

A

**Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council
held on Wednesday 14 January 2015 in Magherafelt District Council Offices**

Members Present:	In the Chair, Councillor Cuddy (Chair) Councillors Cuthbertson, Gillespie, Mallaghan, McFlynn, McGinley, B McGuigan, S McGuigan, Mulligan, J O'Neill, Reid
Officers in Attendance:	Mr Tohill, Chief Executive Mr Cassells, Director of Technical Services and Leisure Services (MDC) Mr Kelso, Director of Environmental Health and Building Control (CDC) Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control (CDC) Mrs Caldwell, Head of Environmental Health (CDC) Mr McAdoo, Head of Waste and Contracts Management (CDC) Mrs O'Kane, Principal Environmental Health Officer (CDC) Miss Thompson, Committee Services/ Senior Admin Officer (DSTBC)

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm

E1/15 Apologies

Councillors Buchanan, Burton, McAleer, McNamee and Mullen

E2/15 Declarations of Interest

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

E3/15 Receive and confirm minutes of the Environment Committee meeting held on Wednesday 3 December 2014

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson
Seconded by Councillor B McGuigan and

Resolved That the Minutes of the Meeting of the Environment Committee held on Wednesday 3 December 2014 (E41/14 – E49/14 and E51/14) were considered and signed as accurate and correct.

Matters for Decision

E4/15 Transfer of Waste Authorisations to Mid Ulster District Council

Mr McAdoo presented a report which informed Members of the process regarding transfer of waste authorisations to Mid Ulster District Council and to seek approval to make the necessary applications and payments prior to 1 April 2015.

At present the three current Councils all hold a range of waste related authorisations that have been issued by the Department of the Environment and which must now be reviewed and transferred to Mid Ulster District Council for 1 April 2015 to ensure the new Council is documented as the legal authorisation holder. The types of waste authorisations currently held by the existing three councils include the following:

- Pollution Prevention Control (PPC) Permits
- Waste Management Licences
- Water Discharge Consents
- Registered Waste Carrier Registrations

In addition each Council currently holds a Goods Vehicle Operator Licence for their respective vehicle fleets.

Mr McAdoo advised that NI Environment Agency (NIEA) has confirmed the cost of transferring each waste management licence will be £260, which, based on a total of 15 licences, equates to a total of £3900. The cost of transferring a PPC permit is still to be confirmed but based on existing rates would be £322 per site (with a potential supplement of £1239). The cost of obtaining a new Operator Licence will be £703 (£254 application fee plus £449 application fee). The cost of the entire exercise is therefore estimated to be less than £7000 with staff time also required to prepare and review the applications.

Mr McAdoo recommended that approval be granted to proceed with the necessary applications and related payments to ensure all waste authorisations are transferred/in place for Mid Ulster District Council on 1 April 2015.

Councillors Mallaghan and Mulligan voiced their concern as to the substantial charges being set out by NIEA for what largely seems to be an administrative task. Councillor S McGuigan enquired if the cost of transfer of licences to Mid Ulster District Council can be paid for under funding from Department of the Environment.

Proposed by Councillor S McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor Cuthbertson and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to proceed with necessary applications subject to writing to the Environment Minister requesting that fees for transfer of waste licences to Mid Ulster District Council be waived or reduced to reflect the nature of the task.

E5/15 Completion Notice Ready Process, Land and Property Services

Mr Wilkinson updated Members on the notification by Building Control of dwellings which are Completion Notice Ready to Land and Property Services.

On the 1 October 2011 Land and Property Services were given powers under the Rating of Empty Homes (REH) Legislation to collect the same level of rates on all domestic properties whether they were occupied or vacant.

Under the Rates (Northern Ireland) Order 1977 as amended, Councils are obliged to provide all relevant information to Land and Property Services to enable them to administer rate collection across the area. This includes the provision of information on the status and readiness of new dwellings under construction within the Council area so as to enable rates to be levied once the properties are deemed 'occupiable'.

Land and Property Services issued guidelines to Councils with revised procedures for activation of a Completion Notice Ready notification being introduced in November 2011 this included the following structural elements which are designed to ensure that the property was both structurally secure and weatherproof:

- External walls
- Roof
- Windows
- External doors
- Floors (at least to sub-floor level)
- Services laid to site

On receipt of this information Land and Property Services indicate that in normal conditions they expect the dwelling to have moved to completion and be ready for occupation within three months of the Completion Notice Ready notification being received. From their guidance, LPS would then issue a 'Completion Notice' to the householder concerned highlighting the date when rates will become payable. If the householder disagrees with the proposed date, they must lodge an Appeal within 28 days.

Mr Wilkinson advised that, following the circulation of the revised guidance to Councils in 2011, the three Councils sought and obtained member approval to process applications in this manner. All three Councils are now using the same Tascomi Software platform and are processing the Completion Notice Ready notifications in a similar way.

Mr Wilkinson added that Land and Property Services are currently revising the Memorandum of Understanding and will be issuing it for consultation and consideration by the new Councils in the near future.

Councillors Gillespie, Mallaghan and Reid felt the current criteria set for issuing Completion Notice Ready notifications is totally unfair, Members were opposed to this process in its current format and felt that Mid Ulster District Council needs to look at setting its own criteria for issuing Completion Notice Ready notifications in the future.

The Chief Executive reminded Members that at the moment Mid Ulster District Council has no authority with regards the current issue of Completion Notice Ready notifications but that this Council can create the criteria going forward from 1 April 2015. The Chief Executive advised that the draft Memorandum of Understanding from Land and Property Services has just been received and can be brought to a future meeting.

Councillor S McGuigan felt that going forward the term 'occupiable' needs a clear definition.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to bring draft Memorandum of Understanding from Land and Property Services to future meeting for discussion. Chief Executive to contact other Councils to consider a joint approach in setting future criteria as to when a Completion Notice Ready notification should be issued.

Matters for Information

E6/15 Health and Wellbeing Activities within Mid Ulster

Mrs Caldwell provided Members with an update on some of the key health and wellbeing initiatives being delivered in the Mid Ulster area along with options for future delivery of programmes.

Despite improvements in health and improved life expectancy, significant and persistent inequalities remain within Mid Ulster. NISRA statistics state that the existing three Councils are above the NI average for death from Circulatory Disease and for Standardised Death Rates for males under 75.

Due to its geographical location, Mid Ulster District Council bridges two Health Trust Areas (Northern and Southern). This crossover is replicated with two Public Health Regional Areas and two Local Health Commissioning Groups commissioning services across the new Council area. This historically has resulted in a different focus and method of commissioning of local Health Improvement programmes in the Dungannon (Southern) and Cookstown and Magherafelt Council (Northern) areas, which will require further consideration going forward.

Mrs Caldwell advised that the 'Hearty Lives' Programme being delivered in Cookstown Council area has received national recognition as an 'Award Winning' Partnership between Council, Health Trusts (GP Primary Care), Public Health Agency and the British Heart Foundation. The establishment of these strong connections between local GP Surgeries and the Council Services, a first in NI, provides a framework and model of good practice for further development across Mid Ulster.

Mrs Caldwell expressed the need for structured discussions with all the relevant partner agencies, to ensure a 'joined up' and targeted approach in addressing Health and Well Being Improvement across the Mid Ulster area as part of the wider Community Planning Framework currently being taken forward.

Councillor S McGuigan left the meeting at 7.30 pm during presentation of the above report.

Councillor McFlynn referred to the success of the 'Hearty Lives' programme and the need for Mid Ulster District Council to be taking a lead in promoting such initiatives to residents through for example council newsletter.

The Chief Executive advised that this would be taken into consideration in the future.

Councillor Reid expressed the importance of the two health boards working together across the whole of the Mid Ulster area and the need for a discussion relating to having one health board for all of Mid Ulster in the future.

IN COMMITTEE

Proposed by Councillor McGinley
Seconded by Councillor Reid and

Resolved That item E7/15 be taken 'in committee'.

E8/15 Duration of Meeting

The meeting was called for 7.00 pm and ended at 7.40 pm.

CHAIR _____

DATE _____

B

Subject	Transport NI Environmental Maintenance – Grass Cutting
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To provide an overview of the Transport NI (formerly DRD) grass cutting functions carried out by Council and seek direction on the service delivery from 1 st April 2015.

2	Background
2.1	<p>The three existing Councils carry out all or some Transport NI functions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town and village grass cutting of verges and sightlines at junctions • Off Street Car park cleansing • Streetscape hard surfaces weed control • Snow/Ice clearance of town centre footpaths in periods of prolonged ice <p>With regard to grass cutting the Transport NI policy is to cut grassed areas up to twice a year in rural areas up to one swathe width for safety reasons. This includes areas at sightlines and junctions as necessary. In urban areas the policy is to cut grassed areas five times per year across the full verge within the 30mph boundaries. In addition to Council and Transport NI, the Northern Ireland Housing Executive cut grass in towns and villages. Often grass is cut to three different standards.</p> <p>In lieu of grass cutting services Transport NI make a payment to Councils annually depending on the amount grass is cut and to what standard.</p>

3	Key Issues
3.1	<p><u>Current Practice</u></p> <p>Cookstown and Dungannon cut agreed amounts of grass in town and villages. The areas are mainly within the 30mph limits and a payment in lieu of Council services for 5 cuts per year is paid by Transport NI. However both Councils cut beyond the 30 mph limits at a number of key gateways on</p>

arterial routes to/from towns and villages to maintain high amenity standards. While payment is made for 5 cuts per year, grass is usually cut and lifted, or finely mulched between 12 and 14 times in any season. In Magherafelt DRD cut the grass in the town and villages to a lower amenity standard approximately 5 times per year within the 30mph boundaries.

Within Cookstown grass cutting is undertaken by both in-house resources and an external third party. Dungannon use in house resources.

Across the three councils areas grass is cut around ornamental flower beds by Councils to maintain a high standard of presentation. However in many town and villages due to three different organisations cutting grass (i.e. Council, Transport NI and NIHE) grass is often cut at different frequencies, and to a different standard.

3.2

Transport NI Payment

Dungannon and Cookstown are serviced by two different Transport NI sections. As a result different quantities of grass cutting has been agreed in each area, and different rates of payment as detailed:

	Cookstown	Dungannon
Area (m ²)	51,503	111,084
Rate paid per m ² (based on 5 cuts)	7.41p/m ²	9.17p/l km
Total Net Annual Payment	£19,081	£10,186

3.3

Planned Grounds Maintenance 15/16

Due to the nature of grounds maintenance works much of the planning and preparation is undertaken 12 months in advance. Due to time constraints grounds maintenance arrangements for the new Council are expected to be the same as the current year.

However correspondence received from Transport NI suggests that payment in lieu of grass cutting services may not be made in 15/16 but arrangements need to be agreed with Transport NI.

Council Grounds Maintenance standards and practices throughout the new Council area will be reviewed in 15/16, subject to budget constraints and detailed proposals brought to a future committee meeting for member’s consideration.

4	Resources
4.1	<u>Financial:</u> Approximately £29,000 has been included as income from Transport NI in lieu of Council services in the draft Mid Ulster Council financial estimates from 15/16.
4.2	<u>Human:</u> In-house grounds maintenance staff and third party resources are committed to servicing council's grass cutting programme in 15/16.
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support:</u> None
4.4	<u>Other:</u> None

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None

6	Recommendations
6.1	Members are asked to note the contents of the report and to give approval to enter into discussions with Transport NI to agree a way forward with grass cutting in Mid Ulster for 15/16.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 - Letter from Transport NI - Town and Village Grass Cutting



Mr Terry Scullion
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17th December 2014

Our Ref:- 28711-14

Dear Terry,

**RE: GRASS CUTTING ON TOWN AND VILAGE APPROACH ROADS WITHIN
COOKSTOWN DISTRICT (SUMMER 2014)**

Thank you for your letter and invoices for grass cutting all received 17th November 2014.

I would also wish to take this opportunity to express my thanks for the weed spraying work undertaken by Cookstown District Council at the beginning of the season when unfortunately for contractual reasons we were unable to deliver this work. As you will probably be aware from widespread media coverage on this subject, the problem later developed from a local issue of not having a contractor in place to a service wide problem in delivering our environmental maintenance programme due to budget constraints preventing the use of external contractors.

Unfortunately it would appear the constraint on the use of external contractors for the incoming fiscal year will most likely remain in place. I understand discussions are ongoing within TransportNI at a number of levels including directorate level on how to best deliver our services within what is anticipated to be another financially challenging year ahead. You will therefore appreciate that I am unable to give any assurances at this time on what routine maintenance programmes we will be in a position to deliver in the 2015/16 season.

I would also wish to advise that for accounting purposes payment to a council in lieu of carrying out work ourselves is considered the equivalent of employing a Contractor. The payment made to yourselves for grass cutting this year was on the basis that the work had already been committed to prior to the restriction placed on the use of external contractors. For auditing purposes I also had to be satisfied that the payment made to Cookstown DC for this work was comparable to the direct cost to TransportNI had we carried out the work ourselves.



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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

I must therefore advise that no grass cutting for which payment from TransportNI is expected, either in part or the whole, should commence next year without first obtaining written confirmation from myself providing the basis on which payment, if any, will be made.

Finally I would take this opportunity to highlight the need for yourselves along with Dungannon and Magherafelt Councils to liaise with each other with a view to obtaining continuity of approach to grass cutting for next season under the new Mid-Ulster Council. Currently there is quite a difference in approach to grass cutting within each council area. If it would be of any assistance James Black, the Section Engineer for Dungannon, and myself would be pleased to meet with the relevant personnel from each council area to discuss a way forward.

Yours sincerely,



Robin Cuddy

Section Engineer
Cookstown & Magherafelt Section

C

Subject	Transitional Arrangements for Byelaw Control – April 2015
Reporting Officer	Mark Kelso

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the Byelaws currently in force in the Cluster Councils and the arrangements for transposing these for use in Mid Ulster Council in April 2015.

2	Background																																
2.1	<p>Under the Local Government (NI) Act 1972, Councils were given the power to introduce Byelaws for the Good Rule and Government of their District. These controls were utilised to provide for the Regulation and Management of Parks, Recreational Facilities and local Cemeteries, in addition to commercial activities such as Hairdressing, Tattooing and the like.</p> <p>It may be noted that the most recent Byelaws which have been introduced, relate to general Public Health protection at premises used for Ear Piercing and Cosmetic Skin Treatments. These were consulted upon and subsequently implemented by the three Councils between 2006 and 2008. The list of Byelaws currently in force across the three Council areas are as shown in Table 1 below.</p> <p><u>Table 1</u></p> <table><tr><th>BYELAWS</th><th>Cookstown</th><th>Magherafelt</th><th>Dungannon</th></tr><tr><td><u>General Public Health</u></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>• Cosmetic Piercing</td><td>2006</td><td>2008</td><td>2006</td></tr><tr><td>• Semi-Permanent Skin Colouring</td><td>2006 1988</td><td>2008 1986</td><td>2005 1988</td></tr><tr><td>• Tattooing</td><td>1975</td><td>1974</td><td>1976</td></tr><tr><td>• Hairdressers Act (NI) 1939</td><td>1988 1988</td><td>1986 1986</td><td>1988 1988</td></tr><tr><td>• Ear-Piercing and Electrolysis</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>• Acupuncture</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	BYELAWS	Cookstown	Magherafelt	Dungannon	<u>General Public Health</u>				• Cosmetic Piercing	2006	2008	2006	• Semi-Permanent Skin Colouring	2006 1988	2008 1986	2005 1988	• Tattooing	1975	1974	1976	• Hairdressers Act (NI) 1939	1988 1988	1986 1986	1988 1988	• Ear-Piercing and Electrolysis				• Acupuncture			
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• Acupuncture																																	

	<p><u>Good Rule & Government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Byelaws for Use of Designated Pleasure Grounds Byelaws for Rules and Regulations of Public Cemeteries Byelaws for Consumption of Alcohol in Public Places 	<p>1984</p> <p>1982</p> <p>2001</p>	<p>1984</p> <p>1988</p> <p>1997</p>	<p>1990</p> <p>1996</p> <p>2000</p>	
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3	Key Issues
3.1	<p>The individual Byelaws as drafted relate to the geographical Council areas of Dungannon, Cookstown and Magherafelt. The current Byelaws, some of which are over 30 years in use, require to be revised and redrafted to ensure the Regulatory Controls are relevant and 'Fit for Purpose' for Mid Ulster Council.</p>
3.2	<p><u>New Byelaws Procedure</u></p> <p>The procedures for revoking old Byelaws and establishing New Byelaws is defined in Guidance provided by the Department of Environment. As this is in effect a legislative process, the Council must follow the procedures as set out in the Local Government (NI) Act 1972 and Local Government (NI) Act 2014. The procedure for introducing a new or revised Byelaw is as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft New Byelaws - Committee considers / agrees – Draft Byelaws - Draft Byelaws are publicly advertised local papers – 1 month - Committee considers public comments / revises Draft Byelaws - Committee ratifies 'Byelaws' - Ratified Byelaws forwarded to relevant NI Department for "Signature" - Byelaws returned and publicly advertised / implemented. <p>As the amendment or introduction of a new Byelaw is a legislative procedure the timescales and arrangements as outlined must be adhered to. The process as outlined can take between 3 – 6 months to complete before the new Byelaw can take effect. This will depend on how quickly the relevant NI Department agrees and signs off the Draft Byelaw. An Officer Working Group has been established within Mid Ulster to review the current suite of Byelaws and prepare new draft Byelaws for Members' consideration.</p>

3.3	<p><u>Proposed Transitional Arrangements – April 2015</u></p> <p>The Department of Environment has recognised given the timescales that it would be impractical to expect new Councils to have revised Byelaws in place for April 2015.</p> <p>The Local Government (Transitional, Supplementary, Incidental Provisions and Modifications) Regulations (NI) 2014 at Regulations 3 and 4, provides for the transfer of existing Byelaws into the new Council for their regulation and control until new Byelaws are approved.</p> <p>This would mean that the current set of Byelaws will require to be ratified by Mid Ulster Council after 1st April 2015, when it becomes a legal entity. A report will be brought to Members at the earliest Committee, setting out the Byelaws and the legal arrangements for doing same. These arrangements will enable Council to apply the Byelaws, until such times as a new set are drafted, considered and consulted upon, as outlined above.</p>
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4	Resource Implications
4.1	<u>Financial</u> - Not applicable
4.2	<u>Human</u> resources - Not applicable
4.3	<u>Assets and other implications</u> - Not applicable

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None

6	Recommendations
6.1	Members agree the Transitional Arrangements for Byelaws and their application as outlined in Section 3.3.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	N/A

D

Subject	Street Naming and Property Numbering Policies
Reporting Officers	M G Kelso, Director of Public Health & Infrastructure and W Wilkinson, CDC

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the Street Naming and Property Numbering Policies within the constituent Councils across Mid-Ulster.

2	Background
2.1	<p>Currently, each constituent Council has a policy regarding street naming and property numbering for new streets and properties erected thereon. New streets are usually proposed when Residential or Industrial developments are submitted to Building Control for approval.</p> <p>Under The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995, Article 11, (see Appendix) the Council has the powers in relation to Street Names and Numbering of domestic and commercial buildings.</p> <p>On each occasion where a new Development is proposed (i.e. domestic or commercial) which includes the provision of a new Street or Roadway, Council are obliged to agree an appropriate Road / Street Name for the purpose of addressing.</p> <p>Each new building on a Street will receive a Number when the application has been received by Building Control Services. This information is then subsequently updated on the Pointer Address System which holds Address Information on every property in Northern Ireland. As a result of the Pointer Address System being updated, the address can then be used in Emergency Services, utilities (eg. Connections for electricity, telephone etc.) or personal legal documentation such as Passports.</p>

3	Key Issues
3.1	<p>Currently, each Council has an approved Policy for Naming of Streets / Roadways, as per Appendix . The policy as agreed in each case is based on Article 11 of The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995.</p> <p>Each Council policy has incorporated slightly different approaches to approval for names of Streets / Roadways.</p>

	<p>These include –</p> <p>Include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Number of naming options requested from developer. ii) Inclusion of townlands in name. iii) Inclusion of a name specifically relating to a locality. <p>Exclude</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv) Exclusion of names marking historical or political events. v) Exclusion of names relating to an individual person or family. vi) Exclusion of names which may have a similar street name in the same locality (or postcode).
3.2	Mid Ulster Council will require a Street Naming and Property Numbering Policy to enable new properties to be suitably addressed from April 2015.

4	Resources
4.1	<u>Financial</u> - None
4.2	<u>Human</u> - None
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> - N/A
4.4	<u>Other</u> – N/A

5	Other Considerations
5.1	N/A

6	Recommendations
6.1	Members are requested to consider options for inclusion in a Draft Mid Ulster Council Policy for Street Naming and Property Numbering .

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 - Current policies for Street Naming and Numbering within the constituent Councils

MAGHERAFELT DISTRICT COUNCIL

STREET NAMING AND PROPERTY NUMBERING POLICY

A. NAMING OF STREETS

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Magherafelt District Council has a discretion to name streets within its district and will exercise that discretion as and when required
- 1.2 The Council will, in so far as is reasonably practicable, name all the streets in its district.
- 1.3 The Council will exercise its discretion in accordance with this policy.

2. Types of Names

This policy document sets out guidelines in relation to the types of street names the Council will accept.

2.1 Naming Streets after Individuals

The Council will not accept an application to name a street after any individual, living or deceased.

2.2 Naming Streets to mark Historical or Political Events

The Council will not accept an application to name a street to mark any historical or political event.

2.3 Naming Streets Generally

The Council will seek to ensure, in so far as is reasonable, that street names are assigned in a manner that will ensure that the assigned name is appropriate to the location under consideration.

2.4 Use of Suffixes

Although the Council will normally require the use of a suffix (e.g. "street", "road", "park") in any proposed street name, it may consider an application to name a street as a single name or in a form that utilises a prefix (e.g. The Meadows).

2.5 Similar Sounding Names

The Council will be concerned to ensure that a proposed street name does not sound and is not spelt sufficiently like another existing street name in the Council district (or adjacent Council district where the new street is adjacent to the Council boundary line) in order to ensure that it may not cause confusion, particularly for emergency services.

3. Notification of Rejection

If the Council rejects a proposed street name, it will consider whether it has sufficient information to enable it to allocate an appropriate name. If it is satisfied that it is in a position to issue an appropriate name it will do so and advise the applicant accordingly. Otherwise the applicant will be notified of the Council's rejection of the proposed name and he will be invited to submit an alternative.

4 Notification of Approval

Once the Council approves a street name, details will be entered in the Streets Register and the following persons and bodies notified:-

- The Applicant
- Royal Mail
- Ordnance Survey NI
- Ambulance Service
- Fire Authority for NI
- British Telecom
- Valuation and Lands Agency
- DoE Rates Office
- DoE Roads Service
- DoE Street Lighting
- Electoral Office
- Relevant Council Departments

B. NUMBERING OF STREETS

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Where the Council has approved a street name the occupier of each premises in the street must number the premises with the number approved by the Council.
- 1.2 Occupiers of premises in a street should ensure that numbers, when displayed, are correct.

2. Numbering Convention

- 2.1 Except in those specific circumstances where only a limited number of properties can be accommodated at a particular location and it is appropriate to number each property sequentially, i.e. 1, 2, 3, etc., opposite sides of a street shall be numbered 2, 4, 6, etc, and 1, 3, 5, etc. respectively.

- 2.2 Odd numbers shall be allocated to the right hand side of the street, commencing with the number 1 and even numbers shall be allocated to the left hand side of the street, commencing with the number 2.
- 2.3 The Council shall no longer allocate the number 13 to any development unless specifically requested by the developer.

Cookstown District Council

Naming of Streets

(Article 11 of The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995).

Policy

1. All requests for the naming of streets must be submitted in writing and shall in the first instance be considered by the councils Policy, Resources & Services committee.
2. The names of streets shall, as far as possible, include the townland name, or part thereof, in which the site is situated.
3. Notwithstanding the generality of para 2 if the townland name has already been incorporated in an existing street name the name of a new street shall, as far as possible, include a name which is closely related to the townland name, the name of an existing street or a local place name.
4. Where application is made to the council by the occupiers of premises in any street to have a nameplate erected which expresses the name of that street in a language other than English the procedure shall be follows:-
 - (a) A survey of all the occupiers of premises in that street shall be undertaken to gauge the measure of support for the proposal (on the basis of one person for each separate address).
 - (b) Where a majority view is in favour of the proposal to erect a street nameplate expressed the name of a street in a language other than English the council may give consent.
5. All new street nameplates erected throughout the district, other than within the boundaries of the towns and villages, shall include, in smaller lettering, the name of the townland in which the nameplate is erected.

Adopted by Council on 13 April 1999

POSTAL NAMING

District Councils are empowered by Section 11 of the Local Government (Misc. Prov.) (NI) Order 1995 in relation to street names and numbering of buildings.

Developers are requested to provide *three* street name options of the proposed development, one of which must be the townland name of the Development. The Council will then decide which is the most appropriate.

The following guidance notes are provided as an indication of the criteria which will be applied by the Council when fulfilling its responsibility under the Order.

Guidance Notes:

In the case of new housing developments the Council wishes to encourage appropriate names which relate to our Ulster heritage or derive from a simple look at the place affected. The use of names with political connotations will be discouraged as will affluent names such as Knightsbridge or other similar, which are not associated with the locality.

In the naming of a development it is sensible to establish if the location already has a name. If so, the problem may be quickly solved.

Townland names can be successfully incorporated such as Bovean Way which has the added benefit of assisting in identifying the general location. The use of names which derive from the natural habitat, such as Fern Grove or Briar Hill are also appropriate. Names such as Clover Hill, Laurel Grove and Bracken Brae have resulted in the past.

A suitable name may describe the site or some feature of it. For example, Riverside, Standing Stone or Fort. Each of these can provide an acceptable name which arises naturally from the situation.

The Council wishes to discourage the use of family names such as that of the developer or similar.

While there may sometimes be a reason to introduce an unusual or exotic name the presumption will be against it unless the developer makes a strong case for so doing.

Buildings will generally be numbered in the sequence – odd numbers to the right hand side of the street and even numbers to the left. Number 13 will always be omitted.

In rural areas, if numbers are not available, then a letter of the alphabet will be added to the last number used in the sequence i.e. if 110 and 112 are in use, then the building in between will be given the number 110A.

E

Subject	Entertainment Licensing
Reporting Officers	M G Kelso, Director of Public Health & Infrastructure W Wilkinson, CDC

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the Licensing of Places of Entertainment within the constituent Councils across Mid-Ulster.

2	Background															
2.1	<p>The Council has responsibility for Licensing Places of Entertainment in accordance with The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985. Within the legislation, it specifies the types of Entertainment which require licensing as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Theatrical performances;ii) Dancing, singing or music or any other entertainment of a like kind;iii) Any entertainment which consists of, or includes any public contest, match, exhibition or display of boxing, wrestling, snooker, pool, darts or any other similar game or sport. <p>Currently, the constituent Councils will issue licences for the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Grant/renewal of Full Licencesii) Occasional Licences (14 days)iii) Temporary Licences (eg. marquees for one-off events)iv) Outdoor Licences. <p>The breakdown of the Entertainment Licence applications for each constituent Councils are as noted in Table 1 below:</p> <p><u>Table 1</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Breakdown of Entertainment Licences</u> <u>(by District Council)</u></p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Cookstown</th><th>Dungannon</th><th>Magherafelt</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>No. of Licences</td><td>54</td><td>80</td><td>82</td><td>216</td></tr><tr><td>Full Licences</td><td>43</td><td>59</td><td>66</td><td>168</td></tr></table>		Cookstown	Dungannon	Magherafelt	Total	No. of Licences	54	80	82	216	Full Licences	43	59	66	168
	Cookstown	Dungannon	Magherafelt	Total												
No. of Licences	54	80	82	216												
Full Licences	43	59	66	168												

	Occasional Licences	9	20	15	44
	Temporary Licences	2	1	1	4
	Number of Large Premises	5	5	5	15
	Pubs/Clubs	37	54	32	123
	Community / Parochial Halls	10	20	44	74
	Marquees	2	1	1	4
	Annual Income	£13,000	£19,000	£21,000	£53,000
	<p>The fees for an application for the Grant / Renewal of an Entertainment Licence are specified by The Department of Environment (see Appendix 1) and are primarily based on the type of licence and maximum number of people permitted within the premises.</p>				

3	Key Issues
3.1	At present, two Councils administer the Entertainment Licence function by means of an "Excel Spreadsheet" system. The third Council uses the Tascomi Te-Licence System. The Tascomi Te-Licence System will be used as the common platform for administering this function in Mid Ulster Council.
3.2	Currently, two Councils issue Licences on a monthly basis with the expiry date 12 months from the date of issue. The remaining Council issues the full Licence with the same fixed expiry date year on year (i.e. all Full Licences expiry on 30 th September each year).
3.3	<p>It is proposed that all Licence applications will be processed on a receipt basis throughout the year from 1st April 2015. The Te-Licence System will allow for a completed on-line Electronic Application process for both Renewals and New Applications.</p> <p>A Draft Policy on Entertainment Licencing for Mid Ulster Council will be brought to a future Committee Meeting for consideration by Members.</p>

4	Resources
4.1	<u>Financial</u> - None
4.2	<u>Human</u> – None
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> - N/A
4.4	<u>Other</u> - None

5	Other Considerations
5.1	A Draft Mid Ulster Entertainment Licence Policy with relevant Conditions, will be brought to a future Committee Meeting.

6	Recommendations
6.1	Members agree the process for the application and processing of Entertainment Licences as outlined in Section 3.3.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 - The Schedule of Fees for Entertainment Licences

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 1985
DETERMINATION OF FEES FOR ENTERTAINMENTS LICENCES

The Department of the Environment, in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 3 of, and paragraph 5(2)(c) of Schedule 1 to, the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1985^(a), as amended by Article 52 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1992^(b), hereby determines that, with effect from 1 September 2009, the fees to accompany an application to a district council for the grant, renewal, transfer or variation of an entertainments licence shall be the amounts specified in the following table:

TABLE

An application relating to an indoor place of entertainment to which paragraph 1(2)(a), (b) or (d) and (6) of the above mentioned Schedule applies, where that place or premises (as the case may be) may hold:	Occasional Licence Fee ¹ £	Full Licence Fee ² £
- not more than 100 persons;	50	100
- 101 to 200 persons;	75	150
- 201 to 300 persons;	125	250
- 301 to 500 persons;	200	400
- 501 to 1,000 persons; and	375	750
- over 1,000 persons.	500	1,000

An application relating to an indoor place of entertainment to which paragraph 1(2)(c) and (6) of the above mentioned Schedule applies (i.e. a circus).	Fee £ 50
An application relating to an indoor place of entertainment to which paragraph 1(4) and (6) of the above mentioned Schedule applies (i.e. where machines for entertainment or amusement, or equipment for the playing of billiards, pool, snooker or other similar games, are provided).	100
An application relating to an indoor place of entertainment of any capacity for a licence to be granted under paragraph 4(2) of the above mentioned Schedule (i.e. an occasional licence) in respect of: (a) a place used wholly or mainly for public religious worship in relation to an entertainment to which paragraph 1(2)(a), (b) or (d) and (6) of the above mentioned Schedule applies, other than any music or singing;	50

^(a) S.I. 1985/1208 (N.I. 15)

^(b) S.I. 1992/810 (N.I. 6)



	Fee £
(b) a place used for religious meetings or services in relation to an entertainment to which paragraph 1(2)(a), (b) or (d) and (6) of the above mentioned Schedule applies, other than any music or singing performed as an incident of a religious meeting or service; or (c) an educational institution while not being used as such in relation to an entertainment to which paragraph 1(2)(a), (b) or (d) and (6) of the above mentioned Schedule applies.	
An application relating to an indoor place of entertainment of any capacity to which paragraph 1(2)(a), (b) or (d) and (6) of the above mentioned Schedule apply for a licence to be granted under paragraph 4(2) of that Schedule (i.e. an occasional licence) where the application is made by a voluntary organisation ³ or a charity.	50
An application by a voluntary organisation or a charity relating to outdoor musical entertainments to which paragraph 2 of the above mentioned Schedule applies, where that place may hold:	
- not more than 500 persons; or	125
- over 500 persons.	250
An application, other than by a voluntary organisation or a charity, relating to outdoor musical entertainments to which paragraph 2 of the above mentioned Schedule applies, where that place may hold:	
- not more than 500 persons; or	1,000
- over 500 persons.	2,000
An application under paragraph 7A of the above mentioned Schedule for the variation of the terms, conditions or restrictions on or subject to which an entertainments licence is held.	80

Footnotes

1. A licence granted under paragraph 4(2) of the above mentioned Schedule (i.e. an occasional licence).
2. A licence granted under paragraph 3 of the above mentioned Schedule.
3. A "voluntary organisation" means an organisation carrying on or proposing to carry on activities otherwise than for the purpose of gain by the organisation or individual members thereof.

Dated this 18th day of June 2009.


A senior officer of the Department of the Environment



F

Subject: Oil Stamp Savings Scheme

Reporting Officer Fiona McClements, D&STBC

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To highlight the Oil Stamp schemes in each of the legacy Councils within the Mid Ulster Council area and likely convergence issues.

2	Background																									
2.1	<p>Oil Stamp schemes have been put in place within Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council, Cookstown and Magherafelt Councils to help householders who use oil heating to budget effectively and help reduce fuel poverty throughout participating households. In order to put the scheme in context the sales for the 3 Councils for the following periods are as below.</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Cookstown</td><td>Dungannon & South Tyrone</td><td>Magherafelt</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>April 13 – March 14 Stamp Sales</td><td>£346,425</td><td>£184,880</td><td>£316,160</td><td>£847,465</td></tr><tr><td>April 14 – Dec 14 Stamp Sales</td><td>£225,055</td><td>£118,080</td><td>£210,880</td><td>£554,015</td></tr><tr><td>Approximate date for further stamps</td><td>April 2015</td><td>April 2015</td><td>End June 2015</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Approximate date for further Oil Stamp Savings Cards</td><td>June 2015</td><td>April 2015</td><td>End June 2015</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>A Mid Ulster District Council Oil Stamp and associated cards require to be designed, printed and promoted through a communications strategy to both oil stamp retailer, oil suppliers and the public. Arrangements require to be put in place to ensure that stamps from the 3 legacy Councils remain valid for reimbursement throughout the transition period and beyond.</p>		Cookstown	Dungannon & South Tyrone	Magherafelt	Total	April 13 – March 14 Stamp Sales	£346,425	£184,880	£316,160	£847,465	April 14 – Dec 14 Stamp Sales	£225,055	£118,080	£210,880	£554,015	Approximate date for further stamps	April 2015	April 2015	End June 2015		Approximate date for further Oil Stamp Savings Cards	June 2015	April 2015	End June 2015	
	Cookstown	Dungannon & South Tyrone	Magherafelt	Total																						
April 13 – March 14 Stamp Sales	£346,425	£184,880	£316,160	£847,465																						
April 14 – Dec 14 Stamp Sales	£225,055	£118,080	£210,880	£554,015																						
Approximate date for further stamps	April 2015	April 2015	End June 2015																							
Approximate date for further Oil Stamp Savings Cards	June 2015	April 2015	End June 2015																							

3	Key Issues
3.1	Each Council currently operates their Oil Stamp scheme in a relatively similar manner however the design of stamps and oil stamp savings cards are different and these require convergence bearing in mind the current numbering system of stamps over three sites. Payment from both retailers and to oil suppliers requires to be regularised.

4	Resource Implications
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u> Communication needed with retailers and oil suppliers through written documentation and awareness raising with the general public through the media. Retailers have different options for payment which need regularised in conjunction with the Finance Department.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Human Resources</u> Officer time to be spent on updating new systems, oil stamp retailers and oil suppliers and dealing with queries from members of the public. Processing of oil stamp monies will necessitate regularisation of the processes.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Assets and other implications</u> – N/A</p>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	<p>The design of the MUDC Oil Stamps and associated cards need to be finalised for printing and to allow communications to be put in place.</p>

6	Recommendations
6.1	<p>That arrangements are made to establish the Mid Ulster Oil Stamp Scheme as soon as Corporate Branding and associated issues are agreed .</p>

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	<p>N/A</p>

G

Subject: Street Trading Fees

Reporting Officer: Fiona McClements, D&STBC

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To define and progress Street Trading Licence Fees for use in Mid Ulster Council from April 2015 as required by the Street Trading (NI) Act 2001 .

2	Background
2.1	<p>Elected Members will be aware that the setting of Street Trading fees was discussed at the Environment Committee on 5th December 2014.</p> <p>By way of a reminder there are three types of licence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stationary - which relates to repeated trading in a designated pitch; 2. Mobile - which allows trading by mobile traders in specified areas e.g. an ice cream van; 3. Temporary - which is usually associated with events and is of temporary nature ranging from a day or part of a day up to seven days.

3	Key Issues
3.1	<p>The Street Trading (NI) Act 2001 sets out the legislative process. In setting the Street Trading Fee the decision is made based on cost recovery fees, designation procedure fees, review/calculation fees and the number of newspapers used for advertising.</p> <p>The proposed fees require to be publicised in two or more newspapers, notice has to be given of the proposed fees to licence holders affected by the proposal, allowing 28 days for anyone to make a written representation.</p> <p>The Council must consider any such representation and determine the final fees which then have to be publicised in two or more newspapers in the district with all licence holders affected by the decision requiring notification of the set fee.</p> <p>It is understood that a Policy for Advertising Public Notices, Tenders and Recruitment is being presented to the February meeting of the Policy & Resources Committee. The decision as to the number of newspapers to be used will affect the proposed Street Trading Fee. For illustration purposes a summary of the proposed fees using two newspapers as specified as a minimum in legislation and 7 newspapers as noted in the Policy & Resources Committee paper have been outlined in Appendix 1.</p> <p>Recommendations were taken forward in the December Committee papers proposing that all fees are payable at the time of application, with an administrative portion retained in the event of the licence being refused.</p>

4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u></p> <p>Funding will be required to pay for the cost of the public notices of the decided fees. This will depend on the number of newspapers agreed for placing such notices. In addition, future income from street trading licences will be affected by the proposed fee structure.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Human</u></p> <p>The fees process will involve consultation with existing traders and dealing with the general public queries as well as collating representations.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u></p> <p>N/A</p>
4.4	<p><u>Other</u></p> <p>None</p>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None

6	Recommendations
6.1	It is recommended that the Street Trading Fees are finalised following on from consideration and agreement of the relevant number of newspapers for Public Notices of this type ,as outlined at Section 3.1.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 - Summary of proposed fees for Street Trading within MUDC

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED FEES

STATIONARY TRADERS

	Advertising in 2 papers	Advertising in 7 papers
Advertising costs for designation of street	£23.45	£79.28
Total Cost Per Licence Fee advertising costs, Application and Regulation costs (excluding designation costs)	£173.47	£206.68
Total Cost Per Licence Fee advertising costs, Application and Regulation costs (including designation costs)	£196.92	£282.25

MOBILE TRADERS

	2 papers	7 papers
Advertising costs – Fees/Application/Regulation	£173.47	£206.68
Total Cost Per Licence	£173.47	£206.68

The number of temporary traders that will be licensed is not known , the Council can recoup expenses from licence fees to cover the cost of administering the 2001 Act . The following Fee Structure is proposed for Street Trading Licences for the period April 2015 – March 2016 and then be reviewed .

PROPOSED STREET TRADING FEES FOR MID ULSTER COUNCIL - APRIL 2015

	Fees within Magherafelt DC currently	Fees within Cookstown DC currently	Fees within Dungannon &STBC currently	MUC (2 papers used)	MUC (7 papers used)
STATIONARY TRADER	£152	£225	£580	£175	£205
MOBILE TRADER	£135	£175	£225	£175	£205
TEMPORARY TRADER	£46	£65	£60	£55	£55
VARIATION OF LICENCE	None set	None set	£70	£70	£70

H

Subject	Fly-Tipped Waste: Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)/ Council Protocol
Reporting Officer	M G Kelso

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	Provide Members with some background to the Fly-Tipping of Waste Protocol between the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and Local Councils and update on the current position.

2	Background
2.1.1	Fly-Tipping of waste has become a significant problem for all Council in NI. The primary controls are contained within the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997, which is regulated by the NIEA.
2.1.2	The Department of Environment amended the legislation with The Waste and Contaminated Land (Amendment Act) (NI) 2011. This was designed to strengthen the enforcement powers of the Department and Councils in regard to unlicensed and Fly-Tipped waste.
2.1.3	As part of the regime, NIEA agreed to establish a Programme to identify the scale and extent of fly-tipped material and in particular, hazardous waste, across the region. A copy of the Agreement is attached at Appendix 1.
2.1.4	As part of the arrangements, the Department of Environment established a Fly-Tipping Waste Unit, to enable the Department and NIEA to fulfil their statutory responsibilities in the clearance and removal of hazardous waste materials, in accordance with the requirements outlined below. In the Mid Ulster Cluster, Cookstown and Magherafelt Councils signed up to the Pilot Programme.
2.2	<u>Responsibilities</u>
2.2.1	<p>NIEA would lift the following Hazardous Waste material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2m³ and over (excluding hazardous materials already lifted under WEE by Councils i.e. fridges, freezers TVs) • All fibrous asbestos • All hazardous waste associated with organised crime including fuel laundering.

2.2.2

Councils will lift non-hazardous waste up to 20m³

Councils will lift hazardous waste, including bonded asbestos, up to 2m³ (2000) litres:

- Councils will lift **all** WEE related hazardous waste.
- White goods – including fridges, freezers and associated items
- WEE products – including TVs and computers
- Bonded asbestos product.

In conjunction with these arrangements, those Councils who signed up to the pilot agreed to use Information Technology systems to capture and record the incidents of fly-tipping noted. The details of the incidents recorded for Cookstown and Magherafelt Councils, are as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

**Total Amount of Fly-Tipped Waste
Collected on Behalf of Cookstown and Magherafelt Councils
since introduction of Fly-Tipping Pilot in June 2012**

Type of Waste	Cookstown	Magherafelt
Oil Fuel Waste (Red diesel laundering waste)	11	5
Tyres	4	1
Asbestos	1	2
Other Hazardous Waste	5	2
Total Tonnage	162	29
TOTAL COST	£55,145	£9,733

3	<p>Key Issues</p> <p>3.1.1 The Programme has proved very successful to date, with approximately four separate incidents of fuel laundered waste material being removed by NIEA Contractors in one period of six months alone during 2013/14 at a cost of approximately £20K in one Council area.</p> <p>3.1.2 Correspondence as subsequently received on 5th December 2014 (Appendix 2) from the NIEA indicated that a total of 394 incidents of Fly-Tipped waste had been dealt with across N Ireland in the period June 2012 to October 2014, at a total cost of £1,179 K . The correspondence goes on to indicate that the budget for the Pilot Programme has now</p>
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	been exhausted and that no further resources will be made available to deal with Fly-Tipped waste incidents.
3.1.3	Members will note from a summary of the incidents recorded at Appendix 3 that the scale and extent of Fly-Tipping in the Mid Ulster area is a significant problem. The costs for collection and disposal of Fly-Tipped waste in Mid Ulster by NIEA, amounted to in excess of £64,878 for this period and this does not include the smaller quantities of Fly-Tipped waste which would be collected by Operational Services as part of the Street Cleansing Programme.
3.2	If this position is left unchallenged, Mid Ulster Council will be faced with a similar position as that prior to 2012, when Council's had to incur the costs of removal of "Fuel Laundered Waste" at a cost of approximately £1,500/tonne for removal and disposal. In one case alone NIEA incurred a cost of £14k in dealing with a 40 foot trailer containing this type of hazardous waste material.
3.3	In light of these issues, it is recommended that correspondence is forwarded to the DoE Minister, highlighting the need to review the "Pilot Programme" and put in place a Structured Fund for the Regulation, Control and Disposal of highly toxic fuel laundered waste and other similarly hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997.

4	Resource Implications
4.1	<u>Financial</u> - N/A
4.2	<u>Human resources</u> - N/A
4.3	<u>Assets and other implications</u> - N/A

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None

6	Recommendations
6.1	It is recommended that correspondence is forwarded to the DoE Minister highlighting the concerns regarding the proposed curtailment of the Fly-Tipped Waste Programme.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 – Fly-Tipped Waste - NIEA / Council Protocol
7.2	Appendix 2 - Letter from NIEA (5/12/14)
7.3	Appendix 3 - Summary of Fly-Tipping Incidents

WORKING DRAFT FOR
OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO DEAL WITH
FLYTIPPED WASTE (V1.1)

OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH FLYTIPPED WASTE

Definition of Flytipping

Flytipping is the 'illegal deposit of waste onto land that has no licence to accept it'. In other words, it is the act or process of dumping waste illegally. As a guideline waste, less than a single sack of rubbish should be considered as litter and more than a single sack of rubbish be treated as flytipping.

Introduction

Previous discussions between the Department and representatives of the local government sector concluded that resolving the issue should comprise two elements. The first of these was to strengthen the legislative framework by revising existing primary legislation. The second was the development of operational arrangements to establish practical roles and responsibilities.

Although the relevant provisions are not yet operational, the revised legislation is now in place. The Waste and Contaminated Land (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 ("the Waste Act"), encourages a partnership approach by giving local government and the Department broadly identical investigative, enforcement and clean up powers.

Before the Waste Act is commenced, detailed operational arrangements to establish practical roles and responsibilities are required.

The Department consulted with the local government sector on proposals for addressing the fly tipping problem. The consultation closed on 18 March 2011 and 21 substantive responses were received from councils and groups representing councils - including NILGA.

There was fairly broad acceptance of the proposed General Principles for dealing with fly tipped waste in Northern Ireland. In summary, these provide that district councils should deal with

smaller amounts of fly tipped waste, and NIEA should focus on larger-scale illegal waste activity.

On 1 August 2011 Mr McMillen subsequently wrote to all 26 councils and other interested bodies within the local government sector. The letter stated that the Framework document should form the basis for dealing more effectively with fly tipped waste and indicated that NIEA would lead the development of more detailed operational arrangements.

Effective resolution of the fly tipping problem presents significant resourcing and logistical issues for both NIEA and district councils.

Proposed way forward.

In the medium term NIEA intends to let a suitable contract for the lifting and appropriate disposal of flytipped waste.

Meanwhile it is hoped to use existing NIEA contracts to provide a suitable service covering all of Northern Ireland by Christmas 2011. It is anticipated that this service would be in place for 12-18 months and then be followed by a comprehensive review.

Indicative costings in relation to this service can be found in **Appendix 1.**

In response to the recent consultation on Flytipping and a number of councils requested the need for greater certainty and assurance that NIEA would deal with **all** cases of Flytipping that were referred to them under any new arrangements. In response to this a Memorandum of Understanding between NIEA and councils is proposed.

Initial basis of a Memorandum Of Understanding

NIEA will lift waste, within its responsibilities, within 5 days of council referral

NIEA will lift non hazardous waste 20m³ and over (this provides a greater service level than the Environment Agency offers to

councils in England and Wales, where 20m³ and above is only lifted in limited circumstances –see **Appendix 2**)

NIEA will lift the following hazardous waste:

- 2m³ and over (excluding hazardous materials already lifted under WEEE by councils i.e. fridges, freezers TVs)
- All fibrous asbestos
- All hazardous waste associated with organised crime including fuel laundering.

Councils will lift non hazardous waste up to 20m³

Councils will lift hazardous waste, including bonded asbestos, up to 2m³ (2000 litres)

- Councils will lift **all** WEEE related hazardous waste

While the Waste act creates new powers for councils to deal with Flytipping it does not impose a duty to do so. Therefore, reflecting local experience and accountability, councils will continue to investigate complaints in relation to Flytipping according to their own existing local arrangements. However under these proposed partnership arrangements, councils will now be able to hand over a number of these incidents to NIEA to clean up with a possibility of investigation and enforcement.

Council officers may initially assess complaints and record the amount, location and waste type. NIEA will provide suitable training and equipment to assist council staff in this role. If the amount and type of waste suggests NIEA involvement, councils should send an e-mail to the NIEA fly-tipping in-box. Flytipping@doeni.gov.uk This will provide a quick, easy and clear, written record of any referrals. It is anticipated that the following information should be included and could be recorded and sent by GPS equipment provided free of charge by NIEA:

- Amount- volume/weight of waste
- Type of waste (by European Waste Code)
- Location of waste, address and preferably a grid reference
- Photograph

- Any other information e.g. site difficult to access, evidence may be available for enforcement

NIEA believe that this approach will result in the most cost effective approach which will benefit both councils and NIEA by allowing NIEA to clean up waste on more occasions within it existing fixed budget.

In return for the above **and** the recording of agreed details on Fly Capture or an alternative agreed system, it is proposed that NIEA will:

- Carry out an initial visit to each referral (using a suitable contractor, supported by NIEA staff when necessary)
- Clean up all waste within agreed categories and agreed response times (within existing budget –once budget is exhausted councils will be informed in writing of this and that the pilot has been ended) and make site good.
- Investigate (when appropriate) with a view to suitable enforcement
- Update council on action taken i.e. date lifted, destination of waste and any enforcement action taken
- Arbitrate disputes relating to council boundaries (if required)
- Provide suitable equipment (see **Appendix 3**) to council staff for example GPS to assist in determining the volume and location of waste
- Provide suitable training as necessary for example on investigation and enforcement, waste coding, duty of care, dealing with hazardous waste.
- Set up a suitable stakeholder group or groups.(see **Appendix 4**)
- Reflect the views of councils in a review of the pilot and share outcome of the review

Initial investigation/screening by Councils

The initial investigation of all complaints in relation to fly tipping should be continued by councils, reflecting their local skills and experience. This is considered the most cost effective approach. If councils do not continue this function NIEA is likely to incur additional costs which have to be taken from the fixed budget for clean up and investigation. These costs include:

- Contractor cannot find the site or takes additional time due to lack of local knowledge
- Contractor determines that quantity is not the responsibility of NIEA
- Contractor uses a suitably qualified person/ consultant to code the waste and determine the appropriate disposal route (minimum cost £250 and significant delay in clean up times)
- Contractor brings the wrong equipment e.g. is unable to access site or needs to call out a specialist to deal with hazardous waste

Data

All parties agree on the importance of gathering robust data on fly-tipping. Without robust data it is impossible for both NIEA and local Councils to adequately plan and resource action on fly-tipping. A balance must be struck between time and money spent by both councils and NIEA on data collection, collation and interpretation and the end value of this data. However without the co-operation of all councils and NIEA problems associated with incomplete data will remain.

As a minimum both councils and NIEA should be required to collate and submit data in an agreed format to a central database. As a minimum this should include, the number, scale and type of fly tipping incidents dealt with over a particular period and any enforcement action taken.

There are 3 possible ways forward.

1. Ensure all councils sign up to and use Flycapture* and remove any reference to Fly tipping it in Waste Data Flow -6 councils are currently using Flycapture but NIEA recognise obstacles to others using the system. DEFRA is currently reviewing flycapture with a view to changing the frequency of returns and reducing the level of data required.
2. Replace Flycapture with a number of additional questions or sub questions in Waste Data Flow (WDF), a system that councils are familiar with and must use. Any changes to WDF would require the approval of DEFRA.
3. Design a new system to replace the existing questions on both WDF and Flycapture that could be closely matched to the needs of Northern Ireland stakeholders and would have the potential to use data directly from Council and NIEA via GPS devices.(see **Appendix 3**)

NIEA believes that with the appropriate equipment, which would be provided at no initial or ongoing costs to councils, option 3 is the most appropriate and realistic. The equipment, together with an appropriate training and support package would be provided to councils free of charge.

A major problem with existing reporting arrangements is that each bin bag of waste must be reported as a separate incident which creates an unrealistic burden particularly on urban councils. Additionally NIEA does not consider this level of detail necessary. Option 3 would allow for a higher and more practical reporting threshold to be agreed by NIEA and councils. It is anticipated that accurate satellite based GPS devices would allow field staff to report the information suggested previously at the touch of a button. This would allow fly tipping to be automatically mapped in real time and assist in the assessment of trends and identification of hotspots. The system would be 'Cloud' or internet based and each council would have access to their own data via a password.

(*Flycapture is a web based fly-tipping database which is managed by the Environment Agency on behalf DEFRA. Flycapture is a strategic tool that helps Councils improve intelligence on fly-tipping and focus resources on fly-tipping hot spots. All contributors to Flycapture are able to access standard reports and compare figures at a local,

regional and national level. Fly capture is provided **free** to councils in Northern Ireland and currently it is regularly used by 6 councils. A number of respondents to the consultation asked if a cost benefit analysis had been conducted on fly-capture- it appears that this is not the case but evidence from a number of (independent) surveys suggests that it is considered by most Councils to provide value for money.)

The effect of clean up on Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS)

The Department is aware that councils are concerned about the impact of any clean up flytipped waste might have on their NILAS targets. The legal position is that if the flytipped waste is household or commercial in nature it should count for NILAS targets. To do otherwise would leave the Department in breach of European law. However in situations where flytipped waste is **solely** responsible for a council exceeding its NILAS allowance, the Department will give careful consideration to whether NILAS penalties should be imposed.

Enforcement

Both NIEA and councils recognise the importance of appropriate investigation and enforcement in the prevention of fly tipping. Without such action taking place overtly, NIEA and councils would be seen to be effectively providing a free waste disposal service and the incidents and associated problems of fly tipping would dramatically escalate. It is imperative that potential fly tippers recognise the importance that both NIEA, Councils and ultimately the Courts place on the problem and are left in no doubt that they will be pursued rigorously.

Both NIEA and Councils should increase their profile on the issues both with the public, elected members and the Courts.

The collection of appropriate data from councils will enable the identification and mapping of hot spots to which a risk based enforcement strategy can be focused.

Working in partnership with councils on enforcement may allow for more cases to be prosecuted a year. When appropriate, NIEA could

provide support services to councils including surveillance equipment and employing of accredited contractors. The appropriate use of contractors may save on staff time, equipment and negate staff health & safety issues.

NIEA should aim for 5, high profile, newsworthy prosecution cases a year with sanctions that reflect the true environmental and economic cost of the crimes.

Prevention

The prevention of fly tipping must be pursued as the ultimate goal in addressing the fly tipping problem. Prevention includes a range of equipment and techniques including signage, gates and barriers, remote surveillance, education and awareness, site remediation and community engagement.

Once robust data is available to form a comparative baseline, consideration can be given to allocating an increasing proportion of resources towards prevention. The proposed stakeholder group should be well placed to assist in the effective co-ordination of preventative approaches across Northern Ireland and achieving economies of scale through joint purchasing and sharing equipment when practical.

Private Land

Neither councils nor NIEA should be held responsible for cleaning up illegally deposited waste on privately owned land.

However, where Flytipping on private land has an adverse effect on the environment or public health, or has the potential to do so, the relevant enforcement body (in line with agreed thresholds) should be encouraged to use their powers under, either Article 27 (for NIEA) or 28 (for councils) of the 1997 Order to effect the removal of the waste and/or the remediation of the area and to take appropriate enforcement action. The Article 27 or 28 notices could be served on the person who deposited the waste, the occupier of the land or the landowner. A sample copy of an Article 27 notice is included in **Appendix 5**.

In cases where flytipped waste on private land is giving rise to an actual or imminent threat to human health or serious harm to the environment and the relevant enforcement body (determined by the agreed thresholds) cannot effect its removal or remediation by any other party, the relevant enforcement body should remove the waste, provided that this does not delay early action in an emergency situation.

Appendix 1 Indicative costings based on variation of existing contract.

Non Hazardous Waste (£/Ton)

Belfast £100

Antrim £124

Derry £116

Down/Armagh £111

Fermanagh/Tyrone £112

Appendix 2

Environment Agency action re Clean Up (taken from Appendix 1 of the Environment Agency Fly tipping protocol 2005)

The EA concentrates on investigation and enforcement action. It gets involved in clean up under limited circumstances:

Waste <20m³- where agreed locally, investigate and prosecute if frequently repeated or 'organised' crime- NO CLEAN UP

Waste from several large tipper trucks each >20m³ may investigate and enforce- NO CLEAN UP

Fly-tipped waste in relation to a river or water courses or intertidal foreshore- to prevent flooding or where waste presents actual or imminent threat of water pollution to Controlled Waters. CLEAN UP

Animal carcass- as above re flooding and pollution. CLEAN UP

Drums/containers of potentially hazardous waste- >75l agree removal arrangements with LA. Where actual or imminent threat to human health or environment and there is no adequate response from other responsible body- CLEAN UP

Clinical Waste/bonded Asbestos and <5m³ fibrous asbestos- actual or imminent threat to health or environment and no adequate response from other responsible body – MAY CLEAN UP

Fibrous asbestos > 5m³ –actual or imminent threat to health or environment and no adequate response from other responsible body- CLEAN UP

Appendix 3
Proposed GPS equipment.



Trimble Juno Handheld Series (using Trimble Municle Reporter Software) <http://www.korecgroup.com/products/mapping-gis/gis-software/trimble-data-collection-software/trimble-municipal-reporter-system/>





Prev Next

Appendix 4 Flytipping Stakeholder Groups

DOE together with NILGA and the majority of the consultation responses fully support the development of a regional working group on fly tipping.

NIEA have joined the National Fly-Tipping Prevention Group (covering England and Wales) and are seeking to join its Scottish equivalent. This will provide useful experience in the development of an appropriate group in Northern Ireland.

Stakeholders have an expectation that a Regional Group on fly -tipping will be developed in line with the rest of the UK.

The desire for a group to be made of the large number of stakeholders involved should be balanced against a need to be able to act quickly and decisively.

Therefore two groups should be established each with clear and discrete Terms of Reference.

A small group should be established to work with NIEA to develop and manage practical and detailed for the clean-up of fly tipped waste. It is proposed that this group be the existing Flytipping Working Group consisting of key representatives from CEHOG, TAG , NILGA and NIEA.

A larger group, with broader terms of reference, should also be established to encourage the sharing of best practice and information. Membership and terms of reference should reflect the existing situation in England & Wales and Scotland. Terms of reference could include:

- Training
- Identifying and tackling 'hot spots'
- Sharing Council Resources eg. Surveillance equipment
- Prevention

Tidy Northern Ireland's sister organisations chair both of these groups . Tidy NI also currently chairs the Environmental Quality Forum which is attended by a number of councils. Consideration could be/ has been given to Tidy Northern Ireland providing the role secretariat to a Northern Ireland Based Flytipping Group. NIEA believe that this group should initially consist of representatives from NIEA, each Council and NILGA

although some individuals may wear several 'hats' for example the Waste Management Groups, CEHOG, LARAC. Only once the group is bedded in should other interested parties be invited to attend including major landowners such as NI Housing Executive, DRD Road Service, and partner organisations such as PSNI.

Appendix 5 - Example Article 27 Notice

NAME
ADDRESS
ADDRESS
ADDRESS
ADDRESS

Our Ref: **NIEA**

200

Dear

THE WASTE AND CONTAMINATED LAND (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 1997

I am writing to you regarding controlled waste deposited on your land at Grid Reference: XXX identified by NIEA officers on the

No further deposits of controlled waste should occur at this site, unless in accordance with The Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003. Arrangements must now be made to dispose of existing controlled waste legally. The site must be secured to prevent any further deposits and maintained in accordance with the relevant objectives detailed in Schedule 3 (Paragraph 4(1)(a)) of The Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003. NIEA can provide "No Dumping" signs if necessary.

Please see attached an Article 27 Notice with Directions. Failure to comply with an Article 27 Notice is an offence.

Further site inspections will take place to ensure that no further deposits of controlled waste have taken place.

If you wish to discuss any aspect of this letter and would like advice on how to comply with the legislation, please contact me on **028 905XXXXX**

Yours sincerely

Pauline Caves

Enforcement Officer

***Enc: Notice of Requirement to Remove Waste
Advice note on waste disposal and Duty of Care
Information pack***

THE WASTE AND CONTAMINATED LAND
(NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 1997

NOTICE OF REQUIREMENT
TO REMOVE WASTE

**ARTICLE 27 OF THE WASTE AND CONTAMINATED LAND
(NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 1997-27 (2)** The Department may, by
notice, direct any person who is keeping controlled on any land to
deliver the waste to a specified person on specified terms with a
view to its being treated or disposed of by that other person.

Issued to:

**NAME
ADDRESS
ADDRESS
ADDRESS**

Under the terms of Article 27(2) of the Waste and Contaminated Land
(Northern Ireland) Order 1997 you are required to fulfil the requirements
detailed below within 30 days of the date of this notice.

A person who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a direction
under paragraph (1) or (2) of Article 27 shall be guilty of an offence and
liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the
standard scale

Directions to be fulfilled:

Direction 1. No further controlled waste should be permitted on the

site.

Direction 2. Controlled waste must be removed from your land at and taken to a waste facility which is authorised to accept it.

Direction 3. Notice of this work must be given to the NIEA Issuing office prior to any work being carried out and on completion to allow for inspection.

Direction 4. Original Duty of Care documentation covering work required in Direction 2 must be provided to NIEA.

Date of Issue:

Name of Issuing Officer:

Signature of Issuing Officer: _____

ADVICE NOTE ON WASTE DISPOSAL AND DUTY OF CARE

Waste Management Licensing

Waste management licences are required to authorise:-

- (a) the deposit of controlled waste in or on land;
- (b) the disposal and treatment (including recovery) of controlled waste;
- (c) the use of certain mobile plant to dispose of or treat controlled waste.

Exclusions and exemptions from these requirements are prescribed in regulation 16 and 17 of and Part I of Schedule 2 to the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) and are registered by NIEA. A list of currently licensed disposal sites in your area is available on request.

For further Waste Management Licensing information and application forms, please contact Gary Tate on 02890 569358

Duty of Care

The duty of care applies to any person who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste, or, as a broker has control of such waste. Breach of the duty of care is an offence, which on summary conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or, an unlimited fine if convicted on indictment.

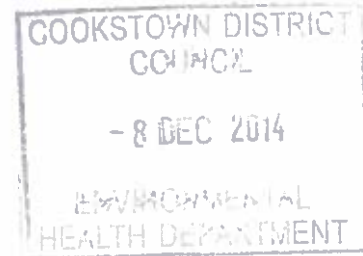
Such persons must take all measures applicable to him in that capacity as are reasonable in the circumstances to:

- . Prevent the deposit of controlled waste on land except under the terms of a waste management license;
- . Prevent the escape of waste from his control, or that of any other person;
- . Secure that any transfer of waste is only to an authorised person; and
- . Be accompanied by a description adequate to help any subsequent holder avoid breaching the duty

In practice the legislation requires all producers, carriers and managers of waste to put in place a system of transfer notes in order to document waste movements. The 2002 Regulations specify that copies of the transfer note must be kept by the transferor and the transferee for a period of 2 years, however, it is not specified which of the 2 parties must complete the transfer note. Either party may complete it. However, both parties are required to ensure that it is completed and must sign it and keep a copy.

5 December 2014

Mark Kelso
Cookstown District Council
Burn Road
Cookstown
BT80 8DT



Dear Mr Kelso,

NIEA introduced a partnership project to better address Flytipping in June 2012 after reaching agreement with The Chief Environmental Health Officers Group (CEHOG), Technical Advisors Group (TAG), Northern Ireland Local Government Association (NILGA) and 6 individual Councils.

This original project was due to run for 1 year, however to allow as many councils as possible to join, the project was extended into this financial year. Up until the end of October 2014, NIEA has cleared **394 incidents** at a cost of **£1,178,909.75**.

The original agreement which each of the 21 partner Councils signed, committed NIEA to keeping Councils informed if budget constraints were likely to affect the service provided. Unfortunately we are now in that position. Due to the reactive nature of the work it is extremely difficult to predict expenditure but we estimate that the current budget will be spent by the end of December 2014. Once our budget is exhausted we will notify you by e-mail that the project is suspended and that no further incidents of any nature can be referred to NIEA for consideration.

A report into the project will be circulated to CEHOG, TAG, NILGA and each council that participated as soon as possible. I intend to organise a meeting to discuss the report early in 2015 and I will be in touch to organise this with you in due course.

While we regret that once the current budget is spent we will no longer be able to accept referrals for clean up, we hope that you, in the spirit of partnership, will continue to record data on Flytipping via the tablets and app provided. This data will improve the evidence base and will ultimately assist in the allocation of suitable resources to address the problem.

If you have any questions or concerns please contact the project manager
John Minnis Tel: **02890569343**, john.minnis@doeni.gov.uk

Yours Sincerely



Mark Livingstone
Head of Waste Management

**EXAMPLES OF TOXIC FUEL LAUNDERED WASTE AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
DEALT WITH BY NIEA / COUNCIL FLY-TIPPING PROTOCOL
ACROSS MAGHERAFELT AND COOKSTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREAS**

40ft container lorry filled full of laundered chemical fuel waste .

This lorry was reported through to NIEA on the date it was notified. Overnight this was burnt out (see second photo) resulting in spillage of contents and greatly increasing expense of removal.

(Removal cost circa £14,000)



**EXAMPLES OF TOXIC FUEL LAUNDERED WASTE AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
DEALT WITH BY NIEA / COUNCIL FLY-TIPPING PROTOCOL
ACROSS MAGHERAFELT AND COOKSTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREAS**

Remote farm owned by elderly widow

Number of laundered fuel pods dumped on property with a number of spillages.

(Cost of removal circa £8,000)



**EXAMPLES OF TOXIC FUEL LAUNDERED WASTE AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
DEALT WITH BY NIEA / COUNCIL FLY-TIPPING PROTOCOL
ACROSS MAGHERAFELT AND COOKSTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREAS**

Laundered fuel waste dumped in fertilizer bags by side of road.



Fuel impregnated grit / cat litter dumped on side of road **(Cost of removal circa £500)**



**EXAMPLES OF TOXIC FUEL LAUNDERED WASTE AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
DEALT WITH BY NIEA / COUNCIL FLY-TIPPING PROTOCOL
ACROSS MAGHERAFELT AND COOKSTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREAS**

Four cubes of laundered waste on isolated laneway (**Cost circa £2,000**)



Cube of laundered waste at local beauty spot. (**Cost of removal of undamaged cube circa £500**)

As waste has spilled over there will be additional cost + cost of making good damaged tarmac.



**EXAMPLES OF TOXIC FUEL LAUNDERED WASTE AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
DEALT WITH BY NIEA / COUNCIL FLY-TIPPING PROTOCOL
ACROSS MAGHERAFELT AND COOKSTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREAS**

Asbestos sheeting by side of road



Asbestos sheeting on steep hillside. **(Cost of removal circa £3500)**



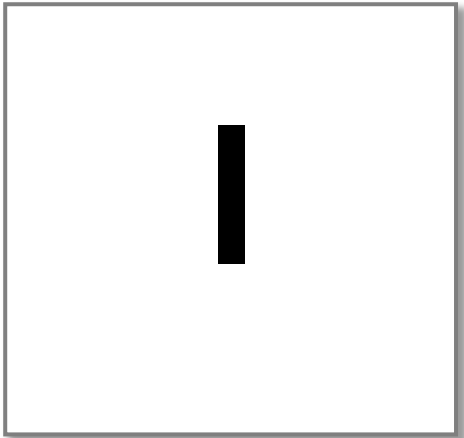
**EXAMPLES OF TOXIC FUEL LAUNDERED WASTE AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
DEALT WITH BY NIEA / COUNCIL FLY-TIPPING PROTOCOL
ACROSS MAGHERAFELT AND COOKSTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREAS**

Drum of unknown chemical waste dumped in ditch.



Dumped tyres on wasteland





Subject	Charging arrangements for collection and disposal of waste
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, CDC

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform members on arrangements for charging for the kerbside collection and disposal of commercial and “schedule 2” waste.

2	Background
2.1	In October 2014 Committee approved a report outlining a scale of charges for the collection and disposal of commercial waste for the 2015/16 year. The report acknowledged that there were a number of issues in relation as to how the charges would be applied which needed to be addressed (some in conjunction with Finance) in advance of 1 st April 2015. This report outlines how these outstanding issues have been addressed and are to be harmonised.

3	Key Issues
3.1	There are two key issues. Firstly how and when will commercial properties be charged and secondly to which premises will discretionary charges be applied.
3.2	<p><u>Payment terms and conditions</u></p> <p>All commercial properties will be charged for the service bi-annually with invoices for the first six month period covering 1st April to 30th September 2015 being issued in February (with payment made before the end of March 2015). Given the preference of Finance that payment is made in advance and in order to limit the administrative burden no direct debit payment option will be made available.</p> <p>A common Mid Ulster bin label (to be attached to commercial bins to confirm payment has been made) will be used from April however invoices and waste transfer notes will be issued by the existing three Councils for the first six month period (with standard documentation being used thereafter for MUDC).</p>

3.3

Discretionary charges

The Controlled Waste and Duty of Care Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 lists certain types of properties, known as “schedule 2” premises, where the Council has discretion to impose a charge for the collection and/or disposal of waste. A summary of the legal position in relation to the classification of waste from the various premises and permitted charges is shown the table below:

	Type of Premise	Classification of Waste	Collection Charge Permitted	Disposal Charge Permitted
1.	Educational Establishment	Household	YES	YES
2.	Charity Shops	Household	YES	NO
	<i>Exceptions</i>			
2a.	<i>Where waste originates from non-domestic property</i>	Commercial	YES	YES
3.	Premises occupied by a charity and wholly or mainly used for charitable purposes	Commercial	YES	YES
	<i>Exceptions</i>			
3a.	<i>Where waste is from premises used mainly or wholly for public meetings</i>	Household	YES	NO
3b.	<i>Where waste is from a place of worship</i>	Household	NO	NO

At present all three existing Councils charge for both the collection and disposal of waste from schools and other educational establishments and no change will be made here other than adopting a common approach of applying an annual charge to cover 40 weeks of the year (to reflect school holiday periods/closures).

With regard to the other schedule 2 premises listed above only Cookstown District Council presently applies any type of charge, specifically a landfill tax (disposal) charge as this was considered to be a “pass through” cost (imposed by HMRC). Moving forward this charge will not apply to the (64 No) premises concerned in order to ensure a common position across the new Council district.

4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u></p> <p>Whilst there will be a financial implication arising from the non-application of the landfill tax charge to the existing charitable premises in Cookstown it is not anticipated there will be a significant impact on overall income as any loss should be offset by additional income arising from the collection of recycling bins in Dungannon (set at 50% of the residual charge as approved by Committee).</p>

4.2	<u>Human</u> Some staff time will be required to prepare/issue invoices, waste transfer notes, bin labels etc. and to follow up on non-payment as is currently the case.
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> None required
4.4	<u>Other</u> None at this time

5	Other Considerations
5.1	Prior to the second six month period i.e. October 2015 to 31 st March 2016 a standard contract for the provision of the commercial waste collection service by Mid Ulster Council will be developed and put in place with all customers.

6	Recommendations
6.1	Members are asked to note the contents of the report for information.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	None

J

Subject	Off-Street Car Parks Transferring to Mid Ulster Council
Presenting Officer	Andrew Cassells

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update committee members on the Off Street Car Parks identified for transfer to Mid Ulster Council on 1 April and summary findings of condition surveys undertaken of same.

2	Background
2.1	As part of local government reform off street car parks as identified by the Department for Regional Development will transfer to the ownership of Mid Ulster Council. Responsibility for their management and maintenance will fall with Mid Ulster Council from 1 April 2015. Council will not have responsibility for on street car parking.
2.2	Of the 23 car parks which will transfer to Mid Ulster Council, 4 are located within the existing Cookstown District, 12 within the existing Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough and 7 within the existing Magherafelt District. The car parks make provision for 1,978 car parking spaces across Mid Ulster. Appendix 1 provides a list of the car parks.
2.3	<p>In preparation for the transfer of the responsibility and the assets from DRD council officers have undertaken a Visual Condition Survey of each car park to ascertain;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A quality score on a scale of Good, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory and Unacceptable for each inspected area within the car park • The priority of works required; and • The costs estimated for works identified.
2.4	The surveying related to a visual survey only and did not extend to the inspection of underground, utilities, mechanical and electrical services. For demonstration and reference purposes, two completed surveys are included within appendix 2 to provide you with the levels of details sought and collected.

3	Key Issues
3.1	Focusing on the outworking of the visual condition survey of each car park appendix 3 provides an overview of their quality and cost. The areas systematically inspected council officers within each car park included:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surfacing • Line Marking • Kerbing & Pavement • Equipment & Signage • Boundaries • Landscaped Areas • Street Lighting 												
3.2	Appendix 3, as referred, provides a quality score for the inspected areas within each car park and estimated costs for any defects identified requiring repair. This information is provided in summary form for each car park.												
3.3.	<p>On a review of the information collected surveyors have estimated that £146,200 would be required to undertake the necessary identified works. The works have been banded on a scale of (i) requiring immediate attention; (ii) attention within one year (2015-2016); or (iii) attention beyond 2015-2016 and broken down as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Priority of Works</th><th>£</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Immediate (1)</td><td>57,980</td></tr> <tr> <td>2015-2016</td><td>79,584</td></tr> <tr> <td>2016-2017+</td><td>8,636</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>146,200</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note 1 This figure includes estimated costs of £55k for resurfacing 4 car parks which could wait until future years, subject to further assessment</p>	Priority of Works	£	Immediate (1)	57,980	2015-2016	79,584	2016-2017+	8,636			Total	146,200
Priority of Works	£												
Immediate (1)	57,980												
2015-2016	79,584												
2016-2017+	8,636												
Total	146,200												

4	Resources
4.1	<u>Financial</u>
4.1.1	This paper is for information and no financial decisions are being requested. Officers will prioritise the matters requiring attention and report to a future meeting.
4.2	<u>Human</u> – N/A
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> - N/A
4.4	<u>Other</u> – N/A

5	Other Considerations
5.1	The visual condition surveys identified a number of issues which although identified on inspection of the sites are beyond the scope of the report and are will be progressed accordingly. Matters include unregistered lands, pedestrian access to car parks, utility access, NIE Charge Points within car parks, street lighting costs, boundary issues of the car parks and existing Transport NI plans for some car parks.
5.2	With reference monies transferring to local government from DRD for car park maintenance it is expected that this will be in the region of £200k. This is in contrast to the 2001-2005 when DRD spent approximately £4m per annum on maintenance. Mid Ulster due diligence work on its car parks would suggest that DRD should be allocating and transferring substantially more for than it has currently identified, to be in line with the local government reform principle of transferring functions being cost neutral to local government at the point of transfer.

6	Recommendations
6.1	Committee members consider and note the contents of this paper.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	<p>Appendix 1: Car Parks Transferring to Mid Ulster Council</p> <p>Appendix 2: Sample Visual Condition Surveys</p> <p>Appendix 3: Car Park: Summary Quality & Costs for Inspected Areas</p>

Appendix 1 Car Parks Transferring to Mid Ulster District Council on 1 April 2015

	Location	Existing District	Site Area (Provided by DRD)	No of Spaces
1	Burn Road, Cookstown	Cookstown	6880m2	106
2	Orritor Street, Cookstown	Cookstown	Burn Road	129
3	Loy Street, Cookstown	Cookstown	1800m2	54
4	Union Place, Cookstown	Cookstown	3555m2	117
5	Anne Street East, Dungannon	Dungannon	1800m2	48
6	Anne Street West, Dungannon	Dungannon	8320m2	25
7	Castle Hill, 31 Market Square, Dungannon	Dungannon	2560m2	100
8	Perry Street West, Dungannon	Dungannon	3180m2	36
9	Scotch Street North, Dungannon	Dungannon	8450m2	97
10	Perry Street East, Dungannon (split valuation)	Dungannon		92
11	Scotch Street South, Dungannon	Dungannon	8450m2	161
12	Main Street Clogher	Dungannon	1154m2	40
13	Edfield Road, Fivemiletown	Dungannon	2820m2	100
14	The Commons, Fivemiletown	Dungannon	1300m2	41
15	Cornmill, Coalisland	Dungannon	1435m2	56
16	Lineside, Coalisland	Dungannon	555m2	19
17	Rainey Street, Magherafelt	Magherafelt	7000 m2	241
18	Union Road (East & West), Magherafelt	Magherafelt	6500 m2	192
19	Central (South & North) 39 King Street, Magherafelt	Magherafelt	3300 m2	118
20	King Street, Magherafelt	Magherafelt	1280 m2	42
21	Fairhill	Maghera	880m2	21
22	St Lurach's Road	Maghera	3350 m2	119
23	Hillhead Road, Castledawson	Castledawson	2100 m2	24
				1,978

Car Park Visual Condition Survey



Car Park Location: Loy Street Car Park

Surveyed by: Paddy Conlon MRICS

Survey Date 16 December 2014

Introduction

The following provides information gathered from an over ground visual survey undertaken of the above listed car park identified for transfer to Mid Ulster Council from the Department for Regional Development. Information relates to a visual survey only and no areas of the building fabric were intentionally opened for inspection. Electrical and mechanical services were not inspected and tested.

Surveying Guidance Notes

Information is provided on the basis of (i) quality; (ii) required works and priority; and (iii) an estimated cost for required works.

(i) Quality - this refers to the overall quality of the specific area and is graded as follows:-

- Good condition – no visual defects
- Satisfactory condition – minor defects but no hazards or enforcement issues
- Unsatisfactory condition – a number of defects present that present hazards to the public or will prevent enforcement.
- Unacceptable condition – immediate hazards to the public and significant maintenance issues that will prevent enforcement

(ii) Priority for Works Required - this refers to the priority required for identified works to be undertaken and is graded on a range of A to C as detailed:

A = Immediate

B = within the year (2015-16)

C = beyond 2015-16

(iii) Costs - are shown as an estimation of costs to carry out the works identified. Where possible similar estimation parameters have been used to estimate costs.

Condition assessments have been made of Surfacing; Line Marking; Kerbing & Pavement; Equipment & Signage; Boundaries; Landscaped Areas; and Street Lighting

For clarification on any aspect of this form please contact Philip Moffett on 07977 249515. Completed forms to be returned to louise.hall@midulstercouncil.org

1.0 General Information

Please complete using information supplied, as provided to us from DRD combined with detail collected from the car park.

Site Area (m2) 2000m2 (DRD = 1800M2 including access)

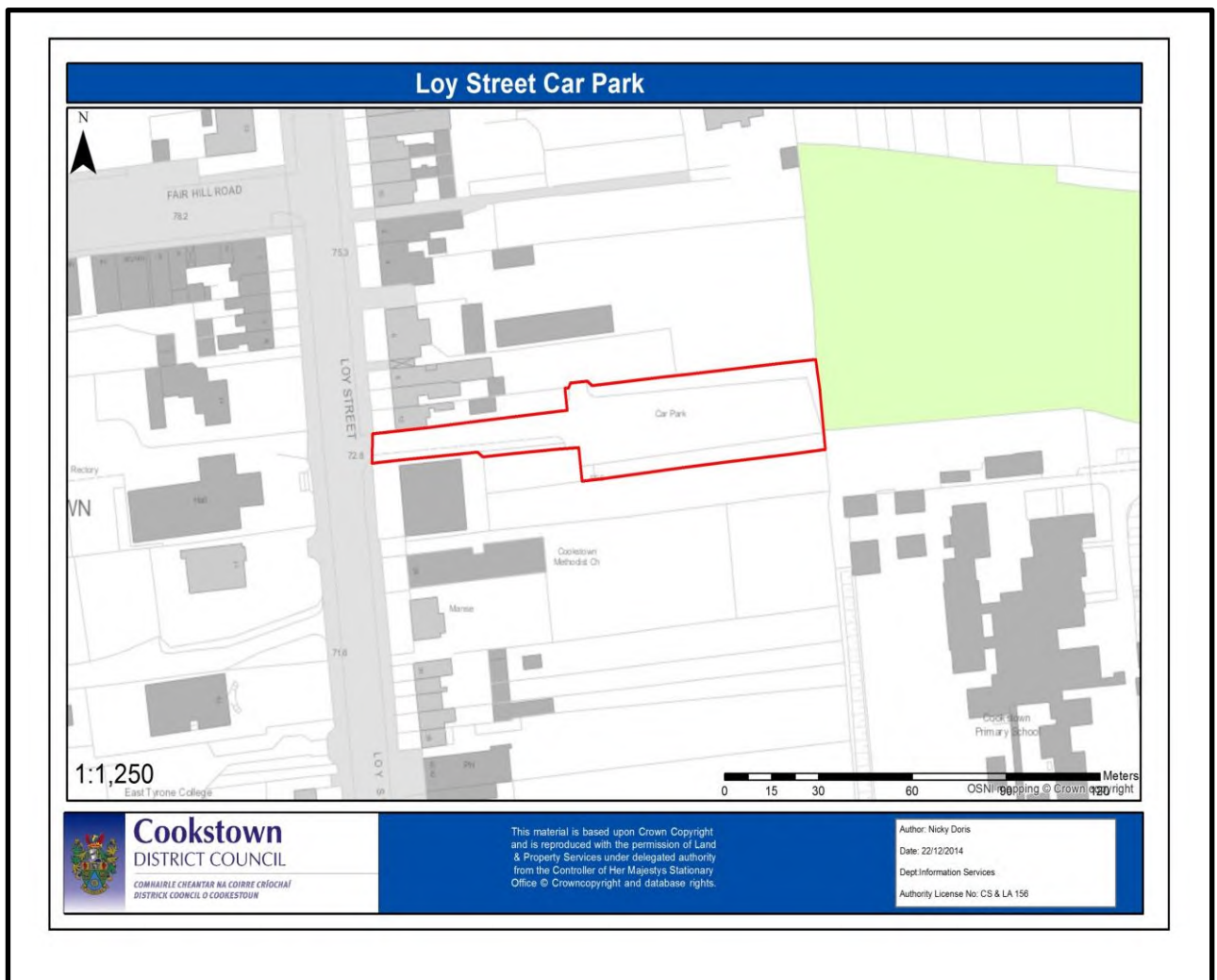
Number of Parking Spaces 54

Number of Disabled Parking Spaces 1

Car Parking Fee Required Yes ☐ No ☒

Number of Ticket Machines 0

Location Map – N.T.S



2.0 General Assessment – Quality

Complete the following for the car park being surveyed using the quality grades and definitions as listed:

- Good condition - no visual defects
- Satisfactory condition – minor defects but no hazards or enforcement issues
- Unsatisfactory condition – a number of defects present that present hazards to the public or will prevent enforcement
- Unacceptable condition – immediate hazards to the public and significant maintenance issues that will prevent enforcement

General Assessment	Quality
2.1 Surfacing – to include car park surface, speed bumps, drainage, standing water, manhole covers or other hazards	Good Condition
2.2 Line Marking – to include identifiable markings and required disabled spaces provided and marked	Good Condition
2.3 Kerbing & Pavements – to include kerbs, drop-kerbs, tactile paving, steps, ramps, islands and footways	Good Condition
2.4 Equipment & Signage – to include pay machines, directional signs, car park signage and display of statutory orders	Satisfactory
2.5 Boundaries – to include walls, fencing, bollards, gates, barriers, entry height barriers, pedestrian and crash barriers	Satisfactory
2.6 Landscaped Areas – to include grassed areas, defensive shrubbery and trees	Satisfactory
2.7 Street Lighting – to include operational status of lamps, condition of columns, fittings and numbering on columns	Unsatisfactory

3.0 Detailed Assessment

3.1 **Surfacing** – to include car park surface, speed bumps, drainage, standing water, manhole covers or other

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 N/A		
2		
3		
4		
5		



3.2 Line Marking – to include identifiable markings and required disabled spaces provided and marked

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 N/A		
2		
3		
4		
5		



3.3 Kerbing & Pavements – to include kerbs, drop-kerbs, tactile paving, steps, ramps, islands and footways

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 N/A		
2		
3		
4		
5		



3.4 Equipment & Signage – to include pay machines, directional signs, car park signage and display of statutory orders

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 Statutory Order is not on display in this car park and should be visible to users. A notice is to be displayed in a suitable location.	A	£200
2		
3		
4		
5		



3.5 Boundaries – to include walls, fencing, bollards, gates, barriers, entry height barriers, pedestrian and crash barriers

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 All hedging and perimeter trees are to be faced and topped and all debris to be disposed at a suitable site.	B	As below
2 Lower perimeter fencing to be replaced (chain link) to secure the area. (80m x £50 based on historical figures)	B	£4,000
3 A safety barrier system should be installed to prevent vehicles going over the embankment. (5-6m drop) (£120 per metre x 80m based on historical data)	A	£9,600
4		
5		



3.6 Landscaped Areas – to include grassed areas, defensive shrubbery and trees

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 Trees and hedging to the perimeter of the car park to be lowered and faced to prevent wind fall.	A	£1,450
2		
3		
4		
5		



3.7 Street Lighting – to include operational status of lamps, condition of columns, fittings and numbering on columns

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 The top of the car park is very dark and requires an additional street light to ensure use of the car park.	A	£2,500
2		
3		
4		
5		



4.0 Quality & Cost Summary

Car Park: Loy Street

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Good Condition		N/A
4.2	Line Marking	Good Condition		N/A
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Good Condition		N/A
4.4	Equipment Signage	Satisfactory		£200
4.5	Boundaries	Satisfactory		£13,600
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Satisfactory		£1,450
4.7	Street Lighting	Unsatisfactory		£2,500
			Total Cost	£17,750

Please return to the identified lead Officer within your Council

Car Park Visual Condition Survey



Car Park Location Main Street Clogher

Surveyed by Oliver McElroy MCIOB Building Services DSTBC

Survey Date 15 December 2014

1.0 General Information

Please complete using information supplied, as provided to us from DRD combined with detail collected from the car park.

Site Area (m2)	MUDC 865	DRD 1145
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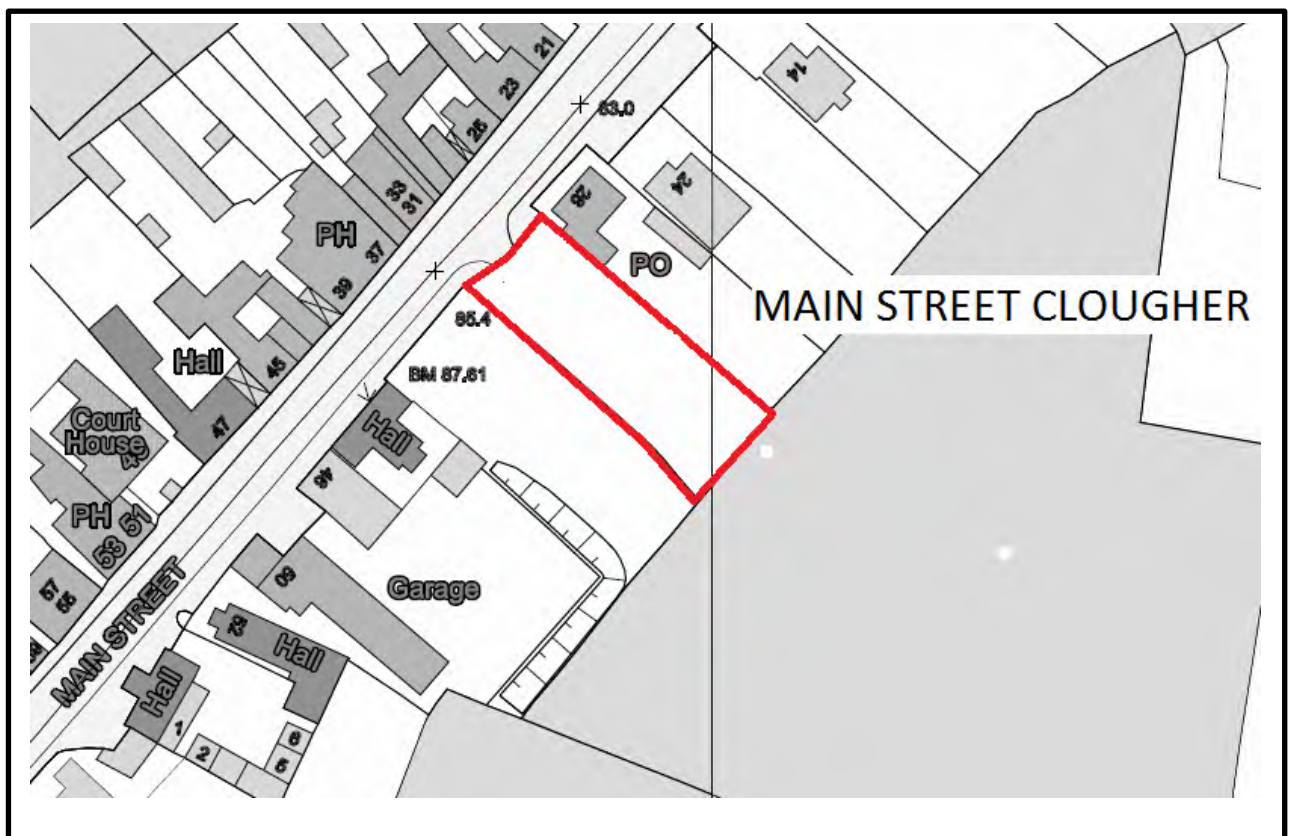
Number of Parking Spaces	MUDC 42	DRD 40
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Number of Disabled Parking Spaces	2
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Car Parking Fee Required Yes ☐ No ☒

Number of Ticket Machines	NIL
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Location Map



To Augher



To Fivemiletown

2.0 General Assessment – Quality

Complete the following for the car park being surveyed using the quality grades and definitions as listed:

- Good condition - no visual defects
- Satisfactory condition – minor defects but no hazards or enforcement issues
- Unsatisfactory condition – a number of defects present that present hazards to the public or will prevent enforcement
- Unacceptable condition – immediate hazards to the public and significant maintenance issues that will prevent enforcement

General Assessment	Quality
2.1 Surfacing – to include car park surface, speed bumps, drainage, standing water, manhole covers or other hazards	Satisfactory condition
2.2 Line Marking – to include identifiable markings and required disabled spaces provided and marked	Satisfactory condition
2.3 Kerbing & Pavements – to include kerbs, drop-kerbs, tactile paving, steps, ramps, islands and footways	Satisfactory condition
2.4 Equipment & Signage – to include pay machines, directional signs, car park signage and display of statutory orders	Satisfactory condition
2.5 Boundaries – to include walls, fencing, bollards, gates, barriers, entry height barriers, pedestrian and crash barriers	Satisfactory condition
2.6 Landscaped Areas – to include grassed areas, defensive shrubbery and trees	Satisfactory condition
2.7 Street Lighting – to include operational status of lamps, condition of columns, fittings and numbering on columns	Satisfactory condition

3.0 Detailed Assessment

3.1 Surfacing – to include car park surface, speed bumps, drainage, standing water, manhole covers or other

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 car park surface, in good condition.	C	
2 speed bumps, not present.	C	
3 drainage, provided by effective cross falls allows surface water to run off into nearby field.	C	
4 standing water, none due to cross falls.	C	
5 manhole covers or other, none.	C	



3.2 Line Marking – to include identifiable markings and required disabled spaces provided and marked

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 Identifiable marking, car space lines are faded, difficult to identify at the rear of car park.	B	£500
2 Required disabled spaces provided and marked, two spaces have faded lines, used by non-disabled drivers.	B	£1500
3		
4		
5		



3.3 Kerbing & Pavements – to include kerbs, drop-kerbs, tactile paving, steps, ramps, islands and footways

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 Kerbs and drop-kerbs, kerbing at entrance only, no drop kerbs.	C	
2 Tactile paving and steps, not present.	C	
3 Ramps, islands and footways, not present.	C	
4		
5		



3.4 Equipment & Signage – to include pay machines, directional signs, car park signage and display of statutory orders

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 Pay machines, not present.	C	
2 Directional signs, not present.	C	
3 Car park signage, not present. (Sign board required)	B	£400
4 Display of statutory orders, not present.	B	
5		



3.5 Boundaries – to include walls, fencing, bollards, gates, barriers, entry height barriers, pedestrian and crash barriers

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 Walls, entrance has two 900mm height (approx.) walls with saddle copings, in satisfactory order.	C	
2 Fencing, chain link posts show erosion require immediate replacement	A	£3000
3 Bollards, gates and barriers, gate at the mid-section of car show fatigue need replaced.(right of way query)	B	
4 Entry height barriers, not present	C	
5 Pedestrian and crash barriers, not present.	C	



3.6 Landscaped Areas – to include grassed areas, defensive shrubbery and trees

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 Grassed areas, not present	C	
2 Defensive shrubbery, not present	C	
3 Trees, not present	C	
4		
5		



3.7 Street Lighting – to include operational status of lamps, condition of columns, fittings and numbering on columns

Work Required	Priority (A-C)	Estimated Cost
1 Lamps, single light at mid-point in car park.	C	
2 Condition of columns, satisfactory in working order.	C	
3 Fittings and numbering on columns, No fittings just I.D. number.	C	
4		
5		



4.0 Quality & Cost Summary

Car Park *Main Street Clogher*

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	90%		No cost
4.2	Line Marking	50%		£2000
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	80%		No cost
4.4	Equipment Signage	95%		£400
4.5	Boundaries	95%		£3000
4.6	Landscaped Areas	20%		New fence
4.7	Street Lighting	80%		No cost
			Total Cost	£5400

Please return to the identified lead Officer within your Council

Appendix 3 Car Park: Quality & Estimated Costs for Identified Defects

The following provides a summary of the quality of the areas inspected within each car park and an estimated costs of repairs, where deemed necessary by the inspecting Council Officers.

The *quality of inspected areas* within each car park were graded on the basis of

- 1) **Good condition:** no visual defects
- 2) **Satisfactory condition:** minor defects but no hazards or enforcement issues
- 3) **Unsatisfactory condition:** a number of defects present that present hazards to the public or will prevent enforcement.
- 4) **Unacceptable condition:** immediate hazards to the public and significant maintenance issues that will prevent enforcement

The *estimated costs* refer to those works which require attention as follows:

A = Immediate

B = within the year (2015-16)

C = beyond 2015-16

Cookstown District - Car Parks

Car Park: Burn Road, Cookstown

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Satisfactory		£22,000
4.2	Line Marking	Unsatisfactory		£1,150
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Unsatisfactory		£4,600
4.4	Equipment Signage	Satisfactory		£650
4.5	Boundaries	Unsatisfactory		£700
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Satisfactory		£2,500
4.7	Street Lighting	Unsatisfactory		£4,500
			Total Cost	£36,100

Car Park: Loy Street, Cookstown

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Good Condition		N/A
4.2	Line Marking	Good Condition		N/A
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Good Condition		N/A
4.4	Equipment Signage	Satisfactory		£200
4.5	Boundaries	Satisfactory		£13,600
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Satisfactory		£1,450
4.7	Street Lighting	Unsatisfactory		£2,500
			Total Cost	£17,750

Car Park: Orritor Street, Cookstown

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Satisfactory		£30,050
4.2	Line Marking	Unsatisfactory		£1,850
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Unsatisfactory		£9,800
4.4	Equipment Signage	Unsatisfactory		£1,520
4.5	Boundaries	Unsatisfactory		£2,600
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Satisfactory		£400
4.7	Street Lighting	Satisfactory		£250
			Total Cost	£46,470

Car Park: Union Place, Cookstown

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Good Condition		£3,500
4.2	Line Marking	Satisfactory		£3,200
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Good Condition		£150
4.4	Equipment Signage	Satisfactory		£800
4.5	Boundaries	Satisfactory		£4,200
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Good Condition		N/A
4.7	Street Lighting	Good Condition		N/A
			Total Cost	£11,800

Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough - Car Parks

Car Park: Anne Street East, Dungannon

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		0
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		£200
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		Maintenance cutting
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£200

Car Park: Anne Street West, Dungannon

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		New lines
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		New signage
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		0
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	0

Car Park: Castle Hill, Dungannon

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		0
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		£200
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		0
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£200

Car Park: The Commons, Main Street, Fivemiletown

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		£150
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		0
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		0
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£150

Car Park: Cornmill Car Park, Coalisland

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		0
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		0
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		0
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£0

Car Park: Edfield Road, Fivemiletown

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		£1,400
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		£400
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		0
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£1,800

Car Park: Lineside, Coalisland

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		0
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		0
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		0
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£0

Car Park: Main Street, Clogher

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		£2,000
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		£400
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		£3,000
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		New fence
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£5,400

Car Park: Perry Street East, Dungannon

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		0
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		0
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		0

4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£0

Car Park: Perry Street West, Dungannon

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		0
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		£300
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		0
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£300

Car Park: Scotch Street North

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		£300
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		0
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		0
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£300

Car Park: Scotch Street, Dungannon

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	satisfactory		0
4.2	Line Marking	satisfactory		0
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	satisfactory		0
4.4	Equipment Signage	satisfactory		0
4.5	Boundaries	satisfactory		0
4.6	Landscaped Areas	satisfactory		0
4.7	Street Lighting	satisfactory		0
			Total Cost	£0

Magherafelt District – Car Parks

Car Park: Central Car Park, Magherafelt

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Satisfactory		
4.2	Line Marking	Satisfactory		
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Satisfactory		
4.4	Equipment Signage	Satisfactory		
4.5	Boundaries	Satisfactory		
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Satisfactory		
4.7	Street Lighting	Good Condition		
			Total Cost	£300

Car Park: Fairhill, Maghera

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Satisfactory		
4.2	Line Marking	Unsatisfactory		
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Satisfactory		
4.4	Equipment Signage	Satisfactory		
4.5	Boundaries	Satisfactory		
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Satisfactory		
4.7	Street Lighting	Satisfactory		
			Total Cost	£828

Car Park: Hillhead, Castledawson

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Unsatisfactory		
4.2	Line Marking	None		
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Satisfactory		
4.4	Equipment Signage	Satisfactory		
4.5	Boundaries	Satisfactory		
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Satisfactory		
4.7	Street Lighting	Satisfactory		
		None	Total Cost	£18,173

Car Park: King Street, Magherafelt

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Good Condition		
4.2	Line Marking	Unsatisfactory		
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Satisfactory		
4.4	Equipment Signage	Good Condition		
4.5	Boundaries	Good Condition		

4.6	Landscaped Areas	Good Condition		
4.7	Street Lighting	Good Condition		
			Total Cost	£577

Car Park: Rainey Street, Magherafelt

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Satisfactory		
4.2	Line Marking	Unsatisfactory		
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Satisfactory		
4.4	Equipment Signage	Satisfactory		
4.5	Boundaries	Satisfactory		
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Satisfactory		
4.7	Street Lighting	Satisfactory		
			Total Cost	£1,184

Car Park: St Lurach's, Maghera

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Satisfactory		
4.2	Line Marking	Satisfactory		
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Satisfactory		
4.4	Equipment Signage	Satisfactory		
4.5	Boundaries	Unsatisfactory		
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Satisfactory		
4.7	Street Lighting	Satisfactory		
			Total Cost	£2,380

Car Park: Union Road, Magherafelt

Reference	Areas Inspected	Quality		Estimated Cost
4.1	Surfacing	Good Condition		
4.2	Line Marking	Unsatisfactory		
4.3	Kerbing & Pavement	Satisfactory		
4.4	Equipment Signage	Satisfactory		
4.5	Boundaries	Satisfactory		
4.6	Landscaped Areas	Satisfactory		
4.7	Street Lighting	Unsatisfactory		
			Total Cost	£2,286