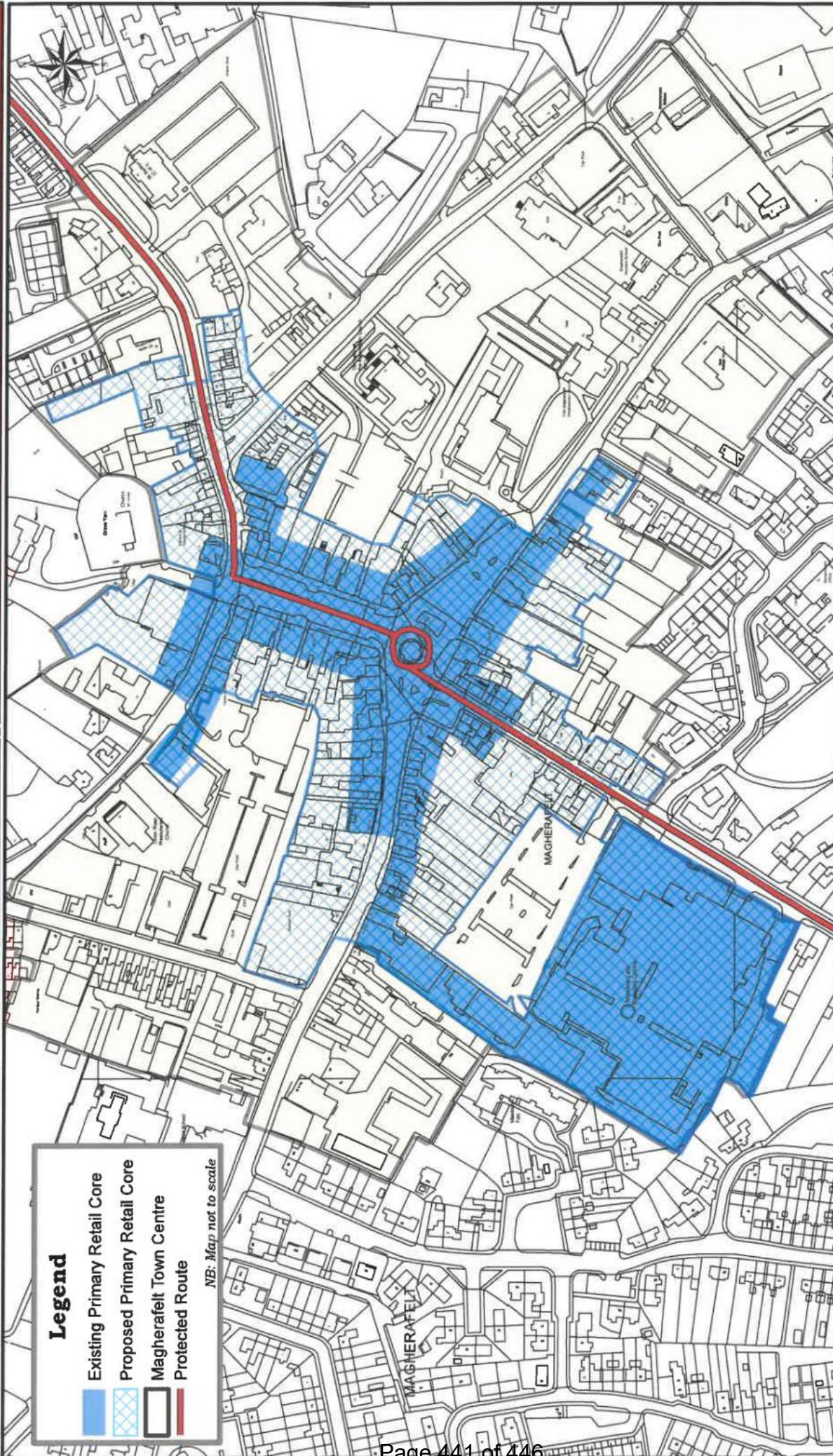
Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform member's 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.
2.0	Background
2.1	In the 2018/19 winter season an agreement was reached between Council and Department for Infrastructure (DfI) Roads to facilitate the treatment of footways within the business centres for the five largest towns within the Mid Ulster District.
2.2	The agreement reached reflected the legal basis and the operational experience in operating such an agreement over previous years. Following Council agreement in 2018 it would be extended annually.
2.3	It should also be noted that the agreement has been in place each year since the formation of Mid Ulster District Council, and was not triggered during the 2020/21 winter season.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The main issues covered within the Agreement are summarised below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Payment of annual Service Fee. In the 2020/21 winter season it was £2,393.90 to reflect annual consumer price index changes. b) During extreme conditions following heavy snowfall or prolonged freezing Council will assist the Department with works for the footways and pedestrian areas contained in maps included in the appendix for the five main settlements.

<p>3.2</p> <p>3.3</p> <p>3.4</p>	<p>c) Works will be carried out by Council only on receipt of a request from the Department and in circumstances when it is practicable for the Council to respond.</p> <p>d) The request will come from Department's Section Engineer to the Council's nominated representative.</p> <p>e) The Department shall provide any salt free of charge.</p> <p>f) The Council shall only provide a response to requests during normal operational hours of the street cleansing workforce, except in the case of an emergency or by mutual agreement.</p> <p>g) The Department shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Council to the extent that the Department enjoys indemnity under Article 9 (3) of the Roads (NI) Order 1993.</p> <p>h) The duration of the agreement will be from 1st November to 31st March each winter season.</p> <p>Retail cores are used to ensure a more consistent application of the agreement across the business centres of each town. Detailed operational maps will be developed for use by staff in the event the agreement is triggered.</p> <p>The annual agreement will be extended into the 2021/22 winter season.</p> <p>It should be noted that is in relation to town centre footways, and does not relate to the ongoing work of identifying the areas of Council Estate, including Outdoor Recreation spaces that would be affected by a more wide-ranging approach in particular with reference to the application of gritting to pathways and footways where the surfaces are suitable for such treatments; that is in relation to tarmac, bitmac and related similar surfaces.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p>Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications</p> <p>Financial: Implementation of the agreement should incur little additional cost to the Council as it seeks to utilise street cleansing and grounds maintenance operatives, and other service resources which would otherwise have been engaged in their normal operations save for extreme conditions following heavy snowfalls or prolonged freezing. The annual service fee is agreed linked to the Consumer Price Index as in previous years.</p> <p>Human: Officer time in managing the Agreement, liaising with DfI/Transport NI and in supervising any operational activity on the ground.</p>

	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>It should be noted that the Council has no statutory duty in relation to the clearance of ice and snow from footways; that responsibility lies with Transport NI. The clearance of footways at times of extreme ice and snow from the main town centre assists in the free movement of people and therefore supports the economic cores in our town centres. This helps reduce the impact of extreme winter weather and reduces the associated economic and social risks.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	<p>Equality & Good Relations Implications: None.</p>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications: None.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report for the 2021/22 winter season with regards to the treatment of town centre footways when extreme conditions following heavy snowfalls or prolonged freezing persists.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Retail core maps for Snow/Ice Clearance operations included in the Council/TNI agreement

Magherafelt Primary Retail Core



Legend

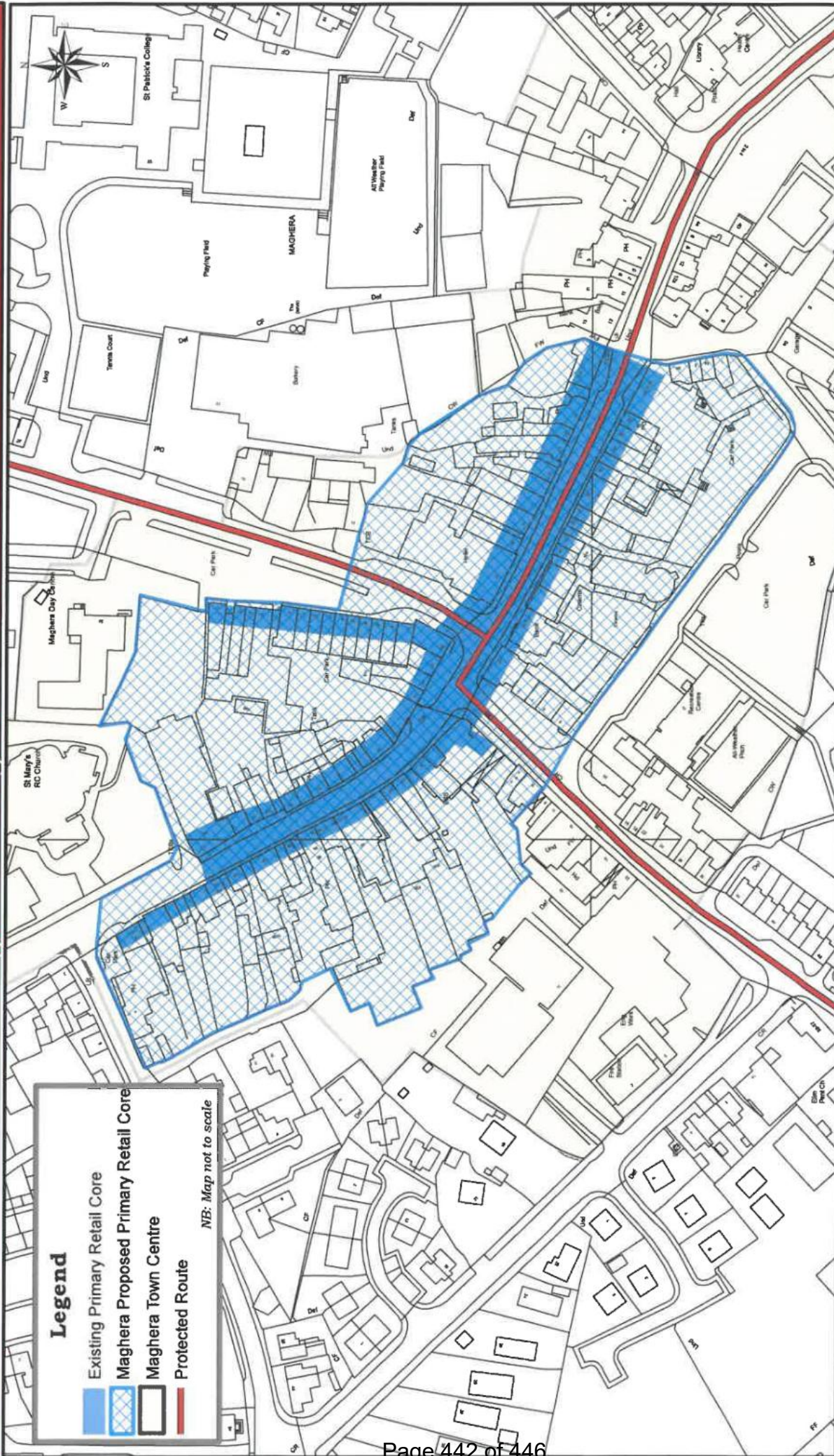
- Existing Primary Retail Core
- Proposed Primary Retail Core
- Magherafelt Town Centre
- Protected Route

NB: Map not to scale

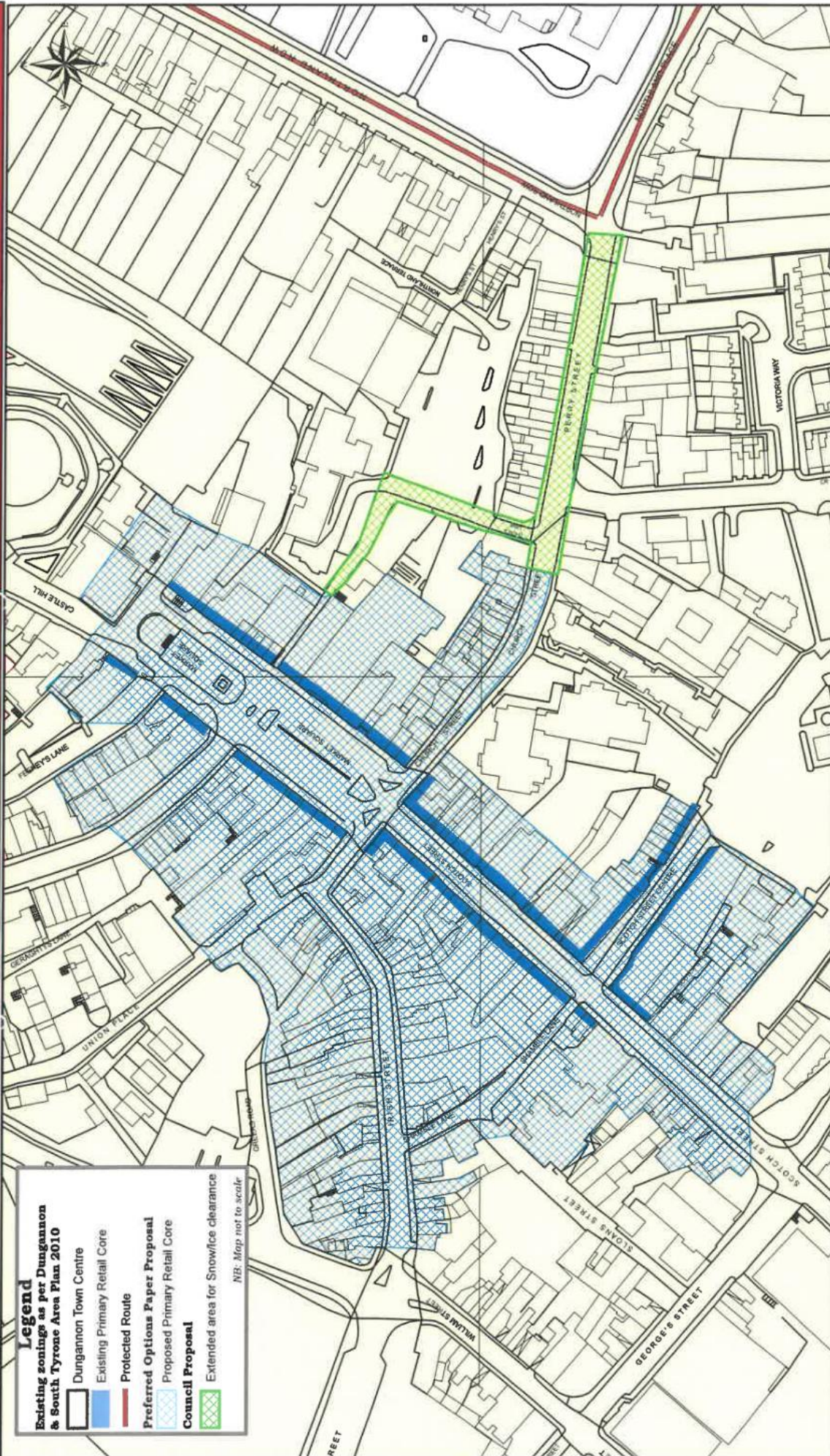
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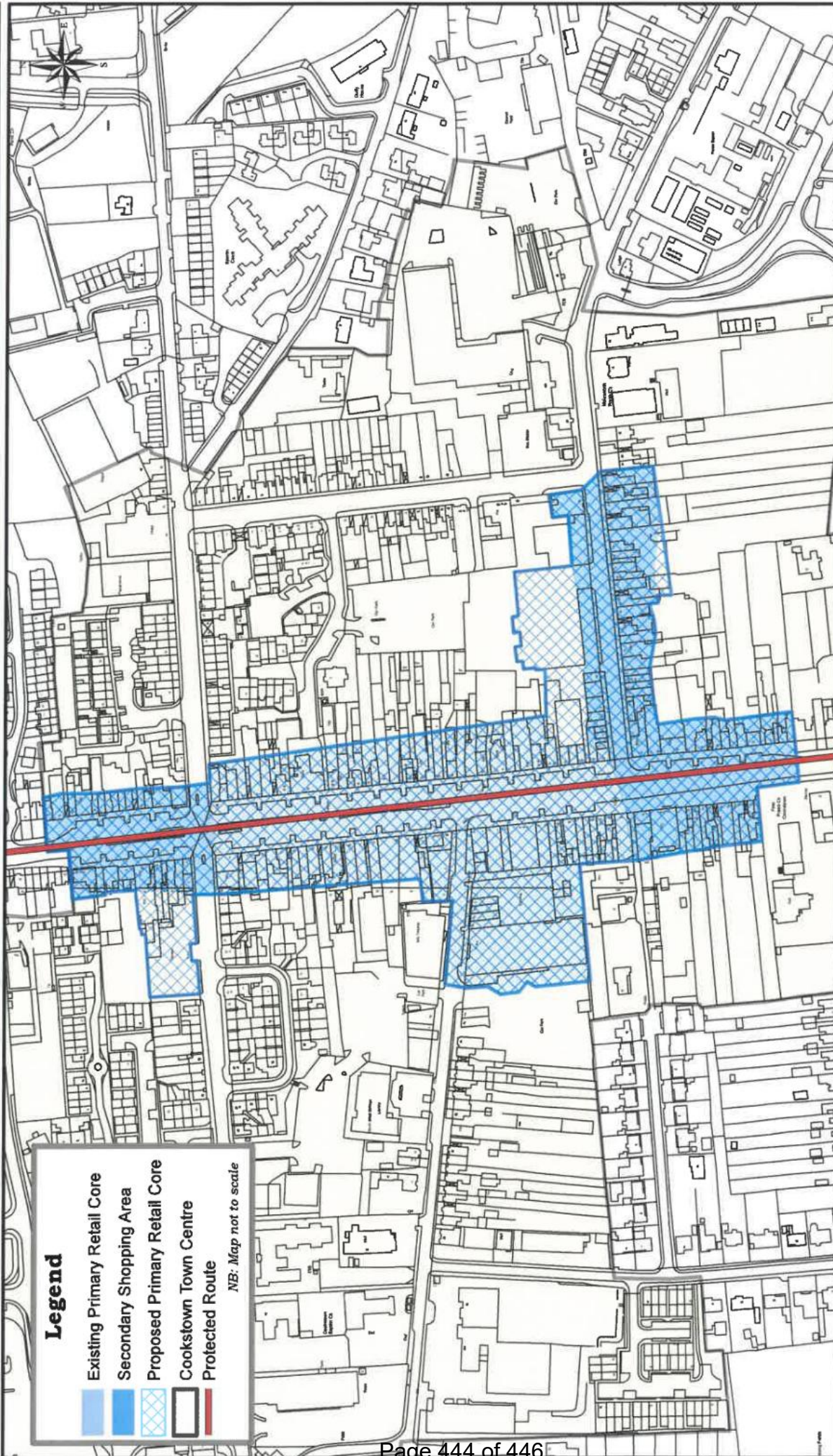
Author: John Paul Devlin
Date: 06/05/2016
Dept: Planning
Authority License No: CS & LA 156

Maghera Primary Retail Core



Dungannon Town Centre & Primary Retail Core



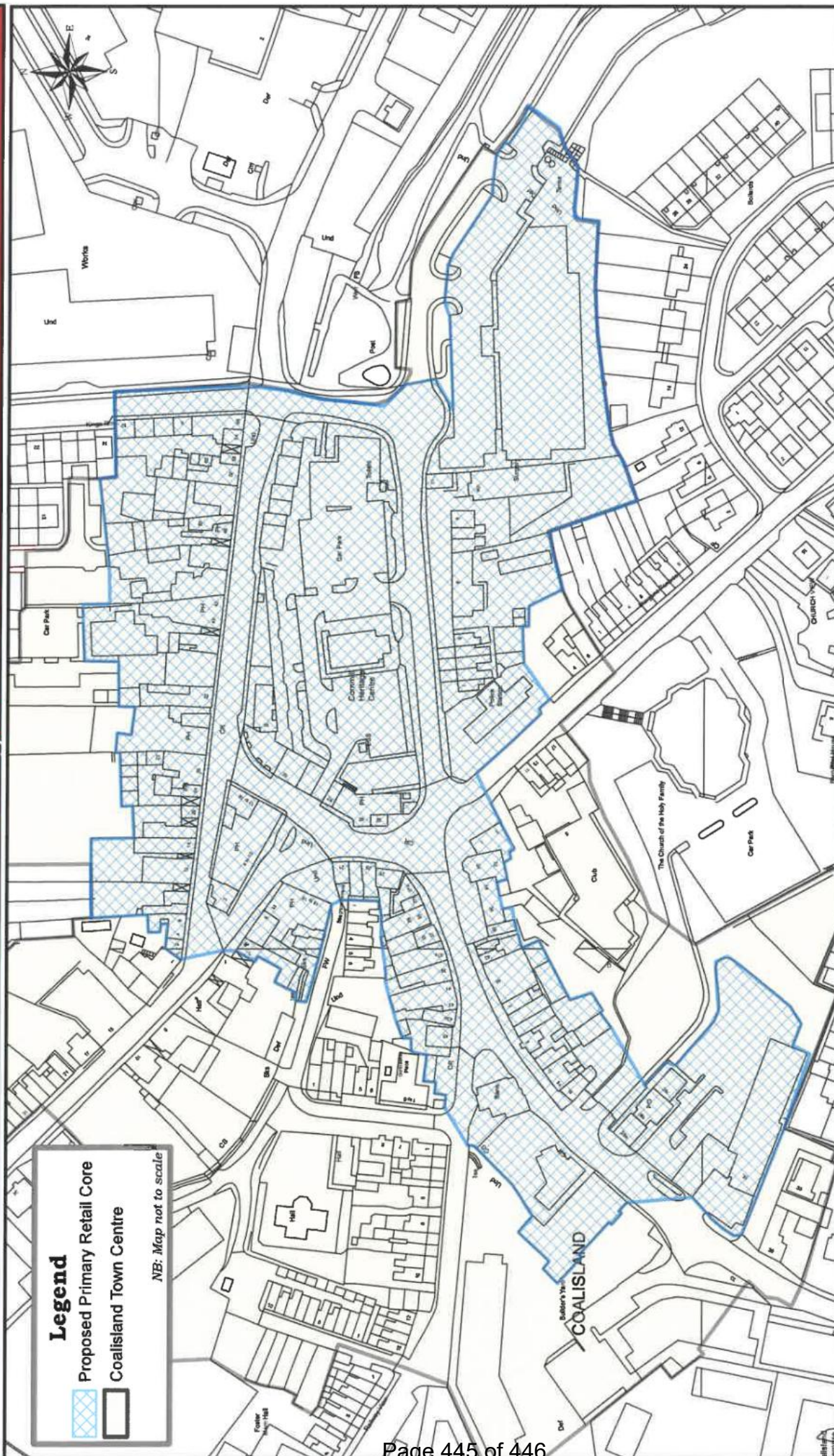


Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

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Coal and Primary Retail Core



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Date: 06/06/2016
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District Council



