

Waste Collection Service Policy

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1.0 POLICY SUMMARY

- 1.1 This policy outlines how Mid Ulster District Council in meeting increasing recycling and landfill diversion targets will ensure that the collection of waste is managed in the most efficient and effective manner possible with householders taking joint ownership and responsibility for the management of their waste.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This policy is in place in order to provide a framework for the provision of an effective and efficient waste collection service within the Mid Ulster District. This policy details the arrangements for collection of residual and recyclable waste from both domestic and commercial properties (where a service is requested).

3.0 POLICY AIM & OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 **Policy Aim:** To provide an effective and efficient waste collection service.

3.2 **Policy Objectives:**

- To provide a high quality service for the collection of waste which is compliant with Health and Safety and Waste Management legislation
- To increase the amount of waste recycled and diverted from landfill
- To ensure suitable facilities are available for the collection of waste

4.0 POLICY SCOPE

- 4.1 This policy relates primarily to the collection of residual and recyclable waste at the kerbside from both domestic and commercial properties as well as the collection of abandoned vehicles, bulky and fly-tipped waste across the district. It also extends to the provision of Recycling Centre facilities, litter bins and hooklift/skip containers for the collection of waste in specified circumstances.

5.0 LINKAGE TO CORPORATE PLAN

- 5.1 In respect of Mid Ulster District Council's Corporate Plan 2015-2019, this policy contributes toward the general delivery of Corporate Theme 3 – *Sustaining our Environment* and Priority 3.6 *Reducing our dependency on landfill by increasing recycling, reusing and recovering energy from Council collected waste*.

6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 6.1 Responsibility for delivery of this policy rests within Environmental Services cascading down through the various roles from the Head of Service to Service Managers and Supervisory levels to all front line operational employees.

7.0 KERBSIDE COLLECTION SERVICE

Under the Waste and Contaminated Land Order (NI) 1997 the Council is required to arrange for the collection of household waste in its district (and commercial waste on request). In doing so the Council requires occupiers to place the waste for collection in wheeled bins of a kind and number specified.

7.1 Colour of wheeled bins

- 7.1.1 Black Bins - to be used for the separation, storage and collection of non-recyclable waste
- 7.1.2 Blue Bin - to be used for the separation, storage and collection of dry recyclables i.e. paper, cardboard, cans, plastics, glass etc.
- 7.1.3 Brown Bin – to be used for the separation, storage and collection of “biowaste” i.e. garden and food waste.

7.2 Number and size of bins per household

- 7.2.1 The Council will only collect one 240 litre (or 120/180 litre*) black bin per household per fortnight (*see section 7.7 for Exceptional Circumstances*).
- 7.2.2 The Council will collect up to a maximum of two 240 litre blue bins per household per fortnight. The householder shall purchase the additional container.
- 7.2.3 The Council will collect only one 240 litre brown bin per fortnight. Where householders wish to have a second brown bin emptied this service can be provided where capacity exists on the collection round and the householder purchases an extra container and pays an additional service charge of £100 per year (which will be payable in advance and non refundable).
- 7.2.4 The Council reserves the right to decrease of residual waste capacity and/or increase recyclable waste capacity for householders as is necessary to meet future legislative waste management targets.

Note*: A smaller bin size of 120 or 180 litres is available for households with less waste requirements or space restriction.

7.3 Frequency of collections

- 7.3.1 The Council will collect one black bin of non-recyclable waste on a fortnightly basis
- 7.3.2 The Council will collect one/two blue bins of dry recyclables on a fortnightly basis
- 7.3.3 The Council will collect one brown bin of biowaste on a fortnightly basis.

7.4 Purchase of bins and replacement bins

- 7.4.1 The Council provides, at a charge, wheeled bin refuse containers for domestic properties and spare parts for same which can be purchased from Environmental Services (see appendix 1 for current scale of charges)
- 7.4.3 Where a container is lost or damaged by the occupier, such that it is not serviceable by the Council, it shall be the responsibility of the occupier or owner to provide a container for collection. The occupier can purchase a replacement container from the Council and must do so before the service will be resumed.
- 7.4.5 If a container is damaged by the Council's workforce or on the mechanisms of the collection vehicle, the Council will replace same free of charge. Occupiers will be responsible for bin replacement as a result of normal "wear and tear".
- 7.4.4 All wheeled bins provided free of charge by the Council shall relate to the premises and should be left by the occupier on moving.

7.5 Wheeled bin collection arrangements

- 7.5.1 All waste presented for collection by the Council, must be contained within an approved wheeled bin. Container lids should be closed shut.
- 7.5.2 Only bins which are in a sound condition will be collected by the Council.
- 7.5.3 Overfull or excessively heavy bins will not be collected by the Council.
- 7.5.4 No side refuse (i.e. waste not placed in the relevant bin) or additional waste will be collected except in very exceptional circumstances e.g. following a period of adverse weather conditions when it has not been possible to provide a service. Any additional waste ought either to be stored by the householder until the next relevant collection day or taken to one of the Recycling Centres provided by Council for recycling/disposal.
- 7.5.5 Householders shall be required to place each bin for emptying by **7:30am** on the day of collection at a suitable collection point i.e. at the edge of, or at the entrance or laneway to the premises, at a point significant to the public road, or at such other places as may be determined by the Council (see Section 7.8 for Assisted Lift Support).
- 7.5.6 The Council's refuse collection vehicles will generally not travel on private laneways/roads or laneways/roads which have not been adopted by TNI unless it is deemed this is a safer method of providing a collection service i.e. where collecting on the public road would pose a health and safety risk. However, the Council will collect waste in and around developments where roadways are under construction and a tarmacked base-coat laid and where safe, easy access and adequate turning space is provided, and it is reasonably assumed that TNI will adopt such roadways. Such roadways must be capable

of carrying heavy goods vehicles and will be assessed by the Head of Environmental Services or his/her representative.

- 7.5.7 Where an occupier of any premises fails to comply with the Council's policy requirements relating to the storage and collection of waste, the Council shall not collect waste from those premises and the occupiers will be obliged to ensure disposal of such waste in a manner acceptable.
- 7.5.8 The Council will collect waste from areas which are constituted and recognised as being major industrial estates, however, the Council will not travel onto private or unadopted roads/laneways to service single or home-based business units (subject to provisions of 7.5.6). However where it is deemed safe to do so the Council will consider servicing commercial or educational properties i.e. on private land in return for payment of a collection service charge (in addition to the relevant commercial waste container rates) which will be assessed on the basis of time and resources required,
- 7.5.9 The Council shall ensure that their employees behave in a courteous and orderly manner at all times and will create the minimum possible disturbance when visiting each occupier's premises.

7.6 Contaminated wheeled bins

- 7.6.1 The occupier shall not place or cause to be placed in wheeled bins any substance or items which would endanger the safety of the Council's operators, agents, equipment or the public
- 7.6.2 The Council shall allow for the collection and disposal of all contents of the wheeled bin, with the exception of industrial wastes e.g. builders rubble, infectious clinical waste and hazardous wastes e.g. asbestos
- 7.6.3 Bin contents will be subject to regular inspection/checking by Council staff.
- 7.6.4 Recycling (blue or brown) bins found to contain incorrect materials will not be emptied, as this could contaminate the full collection load. A label/tag will be placed on the bin to advise householders of the discrepancy. Further occurrences will be followed up with a house call by Council staff and/or a notification letter that the recycling bin(s) will not be emptied at the property until the contents are properly segregated and presented.
- 7.6.5 Residual (black) bins found to contain recyclable material may not be emptied. Householders will receive a label/tag on their bin advising of the materials that could be recycled and this will be supported by a leaflet on recycling and/or a house call to advise them of the discrepancy.
- 7.6.6 Households who continue to ignore the recycling requirements and advice of Council will not be permitted to continue to avail of the waste collection services as this will impact on the recycling activities of other residents.

7.7 Exceptions for additional bin provision

- 7.7.1 The Council recognises that there are groups of people (Section 75) within the District who may have additional needs and will consider applications for an additional 240 litre black bin or the use of a larger 360 litre black bin in the following circumstances:
- 7.7.2 A family or household size of **more than eight**, permanently residing at the property (in which circumstances payment must be made for the purchase of the additional or larger bin).
- 7.7.3 Households with particular requirements, having an impact on the production of waste, i.e. people with disabilities; medical conditions; carer responsibilities etc. (in which circumstances an additional or larger bin will be provided on a loan basis for an initial period of 36 months).
- 7.7.4 An application must be made on the approved form to Environmental Services, giving details of the particular circumstances e.g. family size or conditions
- 7.7.6 A decision on the application will take into consideration the current level of recycling and potential improvements which could be realistically made by the householder following inspection by a Recycling Officer. An application for additional bin capacity will only be granted (even if the application criteria are met) if maximum use is being made of the recycling collection services. The householder will be encouraged to avail of additional recycling capacity i.e. a second blue bin in the first instance.
- 7.7.7 The Council will grant or refuse the application based on the information provided by the applicant and the Recycling Officer. The applicant may appeal the decision through the Council's Appeal Process.
- 7.7.8 The Council reserves the right to remove or restrict the number of bins if circumstances of the household change or if the recycling service is not being used.
- 7.7.9 The Council will review existing approvals on a 24 month review cycle (or 36 months for those based on disabilities/medical conditions).

7.8 Assisted lift support arrangements

- 7.8.1 If an occupier is deemed by the Council to be unfit to comply with the requirements at 7.5.5 by reason of disability, evidenced by a GP or

medical/care professional and where there is no other person in the household or carer capable of meeting the requirement the Council shall make arrangements to collect the wheeled container at the occupier's premises.

7.8.2 A Council Officer may visit the individual to conduct both a site and needs analysis so as to ensure that the service is only delivered to those entitled to this service in a fair and equitable manner.

7.8.3 An indemnity may be required from the householder should the Council have to drive its vehicle/s on private property. The householder will be required to sign appropriate documentation.

7.8.4 An application form is available from Environmental Services on request.

7.8.5 The Council will review existing approvals on a 36 month review cycle.

7.9 Collection of waste from commercial premises

7.9.1 The foregoing provision for domestic properties (excluding 7.7 and 7.8) shall also apply to commercial premises subject to the below requirements.

7.9.2 Commercial premises must provide appropriately sized wheeled bin containers for the collection of their waste. Commercial sized containers may be purchased from Environmental Services (see appendix 1 for scale of charges)

7.9.3 Commercial premises may request the Council to provide a collection service, by paying the appropriate collection/disposal charge applicable to container size (see appendix 1 for current scale of charges) six months in advance. Full payment terms and conditions of service will be made available on enquiry.

7.9.4 The Council shall not be involved in the collection of commercial food waste. Details of alternative private sector operators which can provide this service can be made available on request from Environmental Services.

7.9.5 In accordance with the discretionary provisions of The Waste and Duty of Care Regulations (NI) 2013 the Council shall apply the same level of charges applied to commercial premises for the collection and disposal of waste from educational establishments in the district.

7.9.6 No charge shall apply for the collection and disposal of waste from premises occupied by a charity and wholly or mainly used for charitable purposes or from places of worship.

8.0 BULKY HOUSEHOLD WASTE COLLECTIONS

- 8.1 The Council provides a dedicated service for the collection of bulky household waste items subject to payment of a service charge (see appendix 1 for details of current charge).
- 8.2 Three items will be collected per visit including fridges, freezers, washing machines, cookers, beds, chairs, three piece suites and mattresses (mattresses must be covered in plastic for health and safety reasons).
- 8.3 The Council will not collect certain types of items including builders rubble, demolition materials, farm waste and garden waste or any item generally considered to be fixtures and fittings of a property i.e. those which would not be removed on vacating the property e.g. bathroom/kitchen units, fireplace etc
- 8.4 All requests for this service **must** be made in writing, either directly to Environmental Services (with payment) or by submitting an online payment/form via the Council website.
- 8.5 Items must be presented at the kerbside/front edge of the property for collection as employees are not permitted to enter houses, garages or sheds to collect same. Council will make the collection within 14 days of receipt of payment.

9.0 COLLECTION OF ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES

Under the Pollution Control & Local Government (NI) Order 1978, the Council is permitted to collect and dispose of abandoned motor vehicles. The procedures are as follows:-

- 9.1 Council will require notification from the local PSNI requesting disposal of the said vehicle.
- 9.2 Council's Supervising Officer investigates, placing seven day notice on vehicle. Upon expiry of seven days, the vehicle is photographed and arrangements made for collection and disposal.
- 9.3 Special arrangements will be made in terms of urgent removal i.e. burned out vehicles etc.

10.0 COLLECTION OF FLY TIPPED WASTE

- 10.1 The Council has agreed protocol arrangements in place with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) in respect of the collection of fly tipped waste (details are provided in a copy of the protocol included at appendix 2)

11.0 RECYCLING CENTRES

11.1 The Council currently provides eleven Recycling Centres (civic amenity sites) for the collection of household waste; at the following locations in Mid Ulster:

- Ballymacombs, Ballymacombs Road, Bellaghy
- Castledawson, Moyola Road, Castledawson
- Coalisland, Derry Road, Coalisland
- Cookstown, Molesworth Road, Cookstown
- Draperstown, Industrial Estate, Magherafelt Road, Draperstown
- Drumcoo, Coalisland Road, Dungannon
- Fivemiletown, Screeby Road, Fivemiletown
- Maghera, Industrial Estate, Station Road, Maghera
- Magherafelt, Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt
- Moneymore, Moneyhaw Road, Moneymore
- Tullyvar, Tullyvar Road, Aughnacloy

11.2 The opening hours of the sites are determined by their annual waste tonnage/throughput in accordance with the following four banded tiers:

- Tier A: more than 3,000 tonnes per annum
- Tier B: 2-3,000 tonnes per annum
- Tier C: 1-2,000 tonnes per annum
- Tier D: less than 1,000 tonnes per annum

11.3 The current allocation of sites to the individual tiers are as follows:

- Tier A: Cookstown, Drumcoo, Magherafelt
- Tier B: Coalisland, Moneymore
- Tier C: Maghera, Castledawson, Draperstown
- Tier D: Fivemiletown, Tullyvar, Ballymacombs

11.4 The current opening hours for each site tier are shown in the table below:

Tier	Winter (Oct to March)	Days	Summer (April to Sept)	Days
A	09:00-18:00	Mon-Sat	08:30-17:30	Mon, Fri & Sat
			08:30-19:30	Tue, Wed & Thu
B	08:30-17:30	Mon-Sat	08:30-17:30	Mon, Wed, Fri & Sat
			08:30-19:30	Tue & Thu
C	08:30-17:30	Mon-Sat	08:30-17:30	Mon-Sat
D	09:00-17:00	Mon-Sat*	09:00-17:00	Mon-Sat*

**Closure Days: Tullyvar Monday, Fivemiletown Tuesday, Ballymacombs Saturday*

- 11.5 Commercial and industrial waste is only accepted for disposal at Cookstown, Drumcoo and Magherafelt Recycling Centres i.e. Tier A sites where a charge is payable based on the weight and type of waste (see appendix for current scale of charges).
- 11.6 The Council operates a pre-payment (card swipe) system for the disposal of commercial waste and cash payments for same are not acceptable on site.
- 11.7. No charge will apply for *household* waste which is brought to the site by a commercial operator. However in such instances the commercial operator must provide a Waste Transfer Note or signed declaration clearly showing the contact name and address of the property from which the household waste arose for verification purposes. In the absence of suitable evidence a disposal charge will be applied.
- 11.8 Should an operator bring commercial waste for disposal to a Tier B, C or D site they will be redirected to the nearest Tier A site. However the following waste from a commercial operator may be accepted for recycling free of charge:
- Clean/dry cardboard
 - Scrap metal
 - Textiles
 - Lead acid batteries
 - Plastic/glass bottles
 - Cooking oil
 - Small electrical appliances and fluorescent tubes (not fridges/freezers)
- 11.9 The following waste types are not accepted at any site:
- Clinical waste
 - Asbestos
 - Tyres
- 11.10 All waste must be pre-sorted for recycling/disposal prior to acceptance at the sites and Council staff may refuse to accept waste if it has not been appropriately segregated.
- 11.11 Scavenging of waste i.e. the removal of items from the site is strictly prohibited.

12.0 PROVISION OF LITTER BINS

The Council has a legal duty under the Litter (NI) Order 1994 to keep Council owned land and public highways clear of litter and waste as far as practicable. The Council has no legal duty to provide litter bins, but the provision of suitably located bins is seen as providing a key role in meeting the duty to keep land and roads clear of litter.

- 12.1 The Council will provide pole mounted or free standing bins for the deposit of litter in town/village centres and other designated locations e.g. lay-bys.
- 12.2 The Council will not provide specific dog fouling bins, however all litter bins will be clearly identified, where possible, as being suitable for this purpose.
- 12.3 The Council will not install litter bins on private land or areas falling under the responsibility of other public bodies including schools and bus stations. Litter bins will not be provided within private housing developments and in the case of public housing, only at locations near to the estate entrance.
- 12.4 Litter bins will generally only be provided within settlement boundaries as defined by speed limit signage save in exceptional circumstances e.g. on footpaths forming part of a designated/recognized walking route, at the discretion of the Head of Environmental Services or his representative.
- 12.5 Where a request for the erection of a litter bin is received the location will be assessed for existing provision and if an existing litter bin is present within a proximity of 50 metres the Council reserves the right not to erect a bin.
- 12.6 The suitability of the location will also be considered to determine if the location is deemed to be unsuitable for reasons of safety such as posing a risk to pedestrians or installation difficulties due to surface conditions.
- 12.7 Free-standing bins will be positioned out of the main line of travel or grouped with other existing street furniture, so that they do not present a collision hazard for people with sight loss, or reduce the usable width of the footway for people using wheelchairs, people with prams/buggies, mobility aids or guide dogs. Likewise post mounted litter bins will not protrude into circulation space.
- 12.8 The Council will monitor litter bins for misuse in terms of the disposal of commercial waste. Where those responsible can be identified, a warning will be issued and where persistent abuse occurs, the litter bin may be removed.

- 12.9 Only those bins purchased and installed by the Council will be maintained and emptied by it. Bins will be emptied on a frequency to prevent them overflowing. This will be based on their location and related to intensity of use. The frequency will vary according to the time of year and for special events. Monitoring will ensure that these frequencies are sufficient. All bins will be maintained to a standard that is fit for purpose and that does not present a hazard to the public.

13.0 PROVISION OF HOOK LIFT AND SKIP CONTAINERS

- 13.1 The Council owns a range of hook lift and skip containers of various sizes which are utilized for waste collection across its network of Recycling Centres.
- 13.2 The Council does not offer a service for the hire of hook lift or skip containers.
- 13.3 Hooklift and skip containers will only be provided for public use (outside of Recycling Centres) to support community clean-ups e.g. Big Spring Clean events which have been officially registered/notified and where there is a designated community point of contact to address any difficulties e.g. disposal of unauthorized waste.
- 13.4 The provision of containers to individual housing estates will only be made where it is clearly demonstrated that these are for collection of waste from the clean-up of public/open space and not from households (where it is considered the bulky waste collection service as detailed in section 6.6 is adequate). Any such provision will be at the discretion of the Head of Environmental Services and will be limited to one occasion per year.
- 13.5 The provision of containers will be made to support the clean-up of waste/litter arising from public events where requests for same have been submitted, in writing, at least two weeks prior to the event date. Such requests will only be agreed where it is determined that the provision of wheeled bins and/or refuse sacks would be an inadequate or unsuitable alternative.
- 13.6 The provision of a bespoke recycling trailer for the collection of dry recyclables is also available for public events and may be offered as an alternative to, or in conjunction with, the provision of hook lift and skip containers for general waste.
- 13.7 The provision of containers will not extend to any private or commercial events i.e. where no element of public space clean-up is involved.

14.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

14.1 Equality Screening & Impact

The policy has been subjected to equality screening in accordance with the Council's screening process. The outcome of the screening was this policy has only minor impact on equality of opportunity and shall not be subject to EQIA.

14.2 Rural Needs Impact

The policy has been subjected to a rural needs impact assessment which outlines the mitigation measures in place to address the rural need identified.

14.3 Staff & Financial Resources

No issues have been identified which would significantly impact on the Council's resources and delivery of its business as a result of this policy being implemented other than the normal budgeted revenue and payroll expenditure.

15.0 SUPPORT AND ADVICE

15.1 The Council will publicise its services in accessible formats. Information on waste collection/recycling services is available through leaflet, by telephone/textphone, via website, Bin Ovation App and in alternative formats and minority languages to meet the needs of those who are not fluent in English.

15.2 Recycling Officers are available within the Council for direct support to suit a range of needs. For those not fluent in English, an interpreting service can be provided upon request. For persons with a hearing disability, a 'signed' service can be made available upon request.

16.0 COMMUNICATION

16.1 Environmental Services is responsible for the communication and delivery of this policy. Advice and guidance on the implementation of this policy should be sought from the Head of Environmental Services.

17 MONITORING & REVIEW ARRANGEMENTS

17.1 Implementation of this policy will be monitored and a formal review undertaken 24 months from its effective date.

17.2 Any amendments to the policy will be equally proofed in accordance with Equality Scheme commitments.

APPENDIX



Equality & Good Relations Screening Report

Introduction

Mid Ulster District Council has a statutory duty to screen its policies, procedures, practices/decisions. This Policy Screening Form and Report assists Council Departments to consider the likely equality and good relations impacts of the aforementioned, if any, placed upon our ratepayers, citizens, service users, staff and visitors to the district.

Section 1 – Policy scoping

This asks the Policy Author to provide details on the policy, procedure, practice and/or decision being screened and what available evidence you have gathered to help make an assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations. Reference to policy within this document refers to either of the aforementioned (policy, procedure, practice, and/ or decision).

Section 2 – Screening questions

This asks about the extent of the likely impact of the policy on groups of people within each of the Section 75 categories. Details of the groups consulted and the level of assessment of the likely impact. This includes consideration of multiple identity and issues.

Section 3 – Screening decision

This guides the Council to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or introduce measures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity.

Section 4 – Monitoring

This provides guidance to the Council on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring.

Section 5 – Approval and authorisation

This verifies the Council's approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy.

Appendix A Screening Process

Section 1 Policy Scoping & Information

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy under consideration which sets the context and confirms the aims and objectives for the policy being screened. Scoping the policy helps to identify constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy author to work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

1. Policy Name		
Waste Collection Policy		
2. Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?		
This is a revised policy		
3. What is it trying to achieve? (aims/outcomes)		
<p>The aim of the Waste Collection Policy is to provide an effective and efficient waste management service to all households within the Mid Ulster District.</p> <p>Mid Ulster Council, in meeting increasing recycling and landfill diversion targets wishes to ensure that the collection of waste is managed in the most efficient manner possible with householders taking joint responsibility for the management of their waste. This policy sets out the parameters in which the Council and public must share ownership so as to meet National and European legislative targets.</p> <p>The policy details the arrangements for collection of residual and recyclable waste from both domestic and commercial properties.</p>		
4. Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?	Yes	X
	No	
Special provisions are contained within the policy to assist those with a disability and households with a large number of occupants.		
6. Who initiated or wrote the policy?		
Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services		
7. Who owns and who implements the policy?		
Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services		

Implementation factors

		Yes	No
Are there any factors which could contribute to/ detract from intended aim/ outcome of the policy?		Yes	
• If yes, are they financial?			No
• If yes, are they legislative?			Yes
• If yes, Please specify	Financial: Legislative: Existing and proposed statutory targets for recycling and diversion of waste from landfill		
• Other, Please specify			

Stakeholders

The internal and external (actual or potential) that the policy will be impacted upon

	Yes	No
Staff	Yes	
Service Users	Yes	
Other public sector organisations	No	
Voluntary/community/ trade unions	Yes	
Other, please specify	N/A	

Others policies with a bearing on this policy

Policies	Owners
Customer Service and Complaints Policy	

Available evidence

Information and available evidence (qualitative and quantitative) gathered to inform the policy under each of the Section 75 groups as identified within the Northern Ireland Act 1998 included a review of NISRA 2011 Census data, Mid Ulster Community Plan (2017-2020) and Joint Waste Management Plan (2016-2020).

Section 75 category	Details of evidence/information																																								
Religious belief	<p>63.77% of the population in Mid Ulster were brought up in the Catholic religion and 33.46% belong or were brought up in a Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religion. Other religions comprised 690 (0.5%) and None 3,153 (2.28%) of the population (Source: 2011 Census).</p> <table><tr><th>Religion or Religion brought up in</th><th>No.</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>Catholic</td><td>88,375</td><td>63.77</td></tr><tr><td>Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)</td><td>46,372</td><td>33.46</td></tr><tr><td>Other religions</td><td>690</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>None</td><td>3,153</td><td>2.28</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>138,590</td><td>100</td></tr></table>	Religion or Religion brought up in	No.	%	Catholic	88,375	63.77	Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	46,372	33.46	Other religions	690	0.5	None	3,153	2.28	Total	138,590	100																						
Religion or Religion brought up in	No.	%																																							
Catholic	88,375	63.77																																							
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	46,372	33.46																																							
Other religions	690	0.5																																							
None	3,153	2.28																																							
Total	138,590	100																																							
Political opinion	<p>Political party representation can be used as an approximate barometer of political opinion of people within Mid Ulster council area. The table below shows the results from the May 2019 local government/council elections - percentage 1st preference vote share for each political party and current representation (seats) on Council. (Source: Electoral Office):</p> <table><tr><th>Party</th><th>Votes</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Council Seats</th></tr><tr><td>SF</td><td>23,553</td><td>39.8%</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>DUP</td><td>13,700</td><td>23.2%</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>SDLP</td><td>8,512</td><td>14.4%</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>UUP</td><td>8,021</td><td>13.6%</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Independent</td><td>3,422</td><td>5.8%</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Aontu*</td><td>846</td><td>1.4%</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Alliance</td><td>729</td><td>1.2%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>TUV</td><td>230</td><td>0.4%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Workers’ Party</td><td>95</td><td>0.2%</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>*A councillor who was elected as a representative of the SDLP resigned from that party and aligned with Aontu shortly after the 2019 local government elections</p>	Party	Votes	Percentage	Council Seats	SF	23,553	39.8%	17	DUP	13,700	23.2%	9	SDLP	8,512	14.4%	5	UUP	8,021	13.6%	6	Independent	3,422	5.8%	2	Aontu*	846	1.4%	1	Alliance	729	1.2%		TUV	230	0.4%		Workers’ Party	95	0.2%	
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Workers’ Party	95	0.2%																																							
Racial group	<p>According to the 2011 Census the overwhelming majority of the population 136,485 (98.48%) were classified as ‘white’. Within this total will be migrant communities, such as Polish, Lithuanian and so forth. Statistics indicate that the number of people in Mid Ulster Local Government District (LGD) born outside Northern Ireland is:</p>																																								

	Place of Birth		No.
	Great Britain		4,053
	Republic of Ireland		2,250
	EU Countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia)		6,795
	Other		2,280
	<p>The minority ethnic language profile within the area can serve as a possible indicator of the Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) community profile within the district. The composition of language groups in Mid Ulster LGD area is also noted from the 2011 census by NISRA as:</p>		
	Main Languages of residents in Mid Ulster Council area		No.
	English		125,715
	Polish		2,008
	Lithuanian		2,039
	Portuguese		903
	Irish (Gaelic)		404
	Slovak		477
	Russian		297
	Latvia		261
	Hungarian		117
	Chinese		64
	Tagalog/Filipino		38
	Malaysian		33
	Other		922
Age	The age profile of Mid Ulster Local Government District area as at 2015 (Source, NISRA)		
		Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland
	Total Population	144,002	1,851,621
	0-15 years	33,123	385,200
	16-39 years	47,646	583,116
	40-64 years	43,621	591,481
	65+ years	19,612	291,824
	Population Change % (2005-2015)	15.3%	7.2%

Marital status	The below table sets out the marital status profile for Mid Ulster District Council area as extracted from results of the 2011 Census							
		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland				
		No.	%	No	%			
	Single (never married or never registered a same sex civil partnership) (Aged 16+)	38,353	35.97	517,393	36.14			
	Married (Aged 16+)	54,192	50.82	680,831	47.56			
	In a registered same sex civil partnership (Aged 16+)	62	0.06	1,243	0.09			
	Separated (but is still legally married or still legally in a same sex civil partnership) (Aged 16+)	3,369	3.16	56,911	3.98			
	Divorced or formerly in a same sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved (Aged 16+)	4,139	3.88	78,074	5.45			
	Widowed or surviving partner from a same sex civil partnership (Aged 16+)	6,523	6.12	97,088	6.78			
Sexual orientation	No specific statistics are available from the 2011 government census for this Category and there are therefore no official statistics available in relation to persons of different sexual orientation. However, the Integrated Household Survey would include between 3% and 4% would be either gay, lesbian and/or bisexual. However, due to the nature of 'disclosure' in this area, umbrella organisations often state that the figure may be closer to 10%.							
	Region	Heterosexual / Straight	Gay/ Lesbian	Bisexual	Gay/ Lesbian/ Bisexual	Other	Don't know /refuse	No response
	England	92.54%	1.10%	0.51%	1.61%	0.33%	4.07%	1.45%
	Wales	93.93%	1.04%	0.48%	1.52%	0.45%	2.99%	1.11%
	Scotland	94.65%	0.82%	0.33%	1.14%	0.26%	2.59%	1.37%
	N Ireland	93.00%	0.64%	0.96%	1.60%	0.26%	3.98%	1.17%
	Total	92.80%	1.06%	0.51%	1.57%	0.32%	3.89%	1.42%
	Research also conducted by the HM Treasury shows that between 5%-7% of the UK population identify themselves as gay, lesbian, bisexual or 'trans' (transsexual, transgendered and transvestite) (LGBT).							

Men & women generally	<p>The gender profile of Mid Ulster LGD is detailed as;</p> <table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th><th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>No.</th><th>%</th><th>No.</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>69,362</td><td>50.05</td><td>887,323</td><td>49.00</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>69,228</td><td>49.95</td><td>923,540</td><td>51.00</td></tr></table>		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland			No.	%	No.	%	Male	69,362	50.05	887,323	49.00	Female	69,228	49.95	923,540	51.00					
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	No.	%	No.	%																						
Male	69,362	50.05	887,323	49.00																						
Female	69,228	49.95	923,540	51.00																						
Disability	<p>According to the 2011 NISRA census statistics 19.39% of people had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities whilst 80.43% of people within the district stated their general health was either good or very good</p> <table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th><th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>No.</th><th>%</th><th>No.</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>Disability / long term health</td><td>26,870</td><td>19.39</td><td>374,646</td><td>20.69</td></tr><tr><td>No disability / long term health problem</td><td>111,720</td><td>80.61</td><td>1,436,217</td><td>79.31</td></tr></table> <p>In Northern Ireland the profile of persons with a disability has been reported by Disability Action as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• More than 1 in 5 or 21% of the population have a disability• 1 in 7 people have some form of hearing loss• 5,000 persons use sign language - British Sign Language and/or Irish Sign Language• There are 57,000 blind persons or persons with significant impairment• 52,000 persons with learning difficulties		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland			No.	%	No.	%	Disability / long term health	26,870	19.39	374,646	20.69	No disability / long term health problem	111,720	80.61	1,436,217	79.31					
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Disability / long term health	26,870	19.39	374,646	20.69																						
No disability / long term health problem	111,720	80.61	1,436,217	79.31																						
Dependants	<p>Persons with dependents may be people who have personal responsibility for the care of a child (or children), a person with a disability, and/ or a dependent older person. The below table provides a summary with respect Mid Ulster LGD.</p> <table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th><th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>No.</th><th>%</th><th>No.</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>Households with dependent children</td><td>18,626</td><td>38.99</td><td>238,094</td><td>33.86</td></tr><tr><td>Lone parent households with dependents</td><td>3,485</td><td>7.30</td><td>63,921</td><td>9.09</td></tr><tr><td>People providing unpaid care</td><td>12,821</td><td>10.69</td><td>231,980</td><td>11.82</td></tr></table> <p>Of the households in Mid Ulster Local Government District with dependent children, they can be summarised as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 7,407 families in households have 1 dependent child• 6,394 families in households with two dependent children• 5,014 families in households with three dependent children <p>There are 37,306 dependent children within families.</p>		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland			No.	%	No.	%	Households with dependent children	18,626	38.99	238,094	33.86	Lone parent households with dependents	3,485	7.30	63,921	9.09	People providing unpaid care	12,821	10.69	231,980	11.82
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Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories

Section 75 category	Details of needs/experiences/priorities
Religious belief	None
Political opinion	None
Racial group	Residents who do not speak English will require some assistance in understanding how the service operates
Age	Some older people may need assistance to understand policy/changes to policy or with collection arrangements
Marital status	None
Sexual orientation	None
Men and women generally	None
Disability	People with disabilities may require assistance with the collection of their wheeled bins and/or may generate additional waste due to certain medical conditions
Dependants	Households with a large number of dependants will generate additional household waste for collection

Section 2 – Screening Questions

In making a decision as to carry out an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA), the Council should consider its answers to the questions 1- 3 detailed below.

If the Council's conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity categories, then the Council may decide to screen the policy out. If a

policy is 'screened out' as having no relevance to equality of opportunity, the Council should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

If the Council's conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality of opportunity, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to the equality impact assessment procedure.

If the Council's conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an equality impact assessment, or to:

- measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or
- the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity.

In favour of a 'major' impact

- a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
- b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and it would be appropriate to conduct an equality impact assessment in order to better assess them;
- c) Potential equality impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
- d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns amongst affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
- e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

In favour of 'minor' impact

- a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
- b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;
- c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
- d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity.

In favour of none

- a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity.
- b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity for people within the equality categories.

Screening questions

1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories (minor/ major/ none)		
Section 75 category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact? minor/major/none
Religious belief	None	None
Political opinion	None	None
Racial group	Residents who do not have English as a first language will require some assistance in understanding how the service operates	Minor
Age	Some older people may require additional assistance to help them understand the policy/changes to policy or with collection	Minor
Marital status	None	None
Sexual orientation	None	None

Men and women generally	None	None
Disability	<p>People with disabilities may require assistance with the collection of their wheeled bins and/or may generate additional waste due to medical conditions.</p> <p>People with certain disabilities may need information in other formats.</p>	Minor
Dependants	Households with a large number of dependants will generate additional household waste for collection	Minor

2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within Section 75 equality categories? (Yes/ No)		
Section 75 category	If Yes , provide details	If No , provide reasons
Religious belief		Policy is not relevant
Political opinion		Policy is not relevant
Racial group	Service guide communication materials translated into seven languages: Lithuanian, Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Slovak, Tetum and Portuguese. Information can be provided in other languages or on request if necessary.	
Age	Additional assistance can be provided on request	

Marital status		Policy is not relevant
Sexual orientation		Policy is not relevant
Men and women generally		Policy is not relevant
Disability	<p>An assisted lift (back door) refuse collection service is available for householders who are deemed unfit to bring their wheeled bins to the kerbside for collection.</p> <p>A second or larger residual waste bin will be collected from households with particular requirements having an impact on the production of waste, i.e. people with disabilities or medical conditions (an additional or larger bin will be provided on a loan basis for an initial period of 24 months).</p> <p>Information can be provided in other formats on request.</p>	
Dependants	<p>A second or larger residual waste bin will be collected from a household size of more than eight, permanently residing at the property (in which circumstances payment must be made for the purchase of the additional or larger bin).</p>	

3. Are there opportunities without prejudice, to the equality of opportunity duty, to better promote good relations between Section 75 equality categories, through tackling prejudice and/ or promoting understanding? (Yes/ No)

	No	X
	Yes	
If yes, please detail the opportunities below:		

If yes is concluded to Question 3, then the policy will be referred to the Council's Good Relations Working Group for consideration. The Group will consider the potential opportunities and assess if and how the overall impact of a decision/policy can better promote good relations.

Additional Considerations - Multiple identity

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities? (*For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people*).

Older people with disabilities are a group who may be most impacted and require assistance.

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

Older people with disabilities would make up the sizeable proportion of the total number of households in the district (currently 325 No.) which are in receipt of an assisted (back door) refuse collection service.

Section 3 – Screening Decision

In light of answers provided to the questions within Section 3 select one of the following with regards the policy:

		Select One
1	Shall not be subject to an EQIA - <i>with no mitigating measures required</i>	
2	Shall not be subject to an EQIA - <i>mitigating measures/ alternative policies introduced</i>	X
3	Shall be subject to an EQIA	

If 1 or 2 above (i.e. not to be subject to an EQIA) please provide details of reasons why.

This policy has only minor impact on equality of opportunity.

If 2 above (i.e. not to subject to an EQIA) in what ways can adverse impacts attaching to the policy be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced.

Suitable mitigation measures in the form of additional service provision are contained within the policy. Special provision is made for people with disabilities, older people, those who do not have a good understanding of English and for households with a large number of dependants. The policy will be monitored and adjustments considered if other issues arise.

If 3 above (i.e. shall be subject to an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons.

Mitigation

When it is concluded that the likely impact is 'minor' and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, you may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity.

Can the policy/decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity?
--

If so, give the reasons to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy:

See above – mitigation measures already implemented and in place
--

Timetabling and prioritising N/A

If the policy has been screened in for equality impact assessment, please answer the below to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment.

- **On a scale of 1-3 (1 being lowest priority and 3 being highest), assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment.**

Priority criterion	Rating (1-3)
Effect on equality of opportunity	
Social need	
Effect on people's daily lives	
Relevance to a Council's functions	

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for equality impact assessment. This list of priorities will assist the Council in timetabling. Details of the Council's Equality Impact Assessment Timetable should be included in the Screening Reports.

- **Is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities?**

Yes	
No	

Section 5 – Monitoring

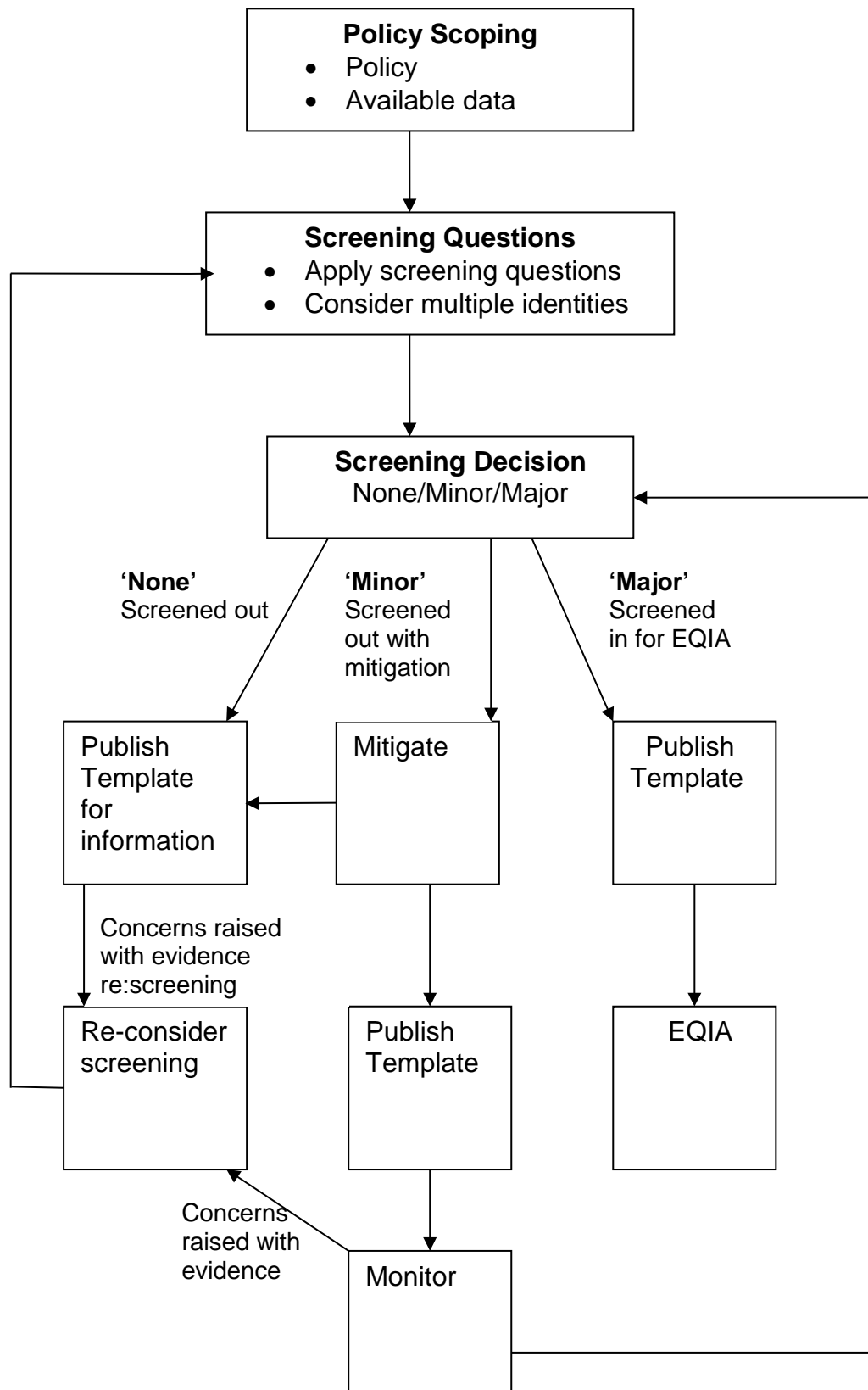
Effective monitoring will help identify any future adverse impact arising from the policy which may lead the Council to conduct an equality impact assessment, as well as help with future planning and policy development. Please detail proposed monitoring arrangements below:

The policy will be reviewed again within 24 months of the effective adoption date. Complaints/feedback will be analysed and uptake of mitigation measures monitored to inform the future review of policy.

Section 6 – Approval and authorisation

Screened by:	Position/ Job Title	Date
Mark McAdoo	Head of Environmental Services	01/11/19
Approved by:	Position/ Job Title	Date

Note: A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be ‘signed off’ and approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy; made easily accessible on the council website as soon as possible following completion and be available on request.



Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA)

SECTION 1 - Defining the activity subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016

1A. Name of Public Authority.

Mid Ulster District Council

1B. Please provide a short title which describes the activity being undertaken by the Public Authority that is subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016.

Waste collection from all households in the Mid Ulster District.

1C. Please indicate which category the activity specified in Section 1B above relates to.

Developing a	Policy <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Adopting a	Policy <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Implementing a	Policy <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Revising a	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Designing a Public Service	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Delivering a Public Service	<input type="checkbox"/>		

1D. Please provide the official title (if any) of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service document or initiative relating to the category indicated in Section 1C above.

Mid Ulster District Council Waste Collection Policy

1E. Please provide details of the aims and/or objectives of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service.

The aim of the Waste Collection Policy is to provide an effective and efficient refuse and recycling collection service to all households within the Mid Ulster District as well as non-household properties where requested.

1F. What definition of 'rural' is the Public Authority using in respect of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?

Population Settlements of less than 5,000 (Default definition).

☒

Other Definition (Provide details and the rationale below).

☐

A definition of 'rural' is not applicable.

☐

Details of alternative definition of 'rural' used.

Rationale for using alternative definition of 'rural'.

Reasons why a definition of 'rural' is not applicable.

SECTION 2 - Understanding the impact of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service

2A. Is the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service likely to impact on people in rural areas?

Yes ☒ No ☐ If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **2E**.

2B. Please explain how the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas.

The Council provides the same basic waste service to all householders throughout the district i.e. a collection every two weeks of residual waste, recyclable waste and organic waste (on alternating weeks).

2C. If the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently from people in urban areas, please explain how it is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently.

Households which are located on/up private laneways i.e. which are not adopted (and are primarily located in rural areas) are required to bring their wheeled bins to the end of the laneway for collection.

Households in rural areas are also more likely to be affected by missed collections as a result of adverse weather conditions.

Some households in rural areas have their refuse collected by One Armed Vehicles (OAVs) which requires the householder to present the bin with the handles facing away from the road (which is the opposite position to householders in urban areas).

2D. Please indicate which of the following rural policy areas the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to primarily impact on.

Rural Businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jobs or Employment in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education or Training in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Broadband or Mobile Communications in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transport Services or Infrastructure in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health or Social Care Services in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deprivation in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Crime or Community Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Development	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agri-Environment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Please state)	<input type="text"/>

If the response to Section 2A was YES GO TO Section 3A.

2E. Please explain why the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is NOT likely to impact on people in rural areas.

N/A

SECTION 3 - Identifying the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas

3A. Has the Public Authority taken steps to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas that are relevant to the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?

Yes ☒ No ☐ If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **3E**.

3B. Please indicate which of the following methods or information sources were used by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.

Consultation with Rural Stakeholders	<input type="checkbox"/>	Published Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Consultation with Other Organisations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Research Papers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surveys or Questionnaires	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Publications	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Methods or Information Sources (include details in Question 3C below).			<input type="checkbox"/>

3C. Please provide details of the methods and information sources used to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas including relevant dates, names of organisations, titles of publications, website references, details of surveys or consultations undertaken etc.

Policy discussed with and reviewed by representative of Rural Community Network (CRN)

NISRA – Classification and Delineation of Settlements (March 2015)

Mid Ulster Local Development Plan 2030 – Draft Plan Strategy

Mid Ulster Community Plan

NI Census data 2011

WRAP Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) Review 2018

WRAP NI Waste Compositional Study 2018

3D. Please provide details of the social and economic needs of people in rural areas which have been identified by the Public Authority?

The default definition of “rural” used is those settlements with a population of 5,000 or less together with the open countryside. Therefore, everywhere in Mid Ulster outside of the settlements of Dungannon, Cookstown, Magherafelt and Coalisland is classed as being rural. This means that Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district with approximately 70% of residents being classed as rural dwellers. This figure is put into perspective when we consider that the most urban district in Northern Ireland has a rural population amounting to just over 0.43% of the total population.

Research has revealed that in Mid Ulster just over 10% of the population rely on receiving some element of care. There are also certain parts of the rural area which are in social and economic decline caused by a falling and ageing population and reduced housing levels.

If the response to Section 3A was **YES** GO TO Section 4A.

3E. Please explain why no steps were taken by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas?

N/A

SECTION 4 - Considering the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas

4A. Please provide details of the issues considered in relation to the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.

People living in rural areas receive the same service as urban dwellers i.e. a collection every two weeks of residual waste, recyclable waste and organic waste (on alternating weeks).

However households which are located on/up private laneways i.e. which are not adopted (and are primarily located in rural areas) are required to bring their wheeled bins to the end of the laneway for collection. This may disproportionately affect rural householders who may be more likely not to have neighbors to assist with bringing their bins to the point of collection.

Households in some rural areas may also be more likely to consist of larger families and therefore generate additional waste.

Households in rural areas are also more likely to be inconvenienced by missed collections as a result of adverse weather conditions. Also some households in rural areas have their refuse collected by One Armed Vehicles (OAVs) which requires the householder to present the bin with the handles facing away from the road (which is the opposite position to householders in urban areas).

The outcome of a Northern Ireland wide Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) Review completed by the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) in 2018 included a high level spatial analysis of the distribution/provision of all sites across the country using a methodology based on drive times for residents to their nearest site. An “optimised” model was subsequently produced which suggested that the residents of Mid Ulster would still be adequately served with three less sites (identified as Ballymacombs, Coalisland and Clogher) operating across the district i.e. nine instead of twelve Recycling Centres

SECTION 5 - Influencing the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service

5A. Has the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, been influenced by the rural needs identified?

Yes ☒ No ☐ If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **5C**.

5B. Please explain how the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, has been influenced by the rural needs identified.

As stated households which are located on/up private laneways i.e. not adopted (which are primarily located in rural areas) are required to bring their wheeled bins to the end of the laneway for collection. However where householders are deemed medically unfit to meet this requirement special arrangements are in place to provide assisted (back door) collections whereby smaller/narrower vehicles access the laneways and collect the bin at the property. There are currently around 325 approved assisted collections in place across the district.

As some households in rural areas are more likely to consist of larger families and therefore generate additional waste such households may apply for the collection of a second or larger residual waste bin. There are currently approximately 200 approved second bin collections in place throughout the district. Labels are placed on the second bins to assist with identification.

The lists of approved assisted collections and second bins are reviewed every 2 to 3 years.

Some households in rural areas now have their refuse collected by One Armed Vehicles (OAVs) which requires the householder to present the bin with the handles facing away from the road (which is the opposite position to householders in towns and villages). Where this is necessary householders are advised directly by a label being placed on their bin.

In the unlikely event of missed bins of adverse weather conditions not being “caught up” within the same week arrangements will be made for the collection of additional side waste during the next collection cycle.

If the response to Section **5A** was **YES** GO TO Section **6A**.

5C. Please explain why the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or the delivery of the Public Service, has NOT been influenced by the rural needs identified.


N/A

SECTION 6 - Documenting and Recording

6A. Please tick below to confirm that the RNIA Template will be retained by the Public Authority and relevant information on the Section 1 activity compiled in accordance with paragraph 6.7 of the guidance.

I confirm that the RNIA Template will be retained and relevant information compiled.

☒

Rural Needs Impact Assessment undertaken by:	Mark McAdoo
Position:	Head of Environmental Services
Directorate:	Environment and Property Directorate
Signature:	
Date:	01/11/19
Rural Needs Impact Assessment approved by:	
Position:	
Directorate:	
Signature:	
Date:	