



08 September 2020

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Environment Committee to be held in The Chamber, Magherafelt and by virtual means Council Offices, Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt, BT45 6EN on Tuesday, 08 September 2020 at 19:00 to transact the business noted below.

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

Yours faithfully

Anthony Tohill
Chief Executive

AGENDA

OPEN BUSINESS

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

Matters for Decision

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 4. | Street Naming and Property Numbering | 3 - 28 |
| 5. | Consultation on Proposed Amendments to Building Regulations | 29 - 80 |
| 6. | Process for Entertainment Licensing Applications during Covid-19 | 81 - 86 |
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| 8. | Waste Collection Service Policy Public Consultation | 93 - 124 |
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Matters for Information

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24	Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management (LACMW) Report for January – March 2020	449 - 456
25	Energy Management Update – Display Energy Certificates (DECs)	457 - 474
26	Town Centre Footpath Snow/Ice Clearance Agreement	475 - 484
27	Invasive Species Control and Maintenance on Council Property and maintained sites	485 - 492

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

Matters for Decision

28. Affordable Warmth Scheme Update
29. Tender report for the appointment of a Vehicle Supplier
30. Tender report for the appointment of Contractors to a framework for Construction works

Matters for Information

31. Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 7 July 2020
32. Disposal/Sale of Assets - Fleet and Plant
33. Capital Projects Update

Report on	Street Naming and Property Numbering
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	For Members to consider the naming of new streets within residential housing developments within Mid-Ulster.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility of approving Street Naming and Numbering of buildings erected thereon.
2.2	The Policy for Street Naming and Numbering, as adopted (see Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering proposals for the street naming of new developments.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The Building Control Department has received a request for the naming of a street within a proposed residential development as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I. Site off Mullagh Lane, Maghera</p> <p>An application has been submitted by Messrs Coey and Patterson for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Mullagh Lane, Maghera. The Developer has submitted the following options for consideration (See Appendix 2).</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"> 1. Daisy Hill Manor 2. Daisy Hill Close 3. Daisy Hill Gardens </p> <p>As the options submitted are linked to the locality in each case, it is considered that each option demonstrates compliance with the policy as adopted.</p>
3.2	<p>The Building Control Department has received a request for the naming of a street within a proposed residential development as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">II. Site off Coolreaghs Road, Cookstown</p>

3.3	<p>An application has been submitted by J&A Developments for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Coolreaghs Road, Cookstown. The Developer has submitted the following options for consideration (see Appendix 3).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Woodhill 2. Rose Croft 3. Berry Hill <p>As the options submitted are linked to the locality in each case, it is considered that each option demonstrates compliance with the policy as adopted.</p> <p>The Building Control Department has received a request for the naming of a street within a proposed residential development as follows:</p> <p>III. Site off Gallion Heights, Moneymore</p> <p>An application has been submitted by McAlister Developments for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Gallion Heights, Moneymore. The Developer has submitted the following options for consideration (see Appendix 4).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gallion Drive 2. Gallion Avenue 3. Gallion Grange <p>As the options submitted are linked to the locality in each case, it is considered that each option demonstrates compliance with the policy as adopted.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p>Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications</p> <p>Financial: None</p> <p>Human: None</p> <p>Risk Management: None</p>
4.2	<p>Screening & Impact Assessments</p> <p>Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a</p> <p>Rural Needs Implications: N/a</p>

5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>It is recommended that consideration is given to the approval of the following proposals for the Street Naming of each street within new residential developments within Mid Ulster.</p> <p>1. Site off Mullagh Lane, Maghera</p> <p>Either Daisy Hill Manor Or Daisy Hill Close Or Daisy Hill Gardens</p> <p>2. Site off Coolreaghs Road, Cookstown</p> <p>Either Woodhill Or Rose Croft Or Berry Hill</p> <p>3. Site off Gallion Heights</p> <p>Either Gallion Drive Or Gallion Avenue Or Gallion Grange</p>
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Policy for Street Naming and Numbering
6.2	Appendix 2 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Mullagh Lane, Maghera
6.3	Appendix 3 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Coolreaghs Road, Cookstown
6.4	Appendix 4 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Gallion Heights, Money more

Policy on Street Naming and Numbering

Document Control			
Policy Owner	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Policy Author	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Version	Version 1		
Consultation	Senior Management Team	Yes / No	
	Trade Unions	Yes / No	
Equality Screened by	Principal Building Control Officer	Date	20/02/2019
Equality Impact Assessment	N/A	Date	
Good Relations	N/A		
Approved By	Environment Committee	Date	12/03/2019
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Review Date		By Whom	
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8.0	Impact Assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Screening & Rural Needs Impact • Staff & Financial Resources 	
9.0	Support & Advice	
10.0	Communication	
11.0	Monitoring & Review Arrangements	

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

2.0 Policy Aim & Objectives

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

2.2 Policy Objectives:

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

3.0 Policy Scope and Legislative Framework

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

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

Interpretation and Definitions

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

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

4.0 Linkage to Corporate Plan

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

5.0 Naming of New Streets

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

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

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

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

6.0 Renaming and Renumbering Existing Streets

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

6.2 Criteria - General

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

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

7.0 Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

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

Street names and numbering of buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

the purposes of any statutory provision.

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

(5) Any person who—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

Naming of New Streets and Housing Developments: *Procedure*

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

Appendix C

Renaming Existing Street Name: Procedures

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

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

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

New Street Name Proposals

Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
 District Council

Applicants Name & Address:

Ms. Murial Coey & Mr. Lawrence Patterson, 3 Mullagh Lane, Maghera, BT46 5EF

Description: Housing Development of 19no. New Dwellings

Ref: 0604

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	Daisy Hill Manor	The subject site is the Patterson's family home and is know locally by their family and neighbours as Daisy Hill, due to the number of daisies they allowed to grow through their lawn.	The Site lies close to the Rectory and the name Manor signifies a link to the important historical Building.
Option 2	Daisy Hill Close	They built the existing house in 1980 and since that date referred to our address as Daisy Hill.	The Site is a small Cul-de-sac and consists of a range of traditionally styled dwellings in an close knit arrangement.
Option 3	Daisy Hill Gardens	This unofficial name caught on with their friends and neighbours and has developed over time. This is the primary basis for the three naming suggestions.	The Development is on the edge of the Green Belt and a number of the dwellings overlook the agricultural land adjacent, providing an attractive outlook.

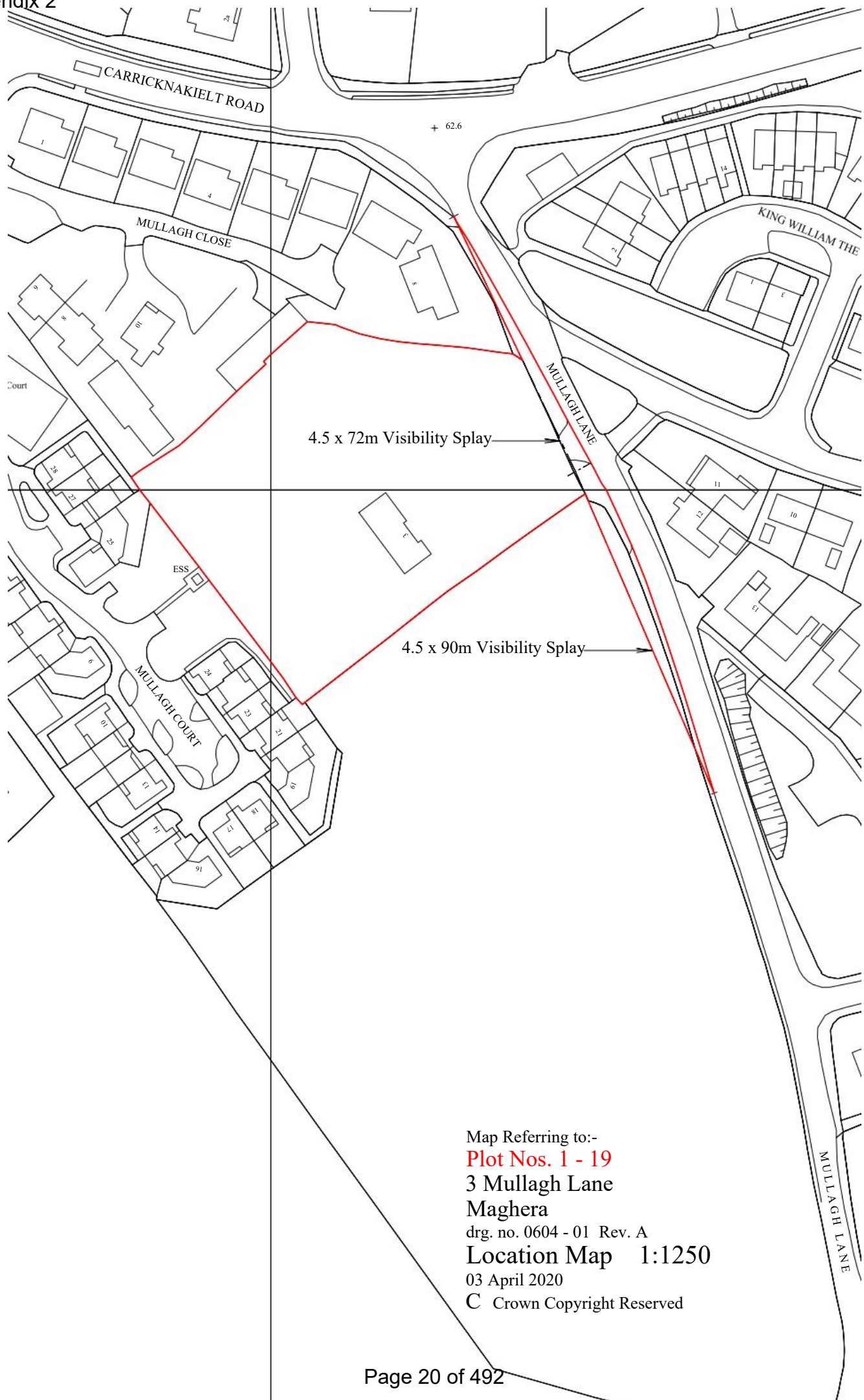
* Please avoid the use of apostrophes, hyphens, full stops and commas.

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

Signed Sean Walsh

06 July 2020

Dated



Map Referring to:-

Plot Nos. 1 - 19

3 Mullagh Lane

Maghera

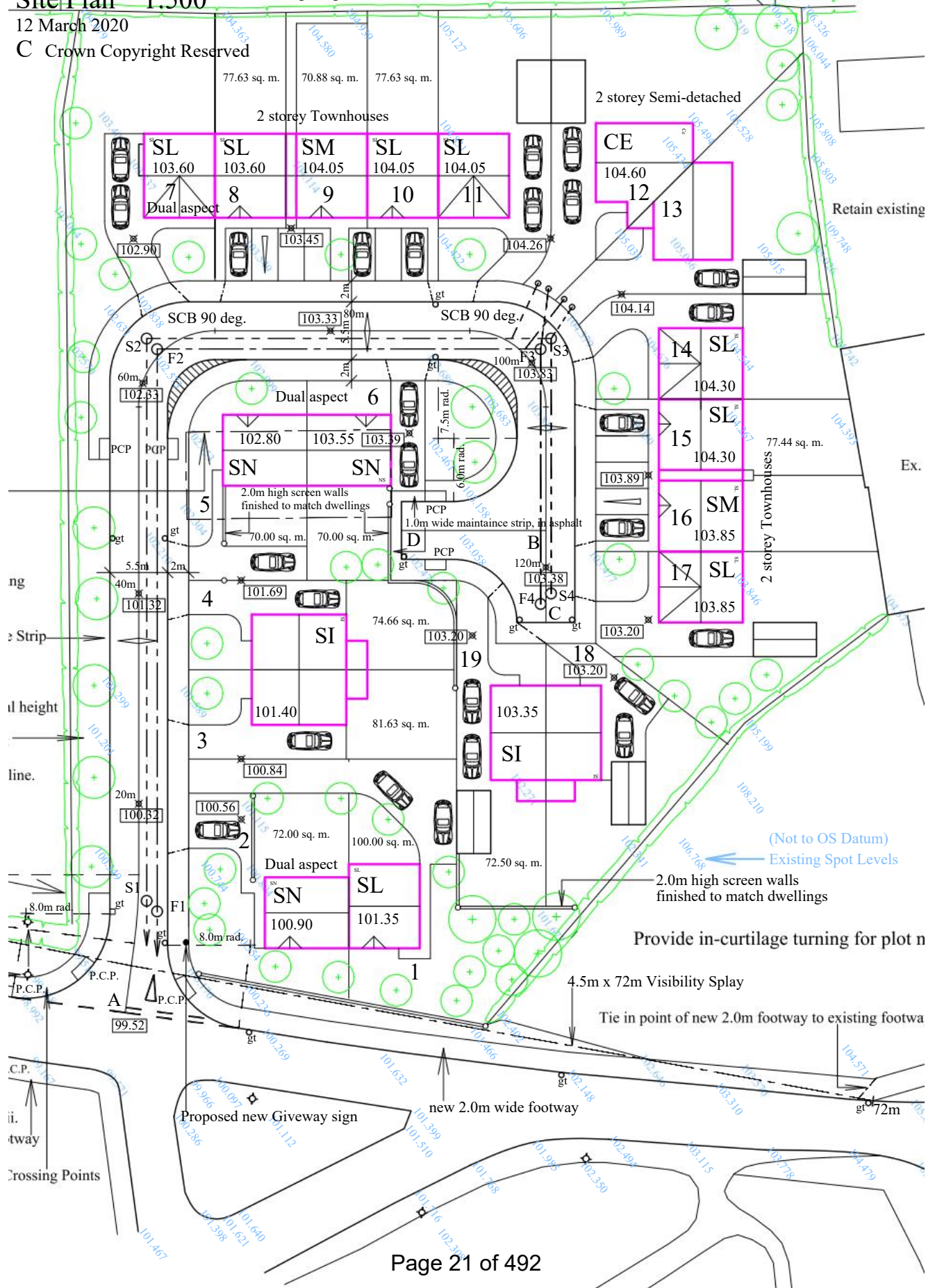
drg. no. 0604 - 03 Rev. O.

Site Plan

12 March 2020

C Crown Copyright Reserved

Retain existing hedges



MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address: J&A Developments Ltd, 55a Coagh Road, Stewartstown, BT71 5JH

Description: Naming of new Housing Development on Coolreaghs Road, Cookstown

Ref: F/2020/0617



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Appendix 3

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	Woodhill	Woodhill is in the townland of Coolreaghs and has been used as a subtown land name of this location	The site is located in the Coolreaghs road and townland, we feel this name would be suitable and most fitting of the development
Option 2	Rose Croft	Altered boundary name in 1740's	
Option 3	Berry Hill	Strawberry Fields in the general location	

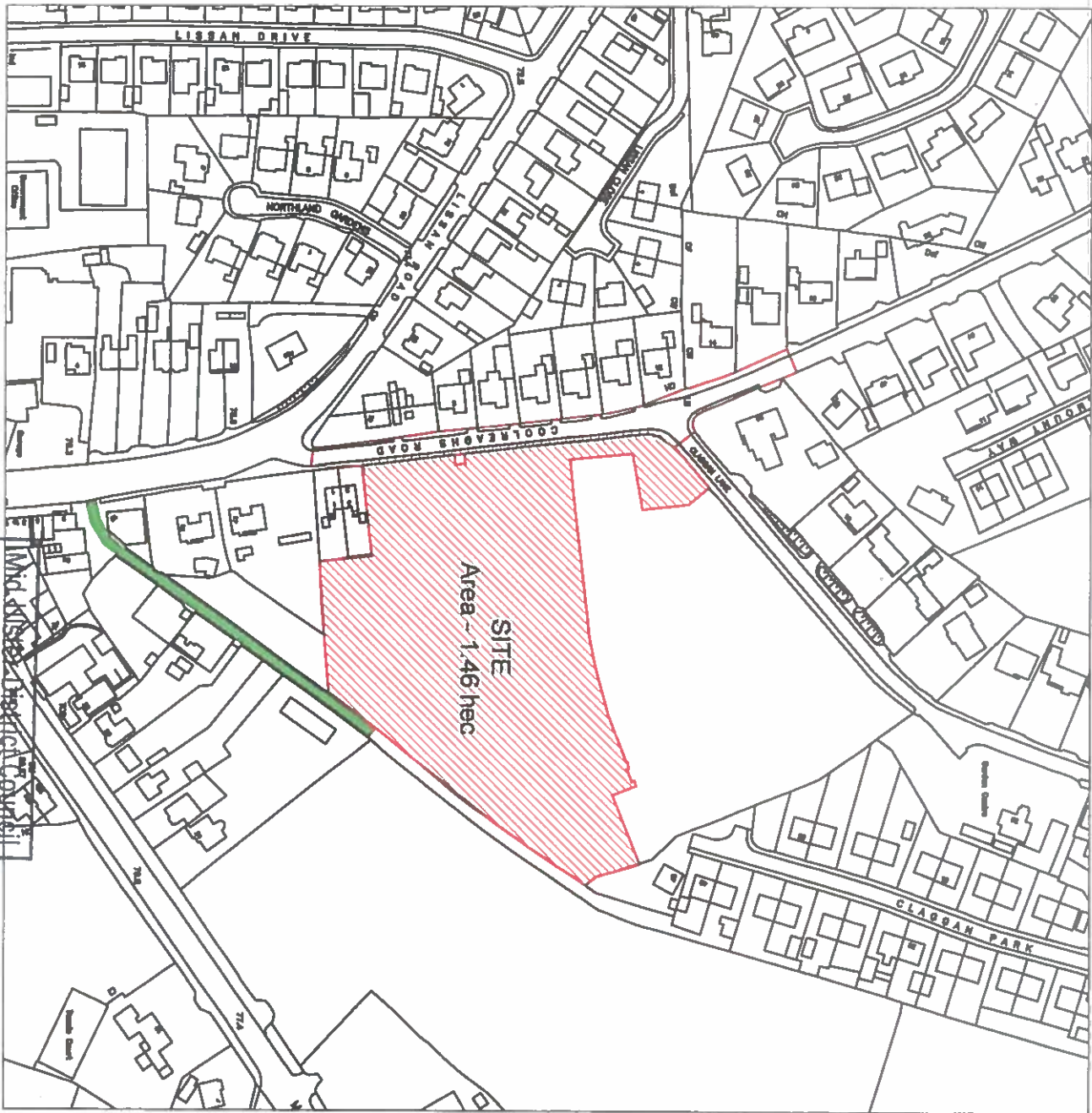
* Please avoid the use of apostrophes, hyphens, full stops and commas.

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

Signed

Dated29/6/2020.....

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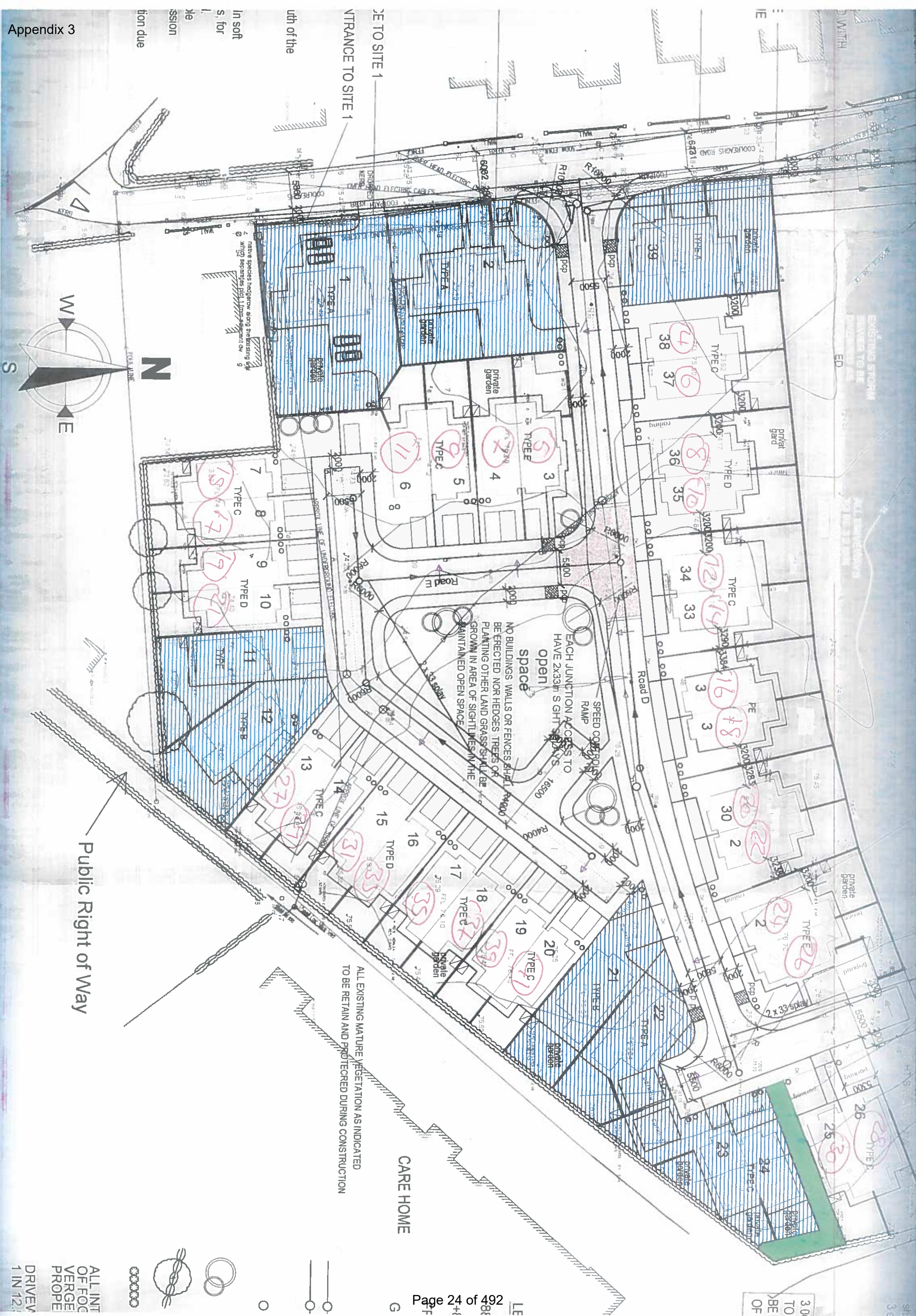
O.S.N.I REF: 124 - 3

F/2020/0617
- 5 JUN 2020
Mid Ulster District Council
Building Control Department
(Cookstown Office)

APS
Architects LLP





Unit 4
Mid Ulster Business Park
Sandholic Road
Cookstown
BT60 9LU
028 8676 0036
grame@aps-architects.co.uk

WOODHILL
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
COOLREAGHS ROAD/CLAGGAN LANE
COOKSTOWN
FOR DEVELOPMENTS LTD
SCALE 1:12500
DATE: MAY 2020
J.026
Drg. No. J.026/BC.00
LOCATION MAP





Wood Hill

-  English
-  Gaeilge (/ga/tyrone/dungannon-upper/derryloran-upper-dungannon-portion/coolreaghs/wood-hill/)
-  Deutsch (/de/tyrone/dungannon-upper/derryloran-upper-dungannon-portion/coolreaghs/wood-hill/)
-  français (/fr/tyrone/dungannon-upper/derryloran-upper-dungannon-portion/coolreaghs/wood-hill/)

(/)

Search for a townland, civil parish, barony, or county

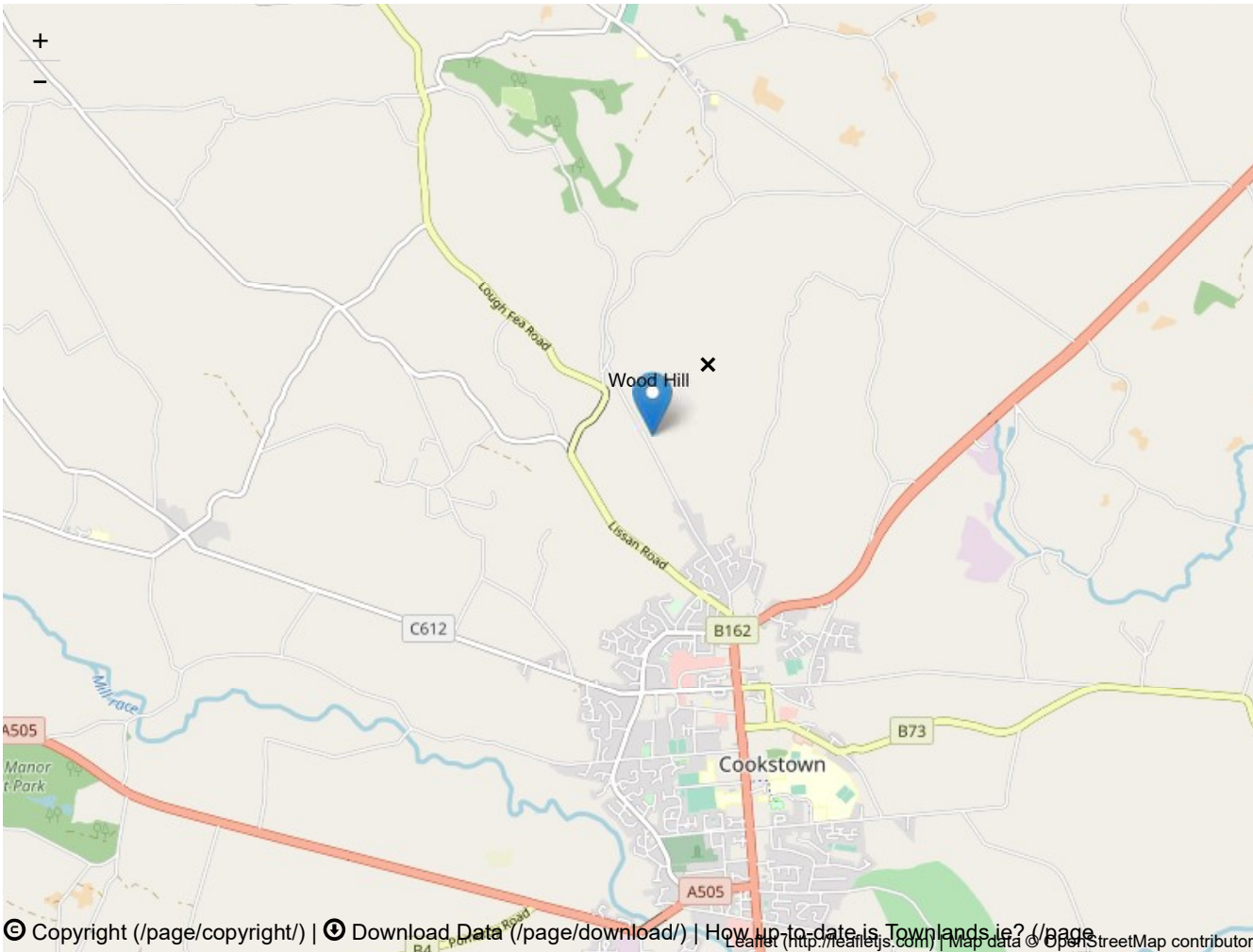
Search 

- Map ↓
- OpenStreetMap ↓

Wood Hill is in the townland of Coolreaghs (/tyrone/dungannon-upper/derryloran-upper-dungannon-portion/coolreaghs/). We don't know what Electoral Division Coolreaghs is in. Coolreaghs is in the Civil Parish of Derryloran (Upper Dungannon portion) (/tyrone/derryloran-upper-dungannon-portion/). Coolreaghs is in the Barony of Dungannon Upper (/tyrone/dungannon-upper/). Coolreaghs is in Co. Tyrone (/tyrone/)

Map

It is located at 54° 39' 51" N, 6° 45' 17" W.



Aug 18, 2020 8:04 a.m.

Other Subtownlands

Wood Hill is in the townland of Coolreaghs (/tyrone/dungannon-upper/derryloran-upper-dungannon-portion/coolreaghs/), which has the following subtownlands:

- Wood Hill (/tyrone/dungannon-upper/derryloran-upper-dungannon-portion/coolreaghs/wood-hill/)

Census Search

Wood Hill is in the townland of Coolreaghs (/tyrone/dungannon-upper/derryloran-upper-dungannon-portion/coolreaghs/). Interested in Geneological / ancestors who may have lived in Coolreaghs?

- Search the 1911 Irish Census for Coolreaghs (http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/search/results.jsp?census_year=1911&surname=&firstname=&county=Tyrone&townland=Coolreaghs&ded=&age=&sex=&search=Search&relationToHead=&religion=&education=&occupation=&marriageStatus=&birthplace=&language=&deafdumb=&marriageYears=&childrenBorn=&childrenLiving=)
- Search the 1901 Irish Census for Coolreaghs (http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/search/results.jsp?census_year=1901&surname=&firstname=&county=Tyrone&townland=Coolreaghs&ded=&age=&sex=&search=Search&relationToHead=&religion=&education=&occupation=&marriageStatus=&birthplace=&language=&deafdumb=&marriageYears=&childrenBorn=&childrenLiving=)

OpenStreetMap

Wood Hill was added to OpenStreetMap on 16 Aug 2015 by Stephen_Co_Antrim ().

Show on OpenStreetMap.org (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/node/3700077863>)

Edit in JOSM (<http://localhost:8111/import?url=http://api.openstreetmap.org/api/0.6/node/3700077863/full>)

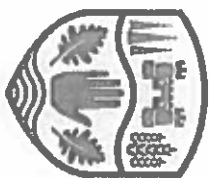
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MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Applicants Name & Address: MCALISTER DEVELOPMENTS

8 FAIRHILL STREET, BALLYCASTLE, BT54 6AY

Description: NEW DEVELOPMENT OFF GALLION HEIGHTS, MONTMONT

Ref: F/2326/0201/MAST

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	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	GALLION DRIVE	LOCATED OFF-EXISTING GALLION HEIGHTS	JOINS ONTO GALLION HEIGHTS
Option 2	GALLION AVENUE	LOCATED OFF EXISTING GALLION HEIGHTS	JOINS ONTO GALLION HEIGHTS
Option 3	GALLION GLENCE	LOCATED OFF EXISTING GALLION HEIGHTS	JOINS ONTO GALLION HEIGHTS

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

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

Signed

Dated 03/08/2020

Report on	Consultation on Proposed Amendments to Building Regulations
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members on the Consultation forwarded by the Department of Finance, inviting a response on the proposed amendments to the Building Regulations
2.0	Background
2.1	Building Regulations apply to most building works and are principally in place to ensure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of people in and around buildings, and the conservation of fuel and power.
2.2	Following the Grenfell fire, discussions have been ongoing regarding compliance with the Building Regulation requirements for external walls on buildings to adequately resist the spread of fire.
2.3	The objective of the amendment to the Regulations as proposed is to provide certainty about materials to be used in external wall systems of certain buildings (Relevant Buildings).
2.4	In addition, there are proposals to update the Building Regulations in relation to the ingress of Radon into dwellings. Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive colourless and odourless gas which is formed by the radioactive decay of the small amounts of uranium and radium which occur naturally in the rocks and soils. The gas can move through cracks and fissures in the sub soil and eventually to the atmosphere. Most radon disperses into the air outside, but some passes from the ground and collects in spaces under or within buildings. For residents of dwellings, exposure to high levels of radon for long periods, this increases the risk of developing lung cancer.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The consultation is intended to seek the views of the Council on proposed amendments to the Building Regulations, to address the issues of combustibility of materials on the external walls of relevant buildings, which are mainly of a residential nature. Primarily, the proposed amendment is to ban the use of combustible materials on the external walls of buildings in question.

3.2	Buildings with a floor 18m high above ground level which contain a dwelling, contain an institution or contain a room for residential purposes will be applicable to with regards to the ban of combustible materials on external walls.
3.3	This means that flats, student accommodation, care homes, sheltered housing, hospitals and dormitories in boarding schools, all with a floor over 18m above ground level will be covered by the ban.
3.4	The ban will also be applicable to newly erected buildings or when there is a material change of use, alteration or extensions to an existing building.
3.5	Building Regulations have been in place for a number of years to prevent the ingress of radon into dwellings where required. The inclusion of radon protective measures can be included relatively easily and cost effectively within new dwellings, extensions or alterations to existing dwellings and to buildings converted to dwellings through a material change of use. The areas on radon maps where radon-protective measures are necessary are known as “radon-affected areas”.
3.6	The consultation proposes an amendment to Part C (site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture) which amends the definition of “radon affected area” and refers to the most up-to date maps for identifying “radon affected areas”.
3.7	Additional information is now proposed within Part C – Regulation 26(2) detailing measures to be taken to prevent or limit the ingress of radon from the ground into any dwelling situated in a radon affected area.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within current resources
	Human: Within current resources
	Risk Management: Within current Resources
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Members consider and agree the content of the attached draft consultation response to the proposed amendments of the Building Regulations.

6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Consultation document on “The Building (Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2020
6.2	Appendix 2 – Proposed Mid Ulster District Council response to Department of Finance Consultation on proposed Amendments to the Building Regulations

The Building (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2020

Public Consultation Document C.2

‘Consultation Proposals’

August 2020

(closing date for the receipt of responses is 4:00 pm on 09 October 2020)

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The Department of Finance (“the Department”) has policy responsibility for maintaining the Building Regulations.

1.2 Building regulations apply to most building work and are made primarily to secure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of people in and around buildings and for the conservation of fuel and power. The current Building Regulations are The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended) (the Building Regulations), and were made using powers provided in The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (as amended).

1.3 The Building Regulations set mainly functional requirements (i.e. they identify a reasonable standard that should be attained) and are supported by Technical Booklets giving guidance, including performance standards and design provisions, relating to compliance with specific aspects of the Building Regulations for the more common building situations.

1.4 It is acknowledged that the design provisions in Technical Booklets are generic and cover a limited range of circumstances and forms of construction. Situations may arise where it is not only appropriate but also necessary to demonstrate compliance with the Building Regulations with a form of construction or method outside those set out in the Technical Booklets.

2. INTRODUCTION TO CONSULTATION PROPOSALS

2.1 The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended) require that external walls on all buildings adequately resist the spread of fire over the walls and from one building to another (Regulation 36). Statutory guidance to Regulation 36 in Section 5 of Technical Booklet E (TBE) – ‘Fire safety’ sets out one way that external walls may meet the Building Regulations requirement for resisting fire spread. From paragraph 5.4 of TBE –

“Where a building has a storey the floor of which is 18m or more above ground level, any materials used for supporting cladding and any insulation material incorporated within the wall construction (other than a masonry cavity wall complying with Diagram 4.5) should be a material of limited combustibility”.

2.2 The definitions of combustibility are outlined in paragraphs 1.7 to 1.10 of TBE.

2.3 Since the Grenfell fire tragedy, there has been much debate about compliance with the Building Regulations requirement for external walls on buildings to adequately resist the spread of fire. Unlike other jurisdictions of the UK, the statutory guidance in TBE does not offer the alternative approach of testing the combined elements of a wall as a whole installed system so that it adequately resists the spread of fire in accordance with the (British Standard) BS 8414 test.

2.4 The BS8414 test although not offered as a route to compliance in TBE guidance, is generally accepted as an alternative solution and can be used as a method of demonstrating compliance with the requirement in relation to external fire spread. TBE does also not give any guidance in relation to the use of Assessments in lieu of tests (AILOTs). AILOTs are a third potential route to compliance for the requirement in relation to external fire spread.

2.5 Post Grenfell, Dame Judith Hackitt’s independent report into building regulations and fire safety indicated that when choosing between products that are non-combustible or of limited combustibility and products undergoing full-scale system tests (i.e. to BS 8414), the lower risk option is to use products that are non-combustible or of limited combustibility. Dame Judith Hackitt’s review has identified failings within the construction industry and the regulatory system. In addition to long term reform recommendations there is also a case for immediate action in relation to external fire spread

2.6 In response to major concern amongst some fire experts and the public that combustible cladding is not explicitly banned under statute, the Department considers that in addition to longer term reform, there is also a case for action in relation to external fire spread. The intention with this amendment is to:

- a. Prescribe in regulation on the use of non-combustible and limited combustibility products in external walls on certain types of buildings (‘relevant buildings’ as defined) – an effective ban on the use of combustible materials on these buildings;

- b. give recognition in TBE guidance to the alternative method of using BS 8414 large scale test data and BR 135 performance criteria to demonstrate compliance with external fire spread requirements for other buildings that are not relevant buildings; and
- c. give guidance in TBE on the use of AILOTs as a possible third route to compliance, again for non-relevant buildings. The purpose of the new guidance is to tighten up on the use of AILOTs and ensure that they are only used where appropriate, with sufficient, relevant test evidence and that they are undertaken by competent staff within appropriately certified organisations.

2.7 Regulation 26(2) in Part C of the Building Regulations requires that measures shall be taken to prevent or limit the ingress of radon from the ground into any dwelling situated in a radon affected area. A radon affected area is defined as *any area designated as such by the Health Protection Agency in the publication 'Radon in Dwellings in Northern Ireland: 2009 Review and Atlas'*.

2.8 Public Health England (PHE) and the British Geological Survey published in 2015 an updated atlas of radon maps for Northern Ireland based on geological information from Geological Survey of Northern Ireland and thousands of radon measurements taken.

2.9 The proposed amendment to Part C of the Building Regulations and associated guidance to radon in dwellings in Technical Booklet C (TBC) will:

- cite the PHE publication 'Radon in Northern Ireland: Indicative Atlas' from 2015 as the document to use in determining if a dwelling (new or existing) is in a radon affected area.
- Recognise BRE document BR 211 of 2015 'Radon guidance for protective measures in new buildings' in TBC as the guidance to follow in determining the level of protection required for a dwelling in a radon affected area.

2.10 This consultation is seeking views on our proposals on the above along with any other comments on the regulatory change or associated guidance changes in the draft Technical Booklets.

2.11 The purpose of this consultation is to obtain comments and views of the public and all interested parties on proposed changes to Part A (Interpretation and general), Part B (Materials and workmanship), Part C (Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture) and Technical Booklets B (Materials and workmanship) C (Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture) and E (Fire safety).

3. CONSULTATION PACKAGE – CONTENTS AND RESPONSE

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

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

The consultation documents are:

- Dear Consultee letter
- Consultation Proposals
- Response Form for Consultees
- Regulatory Impact Assessments (Drafts for Consultation)
- Technical Booklet B (Consultation version only): Materials and workmanship
- Technical Booklet C (Consultation version only): Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture
- Technical Booklet E (Consultation version only): Fire safety

Draft Technical Booklets for B, C and E are being issued as part of this package to demonstrate to the reader the proposed changes to those booklets, for consultation purposes only. Prior to the changes coming into operation at a later date, the intention is to publish 'An Amendments Booklet' which will need to be read in conjunction with the existing Technical Booklets for B, C and E.

Responding to this consultation

3.2 We look forward to receiving your comments and views concerning any of the proposals contained in this consultation. In order to assist our analysis of responses please use the Response Form included on the website and submit your reply electronically to info.bru@finance-ni.gov.uk

Alternatively your responses may be posted to:

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

The Department will consider all the responses to this consultation received on or before the closing date, which is 4.00 pm on 09 October 2020.

Submissions made after this date cannot be considered.

Code of practice on consultations and Data Management

3.3 In light of the requirements of the Code of Practice on Access to Government and the Freedom of Information Act, responses may be made available to the public on request. We may also wish to make responses to this consultation available to the Northern Ireland Assembly and for public inspection either at the Building Standards Branch office or website.

3.4 You have the option of indicating that you wish your response to remain confidential and the Department will generally respect that request. Should it be decided that the public interest must override that request, the Department will contact you before disclosure and if appropriate, provide you with an opportunity for your response to be withdrawn.

3.5 Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal data (see Annex A), may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (These are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection ACT 2018 (DPA), the EU General Data Protection Regulation, and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004.

3.6 If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, as a public authority, the Department is bound by the Freedom of Information Act and may therefore be obliged to disclose all or some of the information you provide. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information, we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department. The Department of Finance will process your personal data in accordance with the law and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties. A full privacy notice is included at Annex A.

Individual responses will not be acknowledged unless specifically requested.

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

Are you satisfied that this consultation has followed the Consultation Principles? If not or you have any other observations about how we can improve the process please contact us via the complaints procedure.

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF THE BUILDING REGULATIONS

4. PART A (Interpretation and general)

4.1 Part A of the Building Regulations has two main purposes:

- To establish processes and procedures relating to the application of the regulations; and
- To define the main terms used in the regulations.

4.2 The new requirement to ban the use of combustible materials on certain buildings will apply through a material change of use of a building. Where a building through modification (a material change of use) becomes a 'relevant building' as defined by regulation 23(4) and the walls contain combustible material, the material will need to be replaced.

4.3 The Department proposes to amend regulation 8 'Application to material change of use' of the current Part A regulations and the Table to Regulation 8 (Application to material change of use) and the 'Notes to Table 8'. The amended Table and Notes will demonstrate for each Case whether the new requirement applies or not.

Proposed Amended Regulation 8 and Table to Regulation 8 of Part A (Interpretation and general)

(Red text is new, black text is existing, strikethrough text to be deleted)

"Application to material change of use

8.—(1) For the purposes of these regulations a change in the purposes for which or the circumstances in which a building, or part of a building, is used shall only be regarded as a material change of use if after that change any one of the following cases applies—

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Case I | the building is used as a dwelling house, where immediately prior to the change it was not; |
| Case II | the building contains a flat, where immediately prior to the change it did not; |
| Case III | the building is used as a hotel or boarding house, where immediately prior to the change it was not; |
| Case IV | the building is used as an institution, where immediately prior to the change it was not; |
| Case V | the building is used as a place of assembly or recreation, where immediately prior to the change it was not; |
| Case VI | the building is used as a shop, where immediately prior to the change it was not; |
| Case VII | the building is used as an office, where immediately prior to the change it was not; |
| Case VIII | the building is used as a store, where immediately prior to the change it was not; |
| Case IX | the building, which contains at least one dwelling, contains a greater or lesser number of dwellings than it did immediately prior to the change; |
| Case X | the building contains a room for residential purposes, where immediately prior to the change it did not; |

- Case XI the building, which contains at least one room for residential purposes, contains a greater or lesser number of such rooms than it did immediately prior to the change;
- Case XII the building, by virtue of its change of use, is not an exempted building where immediately prior to the change it was.

(2) Where there is a material change of use to the whole or part of a building the provisions of the regulations set out in the Table to this regulation shall apply.

(3) Where a material change of use neither involves nor is accompanied by an alteration or extension, the provisions referred to in the Table to this regulation shall apply to the building or part of the building in which the change of use occurs as if it were a new building identical to the building as it exists and to be used for the same purpose or purposes as the building will have after the change of use.

(4) Where a material change of use involves or is accompanied by an alteration or extension—

(a) the provisions referred to in the Table to this regulation (other than regulation 6) shall apply to the building or part of the building in which the change of use occurs as if it were part of a new building identical to the building as altered or extended and to be used for the same purpose or purposes as that building will have after the change of use; and

(b) the application of regulation 7 by paragraph (2) shall apply any requirements of that regulation which are additional to those directly applied by the Table to this regulation.

(5) Where a change of use will result in an exempted building being put to a use as described in Cases I to XI, the provisions of those regulations applicable to Case XII shall apply in precedence to those of Cases I to XI.

Table to Regulation 8 (Application to material change of use)

<i>Part</i>		<i>Cases</i>											
		<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>VI</i>	<i>VII</i>	<i>VIII</i>	<i>IX</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>XI</i>	<i>XII</i>
A	Interpretation and general	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B	Materials and workmanship	—	*0	—	*0	—	—	—	—	*0	*0	*0	*
C	Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
D	Structure	*2	*2	*2	*2	*2	*2	*2	*2	*2	*2	*2	*
E	Fire safety	*3	*3	*3	*3	*3	*3	*3	*3	*3	*3	*3	*3
F	Conservation of fuel and power	*4	*4	*4	*4	*4	*4	*4	*4	*4	*4	*4	*4
G	Resistance to the passage of sound	*5	*6	*6	—	*7	—	—	—	*6	*6	*6	*
H	Stairs, ramps, guarding and protection from impact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
J	Solid waste in buildings	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
K	Ventilation	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
L	Combustion appliances and fuel storage systems	*8	*8	*8	*8	*8	—	—	—	*8	—	—	*8
M	Physical infrastructure for high speed communications networks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N	Drainage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P	Sanitary appliances, unvented hot water storage systems and reducing the risk of scalding	*9	*9	*9	*9	*9	—	—	—	*9	*9	*9	*9
R	Access to and use of buildings	—	—	*10	*10	*10	*10	—	—	—	—	—	*
V	Glazing	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—

Notes to Table to Regulation 8 (Application to material change of use)

* Denotes Parts which apply.

– Denotes Parts which do not apply.

⁰ Regulation 23(2) only in Part B. In Cases X and XI where the building created is a hostel, hotel or boarding house, all of Part B shall not apply.

¹ All regulations except regulation 27 in Part C.

² Part D shall apply to those parts of the building affected by any increase in imposed loading resulting from the change of use.

³ ~~In the application of Part E the requirements of regulation 36 in that part shall only apply, in relation to external walls, when the height of a building exceeds 20 m (such height shall be measured from the mean level of the ground adjoining the outside of the external walls of the building to the level of half the vertical height of the roof of the building, or to the top of the walls or of the parapet, if any, whichever is the higher).~~

⁴ Regulation 39 only in Part F.

⁵ Regulations 49 and 50 only in Part G.

⁶ Regulations 49, 50 and 51 only in Part G.

⁷ Regulation 52 in Part G in relation to school buildings only.

⁸ Regulations 70, 71, and 73 only in Part L.

⁹ All regulations except regulation 88 in Part P.

¹⁰ In the application of Part R—

(a) when satisfying the reasonable provision requirements for access and that access is by means of stairs and/or ramps, such stairs and/or ramps shall also satisfy the relevant requirements of Part H;

(b) where the change of use is only to part of a building—

(i) Part R shall apply to that part and any sanitary accommodation provided in or in connection with that part; and

(ii) access to that part shall be provided by making reasonable provision for either independent access or suitable access through the building.”

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF THE BUILDING REGULATIONS

5. PART B (Materials and workmanship)

5.1 The Department is proposing an amendment to regulations 22 and 23 of Part B of the Building Regulations.

5.2 Regulation 22 will be amended to give two new definitions for “External wall” and “Specified attachment”.

5.3 Regulation 23 will be amended to require through –

- (i) 23(2) that materials which become part of an external wall, or specified attachment, of a ‘relevant building’ are of European Classification A2-s1, d0 or Class A1, classified in accordance with BS EN 13501-1: 2018;
- (ii) 23(3) will provide a list of components exempt from the requirement of 23(2); and
- (iii) 23(4) will provide a definition of ‘relevant building’ for the application of 23(2) and a definition of ‘above ground level’.

5.4 The proposal will require certain types of buildings (relevant buildings), with a floor 18m in height above ground level, to have external walls and any specified attachments, of materials that are of European Classification A2-s1, d0 or A1, classified in accordance with BS EN 13501-1: 2018 *‘Fire classification of construction products and building elements Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests’*. We consider that to avoid complexity, the ban should apply throughout the entire height of the wall. Materials tested to the equivalent National Classification to BS 476-11 will no longer be acceptable for these buildings.

5.5 The effective ban of combustible building materials will be focused on buildings where the risks are greatest. It will apply to high rise residential buildings over 18 metres in height. It will also apply to hospitals, residential schools, care homes and student accommodation over 18 metres in height. The 18 metre threshold is consistent with existing building regulations’ guidance. The height threshold is subject to public consultation and we would welcome your views to question B3 in the Response Form questionnaire.

5.6 The ban will apply to all components of the external wall system. There will be some components of the wall system that are necessary for the wall to function correctly, and where a Class A1 or A2 product is not available. A proposed exemption list will allow the use of some components where there is no practical alternative to using materials that are not Class A1 or A2 and where the risk of external fire spread caused by the use of combustible materials would be so minimal that it would be disproportionate to ban their use. These components include cavity trays for certain situations, seals, gaskets, fixings, sealants, backer rods, doors, frames, windows and associated glass (see 23(3)).

5.7 The types of building subject to the ban will be defined as ‘relevant buildings’ and is principally buildings with a storey at least 18 metres above ground level that have either one or more dwellings, an institution or a room for residential purposes (excluding any room in a hostel, hotel or a boarding house). The inclusion of hostels, hotels and boarding houses is subject to public consultation and we would welcome your views on question B2 in the Response questionnaire.

5.8 For these ‘relevant buildings’, all the materials in the external wall bar the components on the exemption list will need to comply. For alteration work to relevant buildings, only the materials fitted during the alterations (new or having been removed) will have to comply. Any alteration work will have to comply with the requirements of regulation 7 ‘Application to alterations and extensions’.

5.9 For ‘relevant buildings’, the alternative approach of using BR 135 classification report and BS 8414-1 or BS 8414-2 test data will not be permitted. This approach will be an alternative approach for all other types of buildings that are not ‘relevant buildings’. Also the new requirement will mean materials which become part of an external wall or specified attachment of a relevant building are of European Classification A2-s1, d0 or A1 regardless of supporting test evidence or expert opinion i.e. assessments in lieu of tests (AILOTs) will not be permitted for relevant buildings.

Proposed Amended Regulation 22 and 23 of Part B (Materials and workmanship)

(Red text is new, black text is existing, strikethrough text to be deleted)

“Interpretation

22. In this Part-

“External wall” includes a reference to-

- (a) Anything located within any space forming part of the wall;
- (b) Any decoration or other finish applied to any external (but not internal) surface forming part of the wall;
- (c) Any windows and doors in the wall; and
- (d) Any part of a roof pitched at an angle of more than 70 degrees to the horizontal if that part of the roof adjoins a space within the building to which persons have access, but not access only for the purpose of carrying out repairs or maintenance;

“Harmful substances” includes fumes and vapours; and

“Relevant work” means-

- (a) The erection of a building;
- (b) The structural alteration or extension of a building;
- (c) The provision of any service or fitting; or

- (d) The backfilling of any excavation carried out in connection with (a), (b) or (c);
and

“Specified attachment” means-

- (a) A balcony attached to an external wall;
- (b) A device for reducing heat gain within a building by deflecting sunlight which is attached to an external wall; or
- (c) A solar panel attached to an external wall.

Fitness of materials and workmanship

23. (1) In any relevant work-

- (a) the materials used shall-
 - (i) be of a suitable nature and quality in relation to the purposes for and the conditions in which they are used;
 - (ii) be adequately mixed and prepared;
 - (iii) be applied, used or fixed so as adequately to perform the functions for which they are designed; and
 - (iv) not continue to emit any harmful substance longer than is reasonable in the circumstances; and
- (b) the standards of materials and workmanship need be no more than are necessary to-
 - (i) secure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of persons in or about the building; and
 - (ii) further the conservation of fuel and power.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), building work shall be carried out so that materials which become part of an external wall, or specified attachment, of a relevant building are of European Classification A2-s1, d0 or Class A1, classified in accordance with BS EN 13501-1:2018.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not apply to-

- (a) cavity trays when used between two leaves of masonry;
- (b) any part of a roof (other than any part of a roof which falls within paragraph (d) of external wall in regulation 22 if that part is connected to an external wall;
- (c) door frames and doors;
- (d) electrical installations;
- (e) insulation and water proofing materials used below ground level;

- (f) intumescent and fire stopping materials where the inclusion of the materials is necessary to meet the requirements of Part E;
 - (g) membranes;
 - (h) seals, gaskets, fixings, sealants and backer rods;
 - (i) thermal break materials where the inclusion of the materials is necessary to meet the thermal bridging requirements of Part F; or
 - (j) window frames and glass.
- (4) In this regulation -
- (a) a “relevant building” means a building with a storey (not including roof-top plant areas or any storey consisting exclusively of plant rooms) at least 18 metres above ground level and which -
 - (i) contains one or more dwellings;
 - (ii) contains an institution; or
 - (iii) contains a room for residential purposes (excluding any room in a hostel, hotel or boarding house); and
 - (b) “above ground level” in relation to a storey means above ground level when measured from the lowest ground level adjoining the outside of a building to the top of the floor surface of the storey.”

Technical Booklet B

5.10 The Department is issuing a ‘consultation version only’ of a Technical Booklet B (TBB) alongside this consultation paper (see paragraph 3.1). The guidance in TBB is aimed at giving advice on demonstrating compliance with regulatory requirements for fitness of materials and workmanship and urea formaldehyde foam.

5.11 The consultation version TBB includes under Part B regulations the new definitions for ‘External wall’ and ‘Specified attachment’, the new requirement of regulation 23(2), the exemption list under 23(3) and definitions under 23(4).

5.12 Under Section 2 ‘Fitness of materials and workmanship’ of TBB, a new sub-heading ‘Non-combustible materials in external walls of tall buildings’ is included and a new paragraph 2.14A refers the reader to regulation 23(2) and to Section 5 of TBE for details on use of combustible materials in external walls of certain buildings over 18m in height.

5.13 The Department welcomes views on the changes in the issued TBB, particularly whether it would be helpful to include any other information.

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF THE BUILDING REGULATIONS

6. PART C (Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture)

6.1 The Department is proposing an amendment to Part C and in particular regulation 25(3) 'Application and interpretation' to amend the definition of "radon affected area" to make reference to a Public Health England (PHE) publication 'Radon in Northern Ireland: Indicative Atlas' of 2015.

6.2 The Radon in Northern Ireland Indicative Atlas presents a simplified version of the Radon Potential Dataset for Northern Ireland, with each 1-km grid square being classed according to the highest radon potential found within it, so it is indicative rather than definitive. The Radon Potential Dataset for Northern Ireland provides the definitive map of radon Affected Areas in Northern Ireland.

Proposed Amended Regulation 25 of Part C (Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture)

(Red text is new, black text is existing, strikethrough text to be deleted)

"Application and interpretation

25.-(1) Regulation 28 in respect of resistance to ground moisture of floors and walls, and weather resistance of walls, shall not apply where the building is intended to be used wholly for-

- (a) storing goods, provided that any person who is habitually employed in the building is engaged only in storing, caring for or removing the goods; or
- (b) a purpose such that compliance with regulation 28 would not serve to increase protection to the health or safety of any person habitually employed in the building.

(2) Regulation 29 applies only to a dwelling.

(3) In this Part-

"Containment" includes any substance which is or could become corrosive, explosive, inflammable, radioactive or toxic and includes deposits of faecal or animal matter;

"Floor" includes any base or structure between the surface of the ground, or the surface of any hardcore laid upon the ground, and the upper surface of the floor;

"Moisture" includes water in liquid, solid, semi-solid or gaseous form but not flood water;

“Radon affected area” means any area designated as such by the Health Protection Agency ~~Public Health England~~ in the publication ‘Radon in Dwellings in Northern Ireland: 2009 Review and Atlas ~~Indicative Atlas~~’; and

“Wall” means any opaque part of the external envelope of a building that is at an angle of 70° or more to the horizontal and includes piers, chimneys, columns and parapets which form part of the wall.”

TECHNICAL BOOKLET C

6.3 The proposed amendment to Part C will be accompanied by guidance changes in Technical Booklet C (Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture) (TBC). The Department is issuing a ‘consultation version only’ of a Technical Booklet C (TBC) alongside this consultation paper (see paragraph 3.1).

6.4 The consultation version TBC involves amendments to Section 3 ‘Resistance to contaminants’ and heading ‘Naturally occurring contaminants – radon’ and sub-headings ‘radon affected areas’ and ‘radon protection in dwellings’.

6.5 The proposed changes are aimed at providing guidance to enable applicants to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of regulation 26(2) on the measures to be taken to prevent or limit the ingress of radon from the ground into any dwelling situated in a radon affected area.

6.6 Public Health England recommends that radon levels should be reduced in dwellings where the annual average is at or above 200 becquerels per cubic metre (200 Bq/m³). This is termed the Action Level. Public Health England defines radon affected areas as those with 1% chance or more of a house having a radon concentration at or above the Action Level of 200 Bq/m³.

6.7 The changes to TBC include –

- Referencing the 2015 PHE publication ‘Radon in Northern Ireland: Indicative Atlas’. This new reference will replace the previous ‘Radon in dwellings in Northern Ireland 2009 Review and Atlas’;
- Referencing the UKradon website for a free download of the 2015 PHE publication and also to highlight where free interactive UK radon maps are available;
- Replacing the reference to the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) with Public Health England, Geological Survey of Northern Ireland and the British Geological Survey for further advice;
- Amending the guidance with reference to 2015 BRE publication BR 211 ‘Radon guidance on protective measures for new buildings’. This 2015 edition

incorporates for the first time, Northern Ireland indicative atlas maps for identifying a radon affected area and subsequent protective measures necessary. This guidance in BR 211 replaces reference to previous BRE publication BR 413;

- Referencing Section 4 of BR 211 which considers the level of protection measures required including consideration of the use of site specific radon risk reports (where available) as an optional measure in a radon affected area; and
- Referencing BR 211 as appropriate guidance to follow in the application of regulation 26(2) for extensions, alterations to existing dwellings and buildings converted to a dwelling through a material change of use. Existing references to GBG 73 (2008) and BR 267 (2008) for radon protection measures for domestic extensions and alterations and conversions to existing dwellings respectively to be deleted;

6.8 The Department welcomes views on the changes to the issued TBC, particularly whether it would be helpful to include any other information.

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF TECHNICAL BOOKLET E

7. Technical Booklet E (Fire safety)

7.1 No amendments to Part E (Fire safety) are proposed.

7.2 However due to the new requirement of regulation 23(2) in Part B (Materials and workmanship), new guidance to that requirement will be inserted into Technical Booklet E (Fire safety) TBE.

7.3 In TBE, the Department is proposing –

- (i) New guidance in Section 5 ‘External fire spread’ in relation to external walls and specified attachments for ‘relevant buildings’ which will be subject to the requirements of new regulation 23(2);
- (ii) Amending the existing guidance in Section 5 in relation to external walls for all other buildings outside the scope of regulation 23(2); and
- (iii) Introducing new guidance in relation to Assessments in lieu of tests (AILETs).

7.4 Guidance to support the new requirement 23(2) will be placed in Section 5 ‘External fire spread’ of TBE where guidance is already provided to regulation 36 (External fire spread). The requirements of regulation 36 will continue to apply to all buildings however where the new regulation 23(2) applies, the requirements therein will prevail over the guidance provisions in TBE to regulation 36.

7.5 The new guidance reiterates the requirement of regulation 23(2) for all materials in ‘relevant buildings’ which become part of an external wall or specified attachment achieve European Class A2-s1, d0 or Class A1, other than those exempted by regulation 23(3).

7.6 A list of ‘relevant buildings’ are given to include student accommodation, care homes, nursing homes, sheltered housing, hospitals and dormitories in boarding schools.

7.7 The guidance makes it clear materials achieving equivalent limited combustibility class using an alternative classification method to satisfy the requirement of regulation 23(2) cannot be accepted. For ‘relevant buildings’, materials must achieve the European classification A2-s1, d0 or A1.

7.8 New definitions for “external wall”, “specified attachment” and “relevant building” referring to the definitions in regulation 22 and 23(4) of Part B will be located in Section 1 – General ‘Definitions’ of TBE.

7.9 The guidance clarifies that when a building is changed such that it becomes a ‘relevant building’ under regulation 23(4), then the walls and specified attachments must only contain materials achieving European Class A2-s1, d0 or Class A1.

7.10 A list of further considerations for 'relevant buildings' is given highlighting that the provisions of regulation 23(2) apply in addition to the requirements of regulation 36. Glass (including laminated glass) associated with window and door frames will be exempt under the list of exemptions in regulation 23(3). Window spandrel panels and infill panels must comply with regulation 23(2). Other attachments to the wall which are not specified attachments as defined should be considered for their impact on the risk of fire spread over the wall.

7.11 For non-relevant buildings, the guidance provisions in Section 5 of TBE to regulation 36 will continue to apply. This amendment will introduce the alternative option of demonstrating compliance with external fire spread requirements through meeting the performance criteria of BR 135 using BS 8414-1 or BS 8414-2 large scale test data. In TBE terms, this will mean buildings that have a storey above 18m but are not 'relevant buildings' must either meet an acceptable standard of performance in the BS 8414 system test or be of limited combustibility (i.e. A1 or A2 s3, d2 or better in European classification when tested to BS EN 13501).

7.12 Existing Table 5.1 'Provisions for external surfaces of walls' and Diagram 5.1 'Provisions for external surfaces of walls' are deleted and replaced with new Table 5.1A 'Reaction to fire performance of external surface of walls'. This Table gives the European Classifications only for all building types (including relevant buildings) and all heights. For external surfaces of walls, the equivalent National Classifications when tested to BS 476-11 may also still be acceptable for non-relevant buildings however these will no longer be cited in TBE.

7.13 The amended guidance will also clarify that in relation to buildings of any height or use, regulation 36 applies to all buildings and in order to comply with regulation 36, consideration should be given to the choice of material or product (including their extent and arrangement) used for the external wall, or attachments to the wall to reduce the risk of fire spread over the wall.

7.14 For non-relevant buildings, alongside the option of a BS8414 test compliance route, where directly applicable BS 8414 test data is not available, an assessment in lieu of test (AiLOT) will also be an option however more stringent rules will need to be adhered to as per the new guidance in TBE.

7.15 The principle of carrying out AiLOTs is well established and often a necessary part of design and construction for classifying the fire performance of construction products and systems. Such assessments may be the only way of classifying in some circumstances and they also provide a practical and proportionate approach where minor changes are made to a construction product or system.

7.16 The purpose of the new guidance in Section 1 'General' under the sub-heading 'Performance of materials, products and structures' of TBE is to tighten up on the use of AiLOTs and ensure that they are only used where appropriate, with sufficient relevant test evidence and that they are undertaken by competent staff within appropriately certified organisations.

8. DRAFT REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – PART B

8.1 The Department is publishing a consultation stage Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) alongside this consultation paper. In summary:

- The impact assesses the proposed ban on the use of combustible materials in external wall systems and specified attachments such as balconies for certain 'relevant buildings'.
- It will mean only materials, subject to exemptions, that are A2-s1, d0 rated and above under the European classification system set out in the standard BS EN 13501-1 will be allowed.
- The analysis compares the ban against a 'Do nothing' option of no change to the Building Regulations.
- The change should make it easier to comply with the relevant building regulations' requirements by making the routes to compliance clearer.
- The proposed ban should not have a significant impact on housing supply. The extra costs involved will be small in proportion to the total build cost.
- The costs to industry are estimated on the forecast of stock and rate of new build of blocks of flats, student accommodation, care premises, hospitals and dormitories in boarding schools all with a top storey over 18m in height (based on last 3 years Planning application figures supplied by Analysis, Statistics and Research Branch (ASRB) of Corporate Policy and Planning Division of the Department for Infrastructure).
- The provision of new guidance in Technical Booklet E (TBE) to tighten up on the use of Assessments in lieu of tests (AILOTs) will result in the costs of undertaking an AILOT in the cases where they can continue to be used, to be higher, given the tighter requirements which will apply. However the extra costs will be offset by expected benefits of improved compliance arising from better quality, more rigorous and transparent assessments.

9. DRAFT REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – PART C

9.1 The Department is publishing a consultation stage Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) alongside this consultation paper. In summary:

- The impact assesses the proposed amendment to the definition of “Radon affected area” within the Building Regulations and amendment to the associated Technical Booklet C guidance on “Resistance to contaminants”. It will mean an update to the radon affected area indicative atlas maps reference from the 2009 publication to the 2015 publication. More dwellings will be located in a radon affected area under the new maps.
- The 2015 edition of the BRE publication BR 211 ‘Radon protective measures for new buildings’ (incorporating Northern Ireland indicative atlas maps) will be referenced.
- Site-specific radon risk reports, currently included within the 2015 edition of BR211 (Section 4: Determining the level of protection) will be referenced.
- The analysis compares the amendment (Option 2) against the option of doing nothing (Option 1)
- Option 1 was not considered valid as it would have maintained the use of out-of-date indicative atlas maps, where this position neglects to address this percentage of affected homes not receiving appropriate radon protective measures.
- Option 2 may result in an overall cost implication however, this option targets the correct affected areas along with the levels of protection necessary.
- It is anticipated at this stage there will be a minimal cost impact given that the regulatory change is light and there may also be potential health benefits that may apply a compensating effect to the costs of the amendments – however these have been excluded due to uncertainty with projected health benefit estimating.
- The Department considers that the amendments will have no significant effect on competition in any markets.
- The amendments apply to relevant dwelling buildings (where building regulations apply) and therefore have an effect on the house-building sectors, property owners, developers, etc. with no adverse impact on equality of opportunity or the needs of rural customers.
- The Department does not expect an Environmental Impact from the preferred Option to affect the wider environment outside the homes and it will not result in additional greenhouse gases being emitted.

- The preferred Option is primarily focussed on population health improvement. The proposed amendments are likely to lead to a positive impact on public health and welfare which will bring a number of non-monetised social benefits with cancers avoidance which might otherwise have been caused by radon.

10. TIMING AND NEXT STEPS

- 10.1 The Department proposes that these amendments to the regulations and Technical Booklets should come into operation as soon as possible after the laying of the Statutory Rule to amend the regulations.

Annex A

Personal data

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

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

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

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

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

Tel: 028 9052 4961

Email: dataprotectionofficer@finance-ni.gov.uk

2. Why we are collecting your personal data

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

3. Our legal basis for processing your personal data

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

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

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

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

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

- a. to see what data we have about you
- b. to ask us to stop using your data, but keep it on record

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

Building (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2020

Public consultation document C.3

Consultation Response Form

August 2020

(closing date for receipt of responses is 4:00 pm on Friday 09 October 2020)
**Building (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2020 -
Consultation**

Completion of the Response Form

The Department will consider all responses to this consultation received on or before the closing date for receipt of responses which is **4.00 pm on Friday 09 October 2020**.

Submissions made after this date will not be considered.

We would be grateful if you would use e-mail to return the completed Response Form to:
info.bru@finance-ni.gov.uk

However it may be posted to –

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

Please refer to the package of Consultation Documents which outline fully the proposed amendments and to the consultation Regulatory Impact Assessments which accompany this Response Form.

These documents are available at –

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

Consultees are encouraged to respond on any aspects of the proposals. However, the Department would welcome answers to and comments on the questions in this Response Form.

For ease of use, questions relating to each aspect of the consultation are referenced by a letter relating to the Part of the Building Regulations that the aspect is considering, for example A1 is a question on Part A: Interpretation and general; B1 is a question on Part B: Materials and workmanship; C1 is a question on Part C: Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture; while C2, C3 etc. are questions on Technical Booklet C: Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture and E1, E2 etc. are questions on Technical Booklet E: Fire safety.

Click on the box (or insert an “x”) beside “Yes”, “No” or “No view” as appropriate. It is not essential to give an answer to every question. The last question is completely open to enable consultees to make suggestions or observations on relevant issues that are not addressed by answering the preceding questions.

Please make any comments you might have in the box provided. If you disagree with any of the proposals the Department would be interested to know why you disagree.

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Part C/Technical Booklet C	Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture: Questions 15
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Respondent Details

In order for your response to be considered valid, you must provide the following information:

Name	Mark Kelso – Director of Public Health and Infrastructure
Organisation (if any)	Mid-Ulster District Council
Address	Mid-Ulster District Council 50 Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt BT45 6EN
Telephone	03000 132 132
Email	mark.kelso@midulstercouncil.org

Are you responding as an individual? ☐

Or are you representing the views of an organisation? ☒

Responses to this consultation may be made available to the Northern Ireland Assembly or for public inspection, either at the Building Standards Branch office or website.

Information provided in response to the consultation, including personal data may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (see paragraph 3.5 under 'Code of practice on consultations and Data management' and Annex A, in document C2 'Consultation proposals').

You have the option of indicating that you wish your response to remain confidential and the Department will generally respect that request. Should it be decided that the public interest must override that request the Department will contact you before disclosure and, if appropriate, provide an opportunity for your response to be withdrawn.

Is your response confidential? Yes ☐ No ☒

PART A, INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL: QUESTION

Part A of the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended) (the Building Regulations) defines certain terms used in the regulations and establishes processes which relate to the application of the regulations.

(Refer to Section 4 of the Consultation proposals document)

It is proposed to amend Part A of the Building Regulations and in particular regulation 8 (Application to material change of use) so that, when a building becomes a 'relevant building' due to a material change of use, then that building will be subject to the new requirement of regulation 23(2).

The intention is to amend the existing Table to Regulation 8 (Application to material change of use) to demonstrate in the existing Cases where the new requirement in regulation 23(2) will apply.

Note:

This will mean any building which undergoes a material change of use and becomes a 'relevant building' by definition will be required to adhere to the requirements of regulation 23(2) i.e. remove all combustible material from the external walls and replace with non-combustible or limited combustible materials to A1 or A2-s1,d0 standard.

A1. *Do you agree with the proposal to require a building which becomes a 'relevant building' due to a material change of use to be subject to the requirements of new regulation 23(2)?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council agree that where a building becomes a "relevant building" due a material change, that building should be subject to the requirements of new regulation 23(2).

PART B, MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP: QUESTIONS

Part B of the Building Regulations sets out requirements in relation to the materials and workmanship used in construction.

(Refer to Section 5 of the Consultation Proposals document).

It is proposed to amend Regulation 23 'Fitness of materials and workmanship' to introduce a new requirement through regulation 23(2) so that materials which become part of an external wall, or specified attachment, of a 'relevant building' are of European Classification A2-s1, d0 or Class A1, classified in accordance with BS EN 13501-1: 2018 (an effective ban on the use of combustible materials for these buildings).

B1. *Do you agree that combustible materials (bar the exemption list - see proposed regulation 23(3)) in external walls of relevant buildings as defined, should be banned through law? If no, please comment how else the ban could be achieved.*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council agree that (subject to the list of exemptions) that the use of combustible materials in external walls of relevant buildings as defined, should be banned through law.

It is proposed to apply the ban to buildings as defined by being a relevant building in regulation 23(4) i.e. a building 18m or more in height, that contains one or more dwellings, an institution or a room for residential purposes (excluding an hotel, hostel or boarding house).

Buildings not within the scope of the ban (for example office buildings) are usually considered to have lower risk due to their reduced occupancy overnight (i.e. no sleeping risk) and are provided with different fire safety provisions to those buildings within the scope of the ban.

Remembering that the requirement of regulation 36 'External fire spread' applies to all buildings irrespective of the requirements of the ban, designers should ensure buildings adequately resist fire spread over the external walls.

There have been several recent fires in hotels in England that have raised concerns. Hotels and hostels are often staffed overnight, can have multiple escape routes, signage and emergency lighting to assist evacuation and a higher level of fire detection and alarm systems in comparison to residential buildings. On the other hand, there is still a sleeping risk in these buildings and residents are generally less familiar with their surroundings than in their own residences.

B2. (a) *Do you agree that the ban should apply to the scope of buildings as defined by a relevant building?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

(b) *Do you think hotels, hostels and boarding houses should not be excluded in the definition of relevant building but rather included and thus be subject to the ban?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Please provide any details and evidence why in the comments box below.

Comments (if any):

- (a) Mid Ulster District Council agree that the ban should at least apply to the scope of buildings as defined.
- (b) Mid Ulster District Council consider that due to the nature of hotels and hostels, the sleeping risk is similar to that of residential properties as the number of staff available are usually low. It is therefore of the view that consideration should be given to including buildings of this nature and therefore subject to the ban.

The proposed height threshold for the ban in a relevant building is 18m. In light of a recent fire in The Cube building in Bolton which was just under the 18m height, there may be a case to set the height threshold lower. Some suggest 11m is the accepted upper limit of traditional external fire-fighting techniques. 11m is currently used in Scotland for more stringent provisions on external wall construction, although not for an outright ban.

B3. (a) *Do you agree that the height threshold of the ban should be set at 18m?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

(b) *Do you think a lower height threshold of 11m should be set?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Please provide evidence on (a) or (b) in the box below as to your reasons why.

Comments (if any):

- (a) Mid Ulster District Council agree that the threshold height is set at 18m
(b) Mid Ulster District Council considers that a lower height threshold of 11m should be set as is the case in Scotland.

Introducing a ban on combustible materials requires consideration of what is meant by “combustible”. There are a number of possible classifications for combustibility that could be used (National classifications, European classifications and other International assessments). The current guidance in TBE includes reference to the National classifications for combustibility and the European classification system. The Department feels it would be more straightforward to reference a single system for external walls and that would be the more up to date European system.

The European classification system for combustibility is set out in BS EN 13501 and classifies construction products from Class A to Class E using a series of tests. Class A materials have the best performance in a fire and the proposal is to require A2 s1,d0 or better as the acceptable classification under the proposed ban. This is in line with England, Scotland and Wales and standards in a number of EU member states.

Alternative classifications Class A2fl-s1 and A1fl are available for materials tested horizontally as a floor. Some balcony floors are only tested to A2fl-s1 or A1fl classification. These classifications have equally stringent requirements as A2 or A1, however these materials need to be tested in a horizontal position rather than a vertical position.

B4. (a) *Do you agree that the European classification system should be used and do you consider that Class A2 s1, d0 or better to BS EN 13501-1 2018 is the correct classification for materials to be used in wall construction for relevant buildings?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

(b) *Do you think the classifications should include A2fl-s1 and Class A1fl for materials used horizontally?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Please explain why.

Comments (if any):

- (a) Mid Ulster District Council consider that a single system of referencing for the combustibility of materials using the European classification system would be preferential.
- (b) Mid Ulster District Council consider that the classifications should include A2fl-s1 and Class A1fl for materials used horizontally.

The ban of combustible materials will also apply to specified attachments to the external wall. It is proposed that these specified attachments are balconies attached to the external wall, solar panels attached to the external wall and sun-shading devices (including but not limited to blinds and shutters) attached to the external wall. These will all be required to meet the performance requirements of regulation 23(2).

B5. *Do you agree with the ban applying also to specified attachments (as defined) to external walls?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council agree with the ban applying to specified attachments although consideration could be given to the exemption of specified attachment with small areas which may have minimal additional fire loading.

Awnings are a sun shading device which will fall under the definition of specified attachment and hence subject to the ban. Retractable awnings provide benefits for commercial premises at ground level. We would welcome any views on exempting such awnings, particularly retractable awnings over shops at ground level.

B6. *Do you agree that retractable awnings fitted to the ground storey should be exempted?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

If yes what restrictions should be placed on these?

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council agree that retractable awnings fitted to the ground storey should be exempted

However, the materials contained within the awning should be of certified fire resistant material.

The proposed ban will apply to all components of the external wall system. There will obviously be some components of the wall system that are necessary for the wall to function correctly, and where a Class A1 or A2-s1, d0 product is not available.

The proposed exemption list is to allow the use of some components where there is no practical alternative to using materials that are not Class A1 or A2-s1, d0 and where the risk of external fire spread caused by the use of combustible materials would be so low that it would be disproportionate to ban their use.

Products such as boiler flues that have a plastic inner lining and the use of paint on masonry walls which is often applied on site, are products not on the list of exemptions. Cavity trays between two leaves of masonry are proposed to be exempt and there may be a case to exempt all cavity trays.

It is proposed that glass including laminated glass is exempt from the ban but only when included within a window frame or door. Laminated glass is also used in balcony construction. Under the proposal, laminated glass in balconies will have to comply with the new requirement of A1 or A2-s1, d0 classification.

Insulation and water proofing materials used below ground level are proposed to be exempt. These materials can be continued up to 250mm above ground to prevent moisture penetration of the external walls.

B7. (a) *Do you agree with the list of exemptions in Regulation 23(3)?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

(b) *Do you think boiler flues with a plastic inner lining should be added to the list?*

Yes ☐ No ☒ No view ☐

(c) *Do you think certain paints used on external masonry walls should be added to the list?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

(d) *Do you think all cavity trays should be exempt?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

(e) *Do you think laminated glass in balcony construction should not have to achieve A2-s1, d0 or A1 classification and be exempt?*

Yes ☐ No ☒ No view ☐

(f) *Do you think water proofing and insulation material from below ground level to up to 250mm above ground level should be exempt?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Please explain your reasons why to the answers to any of the questions to **B7** in the box below.

Comments (if any):

- (a) Mid Ulster District Council agree with the list of exemptions as detailed in Regulation 23(3)
- (b) Mid Ulster District Council consider that a boiler flue with a plastic inner lining should not be added to the list as the liner would be designed to withstand the heat of the flue gases from the boiler. In addition, the opening in the external wall to accommodate the flue would have a small cross sectional area.
- (c) Mid Ulster District Council consider that certain paints used on external masonry walls should be added to the list. Any paints applied to the external walls should comply with the European Standards
- (d) Due to the inclusion of cavity barriers within a non-combustible construction, it is considered that cavity barriers should be exempt
- (e) Mid Ulster District Council feel that laminated glass in balcony construction should have to achieve A2-s1,d0 or A1 classification and not be exempt.
- (f) Mid Ulster District Council consider that where water proofing and insulation materials are provided as detailed, should be exempt.

Research carried out on behalf of Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in England indicates that products with a polyethylene core are by far the most hazardous cladding materials of those tested¹ post Grenfell fire tragedy. In New South Wales, Australia, the use of Aluminium Composite Metal (ACM) cladding (with a core comprised of 30% or more polyethylene by mass) has been banned with exceptions, in various buildings. As the use of polyethylene cored products as cladding materials poses such a high fire risk, we would like to hear views on an outright ban of their use on any buildings, regardless of height or purpose. The thinking would be to apply the ban to any metal composite panel (including but not limited to zinc and copper) with a core comprised of greater than 30% polyethylene by mass.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/aluminium-composite-material-cladding>

B8. *Do you agree metal composite panels with a polyethylene core of 30% or more should be banned from being used in external wall construction of any building regardless of height or purpose? If no please explain why.*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council agree that metal composite panels with a polyethylene core of 30% or more should be banned from being used in external wall construction due the high fire risk posed by the material and test which have been carried out following the Grenfell fire tragedy

The Department has published a Consultation Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) as part of the consultation documents and welcomes further evidence to inform a final stage RIA.

(Refer to Consultation Regulatory Impact Assessment)

B9. *Do you agree with the assumptions, costs and impacts set out in the consultation stage RIA?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council with be in general agreement with details as contained within the RIA.

PART C, SITE PREPARATION AND RESISTANCE TO CONTAMINANTS AND MOISTURE: QUESTIONS

Part C of the Building Regulations sets out requirements in relation to: site preparation; resistance to contaminants (such as radon), subsoil drainage; resistance to moisture and weather, and interstitial condensation.

(See Section 5 of Consultation proposals)

The proposal is to amend the definition of “radon affected area” in regulation 25(3) to make reference to the Public Health England (PHE) publication ‘Radon in Northern Ireland: Indicative Atlas’. This will mean through the application of regulation 26(2) that a radon affected area for Northern Ireland can only be established through the use of this 2015 PHE publication. The subsequent measures that need to be taken to prevent or limit the ingress of radon from the ground into any dwelling in a radon affected area are then given in guidance in Technical Booklet C.

C1. *Do you agree with the proposal to update the definition of “radon affected area” to reference the PHE publication ‘Radon in Northern Ireland: Indicative Atlas’ of 2015?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council is in agreement with the proposal to update the definition of “radon affected area” and the referenced relevant details. It is beneficial to use the current maps detailing the radon affected areas where possible thereby ensuring that sufficient measures are in place within dwellings where necessary.

TECHNICAL BOOKLET C, SITE PREPARATION AND RESISTANCE TO CONTAMINANTS AND MOISTURE; QUESTIONS

The proposed amendment to regulation 25(3) will consequently mean an amendment to accompanying guidance in TBC. The Department is issuing a draft version of an amended TBC alongside this consultation package (see paragraph 3.1 of document C2 'Consultation proposals'). The amended guidance will:

- Reference the 2015 PHE publication 'Radon in Northern Ireland: Indicative Atlas', replacing the previous 'Radon in dwellings in Northern Ireland 2009 Review and Atlas';
- highlight the UKradon website for a free download of the 2015 PHE publication and also where free interactive UK maps of radon are available;
- replace the reference to the Northern Ireland Environment Agency with Public Health England, Geological Survey of Northern Ireland and the British Geological Survey for further advice;
- update the 'Radon protection in dwellings' guidance with reference to 2015 BRE publication BR 211 'Radon guidance on protective measures for new buildings' which incorporates for the first time, Northern Ireland indicative atlas maps for assessing the need and level of protection measures. This guidance replaces reference to the previous BRE publication BR 413;
- reference Section 4 of BR 211 which considers the level of protection measures required including consideration of the use of site specific radon risk reports (where available) as an optional measure in a radon affected area; and
- reference BR211 as appropriate guidance to follow in the application of regulation 26(2) for extensions, alterations to existing dwellings and buildings converted to a dwelling through a material change of use. Existing references to GBG 73 (2008) and BR 267 (2008) for radon protection measures for domestic extensions and alterations and conversions to existing dwellings respectively to be deleted.

The Northern Ireland indicative atlas maps contained in the 2015 PHE publication are for the first time replicated in BR 211 'Radon – Guidance on protective measures in new dwellings'. The new edition of the standard is proposed to be referenced in the amended guidance as the document to follow in relation to the measures needed to limit or prevent the ingress of radon from the ground into a dwelling. The BR 211 standard not only gives guidance for new dwellings but also extensions and alterations to existing dwellings and to dwellings created as a consequence of a material change of use.

C2. *Do you agree with the inclusion of BR 211 in the draft Technical Booklet C as the guidance to follow in relation to the measures for preventing or limiting the ingress of radon in new dwellings?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council are in agreement with the inclusion of BR211 in the draft Technical Booklet C, as it contains specific effective guidance and details to prevent or limit the ingress of radon in new dwelling

C3. *Do you agree with the citing of BR 211 in the draft Technical Booklet C as the guidance to follow in relation to the measures needed in relation to preventing or limiting the ingress of radon for extensions and alterations to existing dwellings or to buildings converted to a dwelling through a material change of use?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council are in agreement with the citing of BR211 in terms of measures needed in relation to preventing or limiting the ingress of radon for extensions and alterations to existing dwellings or to buildings converted to a dwelling through a material change of use.

Section 4 of BR 211 gives guidance on determining the level of protection required for radon in a radon affected area or not. The level of protection is site specific and can vary from no protection to basic protection measures (provision of a radon barrier) to full radon protection measures (provision of a barrier plus subfloor de-pressurisation e.g. a sump and stub duct).

BR 211 also suggests the use of site specific radon risk reports for new development sites or for existing dwellings with a postcode as an optional measure, that if followed may allow a lower level of protection than would otherwise be required.

C4. *Do you agree with the use of site specific radon risk reports in BR 211 for new development sites or for existing dwellings with a postcode, as an optional measure to take that may allow a lower level of protection than would otherwise be required?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council are in agreement with the use of site specific radon risk reports in BR 211 for new development sites or for existing dwellings with a postcode, as an optional measure to take that may allow a lower level of protection than would otherwise be required. The report may also indicate that a higher level of protection would be required.

The Department has published a Part C Consultation Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) as part of the consultation documents and welcomes further evidence to inform a final stage RIA.

(Refer to Part C Consultation Regulatory Impact Assessment)

C5. *Do you agree with the analysis/principal assumptions, costs and impacts set out in the Part C consultation stage RIA?*

Yes ☐ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council is in general agreement with the analysis/principal assumptions as set out in the Part C consultation stage RIA, however the assumptions of the costs for the provision of the necessary protection in new dwelling dwellings and existing scenarios as detailed appears low.

TECHNICAL BOOKLET E, FIRE SAFETY; QUESTIONS

Part E of the Building Regulations sets out fire safety requirements in relation to buildings.

(Refer to Section 6 of the Consultation Proposals document and consultation version Technical Booklet E).

No changes to Part E legislation are to take place however a number of changes to Technical Booklet E (TBE) are proposed. The Department is issuing a consultation version of a TBE indicating the proposed changes as part of this consultation (see paragraph 3.1 of document C2 'Consultation proposals'). The amended TBE will provide guidance on demonstrating compliance with the new Part B requirement 23(2).

This new guidance to regulation 23(2) in Part B will be placed in Section 5 'External fire spread' of TBE.

E1. *Do you agree with the guidance proposals in Section 5 of the consultation version TBE for 'relevant buildings'?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council agrees with the guidance proposals in Section 5 of the consultation version TBE for 'relevant buildings'.

The proposal will also involve an amendment to the existing guidance in Section 5 of TBE to give recognition to the alternative method of compliance with external fire spread requirements via a BS 8414 large scale test and BR135 classification report for other non-relevant buildings.

E2. *Do you agree with the guidance proposals regarding changes to external fire spread requirements in external walls which includes introduction of the alternative method of compliance via a BS8414 test and BR135 classification report for non-relevant buildings?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council agree with the guidance proposals regarding changes to external fire spread requirements in external walls which includes introduction of the alternative method of compliance via a BS8414 test and BR135 classification report for non-relevant buildings

The current guidance in TBE includes reference to the National classifications for combustibility and the European classification system. The Department feels it would be more straightforward to reference a single system and that would be the more up to date European system. The European classification system for combustibility is set out in BS EN 13501 and classifies construction products from Class A to Class E using a series of tests.

The exclusion of the alternative British Standard classifications from the guidance does not necessarily mean these classifications are not acceptable for demonstrating compliance with regulation 36 for non-relevant buildings. The change brings TBE into alignment with England and Wales equivalent ADBs and Scottish Technical Handbook guidance in referencing the European classifications only in relation to reaction to fire tests for external surfaces of walls.

E3. *Do you agree that TBE uses only the European classifications for the specification for reaction to fire performance of external surfaces of walls for all buildings?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council agrees that TBE uses only the European classifications for the specification for reaction to fire performance of external surfaces of walls for all buildings.

The functional requirement of regulation 36 of the Building Regulations 2012 requires that – “the external walls and roof of a building shall be so designed and constructed that they offer adequate resistance to the spread of fire over them, and from one building to another, having regard to in the case of an external wall- the use, position and height of the building”. This requirement applies to buildings of any height.

Whilst these consultation proposals do not intend to expressly prohibit the use of combustible materials within or attached to the external walls of buildings below 18m, it is necessary to consider the risk from fire spread to health and safety in relation to buildings of any height. Designers should ensure that the building adequately resists fire spread over the external walls, not just in relation to buildings over 18m in height but also to low rise buildings. New guidance in TBE will give effect to this clarification.

E4. *Do you agree with the new guidance in relation to external fire spread considerations in relation to all buildings irrespective of height or use?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council agrees with the new guidance in relation to external fire spread considerations in relation to all buildings irrespective of height or use. They fully endorse the view that designers should ensure that the building adequately resists fire spread over the external walls, not just in relation to buildings over 18m in height but also to low rise buildings

Assessments in lieu of tests (AILOTs)

The purpose of this new guidance in Technical Booklet E (TBE) is to introduce requirements on the use of AILOTs and to ensure that they are only used where appropriate, with sufficient and relevant test evidence and that they are carried out by organisations with the necessary expertise. Organisations listed as ‘notified bodies’ in accordance with the European Construction Products Regulation or laboratories accredited by UKAS for the relevant test standard can be assumed to have the necessary expertise.

E5. *Do you agree with the guidance proposals in relation to Assessments in lieu of tests in the consultation version Technical Booklet E?*

Yes ☒ No ☐ No view ☐

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council agrees with the guidance proposals in relation to assessments in lieu of tests in the consultation version Technical Booklet E. However, there is concern with availability of Organisations with the necessary expertise within Northern Ireland to carry out the necessary testing.

GENERAL COMMENTS

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

G1. *Please set out any additional comments you have below.*

Comments (if any):

Mid Ulster District Council are in general agreement with the proposed amendments as contained within the Building (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2020

NEXT STEPS

The consultation will close on 09 October 2020. Responses to this consultation will be analysed and the Department response will follow.

Report on	Process for Entertainment Licensing Applications during Covid-19
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members on a request for credit in relation to fees paid in connection with applications for the renewal of Entertainment Licences.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Council is empowered to process and issue Entertainment Licences in accordance with the "Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions)(Northern Ireland) Order 1985 – Schedule 1".
2.2	Following a licensee receiving correspondence from the Council in relation to the renewal of their entertainment licence, correspondence has subsequently been received requesting some form of credit for the fee paid for the 19/20 licence.
2.3	Entertainment Licences are renewed on an annual basis for all venues with the renewal date for licences varying throughout the year across the District.
2.4	Due to the current Covid-19 Pandemic many venues have been unable to open or in certain cases have limited activity in line with Government Guidance. At present, it is envisaged that there will be at least a 6 month period where entertainment licensed venues have not been able to effectively operate.
2.5	The Schedule of Fees applicable for an application for an Entertainment Licence is attached – see Appendix 1, where the applicable fee varies from £50 for occasional licences and voluntary groups/charity to £1000 for large venues including hotels and nightclubs.
2.6	In many cases, Entertainment Licences are granted for one year as the legislation specifically states that a Licence should remain in force for one year or for such shorter period specified in the Licence as the Council may think fit.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The fees as detailed in Appendix 1, are not set at the discretion of the Council but are issued by the Department for Communities.
3.2	Within the legislation, paragraph 5(2)(c) states "Every application will be accompanied by such fee as the Department may from time to time determine".

3.3	It is therefore currently considered that the Council would not have the ability to adjust or reduce the fees applicable for the renewal of an Entertainment Licence.
3.4	In terms of the duration of the Licence, as previously indicated, an entertainment licence can be issued for one year or less where deemed appropriate.
3.5	There may be an opportunity to renew an entertainment licence with the date of commencement from the date of issue for a 1 year period.
3.6	In most cases, the licence application for the renewal of an entertainment licence will be received before the date of expiry of the current licence. In this case the existing licence then remains in force until a decision has been taken on the application for the renewal.
3.7	Following the successful inspection of the venue and all supporting certification being in place, the new licence will be issued with the commencement date being aligned with date of expiry of the existing licence.
3.8	There is therefore the possibility of dating the new licence on the actual date of issue which in many cases can be a number of weeks beyond the date of expiry of the outgoing licence. Although a maximum period of 3 months would be a reasonable period to permit this arrangement to operate.
3.9	This may be considered as a means of assisting premises during the current Covid-19 Pandemic.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Any form of refund etc. will effectively reduce the budget detailed for Entertainment Licensing in 2020/21 within the Building Control Departmental Budget.
	Human: Within current resources
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a

5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>That Members consider the options as noted below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retain the current process in terms of fees and duration of Entertainment Licence. <p>Or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Date of commencement of the entertainment licence aligned with date of issue of licence.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Schedule of Fees for an Entertainment Licence Application

APPENDIX -1

APPLICATION FEES – Indoor licences

CAPACITY PREMISES	OF	OCCASIONAL LICENCE (NO MORE THAN 14 EVENTS) £	FULL LICENCE £
Not more than 100		50	100
101 – 200		75	150
201-300		125	250
301-500		200	400
501-1000		375	750
Over 1000		500	1000

Application for premises to be used as snooker/ pool room £100

Application for a fourteen day licence in respect of an educational institution or a church hall, chapel hall or other similar building occupied in connection with a place of religious worship £50

Application for a fourteen day licence by voluntary group/charity £50

Outdoor Licences

Application by voluntary group/ charity:

Events for up to 500 persons £125

Over 500 persons £250

Application by non voluntary group/ charity

Events for up to 500 persons £1000

Events with over 500 persons £2000

Application to vary the terms or conditions of an existing licence £80

Report on	Reusable Nappy Scheme
Date of Meeting	8 September 2020
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek approval for the introduction of a Council Reusable Nappy Scheme.
2.0	Background
2.1	The UK disposes of around 3 billion disposable nappies each year, representing an estimated 2% to 3% of all household waste. Disposable nappies are not recyclable and so must be placed in the household black bin. They will subsequently be sent to landfill or for energy recovery. In a household with a child wearing disposable nappies, the discarded nappies can make up to one third of the contents of the black bin. A number of queries have been received in recent months from members of the public about a potential reusable nappy scheme.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>Disposable nappies contribute significantly to black bin weight and volume:</p> <p>Each child wearing disposable nappies will require approximately 4,000-6,000 disposable nappies over a 2.5-year period. This is enough to fill approximately 160 black bags and results in approximately 1.5 to 2 tonnes of black bin waste.</p> <p>WRAP estimates that by using reusable nappies, the average household waste of families with babies can be halved, avoiding an average of 750kg/household/year.</p> <p>Disposable Nappies are more costly financially than reusable nappies:</p> <p>The cost to parents of disposable nappies is on average between £800 and £900 over the duration of that period.</p> <p>In comparison, a child only requires around 20 to 30 modern real nappies and these can also be used by any siblings that come along. Although real nappies are of a higher cost initially and need to be laundered, real nappies can save parents £200 to £500 over 2.5 years for their first baby and even more if re-used for subsequent children.</p> <p>Council would obviously make cost savings per household where the use of reusable nappies results in reduced weight of the household black bin. Based on 50 households participating in this scheme each year, this would result in savings</p>

	<p>of £8,500 in black bin waste disposal charges. Should parents go on to use their reusable nappies for subsequent children, the savings would be even greater.</p> <p>Meeting future recycling targets and landfill reduction allowances:</p> <p>Households with children of nappy wearing age who switch to reusable nappies are helping Council in achieving a reduction of waste to landfill/recovery.</p> <p>Providing a Reusable Nappy Scheme shows that Council is encouraging those households who are taking steps to help us meet future landfill diversion targets</p> <p>Many Councils have introduced reusable nappy schemes:</p> <p>Many Councils across the UK and in NI have a reusable nappy scheme in place, e.g. Fermanagh & Omagh, Derry City & Strabane, Newry Mourne & Down, Lisburn & Castlereagh, Belfast City. These have been well received as a way for Councils to demonstrate their support for households that reduce the waste they generate.</p> <p>It is therefore proposed that Mid Ulster District Council introduce a Reusable Nappy Scheme to reduce the number of disposable nappies currently being placed in the black bin in the district.</p> <p>Mid Ulster Reusable Nappy Scheme process:</p> <p>Similar to what other Councils have in place, it is proposed that under the terms of the scheme, Council would reimburse £30 to those who spend £50 or more on the purchase of reusable cloth nappies.</p> <p>Participation in the scheme would require the completion and submission of a simple form, (which would be made available on the Council website as per draft attached at appendix) along with proof of purchase to the Recycling Team.</p> <p>An initial budget allocation of £1,500 per annum is suggested, which would allow up to 50 households to be reimbursed this year (this can be reviewed annually).</p>
	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	<p>Financial:</p> <p>A budget allocation of £1,500 has been proposed. This cost can be met from the annual Recycling Education Fund (funded under the Residual Waste Treatment Contract).</p>
	<p>Human:</p> <p>Some Recycling officer time will be required in the promotion and administration of this scheme. The Finance department will be required to support the processing of payments to successful applicants.</p>
	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>None</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None

	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to approve the introduction of a Mid Ulster Reusable Nappy Scheme.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Draft application form



Reusable Cloth Nappy Refund Scheme

This scheme is **only** available to families living within the Mid Ulster District.

Name	
Address	
Postcode	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	

To facilitate payment by BACS please complete the following:

Bank Name & Address								
Name of Account Holder								
Sort Code								
Account Number								

Terms and Conditions

1. The child must be a permanent resident within the Mid Ulster District Council boundary.
2. Applicants must spend at least £50 on reusable, washable nappies to be eligible for refunds
3. Refunds on potty training pants are not eligible under the nappy refund scheme
4. Refunds can only be made by BACS payment into bank account detailed on form
5. Refunds cannot be made without **the original, itemised receipt(s) which include date of purchase.**
6. The nappies must have been bought within 6 months of making the refund application.
7. Participation in the nappy refund scheme is considered to be a 'one off' and does not constitute any commitment to future support.
8. Only one nappy refund application per household.
9. Mid Ulster District Council may ask you to provide feedback and complete a feedback questionnaire.
10. The schemes are subject to availability and may be withdrawn at any time.

☐ **I have bought reusable nappies with a minimum spend of £50 and have enclosed the itemised receipt(s)**

☐ **I understand and accept the terms and conditions of the scheme.**

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Please return to: Recycling Education Officer, Mid Ulster District Council, 15 Circular Road, Dungannon, BT71 6DT or email: recycling@midulstercouncil.org

Report on	Waste Collection Service Policy Public Consultation
Date of Meeting	8 September 2020
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officers	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

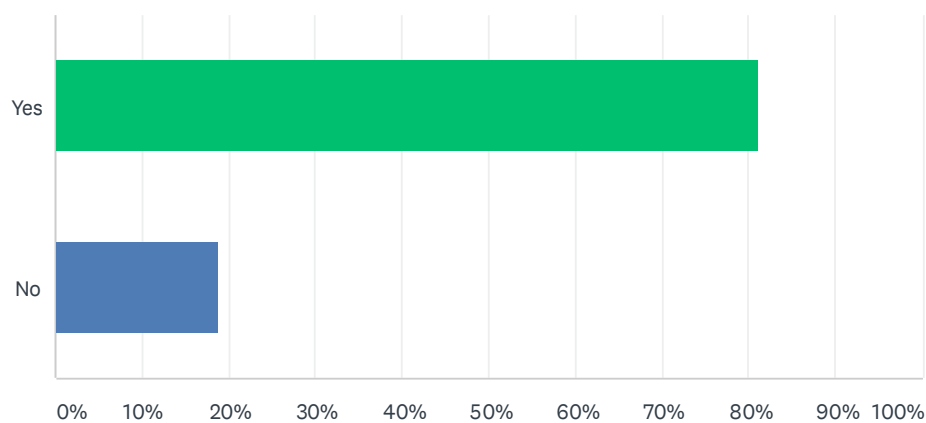
Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the outcome of a public consultation exercise on a revised Waste Collection Service policy and to seek approval for the adoption of the new/amended policy.
2.0	Background
2.1	A draft of a revised Waste Collection Service Policy was presented to the Environment Committee meeting on 2nd December 2019 for consideration along with a related Equality Screening Report and Rural Needs Impact Assessment on the proposed policy.
2.2	The Committee agreed that meetings would be held with members from each of the seven District Electoral Areas (DEAs) to further discuss the proposed changes and that this would be followed by an extended 12 week public consultation exercise on the policy.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Meetings were held with members from each of the seven DEAs on the below dates: 6 th January – Carrtogher, Magherafelt and Moyola (Magherafelt office) 9 th January – Cookstown and Torrent (Cookstown office) 3 rd February – Clogher Valley and Dungannon (Dungannon office)
3.2	Feedback was also invited, in writing, from the Trade Unions on 19 th February 2020.
3.3	The policy was also discussed with the Mid Ulster Disability Forum on 12 th March 2020.
3.4	The 12 week public consultation exercise commenced on Monday 9 th March and ended on Friday 29 th May. This was notified by way of public notices and news release in the local press (copy attached as appendix 1) and on the Council website and Binovaton App
3.5	Responses to specific questions on the revised policy were invited via online (Monkey) survey. A total of 64 responses were received and these are provided at appendix 2.
3.6	The consultation/survey responses reveal a very high level of satisfaction with the approach being adopted to the various elements of the Waste Collection Service as summarised below;

	Kerbside refuse/recycling collections	81%
	Bulky household collections	94%
	Recycling Centre provision	89%
	Litter bin provision	79%
	Skip provision	95%
3.7	With regard to kerbside collections there was some negative response to the proposal to introduce an annual service charge for the collection of a second brown bin from certain households (where requested). Given this feedback and the fact that a second brown bin would most likely only be presented for six months of the year the proposed level of charge has been reduced in the revised policy from £100 to £50 per annum. This charge would be in line with the charge applied by other Councils who provide this extra service.	
3.8	A number of other minor changes have been made to the revised policy to clarify existing practices e.g. last admission to Recycling Centres ten minutes before stated closing time.	
3.9	A copy of the final/proposed policy is included at appendix 3 for consideration. It is proposed that the revised policy as presented takes affect from Monday 5 th October.	
4.0	Other Considerations	
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications	
	Financial: Minimal – total cost of placing public notices in local press was £647 + VAT	
	Human: No staffing implications	
	Risk Management: The application of the revised policy will improve health and safety	
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments	
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: The policy has previously been subjected to equality screening.	
	Rural Needs Implications: The policy has previously been subjected to a rural needs impact assessment.	
5.0	Recommendation(s)	
5.1	Members are asked to note the results of the public consultation exercise and to approve the revised Waste Collection Service Policy.	
6.0	Documents Attached & References	
6.1	Public consultation (Survey Monkey) results June 2020	
6.2	Public consultation public notice	
6.3	Waste Collection Service Policy	

Q1 Bin Collection Service The Council currently collects one black bin, one brown bin and up to two blue bins per household every fortnight (on an alternate week basis) free of charge. There are no proposed changes to these collection arrangements nor to other aspects of the existing bin collection service. The Council is, however, proposing that households may purchase a second brown bin which will be emptied, subject to an annual service charge of £100. The charge is proposed because the primary purpose of brown bins is to dispose of food waste which is unlikely to fill more than one bin in an two-week period. A second bin is most likely to be used to dispose of garden waste for which alternative arrangements can be made, eg, home-composting, disposal at a local recycling centre. Are you broadly content with the Council's current approach to the collection of residents' bins?

Answered: 64 Skipped: 0

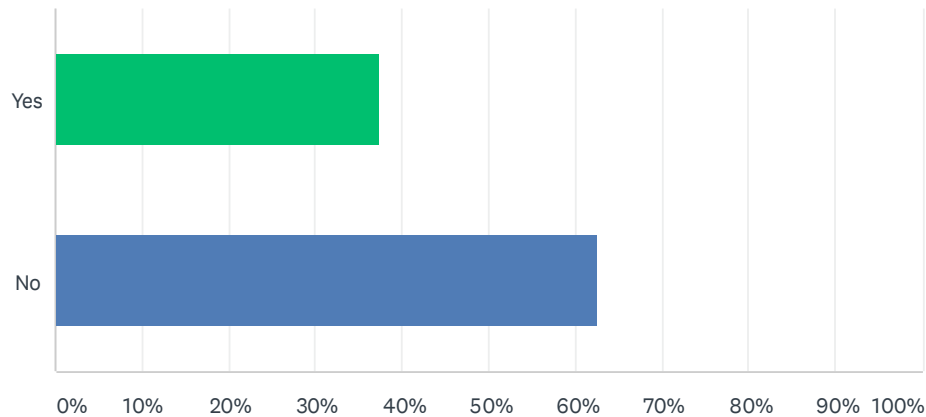


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	81.25%	52
No	18.75%	12
TOTAL		64

#	IF NO, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS OF WHICH ASPECTS OF THE SERVICE YOU WOULD WISH TO SEE CHANGED:	DATE
1	Wasn't aware we could have 2 blue bins collected free of charge!	3/13/2020 5:43 PM
2	I do NOT have a 2nd brown bin. However, the brown bin contains garden refuse too not only food waste. There should be NO annual charge for emptying a 2nd bin. Not everyone needs a brown bin emptied every fortnight. Ours is only emptied every 4 weeks except in the Summer / Autumn when there is garden refuse. I have happy should a neighbour need a second bin emptied (which I imagine is a rare thing) for it to be picked up. I cannot see that there are many households with 2 brown bins and it is unfair to penalise a larger family if they have need 2 bins. A charge is the wrong way to go. As I indicated above, I do NOT have a 2nd bin so this will not effect me directly. I pay of £2000 for my rates compared to £700 for the majority of neighbours a few houses away. Larger households already pay more into the system due to the rating system.	3/11/2020 5:42 PM
3	Charges should be made for additional BLACK bins, not the brown. Extra brown bins should that people are wanting to compost material.	3/11/2020 1:22 PM
4	Brown bins should be collected weekly during summer months for grass cuttings	3/11/2020 11:07 AM
5	Over the summer months in would be beneficial if 2 no. Brown bins could be emptied on an alternative basis. During the winter 1 bin would be sufficient.	3/10/2020 7:33 PM
6	Weekly Blue bin collection, reduce frequency of black bin	3/9/2020 6:42 PM
7	I think that the council should empty at least 2 blue and 2 brown bins per household free of charge and £100 to empty a second brown bin seems like a very unreasonable amount.	3/9/2020 5:50 PM
8	Surely it's not a " free service " aren't rate payers charged for bin disposal?	3/9/2020 4:31 PM
9	In the summer months the contents of the brown bin go 'off' very quickly and we are experiencing more flies, bluebottles and wasps.	3/9/2020 3:52 PM
10	I didn't realise you could have a second blue bin	3/9/2020 3:31 PM
11	Charge the most for the black bin, and a big fee for a second black bin. Charge for blue and not at all for brown.	3/9/2020 2:34 PM
12	Black bin and blue do not last a fortnight	3/9/2020 12:15 PM

Q2 Bin Collection Service Given that 1 brown bin is sufficient to collect food waste in any two-week period, do you agree that a second brown bin should be emptied subject to an annual £100 service charge?

Answered: 64 Skipped: 0



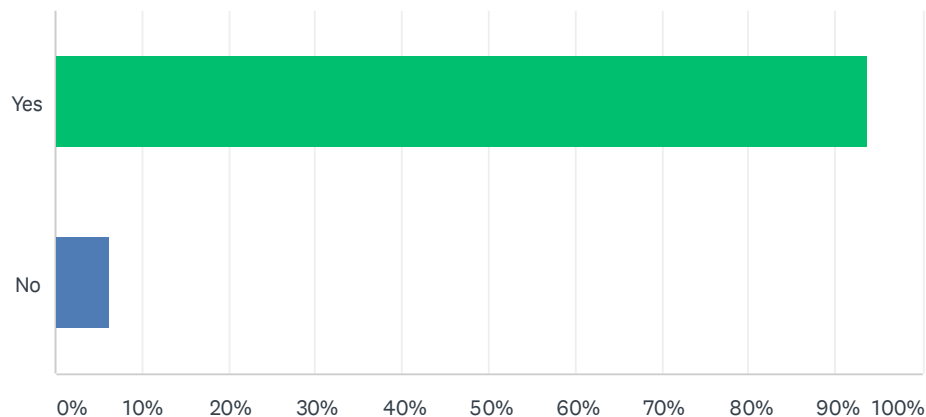
ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Yes		37.50%	24
No		62.50%	40
Total Respondents: 64			

#	IF NO, PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY:	DATE
1	One brown bin is sufficient for us. Only 2 people in the house.	4/7/2020 5:45 PM
2	Brown bin should follow suit to the blue bin..up to 2 blues are emptied for recycling..brown waste surely in same category..	3/14/2020 8:54 PM
3	It would need to be voluntary not all house holds need a second bin lifted	3/13/2020 10:11 AM
4	Is it nor more economical to occasionally empty a 2nd bin free than to have the house holder drive to a facility which could be miles away. Could also encourage more fly tipping.	3/13/2020 8:00 AM
5	If any individual household/business wants to pay an additional charge to have an extra bin emptied then that should be allowed.	3/11/2020 9:24 PM
6	We pay enough as it is for a sub power service	3/11/2020 7:19 PM
7	I do NOT have a 2nd brown bin. However, the brown bin contains garden refuse too not only food waste. There should be NO annual charge for emptying a 2nd bin. Not everyone needs a brown bin emptied every fortnight. Ours is only emptied every 4 weeks except in the Summer / Autumn when there is garden refuse. I have happy should a neighbour need a second bin emptied (which I imagine is a rare thing) for it to be picked up. I cannot see that there are many households with 2 brown bins and it is unfair to penalise a larger family if they have need 2 bins. A charge is the wrong way to go. As I indicated above, I do NOT have a 2nd bin so this will not effect me directly. I pay of £2000 for my rates compared to £700 for the majority of neighbours a few houses away. Larger households already pay more into the system due to the rating system.	3/11/2020 5:42 PM
8	see above	3/11/2020 1:22 PM
9	I think that to safeguard those on a low income or residents who may find this charge excessive that it should be less, or even absorbed into the rates calculations.	3/11/2020 1:21 PM
10	Already pay enough rates	3/11/2020 11:07 AM
11	Given the rise in rates i cant see why some should be charged for bins being emptied. If the council wouldn't waste money on pointless signs in irish a second bin shouldnt be a problem	3/11/2020 10:41 AM
12	£100 seems expensive as the only time a second brown bin is required would be during grass-growing season, probably six months of year.	3/10/2020 9:35 PM
13	Household rates are so high in the council area, there should be NO additional charge	3/10/2020 8:40 PM
14	We would need a 2nd bin emptied all year round. Currently we take all our bins to the dump	3/10/2020 7:33 PM
15	Not everyone can easily transport garden waste to the recycling facilities, so this gives them another option.	3/10/2020 5:03 PM
16	I don't find it fair to introduce more monetary charges for waste collection. Persistent education would be more effective	3/10/2020 11:08 AM
17	I dont think people would use them properly	3/10/2020 10:35 AM
18	Yes one brown bin is sufficient for food waste, but charging for extra will result in that waste being dumped elsewhere, causing damage and inconvenience to other sites. Surely you should be encouraging people to garden, grow veg, keep their gardens in good condition. Better to look at, better for the wildlife, better for our health.	3/10/2020 9:45 AM
19	People pay rates, partly calculated on the area of their property space. Some properties have lots of grass cuttings during the summer months why are they having to pay twice. Will this extra charge be applicable to households regardless of age, income etc.	3/9/2020 11:15 PM
20	I think this would be an unnecessary service. I would prefer the ending of grants to various sectional interests to clubs, societies, etc which many people do not participate in yet are paying for through their ever increasing rates bill. Where is the public accountability to tax payers as to the measured benefit of these grants?	3/9/2020 11:14 PM
21	speaking for family of 6 I find the one brown bin for food and garden waste emptied every 2 weeks is sufficient.	3/9/2020 6:59 PM
22	Should not be charged extra for recycling purposes	3/9/2020 6:42 PM
23	No I think a second brown bin should be emptied free of charge and £100 is far to expensive for any household to pay.	3/9/2020 5:50 PM
24	I dont feel I need an additional bin. Iv very little food waste and wouldn't fill a brown bin on a	3/9/2020 4:31 PM

	fortnightly basis as it is..	
25	I HAVE NO NEED FOR A SECOND BROWN BIN	3/9/2020 4:12 PM
26	Compost bins for gardens are also available for food and garden waste.	3/9/2020 3:31 PM
27	Cost to the rate payer	3/9/2020 3:16 PM
28	Cost to the rate payer	3/9/2020 3:10 PM
29	With a caveat, i dont feel its fair that a flat rate be imposed on everyone with a second brown bin but a system could be worked out based on valuation data of the amount they should pay larger properties paying a higher price for additional bins when smaller properties who may only fill half an extra bin every month pay the same as someone emptying 2 full bins every fortnight. More equitability in pricing seem a fairer option. You as council have access to valuation data and it would not be difficult to set limits on pricing	3/9/2020 3:05 PM
30	No, brown bins should be emptied for free.	3/9/2020 2:34 PM
31	we pay enough for our rates already and get nothin for it.	3/9/2020 2:30 PM
32	Do we not pay enough all ready with out asking for more also that might but people off recycling	3/9/2020 2:12 PM
33	2nd brown bin not neccessary	3/9/2020 12:15 PM

Q3 Bulky Waste Collection Service The Council currently offers a bulky waste collection service where up to 3 large items of household waste will be collected (e.g. fridge, freezer, beds) for a nominal charge of £5 per collection. The revised policy does not propose any change to the current arrangements. Are you broadly content with the Council's current bulky waste collection service?

Answered: 63 Skipped: 1

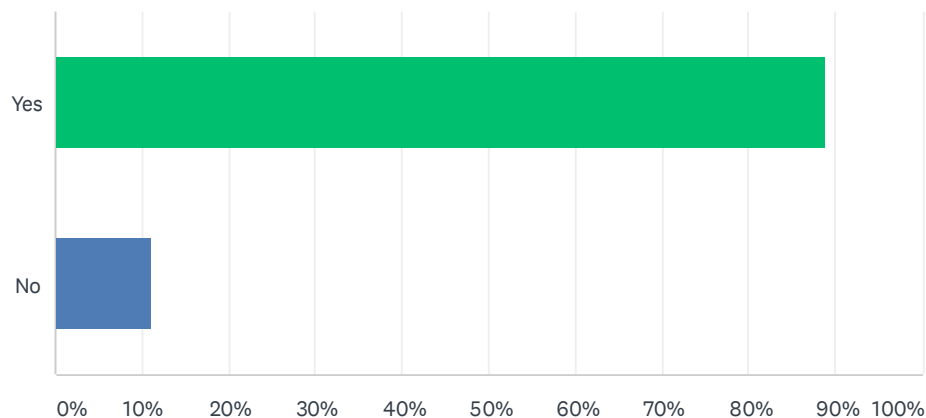


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	93.65%	59
No	6.35%	4
TOTAL		63

#	IF NO, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS OF WHICH ASPECTS OF THE SERVICE YOU WOULD WISH TO SEE CHANGED.	DATE
1	On the rare occasion that householders need to use this service over a lifetime there should be no charge. It hits low income and elderly households in particular and should be a courtesy service to avoid flytipping. I was unaware there was a charge. It should be part of the service and free to ratepayers. How about not wasting money on Irish signs instead! I say this as an Irish National.	3/11/2020 5:42 PM
2	Should be free	3/11/2020 11:07 AM
3	Wasn't aware of this service but would be happy to pay small charge of £5.	3/10/2020 9:35 PM
4	I THINK THIS IS A GREAT SERVICE ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE THAT HAVE NO MEANS OF DISPOSAL THEMSELVES. PLEASE KEEP	3/9/2020 4:12 PM
5	Yes, if charged more, people will dump at roadside.	3/9/2020 2:34 PM
6	A few weeks ago we asked for some waste, no real large items, to be collected and were told that the council no longer offered this facility. Am I correct in assuming from this question that this facility still exists and if so, why are your staff not aware of this? PS This request was made in person at the Magherafelt recycling yard.	3/9/2020 12:57 PM

Q4 Recycling CentresThe Council currently provides 11 recycling centres across Mid Ulster where residents can dispose of a range of household items.Current opening hours are based on the annual waste tonnage which goes through each centre.The revised policy does not propose any change to the current arrangements at recycling centres.Are you broadly content with the current recycling centre arrangements?

Answered: 63 Skipped: 1

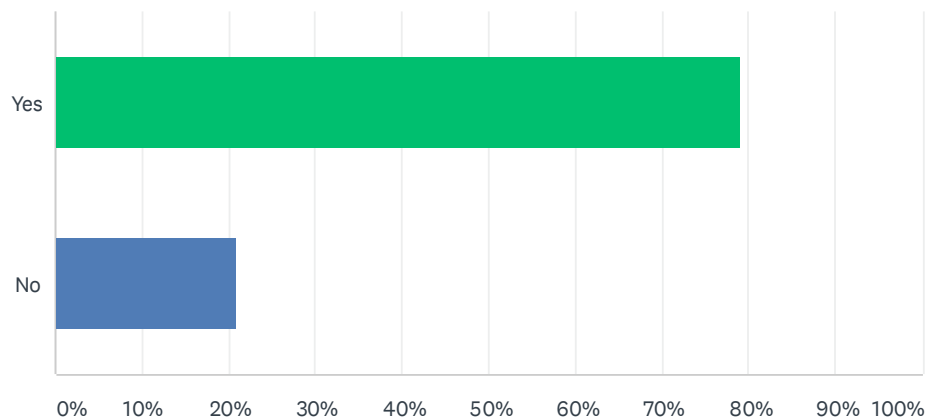


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	88.89%	56
No	11.11%	7
TOTAL		63

#	IF NO, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS OF WHICH ASPECTS OF THE SERVICE YOU WOULD WISH TO SEE CHANGED.	DATE
1	As a non driver I cannot use the facilities. I have no suggestion how to change this	3/16/2020 3:52 PM
2	These facilites are fabulous and well run. 5 stars.	3/11/2020 5:42 PM
3	The recycling centre in clogher was closed with no consultation with the public, to my knowledge it was widely used and is a major loss to the area	3/10/2020 8:40 PM
4	Sunday opening would be very useful. Centres in Belfast operate on Sundays. Additionally a zone for items suitable for reuse / upcycling would be appreciated. I often see items in skips that I am shocked someone is sending to landfill	3/10/2020 7:24 AM
5	For people working longer opening hours in the evening would be better, especially during the summer months	3/9/2020 5:33 PM
6	BUT I WOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO DISPOSE OF HOME RENOVATION WASTE E.G BELFAST COUNCIL LET YOU DISPOSE OF ASBESTOS FROM OLD BUILDINGS WHILST HERE IN DUNGANNON WE CANNOT DO THIS	3/9/2020 4:12 PM
7	Saturday all day, rather than half day, and close one of the mid week days.	3/9/2020 3:52 PM
8	Centres could be opened slightly later in the evenings than they currently are, especially during summer months to facilitate people who aren't hone from work until after 6pm	3/9/2020 3:31 PM
9	Miss the recycling point in clogher so lot more stuff goin in the bins.	3/9/2020 3:16 PM
10	Closures of sites like clogher considering tecent uogrades as well as looking like a large waste of money (wether or not it has i cannot state) but the perception is not great in the clogher valley over that decision i feel this has had a larger impact on local communities than has been recognised increasing carbon footprint to dispose of waste and infringing on working travel costs	3/9/2020 3:05 PM

Q5 Litter Bins The Council provides litter bins generally within the settlement boundaries (as defined by speed limit signage) of towns and villages across Mid Ulster. While bins may be provided at the entrance to private housing developments, they are not sited inside the developments themselves. In addition, new litter bins are not provided within 50m of an existing bin. There will always be exceptional cases made for provision, for example, along the footpath of a designated walking route. Moving forward, the Council will provide litter bins which are suitable for the disposal of dog foul and will no longer provide separate dog fouling bins. This is the first time the policy for providing litter bins has been documented. Are you broadly content with the current arrangements for the provision and siting of litter bins?

Answered: 62 Skipped: 2

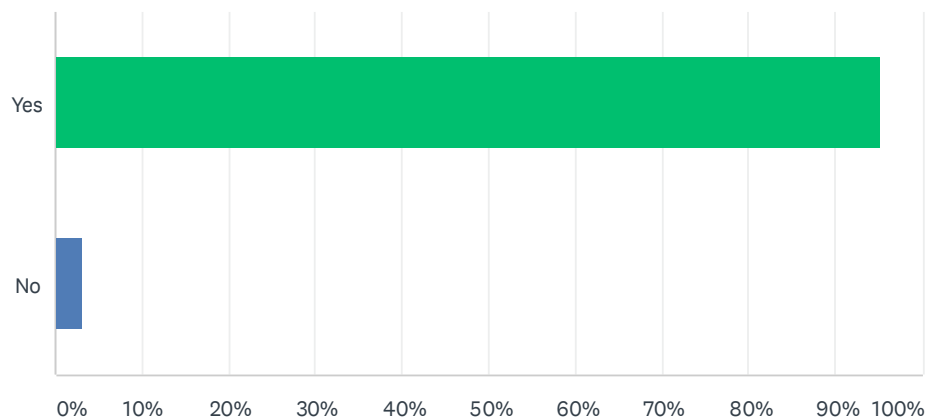


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	79.03%	49
No	20.97%	13
TOTAL		62

#	IF NO, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS OF WHICH ASPECTS OF THE SERVICE YOU WOULD WISH TO SEE CHANGED.	DATE
1	makes sense	3/11/2020 5:42 PM
2	On the route i walk my dog theres only 1 bin available. I think there should be more bins provided	3/11/2020 10:41 AM
3	There was a bin outside an estate in Newmills, specificallyfor dog foul, and last year, it was removed. Why? There isn't another convenient one. There shd be more dog foul bins in estates, as in local estate, dog foul is thrown at main electricity box in the estate. Lazy, they can't take it to their own bin.	3/11/2020 10:32 AM
4	More bins suitable for dog litter would be great.	3/10/2020 9:35 PM
5	I would like to see a three in one litter bin provided throughout midulster. One being for general waste or waste that cannot be recycled, the second being for recyclable waste such as plastic bottles and drink cans and the third part being suitable for dog foul	3/10/2020 11:58 AM
6	It is necessary more litter bins along footpaths, designated walking route and inclusive along the roads, people are not well educated to keep clean the public places.	3/10/2020 11:08 AM
7	Additional bins required along aughrim road near bridge and pound road. Dog walking area	3/10/2020 7:24 AM
8	Bins on some routes needed to be emptied more often plus unfortunately some individuals prefer to throw their rubbish out the window along the main roads. These routes need more litter pickers or strêet cleaners unfortunately.	3/9/2020 11:15 PM
9	I think litter bins should be more numerous and prominent. They should be of a colour that does not blend into the background.	3/9/2020 11:14 PM
10	I would like to see more litter bins. Both placed within housing developments and at more regular intervals on footpaths with a higher volume of foot traffic, not placed on a path set back from where people have to go out of their way to look for the litter bin as we all know most wont do this because of the society we live in now. In saying that there will still be people who would drop rubbish even if there was a circle of 10 bins around them!	3/9/2020 8:53 PM
11	I feel the footpaths and bins close to housing developments are plentiful. the lack of bins on country roads needs updated. country hedges littered all year round	3/9/2020 6:59 PM
12	More bins needed, for example coalisland, canal walk has 1 bin atm.	3/9/2020 6:22 PM
13	They need emptied more often close to town centres.	3/9/2020 3:52 PM
14	So few in clogher once u leave the main village area.	3/9/2020 3:16 PM
15	there should be recycling bins on footpaths, for plastic and cans.	3/9/2020 2:30 PM

Q6 Skips and Hook Lift Containers While the Council uses skips and hook lift containers in its recycling centres, these are not made available for public hire as there are private sector companies offering this service. The Council will, however, provide skips and hook lift containers to support officially registered or notified community/public space clean-ups or to support waste collection at public events where normal bins are insufficient. Normally provision will be limited to one occasion per year for housing estate clean ups. The policy formalises the Council's existing practice in relation to the provision of skips and hook lift containers and the only proposed changes relate to the limit of one container per year for housing estate clean-ups. Are you broadly content with the current arrangements for the provision of skips and hook lift containers for community/public space clean ups and for public events?

Answered: 63 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	95.24% 60
No	3.17% 2
TOTAL	63

#	IF NO, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS OF WHICH ASPECTS OF THE SERVICE YOU WOULD WISH TO SEE CHANGED.	DATE
1	Does this system allow for waste segregation?	3/9/2020 11:14 PM
2	HOWEVER FOR LARGER ESTATES THEY MAY NEED MORE THAN ONE I THINK THIS HAS TO BE LOOKED AT FROM A PERSPECTIVE OF SIZE.	3/9/2020 4:12 PM

Q7 Any other comments Are there any other comments you wish to make on any aspect of the Waste Collection Policy?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 43

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The waste collection service is extremely good	5/6/2020 1:23 PM
2	Can you not make it compulsory for tenants to put cat litter in plastic bags, before depositing in black bin. It spills over side of bin and lies on the ground, and in warm weather maggots breed.	4/7/2020 5:45 PM
3	I live in a rural area and have to clear up the mess from fly tipping. Is it possible to put up cameras and signs in the vicinity?	3/13/2020 8:00 AM
4	Have a good day.	3/11/2020 5:42 PM
5	I was initially told I couldn't dispose of dog foul in black bin, and they refused to empty my bin on few occasions, previous to that. They never state why. So I was told, dog foul had to be in biodegradable bag in brown bin. I had to buy a brown bin for this purpose then I read it goes into black bin. Which is it? I'm confused.	3/11/2020 10:32 AM
6	No thanks	3/10/2020 9:35 PM
7	More information surrounding what can or cannot be recycled such as food soiled waste like cardboard pizza boxes and mixed materials	3/10/2020 11:58 AM
8	It is very important to do garbage collection on all rural roads, at least once a month and make permanent educational campaigns in schools, colleges, universities, private and public organizations.	3/10/2020 11:08 AM
9	We live on the Cloverhill Rd in the Loup beside a small stream. People regularly use the bridge at the end of our land to dump into the river. We usually remove all this ourselves and take to the skip. However when a dead animal is dumped we have rung the council. It then ends up a battle to get the council / rivers agency to take responsibility, all while the animal further decomposes. This is unacceptable.	3/10/2020 9:45 AM
10	If people had composting bins. It would help cut down the extra brown bin run. Also people could make their own, black spot free compost.	3/9/2020 11:15 PM
11	Clearer and more comprehensive information on what is permissible in the blue bin needed.	3/9/2020 11:14 PM
12	I do wonder why in some towns in mid-Ulster, have bin inspectors to ensure proper disposal of waste with bin inspections at kerbsides, but other towns do not? I know and have pictures taken of a couple of houses in Moykeeran Drive, Draperstown, where EVERYTHING is put into blue and brown bins. Bin bags full of rubbish, nappies, non recyclable items in these bins with lids that cant even close they're that full therefore plain to see what is in these bins but the bin lorries empty these bins each and every week. Several residents have spoken about this & have declared they're no longer sorting their rubbish into appropriate bins as obviously "the council doesn't care less"	3/9/2020 8:53 PM
13	provide households in country areas with litter pickers to encourage all year round clean up	3/9/2020 6:59 PM
14	No	3/9/2020 6:42 PM
15	Encourage the bin men to check and ensure the bins are emptied.	3/9/2020 4:31 PM
16	THE REFUSE COLLECTORS ARE DOING A GREAT JOB AND I HOPE IT CONTINUES WITHOUT ANY RISE IN COSTS TO THE HOME OWNERS	3/9/2020 4:12 PM
17	See previous; smelly, noxious brown bins in summer!	3/9/2020 3:52 PM
18	Please reopen the recycling point in clogher	3/9/2020 3:16 PM
19	Generally i think you do a great job. Recycling and waste are a very important process that should be forefront in many people's minds. I am concerned about landfill useage and the speed at which they are filled and wonder if there is scope to dealing with unrecyclable items rather than landfill i.e particular types of plastics some brands of crisps packets etc	3/9/2020 3:05 PM
20	Less plastic should be used in council premises .	3/9/2020 2:34 PM
21	I believe that all housing developments be them housing executive and private developments should have dog pooping disposal bins. On top of this at the request of households there should be signage made available for households to place signs on their lawns stating that dog owners who allow dogs to foul in their gardens and not clean up after their dogs will be prosecuted. I think there should be a separate bun provided free of charge for smaller electrical goods like toasters kettles etc.	3/9/2020 2:17 PM

Waste Collection Policy Public Consultation

Mid Ulster District Council's revised Waste Collection Policy is open for public consultation.

The policy details all aspects of the Council's waste collection services, many of which are well-established and will be familiar to local residents and businesses.

There are, however, a number of new provisions in the policy regarding the collection of second brown bins, the provision of litter bins and skip containers.

To view the revised policy and respond to the consultation, visit **www.midulstercouncil.org/wastecollectionpolicy**.

Alternatively contact Environmental Services on 03000 132 132, E: environmentalservices@midulstercouncil.org.

The consultation closes on **Friday 29 May 2020**.

Telephone 03000 132 132
www.midulstercouncil.org



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

PROOF 01

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Waste Collection Service Policy

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Policy Author	Head of Environmental Services		
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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 residents 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 details the provision of Recycling Centre facilities, skip/hooklift containers and litter bins (but does not extend to street cleansing in general).

5.0 LINKAGE TO CORPORATE PLAN

- 5.1 In respect of Mid Ulster District Council's Corporate Plan, 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. If a second blue bin is required 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 £50 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)
- 7.4.2 Where a container is lost/stolen 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.
- 7.4.3 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 (excluding replacements) shall relate to the premises and should be left by the occupier on moving to another property.

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. Overfull or excessively heavy bins will not be emptied by the Council
- 7.5.3 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.
- 7.5.4 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).
- 7.5.5 Bins should be presented with handles facing out except in the case of collection by One Armed Vehicles (householders will be notified of same).
- 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 housing 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 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 an acceptable manner.
- 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 section 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. 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 notify 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.
- 7.6.4 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.

7.6.5 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 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.

7.7.5 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 or provision of a free home compost unit.

7.7.6 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.

7.7.7 The Council reserves the right to remove or restrict the number of bins if circumstances of the household change or if recycling is not being carried out.

7.7.8 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 section 7.5.4 by reason of disability, evidenced by a GP or

medical/health 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 and the householder may be required to sign appropriate documentation.

7.8.4 An application form is available from Environmental Services on request. 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 sections 7.7 and 7.8) shall also apply to commercial premises subject to the below requirements.

7.9.2 Commercial premises must provide suitably sized and compatible 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 charge).
- 8.2 A maximum of 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 (verbal requests will not be accepted).
- 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 and Clean Neighbourhood and Environment Act (NI) 2011 a Council is permitted to collect and dispose of abandoned motor vehicles. The procedures are as follows:-

- 9.1 The Council will require notification from the local PSNI requesting collection.
- 9.2 The 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. Council will not collect abandoned vehicles from private land.

10.0 COLLECTION OF FLY TIPPED WASTE

- 10.1 The Council will not collect fly tipped waste from private land or watercourses.
- 10.2 The Council has agreed protocol arrangements in place with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) in respect of the collection of fly tipped waste from public land (copy of the current protocol is 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*

**Additional details: Ballymacombs open 09:00-16:30 and closed on Saturday
Tullyvar open 08:30-13:30 on Saturday and closed on Monday
Fivemiletown closed Tuesday*

- 11.5 Last admission to Recycling Centres will be 10 minutes prior to stated closing time (to allow site staff time to check and secure the facility).
- 11.6 Recycling Centres will not open on bank/public holidays save in exceptional circumstances when closure would result in a site being closed for more than two days in a row (including Sunday). Dates to be agreed on an annual basis.
- 11.7 Proof of residency within the Mid Ulster district may be requested by site staff.
- 11.8 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 1 for current scale of charges).
- 11.9 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.
- 11.10 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 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.
- 11.11 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
 - Plastic/glass bottles
 - Small electrical appliances and fluorescent tubes (not fridges/freezers)
- 11.12 The following waste types are not accepted at any site:
- Clinical waste
 - Asbestos
 - Tyres
- 11.13 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. Abuse towards site staff will be recorded/reported.
- 11.14 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 this statutory duty.

- 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 vary based on their location, intensity of use and the time of the year.

13.0 PROVISION OF SKIPS AND OTHER SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC CLEAN-UPS

- 13.1 The Council owns a range of skip and hook lift 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 skips or hook lift containers.
- 13.3 Skips and hook lift 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 unauthorised 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 8 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 a skip or hook lift container 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.
- 13.8 The loan of litter pickers and provision/collection of refuse sacks will also be made to support community clean-up events. A condition of the loan is that the Council will be reimbursed for any lost or damaged litter pickers.
- 13.9 The support offered for community clean-up events will not extend to the provision of safety or personal protective equipment. The event organiser will be responsible for the provision of any risk assessments or insurance required.

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 Councils 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 screened in accordance with Equality Scheme commitments.

APPENDICES (to be inserted)

Report on	Consultation on Future Recycling and Separate Collection of Waste of a Household Nature in Northern Ireland
Date of Meeting	8 September 2020
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To brief members on the content of a discussion document on the "Future Recycling and Separate Collection of Waste of a Household Nature in Northern Ireland" and to seek approval for a consultation response to be submitted to central government.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) published a discussion document on the "Future Recycling and Separate Collection of Waste of a Household Nature in Northern Ireland" on 26th June and is seeking the views of stakeholders across the local waste industry by the closing date of 4th October.</p> <p>This year will see the introduction of a range of new requirements relating to the management of waste as part of the Circular Economy Package. This includes requirements around recycling and the separate collection of waste. In particular, businesses who produce mixed waste and waste which is similar in nature and composition to waste from households will be required to present their waste for recycling. As with households, businesses will be required to facilitate the separate collection of the main household waste streams such as paper, metal, plastic and glass (although this will not extend to waste resulting from production).</p> <p>DAERA has stated that this discussion document does not introduce any new policies, but rather is seeking views on steps towards improving the quality and quantity of household and non-household recyclate in Northern Ireland and cutting landfill rates whilst having minimal impact on businesses and householders. It is seeking views on a series of proposals for what our recycling environment could look like in the future and makes suggestions on possible ways to improve the quality and quantity of municipal waste recycled in Northern Ireland.</p>

3.0	Main Report																																				
3.1	Whilst the discussion document is to be welcomed there is a concern that this document is being discussed in the absence of an up to date Waste & Resources 'Strategy' or NI Waste Management Plan based on the Circular Economy Package																																				
3.2	A general overriding concern is that the Department is encouraging Councils in particular directions for example in terms of the completely separate collection of some waste streams including food and dry recyclables. Therefore, the Department by default is encouraging Councils towards particular collection systems that may prove favourable to some processors over others therefore creating potential competition and procurement issues.																																				
3.3	Essentially the Department is straying into telling Councils how to collect waste and resources as opposed to sticking to setting Waste & Resource Policy Objectives, associated Targets and Timescales for Councils to achieve. Whilst one size doesn't fit all convergence of communications strategies, waste collection approaches and methodologies is a desirable objective if correctly developed.																																				
3.4	<p>There are 17 key proposals on which views are being sought as to how to increase both non-household and household recycling; these are listed in the below table:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Proposal</th><th>Detail</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>Business food waste</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Segregating waste</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Rural Needs Impact</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Maximising business recycling whilst alleviating cost burden</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Business waste data</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Restricting residual waste</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Food waste from households</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Changes to core set of materials</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Definition of core materials</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Review of core materials</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>Separate collection</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>Separate collection and local decision making</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>Information on the end destination of recyclable materials</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>Improving transparency of information on recycling</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) reporting requirements</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>Performance indicators</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>Developing additional recycling metrics</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Proposal	Detail	1	Business food waste	2	Segregating waste	3	Rural Needs Impact	4	Maximising business recycling whilst alleviating cost burden	5	Business waste data	6	Restricting residual waste	7	Food waste from households	8	Changes to core set of materials	9	Definition of core materials	10	Review of core materials	11	Separate collection	12	Separate collection and local decision making	13	Information on the end destination of recyclable materials	14	Improving transparency of information on recycling	15	Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) reporting requirements	16	Performance indicators	17	Developing additional recycling metrics
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3.5	Proposals 6-14 and 16-17 are those of most relevance to Council waste services and these generally are non-contentious but with three very notable exceptions.
3.6	Proposal 6 states that “ <i>All Councils in Northern Ireland should be required to restrict capacity for residual waste from households to help divert more materials into the recycling waste streams</i> ”. This would require the introduction of smaller residual (black) bins or a reduction in the collection frequency of existing black bins neither of which would prove popular with householders unless there were clear demonstrable benefits delivered via related improvements to recycling schemes.
3.7	Proposal 7 states that “ <i>By 2023 we propose to legislate for Councils to provide all kerbside properties and flats with access to at least a weekly collection service for food waste</i> ”. As members will be aware Mid Ulster District Council operates a very successful kerbside scheme for the <u>fortnightly</u> collection of mixed garden and food waste. This has contributed significantly to the Council achieving a household waste recycling rate of 59.17% in 2019/20, the highest rate achieved by any of the eleven Councils in Northern Ireland. We are of the view that the additional yield, if any, from the introduction of a weekly collection of food waste could not justify the huge capital expenditure and operational changes required to implement same.
3.8	Proposal 11 states that “ <i>We propose to review the separate collection of materials in Northern Ireland and supporting guidance to help clarify the position on current and future collections to help Councils and waste operators in decision making on separate collection</i> ”. From the structure/tone of the discussion document and the supporting WRAP report it is clear that this proposal is leaning in favour of kerbside sort box schemes for dry recyclables (as mainly operated by Councils in the greater Belfast area) instead of a commingled blue bin scheme as operated mainly by Councils in the west of the province including Mid Ulster District Council. We do not feel that a kerbside box scheme would be practicable to operate in a primarily rural district and the capital cost of changing to such a scheme would be enormous
3.9	<p>The above comments have been reflected in our draft response to the consultation which is presented as appendix for consideration. Our response was supported by a series of online workshops which were held by DAERA to assist stakeholders.</p> <p>Full copies of the consultation documents are available via the below link</p> <p>https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/discussion-future-recycling-and-separate-collection-waste-household-nature-northern-ireland</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	<p>Financial:</p> <p>Some of the proposed measures, if implemented, would require very high levels of capital expenditure and substantial subvention funding from central government.</p>

	<p>Human:</p> <p>Some of the proposed measures, if implemented, would necessitate a change to the current methods of refuse/recycling collection and associated staffing levels.</p>
	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>Some of the proposed measures, if implemented as envisaged, could potentially have health and safety implications e.g. manual handling of kerbside sort boxes.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	<p>Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A</p>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications: The third proposal in the discussion/consultation addresses Rural Needs Impact</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to note and comment on the content of this paper and to approve the submission of a consultation response to DAERA as outlined.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix - Future Recycling and Separate Collection of Waste of a Household Nature in Northern Ireland – Draft consultation response from Mid Ulster Council

Future Recycling and Separate Collection of Waste of a Household Nature in Northern Ireland

Proposals/Survey Questions Mid Ulster District Council response

How to Respond

This template replicates the questions posed in the online survey on the “Future of Recycling and Separate Collection of Waste of a Household Nature in Northern Ireland” Public Discussion Document found at: <https://consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/daera-environment-marine-fisheries/daera-recycling-discussion-document/consultation/>

However, while the online survey includes additional information to assist respondents, the full text of the consultation can only be found on the Department’s website by following the link above or by contacting us to request a hard copy. It is recommended that you should read the full consultation document before completing your response, whether you choose to use this template or the Citizen Space Hub.

If you wish to use this template for your response, please reply by e-mail or hard copy respectively to:

recyclingdiscussion@daera-ni.gov.uk

or by mail to:

Single Use Plastics, Waste Prevention and Waste Recycling Policy Branch
Environmental Policy Division
2nd Floor, Klondyke Building
1 Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Please note that due to the Covid-19 pandemic the Klondyke Building in Belfast is currently closed to staff. Royal Mail post continues to be delivered to the building and is currently being forwarded on to relevant staff who are working remotely. Therefore post may take longer to process. For this reason, we would ask that in the first instance, you consider responding to this discussion document either directly through the online survey on the DAERA website below or via email to the email address below.

If you have any queries regarding making a response you can call 02890 569746 for assistance.

Early responses are encouraged but all responses should arrive no later than **4th October 2020 at midnight**. Before you submit your responses please read the “Freedom of Information Act 2000 - Confidentiality of Consultation Responses” section below, which gives guidance on the legal position.

Freedom of Information Act 2000 - Confidentiality of Consultations

The Department will publish a summary of responses following completion of the consultation process. Your response, and all other responses to the consultation, may be disclosed on request. The Department can refuse to disclose information only in exceptional circumstances. Before you submit your response, please read the paragraphs below on the confidentiality of consultations and they will give you guidance on the legal position about any information given by you in response to this consultation.

The Freedom of Information Act 2000 gives the public a right of access to any information held by a public authority (the Department in this case). This right of access to information includes information provided in response to a consultation. The Department cannot automatically consider as confidential information supplied to it in response to a consultation. However, it does have the responsibility to decide whether any information provided by you in response to this consultation, including information about your identity, should be made public or treated as confidential. This means that information provided by you in response to the consultation is unlikely to be treated as confidential, except in very particular circumstances.

The Lord Chancellor's Code of Practice on the Freedom of Information Act provides that:

- the Department should only accept information from third parties in confidence if it is necessary to obtain that information in connection with the exercise of any of the Department's functions and it would not otherwise be provided;
- the Department should not agree to hold information received from third parties 'in confidence' which is not confidential in nature;
- acceptance by the Department of confidentiality provisions must be for good reasons, capable of being justified to the Information Commissioner.
- For further information about confidentiality of responses, please contact the Information Commissioner's Office:

Tel: (028) 9027 8757

Email: ni@ico.org.uk

Website: <https://ico.org.uk/>

Survey Proposals/Questions

About You:

Proposal 1: Improve the capture of food waste from businesses

Proposal 2: Require businesses to separate their dry recyclable waste

Proposal 3: Review the impact on rural businesses

Proposal 4: Review options to alleviate any cost burden on businesses

Proposal 5: Improve data reporting from businesses

Proposal 6: Councils should restrict capacity for residual waste from households

Proposal 7: Councils to provide all households with a weekly food waste service

Proposal 8: Councils to collect a core set of dry recyclable materials from all households

Proposal 9: The defined set of core materials for household collections

Proposal 10: Review the set of core materials regularly and expand over time provided that conditions are met

Proposal 11: Review the separate collection requirements for Councils and provide supporting guidance

Proposal 12: Provide national guidance for NI on greater consistency on service for households

Proposal 13: Support national campaigns to communicate effectively on recycling

Proposal 14: Improve transparency of information on the end destination of recyclables

Proposal 15: Introduce regulations which requires Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) to report the detail of input and output materials

Proposal 16: Develop an updated set of indicators to monitor overall performance and cost efficiency

Proposal 17: Review metrics that focus on emissions from waste in NI.

About You:

What is your Name? **Required*

Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

What is your Email Address?

Email?

mark.mcadoo@midulstercouncil.org

What is your Organisation?

Name of Organisation (if applicable) **Required?*

Mid Ulster District Council

What type of organisation are you? Please select one of the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Business | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Local Authority | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Householder | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Business Waste Collector | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Non-Government Organisation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If you selected Other (please specify)

1. Improve the capture of food waste from businesses

Since April 2017, the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 require that any food business that produces over 5kg of food waste per week to segregate and secure the separate collection of food waste. Premises where food is brought from elsewhere to be consumed, such as an office where members bring their own food to consume during breaks, are not defined as food businesses. Fines for not complying with the legislation range from fixed-penalty notices of £300 to fines of £10,000 for repeated non-compliance. Since the statutory duty was introduced, in tandem with mandatory household food waste collection, there has been a 5 percentage point increase in recycling rates, mainly attributed to the regulations.

A recent survey of NHM businesses and facilities in Northern Ireland undertaken by WRAP showed that 43% of food businesses did not have separate food waste collection. Overall, for the NHM sectors only 25% had separate food waste collection. Modelling on food waste production from the NHM sectors estimates that most businesses would be producing 5kg or more of food waste per week. This indicates that many businesses in these sectors are not complying with the Food Waste Regulations. There may be a number of reasons for this lower than expected compliance of the regulations, including lack of awareness of requirements, constraints on the amount of monitoring and enforcement undertaken, difficulty in measuring the 5kg or more threshold and additional cost of the service or accessibility to service providers.

Proposal 1: In order to increase food waste collected from the non-household municipal sector, the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 should be reviewed to ensure obligated businesses segregate food waste for collection

Q1. Do you agree or disagree that that the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 should be reviewed regarding food waste collections from food businesses?

Agree ☒

Disagree ☐

If you selected Disagree, please explain why.

Q2. If the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 were to be reviewed which of the following areas should be investigated:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure/don't know
Awareness of the Regulations to obligated businesses	X				
Requirements to separate food from all business types		X			
Options to amending the regulations for more business types to be in scope of the requirements		X			

Access to food recycling services for businesses		X			
Charging levels for food waste collection services		X			
Monitoring of business compliance	X				
Enforcement of business compliance	X				
Data and reporting of food recycling	X				

Which other areas of the Regulations, if any, do you think should be investigated?

The current level of enforcement and who is responsible should be clarified. Also how is the tonnage of food waste currently collected from non-commercial properties such as schools (which is still classed as household waste) by private sector operators (i.e. not by local authorities) captured and measured at present?

2. Segregating Recyclable Waste

We propose to require all non-domestic businesses, public bodies and other organisations generating municipal waste to have to segregate the four recyclable waste streams glass, paper and card, metal and plastics from residual waste in order for it to be collected and recycled appropriately. Further review of the circumstances in which it may not be technically or economically practicable to collect it separately, or in which separate collection may not have significant environmental benefit will be undertaken by government. These proposals are in addition to the existing requirement for food businesses producing 5kg or more of food waste to separate it for recycling. We have proposed two potential scenarios which are outlined below.

Option 1: Separate Dry Recycling and Separate Food Waste.

This option would require all businesses and public sector organisations to segregate dry mixed recycling (except glass) and to adopt separate food waste collection. In this scenario, eligible businesses and organisations would collect 5 key dry materials – paper, card, plastic bottles, plastic pots, tubs and trays, and metal. Glass would remain in the residual stream, unless optional additional arrangements were made. Businesses would also present food waste separately for collection. We estimate this could deliver a 70% recycling rate for the non-household municipal sector.

Option 2: Separate Dry Recycling, Separate Glass and Separate Food Waste.

Under this option, all businesses and organisations will be required to separate dry material, food waste and glass for collection. This option would deliver a 74% recycling rate across the non-household municipal sector.

It might be appropriate to exempt some firms from provisions, similar to current exemptions for food waste, and these circumstances are considered below. This might be most appropriate for micro firms where the costs of compliance might be higher.

We would expect businesses to be able to at least segregate recyclable waste from residual waste in all circumstances so that it can be collected and recycled. We would be interested in views on where this may not be practicable for example for technical, environmental or economic reasons.

Proposal 2: We want to increase recycling from businesses and other organisations that produce municipal waste. We think the most effective way of doing this would be to require these establishments to segregate their recyclable waste from residual waste so that it can be collected and recycled by waste collectors.

Q3. Do you agree or disagree that all businesses, public bodies and other organisations that produce municipal waste should be required to separate dry recyclable material from residual waste so that it can be collected and recycled?

Agree ☒

Disagree ☐

Not sure/don't know ☐

If you selected Disagree, please explain why.

Q4. Which of the two options do you favour?

Option 1: mixed dry recycling and separate food recycling; no glass recycling ☒

Option 2: mixed dry recycling, separate food recycling and separate glass recycling ☐

Something else (please explain below) ☐

Not sure/no opinion ☐

Q5. We would expect businesses to be able to segregate waste for recycling in all circumstances but would be interested in views on a preferred position for instances where this may not be practicable for technical, environmental or economic reasons

Yes – it should be practicable to segregate waste for recycling in all circumstances ☒

No – some exceptions are needed for particular circumstances (please provide examples below) ☐

No sure/no opinion/not applicable ☐

If you selected No, please provide examples below.

Q6. Should some businesses, public sector premises or other organisations be exempt from the requirement?

Yes ☐

No ☒

Not sure/no opinion ☐

If you selected Yes, please tell us which ones and why.

Q7. Do you have any other comments to make about Proposal 2? For example, do you think that there are alternatives to legislative measures that would be effective in increasing business recycling?

Whilst there is a clear economic incentive for businesses to segregate materials Councils may not offer separate food waste or glass collections to households and should therefore not be obligated to provide these to businesses. Private sector operators can provide these extra services to businesses if necessary.

3. Rural Needs Impact

The default definition of “rural” used in Northern Ireland is those settlements with populations of less than 5,000 together in the open countryside as rural. Around 670,000 people in Northern Ireland live in a rural area representing approximately 37% of the population. Most strategies and policies developed and implemented across government have a rural dimension and it is recognised that they can have a different impact in rural areas than urban areas due to issues relating to, for example, geographical isolation and lower population densities. It is recognised that as a result of rural circumstances people in rural areas may have different needs and therefore a policy or public service that works well in urban areas may not be as effective in rural areas. The Rural Needs Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 (‘the Act’) introduced a new duty on public authorities in Northern Ireland to have due regard to rural needs when developing, adopting, implementing or revising policies, strategies and plans, and when designing and delivering public services.

Proposal 3: As rural communities make up a significant proportion of Northern Ireland, we propose to review the impact on businesses in rural communities so that they are not disproportionately affected by laws introduced to increase recycling of non-household municipal waste.

Q8. Considering rural needs, what factors should be included in the review of the proposals on non-household municipal waste:

	Yes	No	Not sure/don't know
Cost of recycling services proposed compared to collections in urban areas	X		
Ability to reconfigure services to alleviate cost burden in rural addresses	X		
Access to recycling services in rural areas	X		
Issues with communicating to rural businesses	X		

Q9. Please list any other specific factors that should be included in the assessment of the policy proposals that may have a different impact on businesses in a rural settlements.

The cost of private sector waste collection operators providing recycling services to rural businesses may be higher e.g. due to increased transport costs. From a local government perspective the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016 (the Act) provides a statutory duty on public authorities to have due regard to rural needs when developing, adopting, implementing or revising policies, strategies and plans, and when designing and delivering public services.

4. Maximising Business Recycling Whilst Alleviating Cost Burden

Increasing recycling would be expected to save businesses money especially in situations where the majority of waste is being disposed as residual waste. However, the extent of savings and financial impact often depends on what services are already in place and the business size or amount of waste generated. Research has suggested that for small and micro sized businesses there may potentially be a cost increase in achieving the highest quality recycling systems based on the current range of services and offered in Northern Ireland. At this stage, government is keen to hear initial preferences for options that have the impact of maximising recycling of waste without financially burdening businesses.

If the proposals above are adopted, we would like to support businesses, the public sector and other organisations to make the transition successful. In particular, we would like to find ways to reduce the impact on small and micro businesses. There are a number of measures available that could be used to minimise the costs of waste collection and recycling. The options outlined below have been suggested by Northern Ireland business representatives. We will assess the feasibility and costs of a reduced list of these options over the period of this consultation and beyond.

Proposal 4: We propose to review options to maximise business recycling whilst alleviating cost burden on businesses

Q10. We would welcome views on these options and also evidence of other measures that may be available to support business recycling and to reduce costs for businesses.

Option	Likelihood of increasing recycling without a cost burden to businesses.				
	Very likely	Likely	Unlikely	Very Unlikely	Not sure/don't know
Improving access to drop off sites and HWRCs for business use.			X		
More focus on problem materials such as office furniture, tyres, batteries, printer cartridges, fluorescent lights, fats and oils.			X		
Providing business advice on optimising/rationalising current services.		X			
Sharing of containers with neighbouring businesses.			X		
Regional procurement of services to enable economies of scale and reduce charges levied on businesses.		X			
One to one support and advice for businesses.		X			
Clearer information on what materials can be recycled and how.		X			
On-line tools and calculators to provide information on reducing costs.		X			

Better data to help businesses measure performance and benchmark.		X			
Standardisation in pricing approaches from private contractors.		X			
Combining door to door household and business collections.			X		
Better access and availability of kerbside services.		X			
Rewards for businesses that recycle such as incentives, ratings and reduced costs.	X				
Government or Industry subsidised cheaper costs of collection services.	X				
Reviewing cross boundary working options (both local authority and national level).			X		
Clarity in where and how waste and recyclables are treated.			X		

Other:

There is both an economic and an environmental incentive for businesses to recycle more based on the cost differential between processing residual and recyclable waste. However improving access to Recycling Centres is unlikely to reduce costs as many sites do not accept commercial waste and those that do are required to charge for the disposal of commercial waste i.e. local authorities cannot subsidise this cost.

Q11. What are your general views on the options proposed to reduced costs?

To be welcomed however proposals should be trialled in the first instance

Q12. What might be other viable options to reduce the cost burden that we have not considered?

Collective arrangements for recyclable waste streams which have a value e.g. cardboard whereby the material could be baled and sold in bulk for an income.

Q13. Do you have any other views on how we can support businesses and other organisations to make the transition to improved recycling arrangements?

Better/combined use of NetRegs, BITC etc. in the form of a “one stop shop”

5. Business Waste Data

Having good data on business waste is essential to be able to understand the impacts of waste flows of the environment and to design support for a wide range of organisations in scope of the proposals. Currently business are not legally obligated to report their waste tonnages in the same way as Councils report on household waste. There is a gap in comprehensive data on the flow of waste from businesses and other organisations, limited information on container provision and on the service profiles adopted. If we want to achieve higher recycling rates for municipal waste we will need to improve the quality of data and information available on the current baseline of services in order to determine the scale and cost of making improvements.

Government does already require waste facilities to report flows and types of waste and recycling managed at their sites. However, the nature of collecting mixed loads of waste in rounds means that it is not straightforward to estimate amounts originating from specific businesses or individual sectors. Government has commissioned surveys, but they are often expensive and not wholly reliable or representative of the diverse sectors generating waste and so have not been repeated recently. As a result, our estimates of business and public sector waste rely on incomplete, fragmented data and a number of assumptions, which impacts on its robustness. This issue must be addressed if we are to assess our progress towards a 65% recycling rate target for municipal waste and develop support mechanisms which alleviate the costs on businesses.

We want to work with waste producers and waste collectors in this sector to develop more reliable reporting systems for waste and will look at whether we can implement harmonised waste reporting systems that can be used by Councils, businesses and public sector organisations. For example, we are currently undertaking proof of concept work on waste tracking which, if successful, will help us to obtain more transparent, timely, robust and cost-effective waste management data.

We are not consulting on specific proposals for reporting here but will develop proposals with the sector and develop a future consultation on detailed measures to implement consistency.

Proposal 5: In advance of implementing changes to business recycling, we will work with waste producers and waste collectors to improve reporting and data capture on waste and recycling performance of businesses and other organisations. Any requirements will be subject to further consultation.

Q14. Should businesses and other organisations be required to report data on their waste recycling performance?

Agree ☒

Disagree ☐

Not sure/no opinion/not applicable ☐

If you selected Disagree, please explain why.

Q15. Who should bear the responsibility for reporting data on waste from businesses and other organisations (please select all that apply)?

- Producers (businesses and other organisations where waste is produced) ☒
- Collectors (the organisations responsible for the collection of waste from businesses and other organisations) ☐
- Re-processors/ treatment facilities (the organisations responsible processing and treatment of waste) ☒
- Not sure/no opinion/not applicable ☐

Q16. What specific data sets would your organisation find useful if businesses were required to report under Proposal 5?

A data set similar to and complementary with WasteDataFlow would be useful

6. Restricting Residual Waste

As food waste and dry recycling collections increase, we expect the amount of residual waste collected to reduce. Since 2006, residual waste has fallen by 56%, from approximately 205,000 tonnes to 115,000 tonnes. These reductions in the level of residual waste have led Councils to review the frequency of residual collections and reduce them to fortnightly whilst refocussing efforts in improving recycling services.

Trends show that in recent years local authorities across the UK have considerably increased restrictions to the available capacity of residual waste for households. These residual waste restrictions have been achieved typically through lower frequency collections or by reducing the volume of residual containers for households. Research shows higher levels of recycling performance are associated with restricted capacity for residual waste. It is understood that Councils have made the restrictions in residual waste in order to deliver financial savings to the local council, to increase recycling performance and the capture of key materials, to help with the introduction of new recycling services or a combination of these reasons. Consumer feedback shows that satisfaction in waste and recycling services is dependent on the comprehensive profile of services offered and that despite reductions in residual capacity public support can remain very high.

Most Councils restricting residual waste capacity have tended to reduce frequency of the service since this offers greater financial savings than replacing the container and maintaining the frequency. In restricting the capacity of the residual stream Councils have sometimes made enhancements to the recycling collections at the same time. Enhancements to recycling collections could be made by either increasing the range of materials collected, increasing the frequency of the recycling collections, or increasing the available recycling container capacity.

The restrictions to residual waste tend to be placed on kerbside door to door collections rather than to flats or high density housing. Exemptions for high density or other difficult to service properties would need to be considered in any policy on restrictions of residual capacity.

The survey questions are looking at interest in the principles of residual restriction rather than the precise service specification at this stage. Further dialogue on the detail of the type of residual restriction, the accompanying recycling service profiles and the expected service standards for delivery will be included in a further consultation which would take place in 2021.

Proposal 6: We propose that all Councils in Northern Ireland should be required to restrict capacity for residual waste from households to help divert more materials into the recycling waste streams.

Q17. Do you agree or disagree with the proposal that Councils should be required to restrict residual waste capacity (either by frequency or by residual container volume)?

Agree – Councils should be required to restrict residual waste capacity ☐

Agree – Councils should be required to restrict residual waste capacity, **but on the condition** of also enhancing the recycling collections. Enhancements to recycling collections could be

made by either increasing the range of materials collected, increasing the frequency of the recycling collections, or increasing the available recycling container capacity. ☒

Disagree – Councils should not be required to further reduce residual waste capacity by any means ☐

Not sure/don't have an opinion ☐

Q18. Assuming there will be necessary exemptions for key property types, do you have any preference with the proposals below that Councils should be required to restrict the residual waste in different ways?

(Note that Q17 looks at possible enhancements that could be made to possible restrictions of residual waste)

Agree – Councils should be required to restrict residual waste bin volume while retaining existing collection frequency ☒

Agree – Councils should be required to restrict residual waste by reducing the collection frequency while retaining the same size container ☐

Agree – Councils should be required to restrict residual waste bin volume and reduce frequency ☐

Not sure/don't have an opinion ☐

Q19. If residual restriction was to be implemented which enhancements should be made to the recycling service to help increase performance and ensure consumers are satisfied with the overall services offered?

Potential Enhancement	Yes	No
Increased frequency of the dry recyclables collection		X
Increased frequency of the food recycling collection		X
Larger container capacity for the dry recyclables collection	X	
A higher frequency sanitary waste collection		X
A collection of nappies for young families		X
Not sure/don't have an opinion		

Other (please specify below)

Restrictions on residual waste agreeable only if necessary to meet targets and providing that any such changes are not implemented in isolation i.e. needs to be an increase in the capability and capacity of households to recycle more materials directly. For example a second recycling container could be provided instead of a larger container. However this also would require extensive capital

funding as would the purchase of smaller residual waste containers. A capital funding application by Mid Ulster District Council to the DAERA Collaborative Change Programme to conduct a trial based on the very proposals above was turned down in 2019.

It is very important to recognise that reducing the frequency of residual waste collection may not have universal political support and this option has generally been driven by budgets in other jurisdictions.

7. Food Waste from Households

Approximately 285,000 tonnes of household food waste (that is incorrectly placed in residual waste bins) is sent to landfill in Northern Ireland each year. Here it can release methane, a harmful greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere unless captured for energy generation. If collected separately from residual waste materials, food waste can be sent for in-vessel composting (IVC) or anaerobic digestion (AD), where it breaks down in a controlled way and the methane from AD is converted into gas that can be fed into the national gas grid, used to generate electricity, or used as a vehicle fuel. The AD process also produces a nutrient-rich fertiliser (called digestate) that farmers can use in place of chemical fertilisers.

Currently, all Councils in Northern Ireland offer a collection of food waste separately from residual waste. Out of this, 19% of households receive separate food waste collection on a weekly basis and 81% of households receive collection of food waste mixed with garden waste, usually on a fortnightly basis. UK research shows that collecting food waste mixed with garden waste fortnightly can lead to lower yields compared to a weekly separate food waste collection. On the other hand, mixed food and garden waste collections can be easier to implement as it does not require separate arrangements for collection of food and garden waste. UK Local Authorities do provide weekly mixed garden and food collections but to keep costs low collections tend to be lower frequency.

In order to maximise capture of food waste we propose to require that from 2023, all Councils offer all households a weekly food waste collection. This would be expected in all circumstances except where it was not technically, environmentally or economically practicable to collect this waste separately from other bio-waste. Although there may be some circumstances where a mixed food and garden waste collection is necessary, these should be limited. This might include for lower transport costs arising from using local IVC facilities.

Proposal 7: By 2023 we propose to legislate for Councils to provide all kerbside properties and flats with access to at least a weekly collection service for food waste.

The following question is designed to consider preferences for the proposal and consultees are encouraged to select more than one option where they may be interested in multiple aspects of the proposal.

Q20. Which aspects of the proposal do you agree and disagree with?

	Agree	Disagree	Not sure/don't have an opinion/not applicable
(i) at least a weekly collection of food waste		X	
(ii) a separate collection of food waste (i.e. not mixed with garden waste)		X	
(iii) a weekly mixed food and garden waste collection		X	

(iv) services to be changed only as and when contracts allow	X		
(v) providing free caddy liners to householders for food waste collections			X (not sure)

For any element of the above question where you answered “disagree” please provide explanation of your views in the box below. For any views on the above or preferences to retain the current fortnightly food waste collection service profile please provide evidence to support your statement.

Mid Ulster District Council achieved a household recycling rate of 59.17% in 2019/20 (the highest in N Ireland) with 33.52% being attributable to composting of garden and food waste, the majority of which was collected commingled at the kerbside on a fortnightly basis. It has therefore been proven that fortnightly comingled systems can deliver recycling rates in the region of 60% WRAP has acknowledged that the commingled biowaste schemes in N Ireland are amongst the best performing in the UK. Indeed the results of the NI Waste Compositional Study carried out in 2017 (table 18) showed that during the first (summer) phase more food waste (1.07kg/hh/week) was collected from commingled schemes compared to separate collections (0.92kg/hh/week). When an average of the first (summer) and second (winter) phases are taken the difference is marginal with an average of 1.2 kg/hh/week from commingled schemes compared to 1.28 kg/hh/week from separate food waste collections.

It would therefore be difficult to justify the massive capital expenditure and operational/revenue costs involved in changing to separate/weekly collections of food waste. Also consideration has to be given as to what would happen to the garden waste currently collected at the kerbside (currently accounting for 75-80% of the biowaste material in commingled schemes) should separate/weekly collections be imposed. The continued separate kerbside collections of garden waste would no longer be feasible and what impact would this (unintended consequence) have on overall recycling rates in N Ireland?

With regard to the provision of caddy liners, Mid Ulster District Council is the only local authority in N Ireland which does not provide these free of charge to households (instead they are sold at a cost of £1 per roll). This does not appear to have adversely affected the performance of the kerbside biowaste collection scheme. However if funding were to be provided or budget made available to provide liners free of charge it is possible that the capture of food waste could be sustained at a level beyond that of separate collections.

We recognise that some Councils with larger, denser populated, urban areas may consider weekly collections worthwhile.

We remain unconvinced that a weekly kerbside collection of food waste on its own will significantly increase the overall amount of food waste being collected, particular in more rural areas by comparison to other systems including comingled fortnightly collection of green/garden waste (brown bin).

As a consequence we believe that the introduction of a separate weekly kerbside collection of food waste could be cost prohibitive for Councils and that any savings on the processing of comingled food and garden waste would not be significant.

We feel that this is an example of DAERA legislating for the ‘how’ as opposed to the ‘what’; The Department should restrict itself to setting Policy which includes Targets; it is a matter for Councils (individually or collectively) to decide how they are going to achieve the policy objectives and the associated targets.

Finally 2023 would not be a realistic timescale if Councils are forced down this route given the implications for collection methodologies in terms of the types of collection vehicles used and the duration of existing biowaste contracts.

8. Core Materials

We think the time is right to put in place changes that will ensure the same range of materials is collected for recycling from kerbside for every household in Northern Ireland to help avoid any confusion for households. We therefore propose to legislate for all Councils in Northern Ireland to be required to collect a minimum or core set of 'dry' recyclable materials from kerbside households and flats. This will ensure that every householder is able to recycle a consistent set of materials. We think it is unlikely that Councils will need to deviate from collecting these materials but would welcome views on circumstances where this might be necessary.

This core set of dry materials should include at least the following:

- glass bottles and containers – including drinks bottles, condiment bottles, jars etc.;
- paper and card – including newspaper, cardboard packaging, writing paper etc.;
- plastic bottles – including drinks containers, detergent, shampoo and cleaning products etc.;
- plastic pots tubs and trays; and;
- steel and aluminium tins and cans.

The core set of materials above would have to be collected by all Councils in Northern Ireland, meaning every householder could expect to recycle the same set of materials regardless of where they live in Northern Ireland. We acknowledge that all Councils in Northern Ireland already collect these dry recyclable materials for at least some of their households. The method of collection may be subject to local circumstances and this is covered elsewhere in this consultation. This means that in following these reforms every householder could expect to recycle the same materials regardless of where they live, but the way in which these materials are collected, (e.g. the bins or other containers used) may vary locally.

Proposal 8: We propose that all Councils in Northern Ireland should be required to collect a core set of dry recyclable materials at kerbside from houses and flats.

Q21. Setting aside the details of how it would be achieved, do you agree or disagree with the proposal that Councils should be required to collect a set of core materials for recycling?

- | | |
|--|--|
| Agree – Councils should be required, to collect a core set of materials | <input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/> |
| Disagree – Councils should not be required, to collect a core set of materials | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not sure/don't have an opinion | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q22. We think it should be possible for all Councils to collect the core set of materials. Do you agree with this?

Agree ☒

Disagree ☐

Not sure/don't know ☐

If you select Disagree, please provide further information and evidence as to what circumstances it is not practicable to collect the full set of materials

Q23. What special considerations or challenges might Councils face in implementing this requirement for existing flats and Houses in Multiple Occupancy (HMOs)?

Consideration will have to be given as to how likely higher levels of contamination from such properties would be monitored and controlled.

Q24. Do you have any other comments to make about Proposal 8? Please use this space to briefly explain your responses to questions above, e.g. why you agree/disagree with proposals.

Some clarity would be required on the sanctions to be imposed on Councils for failing to collect the core materials and some flexibility may be required whereby this is not possible temporarily due to operational or contractual issues

9. Definition of Core Materials

Consolidating the range of materials collected will help build a platform for additional materials to be added to a core list and provide greater clarity for funding going forwards. The waste streams generated by households contain some items or materials that could be considered 'difficult to recycle' using conventional sorting and reprocessing infrastructure in Northern Ireland and across the UK. These items include a wide range of products including plastic films, non-bottle glass, sanitary products and composite packaging. Over time, the composition of waste from households is expected to change under the influence of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) on packaging design and industry initiatives and this may consequently have an impact on collection systems.

As a consequence, the core set of materials specified by government may need to adapt to these changing circumstances, as products are re-designed and manufacturing processes develop to reprocess these materials. Therefore, we will maintain flexibility within the law to update the core set of materials to be collected, if required, in the future.

New materials would be added to the core set, subject to further consultation and evidence being provided that they are collected or can reasonably be collected for recycling and can reasonably be recycled. The range of materials would also be determined by packaging EPR and Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) proposals (as outlined above). It is expected that the additions to the core set would be considered with the UK countries to ensure greater clarity for consumers and also to help develop UK reprocessing facilities.

Other materials that could be included either immediately or over time might be:

- plastic bags and other plastic film and;
- black plastic food and drink packaging.

Some Councils have expressed concern over the economic viability of collecting all recyclable materials because of a lack of market demand or low prices offered by re-processors for materials. This is a valid concern, but it is expected that the materials added to the list will be in scope of reforms to producer responsibility which will ensure full net cost recovery overall for packaging materials and so costs of collection would be covered. The greater consistency in collections will help to support more sustainable secondary materials markets and better-quality recycling.

We would welcome views on whether the proposed core set of dry materials identified above is sufficient and whether it could include other materials which might be regarded as more difficult-to-recycle. We also welcome views on circumstances where such a comprehensive service for dry recycling may not be practicable from a logistical perspective and challenges for the householder.

We are also aware of a growing trend of businesses and public bodies switching from using plastics to certified compostable plastic packaging and tableware. Compostable plastics are also being used to manufacture packaging of short-life products and container lids.

Where compostable plastics are collected in dry recycling collections they may contaminate the dry recycling process and compromise quality. Clear labelling and communications would be necessary to help manage these risks. Appropriate treatment

infrastructure would also need to be in place before we considered adding compostable plastics to the core list of materials to be collected for recycling.

Proposal 9: We propose that the core set of materials will be glass bottles and containers, paper and card, plastic bottles, plastic pots tubs and trays, and steel and aluminium tins and cans.

Q25. Do you believe that all of these core materials should be included or any excluded?

	This should be included in the core set but phased in over time	This should be excluded from the core set	Not sure/don't have an opinion/not applicable
Glass bottles and containers	X		
Paper and card	X		
Plastic bottles	X		
Plastic pots tubs and trays	X		
Steel and aluminium tins and cans	X		

Q26. What other products or materials do you believe should be included in the core set that all Councils will be required to collect?

	This should be included in the core set from the start	This should be included from the core set but phased in over time	This should be excluded from the core set	Not sure/don't have an opinion/not applicable
Plastic bags and film		X		
Black plastic food and drink packaging		X		
Other materials (please specify) Tetra packs				

Q27. If you think these or other items should be considered for inclusion at a later stage, what changes would be needed to support their inclusion?

Financial support from extended producer responsibility schemes is required.

Q28. Do you have any other comments to make about Proposal 9?

Will the same core set of materials extend to non-household properties as well?

10. Reviewing Core Materials

Proposal 10: We propose that this core set of materials should be regularly reviewed by government and, if appropriate, expanded over time provided that:

- a) evidence supports the benefits
- b) there are viable processing technologies for proposed materials
- c) there are sustainable end markets
- d) Councils would not be adversely affected, including financially.

Q29. Do you agree that the core set should be regularly reviewed and, provided certain conditions are met, expanded?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Agree | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not sure/don't have an opinion | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q30. Do you believe that the proposed conditions a) b) c) and d) above are needed in order to add a core material?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Yes – but I would also add some | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| No – some/all should be removed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not sure/don't have an opinion | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If you selected Yes, please specify which conditions you believe should be added

As assessment could made on the possible inclusion of lower grade materials not solely on their potential to be recycled but also on their potential to be sent for (energy) recovery i.e. based on the waste hierarchy which would still be environmentally and economically preferable to disposal of same to landfill.

If you selected No – some/all should be removed, please specify which below

Q31. Do you have any other comments to make about Proposal 10?

Any government review of the core materials set should include local government as the Department should not be dictating the range of materials.

11. Separate Collection

In addition to the new core set of materials that we will require to be collected, we want to promote separate collection of materials where this is feasible and can help to improve quality of valuable resources collected for reprocessing. Research shows that greater separation of materials does increase the likelihood of these resources being utilised in closed loop recycling processes which significantly increases the overall environmental benefits gained (see Encirc case study in the main discussion document)

It is also likely that producers paying into Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) with their own incentives of packaging targets will want to ensure that resources they are accountable for are recycled into optimum end-markets in the UK.

Regulations 18 and 20 of the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 transposed the Waste Framework Directive requirements for ensuring separate collections of paper and cardboard, plastic, metal and glass. The Regulations encourage separate collections of dry recyclables but allow for deviations in approach and service delivery and mixing of materials on the basis that locally it may technically, economically and environmentally practicable (TEEP) to do so. Current UK Guidance from the Regulator and key stakeholders provides advice on the application of the regulations.

Typically, separate collection should take place except where:

- collecting certain types of material together does not affect their potential to undergo re-use, recycling or recovery operations and results in output from those operations which is of comparable quality to that from separate collection;
- separate collection does not deliver the best environmental outcome;
- separate collection is not technically feasible taking into account good practice in waste collection;
- separate collection would entail disproportionate cost, taking into account costs of adverse environmental and health impacts of mixed waste collection and treatment, as well as potential for efficiencies from separate collection and revenues from secondary material sales and polluter pays principles.

Since the available UK guidance is now a few years old and with recent and potential forthcoming changes it is important to clarify the requirements of separate collection in law to make these clearer for Councils and waste operators to follow.

Collecting a broader range of materials may alter the approach under which collection systems could be considered more or less efficient. The revisions to the Waste Framework Directive under the Circular Economy Package (CEP) and the proposals for a core set of materials with potential expansions means that it is now time to review the supporting guidance.

Subject to views from this consultation we will prepare guidance setting out further advice on separate collection and seek to clarify the law as necessary.

Proposal 11: We propose to review the separate collection of materials in Northern Ireland and supporting guidance to help clarify the position on current and future collections to help Councils and waste operators in decision making on separate collection.

Q32. Do you agree that a review of separate collection requirements is required for Northern Ireland to inform municipal collections in light of proposals for core sets of recyclable materials and new producer obligations under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Not sure/no opinion/not applicable ☐

If you selected No, please provide examples below

Generally agree a review is required subject to the following:

- NI evidence base is used and not an extrapolation from other jurisdictions
- that a 'whole life' economic appraisal is included as part of the review i.e. that collection and processing costs and benefits are included including non-monetary benefits
- the review is carried out in conjunction with the 11 Councils
- the outcome of the review is best practice 'guidance'.

An assessment conducted previously concluded that a source segregated collection system is not Technically, Economically or Environmentally Practicable (TEEP) for Mid Ulster District Council nor necessary to facilitate or improve recovery based on the quantity of material collected and therefore recommended that the current fully commingled collection system be retained.

Q33. What circumstances may prevent separate collection of paper, card, glass, metals and plastics? Please be as specific as possible and provide supporting evidence for your statements. Supporting evidence for your statements can be emailed to: recyclingdiscussion@daera-ni.gov.uk

Mid Ulster District Council achieved a household recycling rate of 59.17% in 2019/20 (the highest rate in N Ireland) with 25.65% being attributable to the recycling of dry recyclables, the majority of which was collected co-mingled at the kerbside on a fortnightly basis. It has therefore been proven that fortnightly commingled systems can deliver recycling rates in the region of 60% locally.

The separate collection of paper, card, glass, metals and plastics would require a change from a commingled to a kerbside sort system which is just not practicable, in any sense, in a mainly rural district like Mid Ulster. Indeed the Council is currently transitioning from standard refuse collection vehicles to the use of One Armed Vehicles (OAVs) i.e. single person operated vehicles in all rural parts of the district for operational efficiency and health and safety reasons. These specialist vehicles cost approx. £230k each (with 5 currently in operation, 2 recently delivered and a further 4 ordered for 2021/22) and have an anticipated operational lifespan of at least seven years. Any deviation from

this fleet replacement strategy would have huge implications on capital expenditure in addition to the massive costs involved in replacing all recycling containers.

The results of a Northern Ireland wide recycling poll conducted in 2019 showed that in Council areas, such as Mid Ulster, where household recyclables such as paper, card, metals, plastics can be collected commingled with glass in the same bin, 80% were happy with their recycling scheme compared to 42% of those in Council areas that did not offer this service i.e. kerbside sort is not as popular.

12. National Guidance

We want to increase the quantity of materials collected for recycling, but we do not wish to do so at the expense of quality. We want to help Councils improve the quality of what is collected for recycling so that its value can also increase. We also want Councils to make the best decision for local circumstances. However, we recognise that since Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is likely to be adopted across the UK there is a need to encourage some convergence in scheme profiles to benefit producers who would be expected to financially support service delivery going forwards.

National guidance would help waste collectors to meet their duties in relation to separate collection and promote high quality recycling. Guidance could also set out the process by which Councils should use the conditions above to support decisions on local collection arrangements and what information should be recorded in relation to any assessment of separate collection.

Over the past decade each of the nations has made steps to promote commonality in collection systems within their own country. Whilst there have been common aims the extent to which each country requires adherence to the specific service profile or retain flexibility does vary. The main discussion document outlines the key approaches the nations have taken.

The detail of service specifications will be considered in a follow up consultation. At this stage we are seeking views on the type of guidance that should be put in place in order to encourage the level of change desired. This national guidance could come in one of three forms of detail and specification from Government:

1. **Statutory Recycling Service Guidance:** This option would develop statutory guidance for specifically how recycling services must be provided to residents, that all Councils are required to follow.
2. **Statutory Guidance Setting Minimum Standards for Recycling Services:** This option would provide Statutory Guidance on a minimum level of service beyond which Councils will be able to design and deliver services locally for their area.
3. **Non-Statutory Guidance for Recycling Services:** This option would provide good practice Guidance on service standards and local flexibility in service design but with no requirement to meet these standards.

Proposal 12: Based on the preceding summary of the key issues, we therefore propose to provide national guidance for Northern Ireland to help establish greater consistency in recycling and waste collection services and reduce confusion for households.

Q34. What would be your preferred approach to Government encouraging greater national consistency in collection services?

Proposal	Agree	Disagree	Not sure/don't have an opinion/not applicable
Publish Statutory recycling service guidance to detail service requirements?		X	
Publish Statutory minimum service standards guidance?		X	
Publish non-statutory guidance?	X		

Q35. Do you have any further comments to make about the Proposal outlined above?

Any guidance must be produced in conjunction with the 11 Councils as they have the statutory responsibility for the collection of waste and are best placed to make the final decision on schemes to suit local circumstances. Again, this should be about the 'What' of waste management policy and not the 'How' of how Councils approach the operational issues. Given the demographic, spatial and socio-economic make up of NI recognition must be given to the avoidance of the 'one size fits all approach'

13. Communication on Recycling to Residents

Despite improvements in recycling performance there is a considerable amount of recyclable material and organic material which is disposed of in residual waste receptacles. According to WRAP's 2018/19 Recycling Tracker Survey, 64% of households in Northern Ireland disposed materials into the residual bins that could have been recycled.

While changing people's behaviour can be challenging, many householders want to recycle. For example, in WRAP's 2018/19 Recycling Tracker Survey, 55% of householders in Northern Ireland said 'I want to be a really good recycler and I take the trouble to ensure that I'm doing everything right'. Therefore, we should make it easier for them to participate by providing clear information. Effective and sustained communications with householders will be critical for ensuring that we achieve our main objectives of increased recycling quantity and quality, and will help to:

- minimise public confusion over what can and cannot be recycled and help increase participation in recycling schemes and minimise contamination;
- give the public suitable information on how and where their waste is recycled. Lack of transparency and understanding over whether their waste is actually recycled can often dent public confidence in recycling schemes;
- help deter public misuse of collection bins and other poor behaviours, e.g. fly-tipping, vandalism;
- build a culture of sustainable waste management underpinned by appropriate waste separation for recycling among householders and businesses; and;
- clarify the responsibilities that Councils would have for undertaking separate waste collections from households.

Proposal 13: We will continue the support by the Department for Recycle Now and the tools produced by WRAP to help Councils and other campaign partners to communicate effectively on recycling.

Q36. Do you have any comments to make about Proposal 13?

This should be extended to include communication on waste reduction and minimisation as these feature higher up the waste hierarchy. It should be noted WRAP national campaigns usually need tailored to suit local circumstances.

Q37. What information do householders and members of the public need to help them recycle better?

Reinforcement of the monetary benefits in addition to environmental e.g. that it costs more than double to landfill a tonne of biowaste instead of composting.

14. Transparency of Information for Householder

Householders are not always clear on the benefits of recycling and what happens to materials following collection. For example, some people believe that materials are landfilled or incinerated rather than properly recycled or are sent overseas to be landfilled rather than recycled.

We want to ensure that householders have a clearer understanding of where the waste they sort for recycling goes to and what the final outcome is, and that they are confident that what they do is helping to reduce waste and preserve environmental health. Changes within the data system Councils use to record waste information (WasteDataFlow 44) have provided the facility to improve the transparency of details on waste treatment for different materials, and wider publicity of end destination might help to support public confidence in recycling. Current reporting on contamination from Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) in Northern Ireland is inconsistent. One of the difficulties comes from the need to report contamination by Councils, which can be problematic as material can be sent to multiple MRFs. The information on contamination is recorded by MRFs, but there is no requirement to report these figures. Accurate reporting on contamination can have a big influence on assessing the benefits of different recycling schemes and in the future could influence funding delegation from Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

Government is currently undertaking proof of concept work through the GovTech Challenge to test the feasibility of developing a means of more effectively tracking waste from production, through treatment and final destination, including waste exports. This has potential to provide a more transparent stream of information to the public and industry about recycling and materials flows. If successfully implemented, this may help to increase public and stakeholder confidence in the benefits of recycling.

Consistent collections will make it more efficient and cost-effective to communicate with the public, irrespective of where they live and work in the country. They will also help to improve the labelling of materials for recycling purposes.

Proposal 14: We will work with Councils and others to improve transparency of information available to householders on the end destination for household recycling.

Q38. Do you agree or disagree with this proposal?

Agree – government should work with Councils and other stakeholders on this ☒

Disagree – government should not work with Councils and other stakeholders on this ☐

Not sure/no opinion/not applicable ☐

Q39. Do you have any other comments to make about Proposal 14?

Councils currently receive data on contamination from MRFs which they report via Waste Data Flow. This proposal should also extend to the reporting of the end destinations of non-household waste (through whatever system is adopted). This could require a review of the 'Duty of Care' regulations for processors.

15. MRF reporting requirements

Codes of Practice with statutory reporting requirements on the weight of target, non-target & non-recyclable materials currently exist in Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) in England, Wales and Scotland, but not Northern Ireland. Such reporting is also in line with circular economy reporting requirements for municipal waste. Introducing these codes of practice to Northern Ireland can assist in assessing performance and identifying opportunities for individual MRF and increase transparency for residents as to the destination of their recycling that is collected.

Proposal 15: We will introduce statutory regulation in line with the other three UK nations requiring Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) to report on input and output materials by weight to determine the average percentage of target, non-target and non-recyclable material

Q40. Do you agree or disagree with this proposal?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Agree – government should introduce regulation on MRF reporting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Disagree – government should not introduce regulation on MRF reporting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not sure/no opinion/not applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q41. Do you have any comments or ideas for improving reporting on MRF contamination rates?

The distinction between non-target and non-recyclable material will have to be clearly defined so as to avoid confusion as to what is classed as contamination. It should be noted that the MRF Code of Practice operating in the other parts of the UK has led to higher operator fees/penalties for many local authorities.

16. Performance Indicators

We want to ensure that the measures we have discussed in this consultation including having a minimum set of materials to collect, weekly food waste collection and garden waste collection, help us to move significantly towards meeting higher targets for recycling. We also want Councils to continually improve so that they become more efficient and can achieve higher levels of recycling. If Councils implemented the changes in this consultation, they would increase recycling significantly. The quality of the day-to-day service delivery, and the extent and quality of communication with householders are also key to increasing participation, yield and better quality of recyclables.

DAERA currently promotes 15 performance indicators related to waste and recycling services.

There are 12 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) derived from WasteDataFlow¹;

1. Kpi (a) Percentage of household waste arisings sent for recycling and composting
2. Kpi (a2) Percentage of household waste arisings sent for preparing for reuse & recycling (inc. composting)
3. Kpi (b) Percentage of household waste arisings landfilled
4. Kpi (e) Percentage of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste arisings sent for recycling and composting
5. Kpi (e2) Percentage of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste arisings sent for preparing for reuse & recycling (inc. composting)
6. Kpi (f) Percentage of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste arisings landfilled
7. Kpi (g) Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste landfilled
8. Kpi (h) Total household waste collected per household
9. Kpi (j) Total Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste arisings
10. Kpi (m) Percentage capture rate for collected household kerbside primary waste categories
11. Kpi (n) Percentage growth rate in Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste arisings
12. Kpi (p) Total household waste collected per capita

There are three Waste Management Indicators that were set out in legislation under the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015;

- W 1 The percentage of household waste (1) collected by Councils that is sent for recycling (including waste prepared for re-use).
- W 2 The amount (tonnage) of biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste that is landfilled.
- W 3 The amount (tonnage) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste arisings.

Given the changes in waste management and recycling practices likely to occur in the near future DAERA is seeking views on the benefits of the current indicators or how new indicators might be delivered. We want to know if such an approach would help to support continuous improvement in recycling. This would help Councils to benchmark their performance and to identify areas for service improvement to increase recycling yield, to

¹<https://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/KeyPerformanceIndicators/Kpisummarysheetv3.pdf>

reduce residual waste and to make services more cost efficient. A suite of performance indicators would allow Councils to assess services more effectively than just using the overall recycling rate.

It is important that a range of local contextual influencing factors such as deprivation and housing stock should be taken into account when considering Councils' recycling performance. We would also want to work with local authority bodies and waste operators to develop these performance indicators so that they are useful locally and fit for purpose.

Waste and recycling indicators could be calculated on a yield basis and aligned to household numbers in a local authority collection area to enable the effect of housing growth to be taken into account. Subject to consultee views, non-binding performance indicators could be developed for at least the following areas:

- dry recyclables (total)
- food waste
- garden waste
- residual waste
- service efficiency
- cost
- satisfaction with services

The indicators would be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure they remain relevant and are of assistance to Councils in monitoring and waste management and recycling. Any new data set developed with Councils will be included in the governments Single Data Set which lists all the datasets that local government must submit to central government.

Proposal 16: We propose developing an updated set of recycling and waste indicators to monitor performance and cost efficiency and to highlight where services may be improved. We will work with Councils to develop these and other indicators to reflect areas such as quality or contamination levels and service delivery.

Q42. Do you agree or disagree that a new set of recycling and waste indicators is required?

Agree ☒

Disagree ☐

Not sure/no opinion/not applicable ☐

Q43. Do you consider that any of the current set of 15 indicators should be removed?

Agree ☒

Disagree ☐

Not sure/no opinion/not applicable ☐

Q44. If you selected Agree in Q43, which indicators do you think should be removed?

In the absence of a replacement to the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme KPI (g) and W2 could be removed as these relate directly to the NILAS targets. Also KPI (j) and W3 are not particularly helpful as they fail to take account of population and/or household occupancy levels.

As a general point many of the existing KPIs will have to be changed to reflect the new definitions/obligations of (non-household) municipal waste.

Q45. Are there any specific recycling and waste indicators for household waste which you think should be included?

The KPIs as listed do not include the new 'waste from households' (WfH) recycling rate which has been introduced for statistical purposes to provide a harmonised UK indicator (this uses a different definition to household waste).

A new KPI based on residual household waste per head in each local authority (as published annually by Resource) should be included as this would represent a good measure of progress towards zero waste and the circular economy goals.

Any additional KPIs developed should relate where possible to the new targets.

Q46. Do you have any general comments to make about performance Indicators?

Any proposed performance indicators in relation to local authority service efficiency, costs or customer satisfaction need to be discussed and agreed in advance with Councils as these have proved problematic (to a point of being almost worthless) in the past due to variations in service delivery models within urban and rural Council areas and differences in how Councils account for some of their costs. Only a limited number of Councils participate in the existing ASPE performance networks/benchmarking process and the difficulty in achieving a valid set of performance indicators should not be underestimated

17. Developing Additional Recycling Metrics

Weight (in kilogrammes or tonnes) is currently the common method for the measurement of waste arisings and recycling performance. However, there are other indicators that signal the important economic and social aspects of resource management which may best be reflected using financial and economic measures, such as economic value or jobs created, or social measures, such as well-being.

If Northern Ireland is to become a world leader in resource efficiency, as set out in the Environmental Strategy for Northern Ireland public discussion document (Sept 2019), it will be important that we develop and implement indicators and ways of understanding actual performance – nationally and locally. These should be better suited to reflecting the environmental costs and benefits of managing various waste materials sustainably (environmentally, economically and socially). Discussions with Council representatives have suggested that new ways of measuring waste management performance would be beneficial but should not replace weight-based metrics. Rather, they should be used alongside existing weight-based metrics.

We are not proposing new metrics as part of this consultation but are interested in your views on whether we should supplement weight as the primary means of measuring recycling performance. For example, carbon intensity is one metric that has been used widely as an alternative for measuring recycling performance.

We would like to hear your views on alternative ways of monitoring and reporting the impacts of waste.

Proposal 17: We will look at metrics that can sit alongside weight-based metrics and will work with stakeholders to develop these to better measure reductions of carbon emissions associated with waste in Northern Ireland.

Q47. Do you agree that alternatives to weight-based metrics should be developed to understand recycling performance?

Agree ☒

Disagree ☐

Not sure/no opinion/not applicable ☐

If you selected Disagree, please explain why.

Q48. Do you agree that these alternatives should sit alongside current weight-based metrics?

Agree ☒

Disagree ☐

Not sure/no opinion/not applicable ☐

If you selected Disagree, please explain why.

Q49. What environmental, economic or social metrics should we consider developing as alternatives to weight-based metrics?

We agree that a carbon intensity based metric that supplies a figure for the 'whole-life carbon impacts' of waste would be useful to sit alongside (but not replace) weight-based metrics. Consideration should be given to adopting the Recycling Carbon Index as reported annually by Eunomia Ltd which takes local authorities' recycling performance data from WasteDataFlow and multiplies same by the carbon 'factors' used by Zero Waste Scotland to produce the Carbon Metric. This process converts tonnage data for each recyclable material into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂ eq.) and shows the total embodied carbon in the material that authorities are diverting from disposal to recycling. Local authorities that collect more of the materials with a higher embodied carbon for recycling will show greater benefits. It also takes account of the emissions impact of source separated and comingled collections.

Report on	Food Standards Agency Consultation on The Supply of Wild Game for Human Consumption
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	This report is to inform Members about the Food Standards Agency's consultation on guidance relating to The Supply of Wild Game for Human Consumption and to consider the draft response prepared by the Environmental Health service.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Food Standards Agency (FSA) had previously published a guidance document relating to the Supply of Wild Game for Human Consumption. The guidance has been updated to primarily improve clarity regarding EU and UK Regulation requirements for the wild game industry. It is intended to provide food businesses and people who hunt wild game and supply it in-fur or in-feather or as small quantities of wild game meat within England, Wales and Northern Ireland with clear guidance to the requirements of the relevant parts of the EU food hygiene and domestic legislation.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	This revised guidance does not contain any change in policy, rather it reflects greater clarity around EU Regulations for the wild game industry. This will assist the hunters, processors and the retailers who shoot and supply wild game and wild game meat.
3.2	<p>The main proposals within the consultation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity in relation to EU Regulations for hunter and retail exemptions. • Change in layout of the original guide to improve readability. • Clarity from current EU regulations within areas such as the game larder, transport, traceability, primary producers and hunter/hunting party. • Intended audience: guide is specifically for the wild game industry (hunters and retailers), not food law enforcement authorities as the previous guide suggests (although it may prove useful when undertaking enforcement checks).

3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terminology: term 'shooter' has been removed. Hunter is a single term that covers both hunting and shooting. <p>The Northern Ireland Food Managers Group, which sits under Environmental Health Northern Ireland (EHNI), has prepared a response to the Food Standards Agency's consultation on the guidance on The Supply of Wild Game for Human Consumption. This consultation response has been considered and reviewed by the Environmental Health service of MUDC and is attached at Appendix 2.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/A
	Human: N/A
	Risk Management: N/A
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Members note the content of the consultation document and agree to the forwarding of the Environmental Health response attached in advance of the deadline which is 11 th September 2020.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Consultation document
6.2	Appendix 2 – Consultation response on the Food Standards Agency's revised guidance relating to The Supply of Wild Game for Human Consumption.



Supply of Wild Game for Human Consumption

Launch date: 15th July 2020

Respond by: 11th September 2020

This consultation be of most interest to

Wild Game Hunters, Wild Game Organisations, Wild Game Retailers, Wild Game Processors and Enforcement Authorities.

Consultation subject

Guidance for hunters and retailers on the safe handling, preparation and supply of wild game and wild game meat.

Purpose of the consultation

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) has launched an 8-week consultation on the revised guidance to the Supply of Wild Game for Human Consumption. The guidance has been updated to primarily improve clarity regarding EU and UK Regulation requirements for the wild game industry.

How to respond

Responses to this consultation should be sent to:

Email: mary.mcglinchey@food.gov.uk	Postal address:
Mary McGlinchey	Food Standards Agency, 6 th Floor, Clive House, 70 Petty France, London, SW1H 9EX
Division/Branch: Meat Hygiene Policy	

Details of consultation

The FSA (Food Standards Agency) has revised it's 2015 Wild Game Guide due to an increasing demand from the wild game industry for more clarity concerning EU and UK Regulations, particularly those regarding hunter and retailer exemptions mentioned in (EC) Regulation 853/2004.

Acronyms:

- *FSA – Food Standards Agency*
- *FSS – Food Standards Scotland*
- *AGHE – Approved Game Handling Establishment*
- *EC – European Community*
- *EU – European Union*
- *UK – United Kingdom*
- *NI – Northern Ireland*
- *FBO – Food Business Operator*
- *DAERA – Department of Agriculture, Environment, and Rural Affairs*
- *ABP – Animal By-Product*
- *OV – Official Veterinarian*
- *MHI – Meat Hygiene Inspector*
- *HACCP – Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point*
- *APHA – Animal and Plant Health Agency*
- *TRACES – Trade Control and Expert System*

Introduction

This revised guidance does not contain any change in policy, rather it reflects greater clarity around EU Regulations for the wild game industry; mainly for the hunters, processors and the retailers who shoot and supply wild game and wild game meat.

Main proposals:

- Clarity in relation to EU Regulations for hunter and retail exemptions.
- Change in layout of the original guide to improve readability.
- Clarity from current EU regulations within areas such as the game larder, transport, traceability, primary producers and hunter/hunting party.

- Intended audience: guide is specifically for the wild game industry (hunters and retailers), not food law enforcement authorities as the previous guide suggests (although it may prove useful when undertaking enforcement checks).
- Terminology: term 'shooter' has been removed. Hunter is a single term that covers both hunting and shooting.

Detailed Proposals

There is no change in policy in this new guidance, merely a clarification of EU Regulations and change in layout to improve readability. We anticipate that this guide will be well-received as the industry have requested these changes, and they have been involved in shaping this new guidance.

Impacts

These minor additions ensure that the guidance fully reflects the current legislation with the changes intended to provide greater clarity and to enhance understanding of the rules surrounding the supply of wild game for human consumption. The FSA assessment of the impact of the updates, is that the changes will present a relatively low familiarisation cost to those hunters and retailers that the guidance is relevant to, and to local authorities. We estimate an average familiarisation time of 20 minutes.

Engagement and Consultation Process

Stakeholders have been actively involved in the process shaping the revised FSA Wild Game Guidance. The FSA created a wild game working group; it included enforcement officers, hunters, wild game organisations, wild game processors, FSA policy and veterinary advisor representatives from England, Wales and Northern Ireland and FSS (Food Standards Scotland). This working group members had face to face meetings to discuss the issues with the current guide, and were key in the shaping of this revised guidance. No further engagement is required before this consultation, however the feedback they provide will be accounted for and considered.

Questions asked in this consultation:

1. Does this new guide clarify the hunter and retailer exemptions of Regulation (EC) 853/2004 for supply of wild game and wild game meat?
2. Does this new guide have improved readability?
3. Does this new guide fulfil the needs of its audience (hunters, processors and retailers of wild game and wild game meat)?

Other relevant documents

- <https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/wild-game-guidance>
- FSA – Trichinella Guidance – Wild Boar (<https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/trichinella>)
- Regulation (EC) 852/2004, Regulation (EC) 853/2004, and Regulation (EC) 178/2002, Regulation (EC) 999/2001, Regulation (EC) 931/2011, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>
- FSA Manual of Official Controls (<https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/manual-for-official-controls>)

Responses

Responses are required by close 11th September 2020. Please state, in your response, whether you are responding as a private individual or on behalf of an organisation/company (including details of any stakeholders your organisation represents).

Thank you on behalf of the Food Standards Agency for participating in this public consultation.

Yours,

Mary McGlinchey
Meat Hygiene
Policy

Annex A: Standard Consultation Information

Disclosure of the information you provide

Information provided in response to this consultation may be subject to publication or release to other parties or to disclosure in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want information you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence.

In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances.

Any automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding.

The Food Standards Agency will be what is known as the 'Controller' of the personal data provided to us.

Why we are collecting your personal data

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

The Data Protection Act 2018 states that, as a government department, the Food Standards Agency may process personal data as necessary for the effective performance of a task carried out in the public interest. i.e. a consultation.

What we do with it

All the personal data we process is located on servers within the European Union. Our cloud based services have been procured through the government framework agreements and these services have been assessed against the national cyber security centre cloud security principles.

No third parties have access to your personal data unless the law allows them to do so. The Food Standards Agency will sometimes share data with other government departments, public bodies, and organisations which perform public functions to assist them in the performance of their statutory duties or when it is in the public interest.

What are your rights?

You have a right to see the information we hold on you by making a request in writing to the email address below. If at any point you believe the information we process on you is incorrect you can request to have it corrected. If you wish to raise a complaint on how we have handled your personal data, you can contact our Data Protection Officer who will investigate the matter.

If you are not satisfied with our response or believe we are processing your personal data not in accordance with the law you can complain to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) at <https://ico.org.uk>, or telephone 0303 123 1113.

Our Data Protection Officer in the FSA is the Information Management and Security Team Leader who can be contacted at the following email address:
informationmanagement@food.gov.uk

Further information

If you require a more accessible format of this document please send details to the named contact for responses to this consultation and your request will be considered.

This consultation has been prepared in accordance with [HM Government consultation principles](#).

Annex B: List of interested parties

Shropshire council

National Gamekeepers

National Gamekeepers

The Deer Initiative

Hampshire Game

British Association Shooting & Conservation

National Gamekeepers

Daventry DC

British Game Alliance

Willo Game

St. David's Game Birds

Ben Rigby Game

Food Standards Agency Consultation

Supply of Wild Game for Human Consumption

Response from: Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council

The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council welcomes the opportunity to comment on the proposed guidance on the Supply of Wild Game for Human Consumption.

Question 1

Does the new guide clarify the hunter and retailer exemptions of Regulation (EC) 853/2004 for supply of wild game and wild game meat?

The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council is of the opinion that the new guide does provide clarification on the hunter and retailer exemptions of Regulation (EC) 853/2004 but that it does not go far enough in terms of addressing all aspects of supply. For example, the collection and transportation of in-fur/in-feather game is not covered in sufficient detail. The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council is also of the opinion that the section on Exemptions is repetitive and that reorganising this section may assist clarification for the intended audience.

Question 2

Does the new guide have improved readability?

The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council agrees that in general, the guide has improved readability. However, this could be improved further by considering the following:

Page no	Section Title	Comments
2	Intended audience	The intended audience which includes enforcement officers appears to conflict with the last paragraph of the introduction on page 5 i.e. "This guide is not intended to provide enforcement advice for local authority enforcement officers though the information provided may prove useful" and could be construed as contradictory to a lay person reading this document.
4	Contents	The sections on the contents page could be numbered to make it more obvious to the reader when one sections finished and another section starts.

5	Intended audience	The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council believes that the first sentence should be reworded. For example: "This guidance is intended primarily for industry who hunt and sell wild game for human consumption, and enforcement officers....."
9	Trained Hunter's Declaration	The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council believes that the competent authority should be identified, and contact details provided. This would add clarity for the reader
10	Acceptance at AGHE	Guidance on what an alternative suitable method to verify that the hunter is trained, would be beneficial in this section.
11	Trained person (hunter) unexpectedly delayed	Guidance on what constitutes the term "unexpectedly delayed" would be helpful in this section as is may be misinterpreted and thus enable this rationale to be used without good reason
11	Small wild Game	For consistency, it would be beneficial to state that it is considered good practice for a trained hunter's declaration to be provided after inspecting small wild game. Also stating the name and contact details of the Competent Authority would be helpful for the reader.
13	Exemptions	The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council would suggest the last sentence be reworded. For example: "You cannot sell or supply this game to anyone else as part of a food business operation".
13	Primary Production for direct or local sale by a hunter (in-fur/in-feather)	The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council would suggest that the first sentence should finish after the word "not" and a new sentence should start "Therefore, you must register....." The first bullet point should read AGHE (not AHGE). It would be helpful for the reader if the second bullet referred to the definition of small quantities on page 33.
14	Processing and sale of game meat by hunters	In the first paragraph the use of final consumer and local consumers could cause confusion. It is suggested that the term final consumer only is used. The definition of small quantities is on page 33 (not page 32). It is suggested that the words "commensurate with the work activity" follow the existing text in the 4 th bullet point.
15		Under the third bullet, further detail on hunter training is on Page 29 (not page 16).
15	Summary	The first bullet point in relation to the exemption extending to online sales directly to the final consumer is not mentioned anywhere else other than in the summary.

		<p>It is suggested that the second bullet point is re-worded to improve readability.</p> <p>It is suggested that the summary is moved to the end of this section.</p>
16	Examples (cont.)	It would be beneficial to include a definition of a caterer in the first bullet point.
16	Exemptions explained	<p>The first sentence after the bullet points is long. It is suggested that it is reworded. For example: "Unless wild game and wild game meat is supplied by an AGHE, a retailer cannot supply wild game meat to another retailer. A retailer can only receive wild game meat from a register hunter and supply to the final consumer."</p> <p>It appears the word "is" requires to be inserted between document and merely.</p>
18	Processing and supply of game meat by retailers	The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council considers this section may be confusing to a lay person. Therefore, it is suggested that it be re-worded to improve readability.
18	Separate Area for de-feathering or de-skinning	It is suggested that the word "ideally" is removed, and the wording changed to reflect the guidance under the same heading on page 17.
18	Food safety management documentation	The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council would suggest that this section should reflect that a food safety management system needs to be in place that is commensurate with the work activity rather than giving the impression that records are all that is required.
19	Table for the supply of wild game/wild game meat	<p>The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council considers that the title does not reflect the purpose of this section. We would welcome the inclusion of a version of the flowchart on page 9 and 10 from the previous guide which helped identify the requirements which applied to a particular situation.</p> <p>In addition, the collection and transportation of wild game meat is not fully addressed in this table or anywhere else in the document. Paragraph 22 on page 14 of the previous guide provided information on this and again, we would welcome the inclusion of this in the new guidance.</p>
24	Traceability	<p>It was noted that:</p> <p>Under the first bullet point, "(EC)" needs to be inserted between "Regulation" and "178/2002"</p> <p>On the next paragraph, Regulation (EU) needs to be inserted in front of 931/2011.</p>
25	Traceability	The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council would welcome some clarification on what would be considered good practice in terms of

		recommended timescales for retaining traceability records.
26	Trichinella testing of wild boar	It is suggested that the last sentence in this section is reworded to improve readability.
26	Wild boar for personal consumption	It is suggested that additional information is provided on who should take the sample for trichinella testing. The guide states that the hunter should take the sample, but would it also be appropriate for an AGHE to take the sample? Contact details of who to contact to obtain a sampling kit from, and where to post the samples to, would also be helpful.
33	Hunter/ Hunting Party cont'd from page 32	It is suggested that the second sentence in the second paragraph is reworded to improve readability. In the first sentence there is reference to the "community market", it may be beneficial to include a definition of this.
33	Small quantities	The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council suggests that the first sentence of the second paragraph is reworded. For example: "The supply of small quantities by the producer must also be local to where the hunter is registered with the Local Authority."

Question 3

Does this guide fulfil the needs of its intended audience (hunters, processors and retailers of wild game and wild game meat)?

The Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council agrees that the guide does fulfil the needs of its intended audience, caveated with consideration being given to the above comments.

The guide no longer covers the consignment of wild game to other EU member states.

As mentioned above, the Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council considers that the collection and transportation of wild game is not adequately covered in this guide.

Report on	Consultation on the Review of the Roads (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 2010
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform Members of the Department for Infrastructure's consultation exercise on a review of the legislation associated with road closures for special events and to seek agreement for the draft consultation response to be forwarded to DfI.
2.0	Background
2.1	Further to many previous reports over the last few years, Members will be aware that <i>The Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010</i> was enacted by the Department for Infrastructure (DfI) in August 2010 and commenced on 4 September 2017.
2.2	<p>The above legislation enables Council to deal with requests to close public roads for special events in its area. Special Events are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any sporting event, social event or entertainment which is held on a public road; or The making of a film on a public road (including making TV programmes, films or advertisements). <p>Special Events do not include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public processions; Motor road races; Cycle races or trials; or Road works
2.3	<p>The underlying principle in relation to special events on roads is that it would not be reasonably practicable to hold the event elsewhere. The restriction or prohibition of traffic using the public road will only be permitted for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating the holding of a special event, or Enabling members of the public to watch a special event, or Reducing traffic disruption in adjacent streets
2.4	The enactment of this legislation, which permits the closure of roads for the holding of special events as outlined above, pre-dates the reform of local government in Northern Ireland when it was anticipated that the management of road

	infrastructure would be transferred to local government as an additional function under their control.
2.5	With this transfer of responsibility in mind, the aforementioned legislation was subsequently developed and drafted in a similar vein to the arrangements that were in operation in GB at that time, where roads infrastructure and traffic management was very different to the situation within Northern Ireland.
2.6	One of the reasons there was a very lengthy delay in the commencement of this legislation within Northern Ireland was that despite comprehensive engagement with stakeholders on the draft Order, considerable criticism from Councils remained. In fact, such was the continued opposition to the proposal that the then “Minister for Regional Development” deferred the commencement order amidst continued concerns from Council representatives.
2.7	In January 2017, the commencement order for the <i>Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010</i> was passed without further review or consultation with affected parties and Councils were left to implement the requirements of the legislation.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Members will be aware that following the commencement of this particular piece of legislation, the issue of road closures for special events has been the subject of numerous committee papers and discussions arising from not only from the concerns of affected members of the public, sports clubs and other ‘not for profit’ organisations but also from council officers tasked with administering the road closure process.
3.2	Given the negative impact that the implementation arrangements started and continued to have on those wishing to promote and manage local events, the Council wrote to the Permanent Secretary in August 2018 seeking an urgent review of the legislation and its administration procedures in order to address the complexity of the application process, the costs associated with the implementation of traffic management plans and the financial burden that it places on event organisers. As similar issues and problems with the implementation of the road closure legislation was evident across Northern Ireland, a range of stakeholders continued to lobby the Department for Infrastructure for a review into its administration.
3.3	At the end of July 2020, the Department for Infrastructure launched a consultation exercise and review of the <i>Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010</i> (Appendix 1). The review letter seeks views on how specific special events on roads provisions are operating in practice, together with a request for supporting data as outlined therein.
3.4	The Department will accept responses either to an online survey monkey questionnaire (Appendix 2) or in writing via post or email. All responses must be submitted no later than 24 th September 2020.

3.5	Given that the survey monkey questionnaire is designed to capture general information across all stakeholders and does not facilitate Council in addressing our main concerns with respect to the legislation, a draft written response has therefore been prepared in preference to responding via the online form.		
3.6	In addition to stakeholder views on the implementation of the legislation, the Department's review letter requests a range of data on road closures from each Council.		
3.7	The draft response in Appendix 3 sets out the MUDC data requested by the Department for Infrastructure in addition to highlighting the key concerns that remain following Council's experience of administering the road closure process over the last few years, as summarised below.		
	<u>Requested Data for MUDC (1 January 2018 – 20 August 2020)</u>		
	Total number of enquiries received about special events	118	
	Total number of applications received for special events	33 <i>(this includes 1 event transferred to DfI in line with their guidance)</i>	
	Number of road closure orders made for special events	25	
	Types of events	Sporting	18
		Social / Entertainment	14
		Film	0
		Other	1
	Information on costs, as this is a fundamental difficulty being cited by those with concerns about events.	Average admin cost to Council in producing Order	£320 <i>(This cost is not fully recovered by Council, however the council's fee structure, £165 is recovered from a small percentage of applicants)</i>

		<p>Average advertising costs of Notice</p> <p>£221</p> <p><i>(this cost is recovered from all applicants by way of a fee)</i></p>	
	<p>Additional Work that is not cost recovered but absorbed by Council</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The costs of all Council work associated with dealing with enquiries – to date 118 have been received, many of which were complex and required research and liaison with other statutory agencies. <p>No fee is charged for advice and assistance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The time and costs associated with organising and chairing a Safety Advisory Group (SAG) involving officers from multiple council departments and statutory agencies for events. 		
	<p><u>Key Areas of Concern</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council Role <p>The purpose of the legislation is to close roads to facilitate the holding of special events activities such as sporting and social activities; fun runs; street parties; Christmas lights switch on and the making of films etc. in a safe manner.</p> <p>This purpose is akin to the traffic management process already operated by Department for Infrastructure to control / manage the closure of roads for utility and other works associated with the public road, thereby not only ensuring the safety of other road users but also minimising the disruption to others who may be affected by proposed works.</p> <p>Council's role in making road closures for special events within the current legislative framework is purely administrative in nature, with very limited decision-making. The Council's administrative role is time consuming and involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting with pre-application queries • Validating and processing applications; • Drafting and publishing public notices in the local press to specify restrictions, highlight alternative routes and invite representations from members of the public; • Undertaking statutory consultation process with the relevant agencies; • Collating representations from interested parties and liaising with affected parties 		

- Seeking final consent from DfI for each application
- Drafting and issuing road closure orders

Whilst it is recognised there is a clear need for road safety on a public road and that all work associated with live traffic is a serious issue, it is Council's view that this legislative remit should fundamentally remain both with DfI (Roads) who have the necessary road safety and traffic management expertise to assess and process each application for closure and also with the PSNI who have the associated enforcement responsibility.

2. Costs and impact on event organisers

There has been considerable representation made to council officers and elected members by potential applicants in relation to the costs associated with applying for a road closure for special events.

There are significant costs to event organisers in seeking a road closure application, namely traffic management costs which can be significant; public liability insurance and advertisement fees. As many applicants are community groups and other organisations who operate on a not for profit basis, the council has now waived their administration fee so the cost is now absorbed on behalf of these applicants.

3. Costs to Councils

The resource implications to Council in administering the scheme are considerable and are not fully cost recovered through the process, as mentioned above. Additional costs exist over and above those associated with actual applications (as outlined in the table above) and they primarily relate to the queries and questions in relation to the process. These costs to Council not only include the time spend on dealing with the queries but also include the wider impact of diverting officer resource away from statutory and other functions that Council do have a clear legislative or enforcement role and input to.

4. Public Notification in the press

The road closure legislation prescribes that public notification be undertaken by way of advertisement in the public press. Although this element of the process is cost recovered by Council, it contributes to the significant costs that applicants, many of whom are operating on a not-for-profit basis for the benefit of the local community can ill afford. This cost could be eliminated through the use of advertisement via relevant websites of statutory agencies.

5. Inconsistency of approach

The process involved in DfI's remit for issuing road closure orders for utility works and closures to facilitate "off-road" special events, is much more streamlined and expedited than the more onerous one that Councils are

expected to complete under the *Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010* and associated guidance. Elected members may wish to consider whether DfI are better placed to administer the closure of roads in its entirety, rather than to split the administration with Councils.

6. Enforcement

Enforcement associated with road closures for special events is the remit of PSNI. As Councils do not have any decision making, monitoring or enforcement role under the legislation it is the Environmental Health department's opinion that local government may not be the best placed agency to administer the process.

7. Appeal Mechanism

Should final consent for an application for a road closure order be refused by the DfI following consultation with other agencies facilitated by Council, applicants have no redress via an appeal's mechanism. Given that Council engage with applicants and are responsible for informing them of the outcome of applications, Council may receive poor press and reputational damage in connection with a decision that they have not made.

8. Equality or Good Relations impact

The legislation although initially subject to an equality assessment in 2009/10 was enacted in 2017 without further assessment despite the revision of equality legislation. Given the representations made to council from various sectors of the community it would appear that the legislation has had more than a minor adverse impact on certain groups and further assessment and potential mitigations are likely to be necessary to reduce this inequality.

9. Small Scale Events

The DfI Guidance refers to exemptions for small events, however the scope of this exemption is sufficiently narrow to exclude many small scale community events that require a road closure for a very limited time or section of road.

Similarly, the implementation of the DfI guidance appears to have had a disproportionate effect on certain sporting organisations and events, such as small charity runs and regular sessions organised by small running clubs. A number of these road running events have either been relocated off-road or have not taken place due to the prohibitive nature of the traffic management and other costs.

4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/a
	Human: N/a
	Risk Management: N/a
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications:
	Rural Needs Implications:
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Members review the correspondence received from the Department of Infrastructure seeking views on the road closure legislation and agree the draft response.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Letter of Consultation from Department for Infrastructure to Council - dated 24 July 2020
6.2	Appendix 2 – Hard copy of the survey monkey questionnaire
6.3	Appendix 3 – Draft Council response to the Department for Infrastructure’s review of the <i>Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010</i>

RECEIVED
30 JUL 2020
CHIEF EXECUTIVE



Department for
Infrastructure
An Roinn
Bonneagair
www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

Anthony Tohill
Chief Executive
Mid Ulster Council
Dungannon Office
Circular Road
Dungannon
BT71 6DT

Engineering Services
Room 2.11
Clarence Court
10-18 Adelaide Street
Belfast
BT2 8GB

Email: RoadsEngineeringServices@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk
Website: <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/>

Date: 24 July 2020

Dear Stakeholder,

**SPECIAL EVENTS ON ROADS - REVIEW OF THE ROADS
(MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND)
2010**

The Roads (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (NI) 2010 was enacted on 13 August 2010 to, in part; provide a defined legal basis under which special events can be held on roads.

The parts of the provisions specifically related to the holding of special events on roads were commenced by an order made on 25 January 2017, with a commencement date of 4 September 2017.

The Department for Infrastructure (DfI) is seeking your views on how the specific special events on roads provisions are operating in practice. We are also seeking any supporting data you may have that would help inform the overall review.

Detail

The Department is committed to carrying out the review which will primarily be conducted via an online survey issued by the Department on the survey monkey platform.

We are also seeking to gather as much data as possible on a number of areas to help the Department fully assess how the legislation is operating in practice.

As a main stakeholder involved in the special events process, as well as asking you to complete the survey, we would be extremely grateful if you could provide information on the following:

Total number of enquires received about special events		
Total number of applications received for special events		
The number of road closure orders made for special events		
The types of events	Sporting	
	Social /Entertainment	
	Film	
	Other	

We would also seek information on costs, as this is a fundamental difficulty being cited by those with concerns about events.	Average administration cost of producing Order:	
	Average advertising costs of Notice :	

How to respond

Responses should be received no later than **Thursday 24 September 2020**

We would be grateful if you could respond in any of the following ways:

Post to: **Traffic & Development Control Policy Branch
Room 2.11
Department for Infrastructure
Clarence Court
10-18 Adelaide Street
Belfast
BT2 8GB**

or

Email: Kieran.connolly@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

RoadsEngineeringServices@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

If you have any questions on any aspect of this review please contact us by using any of the above methods.

Internet Access

The on-line survey may be freely reproduced and passed on to others. If it is not in a format that meets your needs, please contact us as above and we will arrange for it to be provided in a suitable format.

Freedom of Information Act 2000 – Confidentiality of Consultations

The Department will publish a summary of responses following completion of the review process. Your response, and all other responses to the review process, may be disclosed on request. The Department can only refuse to disclose information in exceptional circumstances. Before you submit your response, please read the paragraphs below on the confidentiality of consultations and they will give you guidance on the legal position about any information given by you in response to this review.

The Freedom of Information Act gives the public a right of access to any information held by a public authority, namely, the Department in this case. This right of access to information includes information provided in response to a review. The Department cannot automatically consider as confidential, information supplied to it in response to a review. However, it does have the responsibility to decide whether any information provided by you in response to this review process, including information about your identity, should be made public or treated as confidential.

This means that information provided by you in response to the review is unlikely to be treated as confidential, except in very particular circumstances. The Lord Chancellor's Code of Practice on the Freedom of information Act provides that:

- The Department should only accept information from third parties in confidence if it is necessary to obtain that information in connection with the exercise of any of the Department's functions and it would not otherwise be provided.
- The Department should not agree to hold information received from third parties 'in confidence' which is not confidential in nature.

- Acceptance by the Department of confidentiality provisions must be for good reasons, capable of being justified to the Information Commissioner.

For further information about confidentiality of responses, please contact the Information Commissioner's Office at:

Information Commissioner's Office – Northern Ireland
Room 101
Regus House
33 Clarendon Dock
Laganside
Belfast
BT1 3BG

Tel. (028) 9051 1270
Email to ni@ico.org.uk

Alternatively, see their website at: <https://ico.org.uk/about-the-ico/who-we-are/northern-ireland-office/>

Yours Faithfully,

KIERAN CONNOLLY
Traffic and Development Control Policy Branch

Special Events Review

This survey aims to gather information to support a review of the legislation that is used to close or restrict traffic using a road to facilitate special events taking place - the Roads (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 2010.

The survey is seeking the views of anyone with an interest or involvement with events, be it planning, organising, managing or attending relevant events or anyone impacted by events. It also asks a number of questions about the application of the legislation and associated guidance.

The survey is open for responses until 5:00pm on 24 September 2020 and should only take around 5-10 minutes to complete and if you have any questions on the survey please contact:

Contact Name: Kieran Connolly

Email address: Kieran.connolly@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

1. In what capacity are you responding to this questionnaire?

- ☐ Event Organiser
- ☐ District Council Administrator
- ☐ Traffic Management Industry
- ☐ Roads Policing
- ☐ Film Industry
- ☐ Attendee

Other (please specify)

2. How many events have you been involved in / attended the past two years?

- ☐ 1-2
- ☐ 3-5
- ☐ 6-10
- ☐ 11-20
- ☐ More than 20

3. What types of events were you involved in / attended?

- ☐ Film production
- ☐ Marathon event
- ☐ 5km /10Km Event
- ☐ Fun Run
- ☐ Street Party
- ☐ Social Event

Other (please specify)



Special Events Process

This section will ask for your views, if any, on the Special Events processes.

4. How strongly do you agree or disagree that the Special Events process met your needs?

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

Please provide any comment



5. Do you think there are any aspects of the process that you feel could be improved?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

Please provide any comment

Special Events Guidance

This section will ask you for your views on any of the Special Events guidance you may have used.

Question Title

6. Did you use the Department's guidance documents at any time?

	Yes	No	N/A
Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-or-near-public-roads-rsppg-e076	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-or-near-public-roads-rsppg-e076 Yes	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-or-near-public-roads-rsppg-e076 No	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-or-near-public-roads-rsppg-e076 N/A
Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-roads-guidance-notes-district-councils	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-roads-guidance-notes-district-councils Yes	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-roads-guidance-notes-district-councils No	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-roads-guidance-notes-district-councils N/A
Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-roads-guidance-promoters-events	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-roads-guidance-promoters-events Yes	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-roads-guidance-promoters-events No	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-events-roads-guidance-promoters-events N/A

Question Title

7. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement - 'The Department's guidance documents were useful?'

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	N/A - did not use guidance
Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Strongly agree	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Agree	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Neither agree or disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 N/A - did not use guidance
Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Strongly agree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Agree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Neither agree or disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils N/A - did not use guidance
Special events on Roads –	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	N/A - did not use guidance
Guidance for Promoters	– Guidance for Promoters Strongly agree	– Guidance for Promoters Agree	– Guidance for Promoters Neither agree or disagree	– Guidance for Promoters Disagree	– Guidance for Promoters Strongly disagree	– Guidance for Promoters N/A - did not use guidance

Please provide any further information or reasons for your response

Question Title

8. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement - 'The Department's guidance documents could be improved?'

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Strongly agree	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Agree	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Neither agree or disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events On or Near Public Roads RSPPG E076 Don't know
Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Strongly agree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Agree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Neither agree or disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils Don't know
Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters Strongly agree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters Agree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters Neither agree or disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters Disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/> Special events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters Don't know

If you answered strongly agree/agree, please provide any further information or reasons how the guidance could be improved.

Special Events legislation

This page will ask you for your views on Special Events legislation and your awareness of it.

9. Are you aware of the underlying legislation associated with the special events – Roads (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 2010?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

10. If you answered yes to the previous question, are there any aspects of the legislation that you feel could be improved?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ n/a

If yes, please provide any further information.



11. If you have any further comments specifically in relation to the legislation that you
Any further comments

12. If you have any further general comments in relation to Special Events issues that you feel would be useful, please provide them below.



13. If you would like to opt in to allow us to contact you directly in future regarding any developments , communications or research in this area, please provide an email address in the box below.

environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org

10 September 2020

Mr Kieran Connolly
Traffic & Development Control Policy Branch
Room 2.11
Department for Infrastructure
Clarence Court
10-18 Adelaide Street
Belfast
BT2 8GB

Dear Mr Connolly

Special Events on Roads – Review of the Roads (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 2010

Further to your letter dated 24 July 2020 seeking views on the special events on roads legislation, Mid Ulster District Council welcomes the review into the above legislation and also the opportunity to provide feedback on the Council's administration of the legislative provisions following its commencement on 4th September 2017.

The Council wish to highlight the following areas of concern and make comments as set out below:-

1. Council Role

The purpose of the legislation is to close roads to facilitate the holding of special events activities such as sporting and social activities; fun runs; street parties; Christmas lights switch on and the making of films etc. in a safe manner.

This purpose is akin to the traffic management process already operated by Department for Infrastructure to manage the closure of roads for utility and other works associated with the public road, thereby not only ensuring the safety of other road users but also minimising the disruption to others who may be affected by proposed works.

Council's role in making road closures for special events within the current legislative framework is purely administrative in nature, with very limited decision-making. The Council's administrative role is time consuming and costly.

Whilst it is recognised there is a clear need for road safety on a public road and that all work associated with live traffic is a serious issue, it is Council's view that this legislative remit should fundamentally remain both with DfI (Roads) who have the necessary road safety and traffic management expertise to assess and process each application for closure and also with the PSNI who have the associated enforcement responsibility.

2. Costs and impact on event organisers

There has been considerable representation made to council officers and elected members by potential applicants in relation to the costs associated with applying for a road closure for special events.

There are significant costs to event organisers in seeking a road closure application, namely traffic management costs which can be significant; public liability insurance and advertisement fees. As many applicants are community groups and other organisations who operate on a not for profit basis, the council has now waived their administration fee so the cost is now absorbed on behalf of these applicants.

3. Costs to Councils

The resource implications to Council in administering the scheme are considerable and are not fully cost recovered through the process, as mentioned above. Additional costs exist over and above those associated with actual applications and they primarily relate to the queries and questions in relation to the process. These costs to Council not only include the time spend on dealing with the queries but also include the wider impact of diverting officer resource away from statutory and other functions that Council do have a clear legislative or enforcement role and input to.

4. Public Notification in the press

The road closure legislation prescribes that public notification be undertaken by way of advertisement in the public press. Although this element of the process is cost recovered by Council, it contributes to the significant costs that applicants, many of whom are operating on a not-for-profit basis for the benefit of the local community can ill afford. This cost could be eliminated through the use of advertisement via relevant websites of statutory agencies.

5. Inconsistency of approach

The process involved in DfI's remit for issuing road closure orders for utility works and closures to facilitate "off-road" special events, is much more streamlined and expedited than the more onerous one that Councils are expected to complete under the Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010 and associated guidance. DfI may be better placed to administer the closure of roads in its entirety, rather than to split the administration with Councils.

6. Enforcement

Enforcement associated with road closures for special events is the remit of PSNI. As Councils do not have any decision making, monitoring or enforcement role under the legislation local government may not be the best placed agency to administer the process.

7. Appeal Mechanism

Should final consent for an application for a road closure order be refused by the DfI following consultation with other agencies facilitated by Council, applicants have no redress

via an appeal's mechanism. Given that Council engage with applicants and are responsible for informing them of the outcome of applications, Council may receive poor press and reputational damage in connection with a decision that they have not made.

8. Equality or Good Relations impact

The legislation although initially subject to an equality assessment in 2009/10 was enacted in 2017 without further assessment despite the revision of equality legislation. Given the representations made to council from various sectors of the community it would appear that the legislation has had more than a minor adverse impact on certain groups and further assessment and potential mitigations are likely to be necessary to reduce this inequality.

9. Small Scale Events

The DfI Guidance refers to exemptions for small events, however the scope of this exemption is sufficiently narrow to exclude many small scale community events that require a road closure for a very limited time or section of road.

Similarly, the implementation of the DfI guidance appears to have had a disproportionate effect on certain sporting organisations and events, such as small charity runs and regular sessions organised by small running clubs. A number of these road running events have either been relocated off-road or have not taken place due to the prohibitive nature of the traffic management and other costs.

Requested Data for MUDC (1 January 2018 – 20 August 2020)

Total number of enquiries received about special events	118	
Total number of applications received for special events	33 <i>(this includes 1 event transferred to DfI in line with their guidance)</i>	
Number of road closure orders made for special events	25	
Types of events	Sporting	18
	Social / Entertainment	14
	Film	0
	Other	1
Information on costs, as this is a fundamental difficulty being cited by those with concerns about events.	Average admin cost to Council in producing Order	£320 <i>(This cost is not fully recovered by Council, however the council's fee structure, £165 is recovered from a small percentage of applicants)</i>

	Average advertising costs of Notice	£221 <i>(this cost is recovered from all applicants by way of a fee)</i>
--	-------------------------------------	---

Additional Work that is not cost recovered but absorbed by Council

1. The costs of all Council work associated with dealing with enquiries – to date 118 have been received, many of which were complex and required research and liaison with other statutory agencies.

No fee is charged for advice and assistance.
2. The time and costs associated with organising and chairing a Safety Advisory Group (SAG) involving officers from multiple council departments and statutory agencies for events

I trust the above comments and information are of assistance and we look forward to the outcome of your review.

Yours sincerely

MG Kelso
Director of Public Health & Infrastructure

Report on	To advise Elected Members on the NIHE's Irish Traveller Accommodation Strategy for 2020-2025 and the draft correspondence from the Traveller Working Group and officer team.
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Elected Members of the NIHE's Irish Traveller Accommodation Strategy for 2020-2025. The NIHE strategy outlines an overview of the strategic context, types of Irish Traveller accommodation, outlines what NIHE and partners have done to date and includes a review of data and evidence.
1.2	The strategy outlines the NIHE's main aims, 4 objectives, 12 key actions and how these will be implemented and monitored. The MUDC Travellers Working Group meeting which was convened on 5 th August 2020 requested comments to be forwarded to the NIHE.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Irish Traveller community is long established in Northern Ireland. In 2003, the strategic role and responsibility for the provision of accommodation for Irish Travellers was transferred from local district councils to the Housing Executive under the Housing (NI) Order 2003. The Housing Executive's corporate vision is that "Everyone is able to live in an affordable and decent home, appropriate to their needs, in a safe and attractive place" .
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The Irish Travellers Accommodation Strategy 2020-2025 (the Strategy) sets out how the NIHE plan to provide Irish Travellers with access to good quality, culturally appropriate housing accommodation which fosters a sustainable, vibrant Traveller community and promotes inclusion, a sense of belonging and security. The Strategy proposes a number of key actions and includes an implementation plan laying out a work programme over the next five years to achieve these.
3.2	The NIHE strategy states that "there is no one single solution to the many challenges experienced by Irish Travellers. However, by improving the condition of the accommodation in which they live, where this is possible, and seeking to provide additional accommodation where it is needed, we can help reduce some of these problems and contribute to improved overall outcomes for the Irish Traveller community."

3.3	<p>The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the range of accommodation needs of Irish Travellers; • Ensure the provision of adequate and suitable accommodation for Irish Travellers that meets their needs, promotes their equality of opportunity and promotes good relations among Traveller households and between Travellers and other members of the community.
3.4	<p>The Strategy has four objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a Traveller Specific Accommodation Needs Assessment; 2. To provide safe and culturally appropriate accommodation for Irish Travellers to reside and travel to; 3. To support the Irish Traveller community to remain in their accommodation of choice through easily accessible housing services; 4. To create mechanisms that foster good relations for the Irish Traveller community.
3.5	<p>An update on progress of the Strategy is to be produced on an annual basis demonstrating the outcomes achieved.</p>
3.6	<p>Responsibilities of Local Councils</p> <p>The Council's responsibilities are outlined within the document and are stated as follows:</p> <p>"Local Councils are responsible for the determination of applications for planning approval for the improvement or redevelopment of existing Traveller sites and the provision of new sites. Councils are also responsible for the issuing of site licences under the Caravans Act 1963.</p> <p>In addition, local councils have responsibility for leading the community planning process for their district. Community Planning aims to improve the connection between all the tiers of Government and wider society work, to jointly deliver better outcomes for everyone."</p>
3.7	<p>The Housing Executive will have overall responsibility for implementation of the Irish Travellers Accommodation Strategy 2020-2025. The Implementation Plan below has been developed for the actions to be delivered over the five-year planning period of the Strategy.</p>
3.8	<p>Comments made at the Traveller Working Group meeting on 5th August were as follows:</p>

Objective 1

To develop an objective, robust, evidence-based assessment of Irish Traveller-specific accommodation requirements, which reflects best practice.

NIHE have carried out a needs assessment. This strategy aims to reflect on the strategic needs of Irish Travellers.

According to the strategy, the numbers of unauthorised encampments operating in Northern Ireland have drastically reduced over the years as the propensity to travel has diminished and the use of technologies such as Facebook, Skype and Instagram, which allow families to remain in touch without the need to travel, have increased.

The report states awareness of one unauthorised encampment, in Magherafelt, and states that NIHE are working locally through the Mid Ulster Community Planning Partnership on a resolution to this encampment. This includes consideration of the potential for a new transit site on publically-owned land.

Elected Members would be aware that last autumn NIHE acknowledged that there was a need for a small site in the Mid Ulster area. These particular Mid Ulster issues require to be addressed in any strategic plan.

It was noted that this document is about strategic assessment, NIHE have carried out a survey, and have reviewed its findings but haven't specified the quantitative need as yet. The document should provide much more detail on what should be done to address issues that already exist and the mechanisms that will be used to fast track the necessary actions where there is already housing stress due to unsatisfactory living arrangements.

It was also noted that this document needs to address both the issues arising from increased needs at the more settled community in Coalisland as well as the situation at Ballyronan and Hill Head Road, Toome.

Objective 2

To provide safe and culturally appropriate accommodation for Irish Travellers to reside in and travel to.

The issues referenced in Object 1 apply.

Site licensing has been referenced within the document and MUDC can advise that following discussion with NIHE, the site operator, the site has now been licensed.

It was noted that there had been a series of unauthorised land takes in Coalisland adjacent to the existing site in recent years which has proved very contentious with local residents. The NIHE require to take a much more strategic approach in managing their sites and identifying housing stress and taking action to secure additional lands as necessary as opposed to illegal activity by their site residents.

	<p><u>Objective 3</u> <u>To support the Irish Traveller to remain in their accommodation of choice through easily accessible housing services.</u></p> <p>Working Group members reflected that Traveller support mechanisms need to be vastly improved to ensure that appropriate support processes were available to travelling families both in settled and other sites. It was felt that a more structured support network would go some way to addressing some of the local tensions that arise between settled and travelling communities.</p> <p>It was raised that the local travelling families situated in the northern section of the Mid Ulster district would benefit from additional support mechanisms.</p> <p><u>Objective 4</u> <u>To create mechanisms that foster good relations for the Irish Traveller.</u></p> <p>Council as part of the local area good relations plan, supported by the NI Executive Office under their Together Building a United Community provides £10,000 of funding to the Belong project which seeks to support Travellers. The project Belong is led by STEP Mid Ulster and is part of a wider programme of engagement and development funded directly by the Executive Office, DFC and Southern Health and Social Care Trust. The project has a “drop in” location on Main Street Coalisland and provides a range of development support for Travellers in education, health, skills and cultural awareness and development.</p> <p>Council as a partner within the Neighbourhood Renewal programme is involved in a number of DFC led programmes supporting greater inclusion and development in the areas of Dungannon and Coalisland. This includes outreach for BME communities including Travellers. Specific programmes for Travellers include homework clubs and education support programme. These are DFC programmes and Council is a partner.</p> <p>Council Good Relations Plan also promotes messages of diversity across the region and supports BME inclusion through cultural awareness.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management: None

4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	To note the NIHE Irish Traveller Accommodation Strategy 2020-2025 and endorse the draft correspondence to be forwarded to NIHE.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – NIHE Irish Traveller Accommodation Strategy 2020-2025.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Draft correspondence from MUDC to NIHE in response to the strategy.

Irish Traveller

ACCOMMODATION STRATEGY
2020-2025

Housing
Executive

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Name	Title	Date of issue	Version
Elma Newberry	AD, L&RS		
Siobhan McCauley	DRS		
Board			

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Foreword

Introduction by the Chairman and Chief Executive

The Irish Traveller community is long established in Northern Ireland and its history and traditions stretch back many years. However, Irish Travellers are also among the most disadvantaged and marginalised people living in Northern Ireland and can face multiple deprivations in relation to health and well-being, housing, education, racism, mortality and discrimination.

The Race Relations (NI) Order 1997 identifies the Irish Traveller community as an ethnic minority thereby making it unlawful for members of the community to be discriminated against on the basis of their ethnicity.

In 2003, the strategic role and responsibility for the provision of accommodation for Irish Travellers was transferred from local District Councils to the Housing Executive under the Housing (NI) Order 2003.

The Housing Executive supports the right for everyone to have access to decent adequate housing. Our corporate vision is that **“Everyone is able to live in an affordable and decent home, appropriate to their needs, in a safe and attractive place”**.

We are therefore pleased to present the **Irish Travellers Accommodation Strategy 2020-2025** (the Strategy) which sets out how we plan to provide Irish Travellers with access to good quality, culturally appropriate housing accommodation which fosters a sustainable, vibrant Traveller community and promotes inclusion, a sense of belonging and security.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to those organisations, services users and our own staff within the Housing Executive who took the time to work with us in the development of this Strategy. Their input was invaluable and, we hope, has resulted in a Strategy which will lead to improved housing outcomes for Irish Travellers.

In addition to those who worked with us in the development of this Strategy we also wish to thank those individuals and organisations who submitted consultation responses.

The Strategy proposes a number of key actions and includes an implementation plan laying out a work programme over the next five years to achieve these.

The success of this Strategy goes beyond ‘bricks and mortar’ and the task ahead will not be easy but we are confident that we can work with our partners across all sectors to face the challenges required to ensure the provision, and sustainability of suitable, culturally

sensitive Irish Traveller accommodation which addresses housing need and protects and promotes Irish Travellers' cultural identity in NI.

Professor Peter Roberts, Chair

Clark Bailie, Chief Executive

DRAFT

Executive Summary

What's the issue?

Planning for, providing and managing culturally sensitive Irish Traveller accommodation is both complex and challenging. Accommodation is linked with a range of deprivation factors experienced by Irish Travellers such as health and well-being, education, racism, mortality and discrimination (see Section 2.0).

There is no one single solution to the many challenges experienced by Irish Travellers. However, by improving the condition of the accommodation in which they live, where this is possible, and seeking to provide additional accommodation where it is needed, we can help reduce some of these problems and contribute to improved overall outcomes for the Irish Traveller community.

Background

The strategic role and responsibility for the provision of accommodation for Irish Travellers was transferred from local District Councils to the Housing Executive in 2003 under the Housing (NI) Order 2003.

The Housing Executive has conducted research into Traveller accommodation in NI since 2002 which has helped inform the development and provision of Traveller accommodation over this period.

The 4th **Irish Traveller Accommodation Survey 2018/19** was completed in January 2020 and is the supplementary evidence used to inform this **Irish Travellers Accommodation Strategy 2020-2025**.

The Strategy

This Strategy aims to:

- Address the range of accommodation needs of Irish Travellers;
- Ensure the provision of adequate and suitable accommodation for Irish Travellers that meets their needs, promotes their equality of opportunity and promotes good relations among Traveller households and between Travellers and other members of the community.

The Strategy has four objectives:

- 1) To develop a Traveller Specific Accommodation Needs Assessment;

- 2) To provide safe and culturally appropriate accommodation for Irish Travellers to reside and travel to;
- 3) To support the Irish Traveller community to remain in their accommodation of choice through easily accessible housing services;
- 4) To create mechanisms that foster good relations for the Irish Traveller community.

Key Actions

The Strategy contains 12 key actions:

1. To review our housing application and housing solution processes to ensure Travellers are aware of the full range of Traveller-specific accommodation options;
2. To continue to develop our ethnic monitoring and record keeping systems, including the collection of data on Irish Traveller communities, to better understand the impact of housing services and to help inform future planning and service provision;
3. To adapt our Housing Needs Assessment methodology to facilitate the assessment of Traveller-specific accommodation needs;
4. To undertake a review of transit sites to establish, through a generated needs assessment, the existing and future demand for transit sites in NI within the Irish Traveller community;
5. To undertake a strategic review of all our Traveller sites to identify options for their future improvement or replacement. We will also review the current emergency halting, transit or serviced site classifications for each of our sites to ensure they reflect how the sites are being used in practice;
6. To investigate the potential to work with our stakeholders, in particular DfI, DfC and Councils, on how fitness standards for caravans might be defined and enforced for the benefit of Travellers;

7. To work with Housing Association partners and other stakeholders to promote compatibility¹ within the Traveller community as a means of maximising existing and future Traveller-specific accommodation;
8. To undertake a review of floating support funding for Traveller support groups working to improve housing outcomes for the Traveller community;
9. To look at ways to promote our housing services to raise awareness among Irish Travellers of the levels of service they should expect to receive and to support them in making a complaint if they are not satisfied;
10. To keep the training needs of our staff in respect of the Traveller community under review, including the development of an eLearning package for all our staff, to further raise Irish Traveller cultural awareness;
11. To introduce proactive approaches to ensure Travellers are safe and welcomed within their choice of accommodation;
12. To seek to expand our partnerships working with relevant stakeholders to effectively implement this Strategy.

The key actions will be delivered through a 5 year implementation plan with measurable milestones and outcomes. An update on progress of the Strategy will be produced on an annual basis demonstrating our outcomes achieved

Conclusions

The Strategy recognises the many issues and challenges that exist in the provision and management of Irish Traveller-specific accommodation together with the need to improve support for the Traveller community in their chosen form of accommodation and to give them a voice in decisions that affect them through enhanced participation and engagement.

The Strategy seeks to go beyond the provision of accommodation and will require that the Housing Executive works with our partners across all sectors to achieve its aims and if it is to be successful. It is, however, an essential step forward in the provision of sustainable, culturally sensitive accommodation for the Irish Traveller community in Northern Ireland.

¹ This is where Travellers are unable to or do not wish to live together due to tensions, feuds or lack of family ties. Some Travellers have also refused to avail of the pitches, even when there is no one else on the site. This is due to the cultural belief that a family that previously lived on the site has a territorial claim to that site, even if they have no intention of returning – [Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission \(2018\) Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Travellers' Accommodation in Northern Ireland](#)] [accessed March 2020] p29.

It is recognised that fulfilment of these actions depends on a number of critical factors; they require budget availability, partnership working and endorsement by the Irish Traveller community.

DRAFT

Overview of the Strategy: Vision, Outcomes, Aims and Objectives

VISION

“To provide safe and sustainable accommodation that meets the housing and cultural needs of the Irish Traveller community”

OUTCOMES

- Irish Travellers have increased opportunities to support their housing and cultural needs;
- The cultural needs of Irish Travellers are respected and valued within our housing services;
- Social inclusion for Irish Travellers, both within and between communities, is enhanced.

AIMS

This strategy aims to:

- Address the range of accommodation needs of Irish Travellers;
- Ensure the provision of adequate and suitable accommodation for Irish Travellers that meets their needs, promotes their equality of opportunity and promotes good relations among Traveller households and between Travellers and other members of the community.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To develop an objective, robust, evidence-based assessment of Irish Traveller-specific accommodation requirements, which reflects best practice;
- 2) To provide safe and culturally appropriate accommodation for Irish Travellers to reside in and travel to;
- 3) To support the Irish Traveller to remain in their accommodation of choice through easily accessible housing services;
- 4) To create mechanisms that foster good relations for the Irish Traveller.

Acknowledgements: Stakeholder Engagement

The Housing Executive is grateful for the engagement and input of a number of external stakeholders as part of the consultation exercise undertaken to inform the drafting of the Strategy:

- Department for Communities;
- STEP;
- Craigavon Traveller Support Committee;
- Community Restorative Justice Ireland;
- Bryson Intercultural;
- Social Justice Trust;
- Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission;
- Western Travellers Action Group;
- Newry Traveller Support;
- Apex Housing Association;
- Radius Housing Association;
- Clanmil Housing Association;
- The HEART Project;
- Housing Rights;
- Monaghan County Council;
- Equality Commission for Northern Ireland;
- Western Health Traveller Action Group;
- Executive Office Race Equality Unit.

The views and opinions of the stakeholders on Traveller issues were wide and varied and have been used to inform and structure the Strategy.

The Housing Executive recognises that our Strategy cannot be delivered in isolation, and the requirement for a holistic approach that takes into account the important contribution that health, education, and well-being, in addition to other factors, have on the lives of the Irish Traveller community.

Taking our lead from the Executive Office's Race Equality Strategy we recognise the need to engage with each organisation that has a part to play in promoting equal opportunity and challenging racism for Travellers. Full and effective implementation of this Strategy will only be achieved by working together and, where appropriate, in partnership with the voluntary and community sector and other elements of civic society.

2.0 Strategic Context

The Irish Traveller community is long established in Northern Ireland and its history and traditions stretch back many years. However, Irish Travellers are also among the most disadvantaged and marginalised people living in Northern Ireland and can face multiple challenges in relation to health and well-being, housing, education, racism, mortality and discrimination.

In its 2014 publication on *Racial Equality Policy Priorities & Recommendations*², the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland highlighted evidence on a range of issues experienced by the Irish Traveller community in Northern Ireland, including: negative attitudes held by the wider population; poor literacy and low levels of educational attainment; high levels of unemployment; poverty; lower than average life expectancy; and higher than average mortality and suicide rates. Similar findings were collated in a report produced for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation in 2013.³

The wider links between the quality, security and affordability of housing/accommodation and a range of other issues such as health, poverty, educational outcomes and social inclusion have been highlighted and demonstrated for the population as a whole⁴ and are also relevant where the experiences of, and outcomes for, Irish Travellers are concerned. We have been mindful, in drafting this strategy, that accommodation and living conditions are linked to, and influence, a number of the other issues faced by Irish Travellers.

In addition, this strategy has been developed within the context of a range of existing policies, strategies and frameworks that, either directly or indirectly, relate to the needs of, and provision of services for, Irish Traveller households in Northern Ireland.

2.1 The Northern Ireland Executive and the Programme for Government

The Northern Ireland Executive comprises the First Minister, deputy First Minister and the Ministers of Northern Ireland's eight government departments. The role of co-ordinating

² Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (2014) *Racial Equality Policy Priorities & Recommendations* available at: [Equality Commission for Northern Ireland \(2014\) Racial Equality Policy Priorities & Recommendations](#) [accessed April 2020]

³ Wallace, A., McAreavey, R. and Atkin, K. (2013) *Poverty and Ethnicity in Northern Ireland: An Evidence Review* available at [Poverty and Ethnicity in Northern Ireland: An Evidence Review](#) [accessed April 2020]

⁴ See, for example, Archer, P., Murie, A., Turkington, R. and Watson, C. (2016) *Good Housing, Better Health* available at: [Good Housing, Better Health](#) [accessed April 2020]; Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (2008) *Good Housing Leads to Good Health: A toolkit for environmental health practitioners*; and Housing Learning and Improvement Network (2011) *Public health and housing: we can get it right* available at: [Housing Learning and Improvement Network \(2011\) Public health and housing: we can get it right](#) [accessed April 2020]

Executive policies and programmes to deliver a peaceful, fair, equal and prosperous society lies with The Executive Office, which is itself a government department. One of the key objectives of the Executive Office is **to tackle disadvantage and promote equality of opportunity**:

By driving a programme across Government to reduce poverty; promoting and protecting the interests of children, older people, people with disabilities, victims and survivors, and other socially excluded groups; addressing inequality and disadvantage; and, drive the delivery of Government responsibilities in a sustainable manner.⁵

The Draft Programme for Government 2016-21 set the direction for the Northern Ireland Executive over a five-year period and adopted a framework of wellbeing outcomes which expressed the ambitions of the Executive for everyone in society. Following the collapse of the power-sharing government in early 2017, the draft Programme for Government Framework became the basis for what was initially a one-year Outcomes Delivery Plan. The 2018-19 delivery plan⁶ did not specifically refer to Irish Travellers, but retained an outcome related to promoting tolerance and building resilience by removing barriers to participation that arise for people as a result of particular aspects of their identity, including their racial group:

Outcome 9: We are a shared, welcoming and confident society that respects diversity

An updated plan, which was published in December 2019 with the intention of being retained as a live document rather than covering a fixed time period, also continued to include this outcome⁷. More recently, the *New Decade, New Approach*⁸ agreement set out the immediate priorities for the restored Executive. They included *Delivering a Fair and Compassionate Society* and *Developing a new Programme for Government*, but it was noted that the Outcomes Delivery Plan would provide the basis for an Executive work programme of priority actions to be taken in the coming months.

In relation to issues of Rights, language and identity, Annex E of the *New Decade, New Approach* document proposed a new framework recognising and celebrating Northern Ireland's diversity of identities and culture and promoting cultural difference. It is envisaged that a new Office for Identity and Cultural Expression will promote cultural pluralism and respect for diversity, including Northern Ireland's ethnic, national, linguistic and faith communities.⁹

⁵ [The Executive Office - About the Department - Key Objectives](#) [March 2020]

⁶ [The Executive Office Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19](#) [March 2020]

⁷ [The Executive Office Outcomes Delivery Plan Updated](#) [March 2020]

⁸ [New Decade, New Approach](#) [March 2020]

⁹ New Decade, New Approach p31

2.2 The Race Relations Order and Racial Equality Strategy for Northern Ireland

The Race Relations (NI) Order 1997 defines Irish Travellers as:

*a community of people commonly so called who are identified (both by themselves and by others) as people with a shared history, culture and traditions including, historically, a nomadic way of life on the island of Ireland.*¹⁰

The Order identifies the Irish Traveller community as an ethnic minority, thereby making it unlawful for members of the community to be discriminated against on the basis of their ethnicity.

The Racial Equality Strategy 2015-2025¹¹ also highlights the ethnic minority status of Irish Travellers. In general terms, the Strategy explains that:

Racism manifests itself in a variety of ways, both subtle and overt. It can range from snubs and exclusion through to discrimination, the creation of barriers to inclusion that can emerge at all levels in public and private institutions, to acts of intimidation and violence. (p17)

Where *discrimination* is concerned, the Strategy notes that:

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination defines 'racial discrimination' as follows: "any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life". (p18/19)

The Strategy recognises that there may be a need to develop and implement specific programmes of work to address particular challenges and vulnerabilities facing specific groups such as Irish Travellers. To facilitate this, the Executive Office is establishing a Race Equality Sub Group looking at Traveller issues. The Housing Executive will be represented on this group at senior level.

¹⁰ Article 5(2)(a), Race Relations (NI) Order 1997

¹¹ OFMDFM (2015) *Racial Equality Strategy 2015-2025* (available at: [The Executive Office Racial Equality Strategy 2015-25](#); accessed March 2020)

2.3 Reports and Recommendations produced by key stakeholders

Equality Commission for Northern Ireland

The Equality Commission's **Statement on Key Inequalities in Housing and Communities in Northern Ireland** (2017)¹² reported on the Commission's assessment of inequalities and differences in housing experiences faced by groups in the Section 75 equality categories in Northern Ireland. With regard to Irish Travellers, the statement noted that:

*In respect to access to housing a key inequality is that **access to appropriate accommodation to meet the needs of Irish Travellers is limited**;*

The provision of Traveller accommodation must therefore be such that it continues to cater for those with a nomadic lifestyle;¹³ and

for some Irish Travellers, 'bricks and mortar'/'settled' accommodation may be inappropriate where it does not accord with their nomadic lifestyle.

The statement also highlighted the need for consideration of the extent to which poor housing conditions for Irish Travellers persist, and any prevalence within certain types of accommodation and/or tenures.

Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (NIHRC)

The NIHRC promotes and protects those human rights, which the United Kingdom is legally committed to at the national, regional and international levels. The Commission was established following the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement under the Northern Ireland Act 1998, and is empowered by Section 69 of the Act to conduct investigations and to compel evidence.

Following a scoping exercise in June 2016, which identified issues that required further examination, the NIHRC initiated an investigation into Travellers' accommodation in Northern Ireland the same year.

The resulting report, **Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Travellers' Accommodation in Northern Ireland¹⁴**, was published in March 2018 and highlighted 13 systemic issues. These included resource availability; provision of a sufficient level of culturally adequate Travellers' accommodation; and the adequacy of Travellers' accommodation in Northern Ireland, including a lack of adequate stopping sites. The foreword to the report commented:

¹² [Equality Commission NI Statement on key inequalities in housing and communities in Northern Ireland](#) [March 2020]

¹³ Based on evidence from the Travellers Needs Assessments published by the Housing Executive in 2002, 2008 and 2014, which recorded that around one-fifth to one-third of all Irish Traveller households travelled.

¹⁴ [Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission - Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Travellers' Accommodation in Northern Ireland](#)

*The inexorable impact of public policy has been to leave many Travellers with an unpalatable choice of retaining their culture while living in poor housing conditions or move into social housing. While for some Travellers, social housing is their choice of accommodation, for others it is not. Traveller culture is rich and vibrant and should be nurtured, rather than eroded through housing and other policies.*¹⁵

The right to Housing

The NIHRC investigation used a human rights based approach to consider the circumstances applying to Travellers' accommodation in Northern Ireland.

The Executive summary of the Commission's report¹⁶ explains that, broadly defined, the right to adequate housing is "the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity" (UN ICESCR Committee 1991). This right refers to more than simply supplying and making housing available; the housing itself must be *adequate*, and the UN ICESCR Committee has established that the right to adequate housing requires adequate:

- legal security of tenure;
- availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure;
- affordability;
- habitability;
- accessibility;
- location;
- cultural adequacy; and
- freedom from forced eviction.

In implementing the right to housing, there is a duty on parties to progressively realise these rights and to ensure non-discrimination and equality, effective participation, effective monitoring, effective resources, and effective remedy.

¹⁵ Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (2018) *Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Travellers' Accommodation in Northern Ireland* (available at: [Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission - Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Travellers' Accommodation in Northern Ireland full report](#)) [accessed March 2020] p1

¹⁶ [Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission - Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Travellers' Accommodation in Northern Ireland Executive summary](#) [accessed March 2020]

2.4 The Statutory Responsibilities of the Housing Executive

The Housing Executive is responsible for assessing housing need in Northern Ireland. The Housing (NI) Order 1981 (Article 6) provides that the Housing Executive shall:

- (a) regularly examine housing conditions and need;
- (b) submit to the Department for approval its programme for such years and in such form as the Department may determine for meeting housing need;

The Housing (NI) Order 2003 (Article 125) transferred ownership of and responsibility for Irish Traveller serviced sites from district councils to the Housing Executive. This included the provision of any new sites required.

Specifically, the Housing (NI) Order 1981 (Article 28¹⁷) provides that the Housing Executive:

- a) shall provide such caravan sites as appear to it to be appropriate for the accommodation of caravans of members of the Irish Traveller community, and
- b) may manage those sites or lease them to some other person.

Article 87 of the order provides that the Housing Executive may acquire land:

- a) on which to construct caravan sites,
- b) which is in use as a caravan site, or
- c) which has been laid out as a caravan site

2.5 Responsibilities of Local Councils

Local Councils are responsible for the determination of applications for planning approval for the improvement or redevelopment of existing Traveller sites and the provision of new sites. Councils are also responsible for the issuing of site licences under the Caravans Act 1963.

In addition, local councils have responsibility for leading the community planning process for their district. Community Planning aims to improve the connection between all the tiers of Government and wider society work, to jointly deliver better outcomes for everyone. Community plans identify long-term priorities for improving the social, economic and environmental well-being of districts and the people who live there.¹⁸

¹⁷ As amended by Article 125 of The Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 2003

¹⁸ Department for Communities: 'Community Planning': [Department for Communities Community Planning page](#) [accessed March 2020]

The Housing Executive is a statutory partner in the Community Planning Partnerships established in each council area, and is actively engaged across the eleven Local Council partnerships to deliver on the outcomes of their respective Plans.

Housing, and the many issues related to it, is a key topic across the eleven Community Plans and, where possible, the Housing Executive will utilise its role in these partnerships to raise awareness of the Irish Travellers Accommodation Strategy and to encourage partners to assist with its implementation.

In addition Local Development Plans have a requirement, contained in the Regional Strategic Planning Policy Statement, to include Travellers' Accommodation policies.

DRAFT

3.0 Irish Traveller Accommodation

3.1 What is Irish Traveller Accommodation?

For the purposes of this Strategy and our service provision, 'Irish Traveller accommodation' is understood to refer to a home, regardless of what form that home might take, which, from a Traveller perspective, keeps the individual or household's Traveller identity intact.

We therefore recognise that Traveller accommodation will take a variety of forms, including nomadic provision.

Accommodation that would be considered specific to the Traveller community includes:

- **Grouped Housing:** A residential housing development with additional facilities and amenities specifically designed to accommodate extended families of Travellers on a permanent basis;
- **Serviced Site:** Site for a range of managed accommodation (chalets, trailers and caravans) where Traveller families have a permanent base to park their caravan or erect a structure as defined within the Caravans Act; where electricity, water and sewerage are provided and where other facilities such as communal or individual amenity buildings must be provided;
- **Transit Site:** A permanently operational facility with similar facilities to serviced sites where Travellers may park their caravans on a temporary basis (up to a maximum of 3 months) and where electricity, water and sewerage services are provided. Transit sites are not intended for use as a permanent lease for an individual household.
- **Private sites:** Sites typically owned and managed by a member(s) of the Traveller community with pitches rented out to Travellers.

Other forms of accommodation that Irish Travellers can access, but which are not specific to their cultural way of life, are:

- **Social housing:** Standard "bricks and mortar" housing provided by the Housing Executive or housing associations;
- **Private rented / ownership:** Standard "bricks and mortar" private rented/owned housing, chalets, trailers and caravans;

In addition to these types of *permanent* accommodation, *temporary* forms of accommodation used by the Traveller community include:

- **Unauthorised sites:** Sites not authorised by the Housing Executive, Councils or housing associations;
- **Co-operated sites:** Reactive provision that was originally an unauthorised encampment, but that has been agreed for very short term use (up to a maximum of three months) and is established under the Housing Executive's Co-operation Policy. This allows for Travellers to camp on public land on a temporary basis and is considered only as a way of dealing with humane requirements;
- **Emergency halting sites:** A temporary (less than 28 days) place to park, with appropriate facilities, managed under Co-operation Policy principles. Emergency halting sites may not require planning permission if they are in use for fewer than 28 days.

3.2 Accessing general needs and Traveller-specific accommodation managed by social housing providers in Northern Ireland

Social housing

Irish Travellers wishing to apply for social housing must, in common with members of the settled community, complete a Housing Solutions Assessment (HSA) form which includes accommodation options specific to Travellers.

Housing Solutions Assessments are carried out by the Housing Executive to calculate the Applicant's points entitlement and to discuss their preferred location and choice of accommodation. Allocations are made in accordance with the Common Selection Scheme¹⁹, to Applicants in highest need.

Traveller-specific accommodation

In addition to ensuring that members of the Traveller community have the same access to bricks and mortar accommodation as members of the settled community, the Housing Executive respects the right of Irish Travellers to choose to live in Traveller-specific accommodation.

Travellers wishing to live on a serviced site may apply under the **"Selection Scheme for Travellers' Serviced Sites"** in cases where:

- 1) the Applicant is a member of the Irish Traveller community; and

¹⁹ [More information on the Selection Scheme is available on the Housing Executive website](#)

- 2) the Applicant complies with the Application Requirements; and
- 3) the Applicant complies with any of the following requirements:
 - a) the Applicant is a Full Duty Applicant pursuant to the Housing (N.I.) Order, 1988;
or
 - b) the Applicant meets both Age Requirements and the Connection With Northern Ireland Requirements.

Under this Selection Scheme, applicants complete a specific Housing Application Form for serviced sites and, in general, must be aged 18 years at the date of application, although applications may be accepted from Applicants aged at least 16 who meet certain criteria.

Eligible applicants may be awarded points to reflect their circumstances in relation to some or all of four aspects of housing need:

- 1) Intimidation;
- 2) Insecurity of Tenure;
- 3) Housing Conditions;
- 4) Health/Social Well Being Assessment.

Having had their circumstances assessed, applicants are placed on a points-based waiting list for their preferred serviced site(s), with allocations managed by the Lettings Manager in the local Housing Executive office.

Travellers are not required to complete an application form for transit sites; instead, bookings must be made through the local Housing Executive office.

4.0 What we have done

The Housing Executive's last Travellers' Accommodation Needs Assessment was carried out in 2014²⁰. Since then, we have continued to work closely with the Irish Traveller community and their representatives, local councils and a wide range of other stakeholders to identify needs and ensure the safety of existing provision, particularly at serviced and transit sites. Some of the activities undertaken are summarised below.

- We invested heavily in upgrading our sites by providing individual electricity metering points. These were provided at The Glen site Coalisland, Glen Road Heights Belfast, The Kelly site, Belfast (now owned and managed by Clanmil), and Daisyfield and Ballyarnett in Derry/Londonderry .
- We invested in reinstating two sites (at Daisyfield, Derry and Glen Road Heights, Belfast), both of which were unfortunately subsequently vandalised. Such was the damage that both sites had to be closed on health and safety grounds. Consultants have been appointed to assess the feasibility and costs necessary to, once again, reinstate the Glen Road Heights site.
- At Acorn Grove, Craigavon, we completed an external maintenance scheme, carried out adaptations to meet disability needs, and relocated the electricity sub-station off-site.
- Consultants have been appointed for additional works to the sites at Ballyarnett and Legahory Close; on site surveys have been completed.
- An application for site provision in Antrim and Newtownabbey was refused planning permission. The families for whom this application had been made were subsequently rehoused in North Belfast and indicated that they were satisfied with this arrangement. With no other identified need in the Antrim and Newtownabbey area, site provision at this location was removed from the programme of works.
- Work has been ongoing to secure additional serviced site provision in the Craigavon area. Following refusal of planning for a proposed site at Lake Road Craigavon, we reapplied for lands at Burnside Craigavon, and this application has been approved. We are also involved in discussions with stakeholders about the possibility of changing the use of the existing site at Legahory Close from transit to permanent provision.
- A comprehensive feasibility study of the seven Housing Executive-owned serviced and transit sites was completed by VB Evans Consultants in April 2018. The study looked at compliance with planning and licencing, health and safety and fire risk

²⁰ [The report is available on the Housing Executive website](#)

issues and will inform future investment decisions around the development and improvement of our sites.

- Health and safety works have been carried out to all Housing Executive sites and all have been inspected by the Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service and declared compliant with current fire safety regulations.
- We recently completed a Cultural Awareness Training Programme, delivered by Craigavon Travellers Support Committee to front-line staff and policy writers, aimed at giving staff a better understanding of Irish Travellers' cultural needs, help reduce stigma and improve service delivery.
- Health and Safety checks are carried out weekly, and fire checks quarterly, at all our sites.
- The Housing Executive continues to be represented on a number of inter-agency fora and cross-border bodies including:
 - Belfast Inter-agency Forum on Travellers
 - Regional Traveller Health and Social Wellbeing Forum
 - National Traveller Accommodation Consultative Committee

Out of Sight, Out of Mind report and recommendations

Many aspects of our Traveller Accommodation Strategy²¹ had been under review when the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission informed the Housing Executive of its investigation in September 2016, and in early 2017 we had put in place a Director-led interdivisional group specifically to deal with the issues identified by our own review.

This resulted in an initial plan of action by the Housing Executive which pre-empted many of the priority recommendations made by the Human Rights Commission and meant that work was well under way prior to the launch of the NIHRC report. We accepted all but a small number of the recommendations made directly to the Housing Executive by the Human Rights Commission, and had discussions with the Commission on those that required further exploration or were not possible within existing legislation. We continue to work closely with the Human Rights Commission in relation to the needs of the Irish Traveller community, and value the collaborative approach that exists between stakeholders in Northern Ireland on this important policy area.

²¹ Issues under review included: Traveller needs assessment and research; rent policy with regard to Traveller sites; planning Traveller accommodation; site investigations and planning applications; managing and maintaining Traveller sites; and engagement and Participation

5.0 What we know: Reviewing Data and Evidence

The *Out of Sight, Out of Mind* report (NIHRC, 2018) commented that:

*There is a general lack of data and disaggregation of data regarding the Traveller population in NI, their current tenure and desired accommodation. This makes it impossible to assess whether Travellers' accommodation is sufficient and to strategically plan for the future.*²²

The report also noted that, while the 2011 census indicated that Irish Travellers represented 0.07 per cent of the population at the time (a total of around 1,300 individuals²³), this figure may have been an under-representation and *official statistics are lacking*²⁴.

The difficulties associated with gathering accurate data on nomadic, semi-nomadic, marginalised and socially excluded groups, including Irish Travellers, have been documented by researchers including Condon et al (2019)²⁵ and Brown and Scullion (2010)²⁶. They include problems in establishing a sample frame – particularly for large scale, quantitative surveys – for a variety of reasons such as possible unwillingness of groups who have experienced discrimination to self-identify in their day-to-day interactions with government agencies. Other issues that restrict the amount of data available on socially excluded groups such as Irish Travellers include mistrust, fear of harm, cultural beliefs and literacy levels.

This section summarises the key evidence available on the number of Irish Traveller households in Northern Ireland and their views on their current and future accommodation.

²² [Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission - Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Travellers' Accommodation in Northern Ireland full report](#), p290

²³ Outputs from the 2011 Census indicate that 1,301 individuals were recorded as having 'Irish Traveller' ethnicity: see Census 2011 Key Statistics KS201NI – Ethnic Group (available at [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency Census 2011](#))= [accessed March 2020]

²⁴ Ibid, p10

²⁵ Condon, L., Bedford, H., Ireland, L., Kerr, S., Mytton, J., Richardson, Z. and Jackson, C. (2019) 'Engaging Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Communities in Research: Maximising Opportunities and Overcoming Challenges' in *Qualitative Health Research* Vol 29(9) pp 1324-1333 (available at: [Engaging Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller Communities in Research: Maximizing Opportunities and Overcoming Challenges Journal](#) [accessed March 2020])

²⁶ Brown, P. and Scullion, L. (2010) 'Doing Research' with gypsy-travellers in England: reflections on experience and experience and practice available at: [University of Salford - Doing Research with Gypsy - travellers in England: Reflections on experience and practice](#) [accessed March 2020]

5.1 Estimating the Irish Traveller population in Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Census 2011

The Census is designed to provide the most accurate possible picture of the population on the day the Census is taken²⁷ and is used by central and local government, health authorities and a wide range of other organisations to plan future service provision. The most up-to-date Census figures currently available were collated through the Northern Ireland Census 2011, which recorded a total of 1,301 Irish Travellers living in Northern Ireland at the time; this figure accounted for just 0.07% of the total population (1,810,863).

The Census also provided insights on the age profile and location of the Irish Traveller population. Table 1 shows that in 2011 the Irish Traveller population had a relatively young population compared with Northern Ireland overall, with higher numbers of children. A similar, relatively young age structure was apparent from the Housing Executive's 2018/19 survey.

Table 1: Age structure of Irish Traveller population and Northern Ireland population (2011 Census)

Age Group	Irish Traveller Population (%)	Northern Ireland Population (%)
Under 16	39%	21%
16-54	48%	54%
55 and over	13%	25%

The Census recorded 466 Irish Traveller households in Northern Ireland. Table 2 shows the geographical distribution of these households and indicates that in 2011 the largest concentrations of Irish Traveller households were in the Mid Ulster, Belfast, and Newry, Mourne and Down district council areas.

²⁷ OFMDFM (2012) *Census 2011 Key Statistics for Northern Ireland* (available at [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency Census 2011 Key Statistics](#)) [accessed March 2020]

Table 2: Distribution of Irish Travellers Households in Northern Ireland by local government district (2011 Census)

Council Area	Number of Irish Traveller Households (2011)
Antrim & Newtownabbey	7
Ards & North Down	14
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	51
Belfast	76
Causeway Coast & Glens	12
Derry & Strabane	38
Fermanagh & Omagh	40
Lisburn & Castlereagh	32
Mid & East Antrim	47
Mid Ulster	78
Newry, Mourne & Down	71
Total	466

All Ireland Traveller Health Study (2010)

The All Ireland Traveller Health Study 2010 (AITHS) also adopted a census approach. In Northern Ireland the central field coordinator for the research enumerated a total of 1,562 Traveller families in the region, on the basis of which it was estimated that the total Traveller population in Northern Ireland was 3,905²⁸. The figures captured by the All Ireland study may in part reflect the resource-intensive approach to the research.

5.2 Current and future accommodation preferences: 2018/19 Irish Traveller Accommodation Survey

Through its ongoing operational engagement with Irish Travellers, the Housing Executive holds some data on the location of Irish Traveller households in Northern Ireland. However, it is recognised that this information is not exhaustive; customers may not disclose their ethnicity or it may not be recorded at the point of interaction with the Housing Executive, and there may be households who do not engage with the Housing Executive for any services. Furthermore, operational data may not necessarily provide detailed information on current accommodation, nor will it provide insights on behaviours and future aspirations.

²⁸ In both Northern Ireland and ROI, the Travellers count was based on the number of Traveller families enumerated at the census multiplied by the average family size. Thus, for Northern Ireland, the number of families enumerated (1,562) multiplied by average family size (2.5) resulted in a total estimated population of 3,905. (More information is available in the [Executive Summary](#) of the study findings (p43))

In order to address the current data gap and gather information on current accommodation and future aspirations to inform this Strategy and the associated Irish Traveller Housing Needs Assessment, the Housing Executive commissioned a survey of Irish Traveller households in Northern Ireland in 2018.

This was the fourth comprehensive survey examining Irish Travellers' accommodation in Northern Ireland produced by the Housing Executive since 2002, following on from Recommendation 5 of the *Promoting Social Inclusion Working Group on Travellers* report (December 2000) which stated:

'The NIHE should undertake a comprehensive strategic needs assessment of current and projected accommodation requirements of all Travellers in consultation with Traveller organisations, members of the Traveller communities and District Councils.'

The research carried out every five years since 2002 has helped inform the development and provision of Traveller accommodation over this period, including Grouped Housing, transit and serviced sites. The fieldwork for the most recent survey was carried out for the Housing Executive by Perceptive Insight Market Research Ltd and the findings form the main basis of the supplementary evidence used to inform this Strategy. The research sought to:

- **fill a gap** in the absence of good quality, available administrative data;
- **gauge views** from Irish Traveller households regarding their current accommodation and the type and location of their preferred accommodation;
- **inform** the Irish Traveller Housing Needs Assessment to be undertaken by the Housing Executive; and
- **enable** the Housing Executive Land and Housing Analytics Team to use evidence to formulate the organisation's Irish Traveller Strategy.

Fieldwork was completed in January 2020 and involved 540 social interviews with Irish Travellers, which identified a total of 1,628 individuals, of whom 99.6% were Irish Travellers. Numbers identified by other sources are set out in Table 3, for comparison.

Table 3: Estimated number of Irish Travellers (individuals) in Northern Ireland - various sources

Source	Individuals Identified
2001 Census	1,715
2010 All Ireland Health Study ²⁹	3,905

²⁹ More information available at: [All Ireland Traveller health study](#) [accessed March 2020]

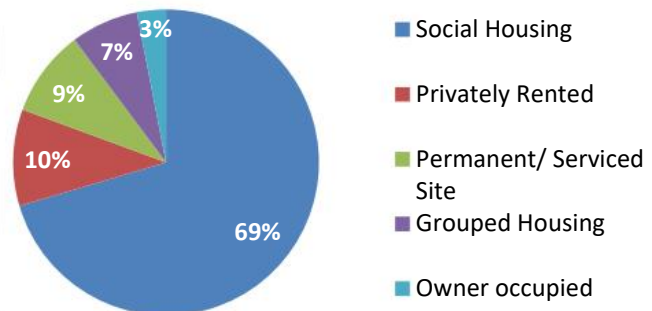
Source	Individuals Identified
2011 Census	1,301
2014 Housing Executive Irish Traveller survey	1,262
2018/19 Housing Executive Irish Traveller survey	1,628

More information on the survey, including details on the methodology, engagement and consultation process, and the strengths and limitations of the data is set out in the full report on the key survey findings, which is available on the Housing Executive website: [Northern Ireland Housing Executive Irish Traveller Accommodation Survey 2018/19](#)

Survey Findings at a glance: Current Accommodation

Current Accommodation Type

- 69% social housing
- 10% privately rented
- 9% permanent/serviced site
- 7% grouped housing
- 3% owner occupied



Other aspects of current accommodation

- 89% had lived in their current accommodation for more than one year and 83% expected to remain for more than one year.
- 87% felt very or fairly safe in their current accommodation, while 9% felt fairly or very unsafe.
- Only 7% of respondents expected that they or a member of their household would travel within the next three years

Satisfaction with current accommodation

- 71% stated that, overall, they were satisfied/very satisfied with their current accommodation
- 87% of those who lived in **grouped housing** were satisfied
- 75% of those who lived in **social housing** were satisfied
- 56% of those who were living on **sites** were satisfied.
- 72% said that, overall, they were happy with their current accommodation
- 27% said they would prefer different accommodation



Findings at a glance: Future Accommodation

27% of respondents, representing 154 households, indicated that they would prefer different accommodation. They comprised:

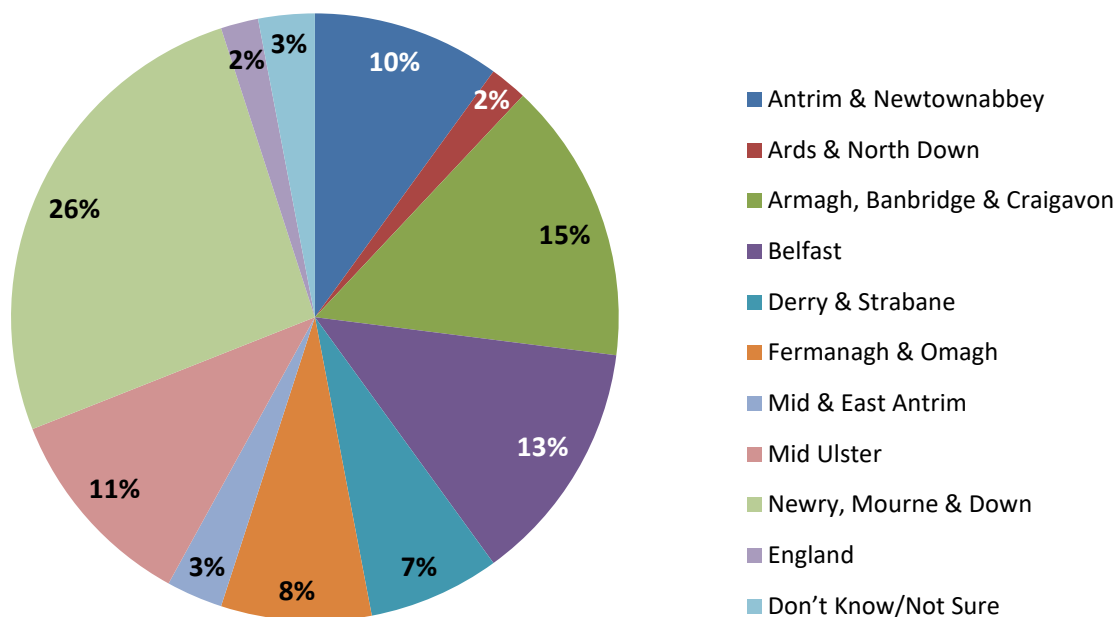
- 16% who said they would prefer **social housing**
- 6% who said they would prefer to live at a **serviced site**
- 3% who said they would prefer to live in **grouped housing**
- 0.2% who said they would prefer to live at a **transit site**



3% of respondents expressed other preferences (e.g. for a bungalow/ground floor accommodation), or were not sure what type of alternative accommodation they would prefer.

Respondents who indicated a preference for alternative accommodation were also asked about the preferred location (district council area). The most commonly-cited preferred locations were Newry Mourne and Down (26%); Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon (15%) and Belfast (13%) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Preferred future location of respondents who stated a preference for alternative accommodation



New Household Formation

19% of respondents (representing 102 households) expected one or more household members to seek their own accommodation within the next five years. Of these, it was expected that:

- 78% would seek **social housing**
- 14% would seek to live at a **served site**
- 6% would seek to live in **grouped housing**

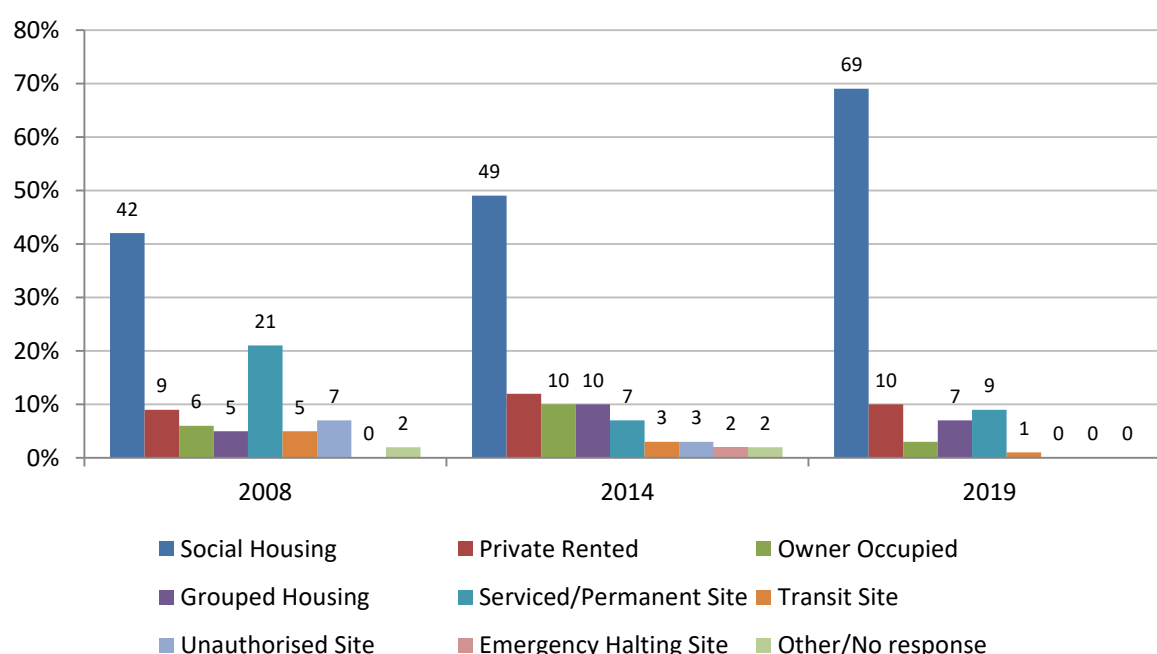
In total, 2% of the respondents expected their household members to seek some other form of accommodation, or were not sure what type of accommodation they might seek.



The data from the Irish Traveller research surveys since 2002 suggest a substantial increase in the proportion of Traveller households living in settled bricks and mortar and a reduction

in the proportion living in traditional Traveller-specific accommodation (Figure 2 illustrates the changes between 2008 and 2019).

Figure 2: Proportion of Irish Traveller Households by Accommodation Type (Housing Executive surveys, 2008-2019)



More than two thirds of respondents interviewed in 2019 (69%) lived in social housing, compared with 49% in 2014 and 42% in both 2002 and 2008. This is contrasted with a decline in the proportion of households living on serviced or transit sites, which fell from 21% in 2002 to 9% in 2019. Similarly, the proportion of Travellers living on transit sites has declined steadily, from 5% in 2008 to just 1% in 2019.

It is not known whether the increase in both the number and proportion of Irish Travellers living in settled bricks and mortar accommodation is a result of a general move away from their more traditional way of living or simply a result of there being no other housing option. The research does, however, suggest that the majority of Travellers living in bricks and mortar are generally satisfied with their current accommodation and have no expectation of wishing to move back to more traditional Traveller-specific accommodation.

Conclusions on survey findings

The number of households taking part in the Housing Executive's five-yearly Irish Traveller surveys increased substantially between 2002 (316) and 2008 (531), reduced slightly in 2014

(480)³⁰ and stood at 540 in 2018/19. While the planning and preparations for Housing Executive surveys have had a strong emphasis on engagement with the Irish Traveller community and its representatives, and have generated figures that are broadly in line with the Northern Ireland Census, it is known that not all Traveller households participated in the most recent research.

Nevertheless, the research data gathered for the Housing Executive during 2018/19 provide the most comprehensive and up-to-date insights available on the housing circumstances and preferences of Irish Travellers in Northern Ireland. In terms of current and future housing needs, they indicate that in 2018/19:

- 86% of respondents were living in some form of 'bricks and mortar' accommodation;
- The propensity to travel appears to be low, with only 7% of respondents expecting that they or a member of their household would travel within the next three years;
- 65% of respondents said they or a member of their household had a disability or long term illness which limited their day-to-day activities;
- 89% had lived in their current accommodation for more than one year and 71% were satisfied with their current home;
- The rate of satisfaction with current accommodation ranged from 87% among respondents living in grouped accommodation to 56% among tenants living on sites managed by the Housing Executive;
- 72% of respondents were happy with their current home while 27% said they would prefer different accommodation;
- 19% of respondents (accounting for 102 households) said that they expected one or more members of their household to seek their own accommodation within the next five years. Respondents thought that the majority of these newly forming households (85%) were likely to seek permanent bricks and mortar accommodation.

While the circumstances and plans of individuals and the households within which they live may change, the scale of this survey means that the evidence gathered is sufficiently robust to inform future plans.

³⁰ In 2014, Travellers in the Ballymena area expressed strong vocal opposition to the research. In addition, a site in Derry/Londonderry was vacant throughout the duration of the fieldwork period, of spite of repeated visits from interviewers. For more information, please see the [full report on the 2014 survey](#)

Objective 1: Develop a Traveller-Specific Accommodation Needs Assessment

A key objective for the Housing Executive in fulfilling its vision to provide safe and sustainable accommodation that meets the housing and cultural needs of the Irish Traveller community is to **develop an objective, robust, evidence-based assessment of Irish Traveller-specific accommodation requirements, which reflects best practice.**

The varying figures generated by Census and survey data highlight the difficulty in determining, with any accuracy, the actual total number of Traveller households living in Northern Ireland at any given time. The data gathered in the 2018/19 Irish Traveller Accommodation Survey provide the most comprehensive information available on the current housing situation and future aspirations of Irish Travellers in Northern Ireland, but these data alone do not constitute an accommodation needs assessment.

An essential component of overall needs assessment is the collection and aggregation of data on those applying for accommodation, in the first instance. Section 3.0 of this document outlined the types of accommodation available for Irish Traveller households in Northern Ireland – including general needs and Traveller-specific accommodation managed by social landlords – and the processes by which Travellers are required to apply for this accommodation.

The survey carried out among Traveller households for the Housing Executive in 2018/19 indicated that while the vast majority of respondents (95%) were aware that settled/bricks and mortar social housing was available for Irish Travellers, lower proportions of respondents were aware of the availability of Traveller-specific accommodation such as permanent/serviced sites (72%), grouped accommodation and transit sites (both 53%) and emergency halting sites (45%).

We will therefore work to ensure that members of the Traveller community who wish to apply for accommodation are aware of the full range of Traveller-specific accommodation options in addition to bricks and mortar accommodation.

STRATEGY ACTION 1: We will review our housing application and housing solution processes to ensure Travellers are aware of the full range of Traveller-specific accommodation options.

We note that the Executive Office Race Equality Strategy places a high priority on the issue of Ethnic Monitoring practices where organisations can use the analysis this provides to

highlight inequalities, address performance and remove any unfairness or disadvantage. Our monitoring approach is based on Equality Commission guidance and includes “Irish Traveller” as an ethnicity choice and we currently produce regular monitoring reports looking at the performance of our housing selection scheme and allocations.

We are continuing to develop and improve our ethnic monitoring systems as part of our overall equality monitoring system. We recognise the importance of improving our data and knowledge of our customers, including Irish Travellers, to ensure that we fully understand the impact of our policies and services. On occasion, this data, which is collected directly from housing and other applications, will be supplemented by primary research programmes including the Irish Traveller Accommodation Survey.

STRATEGY ACTION 2: We will continue to develop our ethnic monitoring and record keeping systems, including the collection of data on Irish Traveller communities, to better understand the impact of housing services and to help inform future planning and service provision.

Irish Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment

Our 2018/19 survey of Irish Traveller households clearly indicates a growing number of Travellers living in “bricks and mortar” accommodation. The survey also indicated that there were relatively high levels of satisfaction among those living in bricks and mortar accommodation (ranging from 75% satisfied or very satisfied with social housing to 87% satisfied or very satisfied with Grouped accommodation).

While the Housing Executive has processes in place for Irish Travellers to apply for social housing and serviced sites, we have relied on our periodic Traveller Surveys to inform the planning and delivery of future Traveller accommodation provision. We recognise there is a need for a robust Irish Traveller housing accommodation needs assessment, to provide evidence for the planning and delivery of future Traveller accommodation provision.

An assessment of Irish Traveller accommodation needs over the next five years will require close examination of trends in supply and demand for Traveller-specific accommodation. It is also important that any assessment is strongly evidence-based and is monitored and reviewed annually and adjusted as required.

Evidence from good practice models, and stakeholder engagement, suggests that Irish Traveller accommodation needs assessment should be mainstreamed with existing general housing need models rather than through the development of a separate Traveller housing need methodology and waiting list.

We will ensure that our current Housing Need Assessment (HNA), for social and affordable housing, is adapted to incorporate a housing needs assessment for Irish Travellers.

The mainstreaming of an Irish Traveller needs assessment with the existing general HNA methodology will ensure the data required for the needs assessment is properly captured for the development of an Irish Traveller specific sub- section for the assessment of future Irish Traveller accommodation needs on which to base future investment plans.

Arrangements for the collation of much of this data are already in place, however, these will be reviewed to ensure the full extent of Irish Traveller data is being captured, that will improve trend analysis over time, leading to a more sophisticated and robust housing needs assessment for Irish Traveller accommodation provision.

We envisage that the work to adapt our general HNA methodology to assess Traveller housing need will involve a number of activities including:

- **Mainstreaming:** a review of our existing housing application and allocation processes, together with a review of staff guidance and associated literature, to ensure awareness and promotion of Traveller-specific accommodation options among all relevant staff;
- **Data capture:** a review and validation of the data we currently capture on Travellers as a unique group, through housing management, stock records and IT systems; and an annual analysis within our HNA reports that determines future need;
- **Gap analysis:** following on from the data capture review, the identification of new, additional Traveller data collection requirements;
- **Specific Need:** consideration of the *additional* needs of certain groups of Travellers, e.g. persons with disabilities, older Travellers, children;
- **Programme Development:** translating the accommodation needs assessment into a Travellers' accommodation programme;
- **Hidden Need:** considering how we can use our Housing Solutions approach to capture "latent" or "hidden" demand for Traveller-specific accommodation.

The mainstreaming of the Irish Traveller housing needs assessment will seek to build on the findings of the **Irish Traveller Accommodation Survey 2018/19**, and any other available data sources, to produce a robust and accurate projection of the type and location of future Traveller accommodation in Northern Ireland.

The establishment of an evidence-based Traveller needs assessment will, in turn, support the formulation of programmes for the investment in both new and existing Traveller

accommodation that is required to meet need and improve accommodation outcomes for the Irish Traveller community as a whole.

STRATEGY ACTION 3: We will adapt our Housing Needs Assessment methodology to facilitate the assessment of Traveller-specific accommodation needs.

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Objective 2: To provide safe and culturally appropriate accommodation for Irish Travellers to reside in and travel to

Our Duty

The Housing Executive has a duty under Article 28A of the Housing (NI) Order 1981 to:

“Provide such caravan sites as appear to it to be appropriate for the accommodation of caravans of members of the Irish Traveller community, and may manage those sites or lease them to some other person”.

Article 28A (4) of the 1981 Order states that:

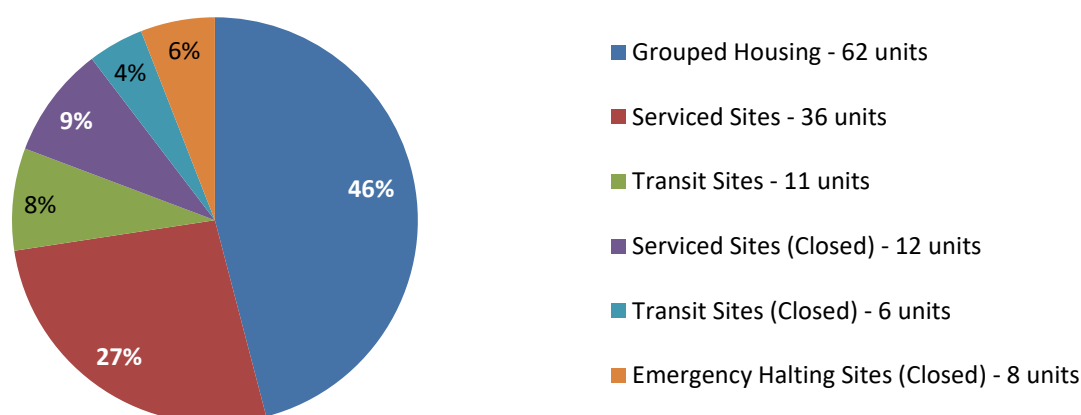
“In exercising their powers under this Article, the Executive shall have regard to any model conditions specified by the Department of the Environment under section 5(7) of the Caravans Act (Northern Ireland) 1963”.

Current Provision

Figure 3 shows the Traveller-specific accommodation provided by housing bodies in Northern Ireland at spring 2020. Grouped housing accounts for the greatest number and proportion of units (62 units; 46%), with around one quarter (27%) of units taking the form of serviced sites.

As the chart illustrates a number of units on serviced, transit and emergency halting sites were closed at the time of writing, for health and safety reasons. The Legahory Close and Daisyfield sites were both closed after being extensively vandalised. The Greenbrae site was initially closed for redevelopment but has a number of identified constraints, including its location on a flood plain, presence of Japanese knotweed and proposals for the new A5 road, which mean that planning approval is unlikely. At the time of writing, work is ongoing to identify an alternative site.

Figure 3: Traveller-specific accommodation provided by housing bodies in Northern Ireland (2020)



No reliable statistics are currently available on the number of Traveller families residing in settled social or private housing; however, research would indicate that around 87% of Irish Traveller households in Northern Ireland live in this type of accommodation.

Transit Sites

Transit sites are a permanently operational facility where Travellers may park their caravans on a temporary basis, up to a maximum of three months. The sites have similar facilities to serviced sites and are intended to support the nomadic lifestyle of the Traveller community.

The Housing Executive owns and manages two officially classified transit sites at Ballyarnett, Derry/Londonderry (11 pitches) and Greenbrae, Strabane (6 pitches). There are also four transit pitches on The Glen (An Tearmann) site in Coalisland. The Greenbrae site was closed in May 2015 for health and safety reasons; however, we are working with Derry City & Strabane District Council to identify alternative site options in the Strabane area.

Opinions vary on the demand for transit sites in Northern Ireland and, in practice; it is our experience that they are generally used by Travellers as a *permanent*, rather than temporary, location at which to live.

In addition, the findings of the survey undertaken for the Housing Executive in 2018/19 suggest there is very little future demand for transit sites in Northern Ireland. The survey respondents who were most inclined to travel lived on sites, and indicated that the most common time to travel was in the summer months between June and September. However, the research also points to a general decline in nomadism, with 83% of Travellers interviewed in 2019 expecting to stay at their current accommodation for more than one year.

Anecdotal evidence would further suggest that Irish Travellers in Northern Ireland tend not to travel within the region, preferring rather to travel to the Republic of Ireland or elsewhere in the UK.

Transits sites can also be a source of tension within the Traveller community, particularly where issues in relation to the compatibility of different families on sites result in significant anti-social behaviour and inter-community feuds.

However, the NI Human Rights Commission report **“Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Travellers’ Accommodation in Northern Ireland”** suggested that a lack of transit sites in Northern Ireland makes it difficult for Travellers to travel to and within the region, particularly for those Travellers wishing to maintain the nomadic tradition. The NIHRC report also asserts a need to ensure that both transient and emergency halting sites are available in Northern Ireland, particularly as unauthorised encampments are the only alternative option and are currently illegal.

STRATEGY ACTION 4: We will undertake a review of transit sites to establish, through a generated needs assessment, the existing and future demand for transit sites in NI within the Irish Traveller community.

Unauthorised Encampments

Our **“Co-operation Policy”** provides guidance on engagement with public landowners in cases where Irish Travellers are encamped on a temporary basis. The policy allows Travellers to remain on *public* land subject to the following conditions:

- Occupation does not constitute a measurable public health hazard;
- Occupation does not create a traffic hazard;
- Occupation does not create a right to long-term use of the site;
- There is no current or immediate use for the land;
- Travellers behave in a reasonable and orderly manner.

The numbers of unauthorised encampments operating in Northern Ireland have drastically reduced over the years as the propensity to travel has diminished and the use of technologies such as Facebook, Skype and Instagram, which allow families to remain in touch without the need to travel, have increased.

At the time of writing, we are aware of one unauthorised encampment, in Magherafelt, and are working locally through the Mid Ulster Community Planning Partnership on a resolution to this encampment. This includes consideration of the potential for a new transit site on publically-owned land.

The Housing Executive maintains close working relations with the PSNI and DfC to monitor new unauthorised encampments; however, it is possible that some such encampments may remain undetected.

Private Sites

Private sites are a permanent base, typically for mobile homes and caravans, which are neither publically owned nor managed. The sites are typically owned and managed by a member of the Traveller community. The services and facilities on private Travellers' sites are generally considered to be basic and, in some instances there is no electricity supply.

We have no statutory duty in relation to private Travellers' sites and, in the absence of any relevant legal powers, are unable to influence how such sites are managed. Travellers on private sites are, in common with those living on publically-owned sites, entitled to claim Housing Benefit to cover accommodation rental payments.

The Private Tenancies (NI) Order 2006 applies an equivalent minimum standard of fitness, to those set out in the Housing (NI) Order 1981, to private landlords. This legislation covers a dwelling-house, including a caravan or trailer; however, enforcement of fitness standards by Councils or DfC is likely to be problematic.

At the time of writing, we are aware of four privately-owned halting sites in Northern Ireland. However, the exact number in existence is not known and there are likely to be many more that are not known to us.

Standard of Fitness – Publically-owned Traveller Sites

The Housing (NI) Order 1981 places a statutory duty on public housing bodies to provide a minimum standard of housing and requires the Housing Executive to “regularly examine housing conditions” to ensure that minimum standards are maintained.

The minimum standard of fitness for human habitation in Northern Ireland is set out in Article 46(1) of the Housing (NI) Order 1981 which requires that a dwelling:

- a) is structurally stable;
- b) is free from serious disrepair;
- c) is free from dampness prejudicial to the health of the occupants (if any);
- d) has adequate provision for lighting, heating and ventilation;
- e) has adequate piped supply of wholesome water;
- f) has satisfactory facilities in the house for the preparation and cooking of food, including a sink with a satisfactory supply of hot and cold water;
- g) has a suitably located water-closet for the exclusive use of the occupants (if any);

- h) has, for the exclusive use of the occupants (if any), a suitably located fixed bath or shower and wash-hand basin each of which is provided with a satisfactory supply of hot and cold water; and
- i) has an effective system for the draining of foul, waste and surface water.

These standards apply to “housing accommodation”, which includes houses, but also extends to: “a hut, tent, caravan or other temporary or movable form of shelter which is used for human habitation and has been on substantially the same site or enclosed within the same area for a period of not less than one year”.

We regularly inspect Traveller sites in our ownership to ensure they remain compliant with health and safety and fire safety requirements. Notwithstanding, we acknowledge the need to go further to ensure sites remain habitable and, where possible, to have regard to the Department for Communities’ **Design Guide for Travellers’ Sites in Northern Ireland**³¹ and the Department for Infrastructure’s **Model Licence Conditions 2019**³².

A comprehensive feasibility study of the seven Housing Executive-owned serviced and transit sites was completed by VB Evans Consultants in April 2018 and looked at compliance with planning and licencing, health and safety and fire risk issues.

In considering the requirements for the sites, account was taken of the following documentation:

1. The Draft *Design Guide for Travellers’ Sites in Northern Ireland* (Department for Communities, 2017);
2. *Guide to Fire Safety in Existing Traveller Accommodation* (Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, Ireland, 2019)³³;
3. *Outlining Minimum Standards for Traveller Accommodation* (Equality Commission for Northern Ireland, 2009)³⁴;
4. The Caravans Act NI 2011;
5. The Mobile Homes Act 2013.

Health and safety works have been carried out to all Housing Executive sites and all have been inspected by the Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service and declared compliant with current fire safety regulations.

³¹ The draft Design Guide for Travellers’ Sites in Northern Ireland 2019 is currently awaiting Ministerial approval pending publication on the Department for Communities website

³² The Department for Infrastructure consulted on proposals to revise and update the Model Licence Conditions for Caravan Sites 1992 and Model Licence Conditions Residential Caravan Sites 1994 between 31 May and 31 August 2019. [More information is available on the Department for Infrastructure website](#)

³³ Government of Ireland National Directorate for Fire and Emergency Management (2019) Guide to Fire Safety in Existing Traveller Accommodation ([available from the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government website](#))

³⁴ [Full report available on the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland website](#)

The feasibility report will inform future investment decisions around the development and improvement of our sites.

Site Licences

Northern Ireland is presently the only part of the UK where it is a requirement to seek a licence for Travellers' sites under the Caravans Act 1963.

As the owner of a site, the Housing Executive, must make an online application to the relevant Council and is required to provide an outline map of the site along with other details including information on site services, inspection regimes and the number of pitches.

Councils have the power to attach conditions to site licences, usually referred to as "the model conditions". The *Model Licence Conditions 2019*, published by Department for Infrastructure, specify the conditions to be met with respect to the lay-out and the provision of facilities, services and equipment for caravan sites or particular types of caravan site and any other conditions reasonably specified by the Council. The Council may not issue a licence until conditions are met.

Table 4 below shows the current status of licences for Housing Executive-owned Travellers' sites.

Table 4: Status of Site Licence Applications (Housing Executive-owned sites) at spring 2020

Location	Type of Site	Date of Licence Application	Date of Issue
Acorn Grove, Craigavon	Serviced	May 2017	June 2019
The Glen, Coalisland	Serviced	May 2017	Decision Pending
Ballyarnett, Derry/Londonderry	Transit	May 2017	Held - pending site works
Glen Road Heights, Belfast	Serviced	No application made	Held - pending site works
Legahory Close, Craigavon	Emergency halting site - Closed	September 2016	Site currently closed Held - pending review of site
Daisyfield, Derry/Londonderry	Serviced - Closed	No application made	Site currently closed
Greenbrae, Strabane	Transit - Closed	No application made	Site currently closed

The main difficulty faced by the Housing Executive in obtaining licences is that most of the sites transferred to it from Councils cannot feasibly be improved to meet the current model conditions without significant redevelopment. The most common problem experienced is

that some sites are physically constrained and the number of occupied pitches would have to be reduced in order to meet the model conditions required for a licence to be issued.

We are nevertheless committed to meeting our obligation under the Caravans Act 1963 to obtain licences for sites in our ownership, and will continue to seek solutions and engage and build relations with Councils at an operational level and through Community Planning Partnerships to address this.

Site Investment Programme

Many of the sites fall below the current recognised design standards and lack certain amenities or facilities. Physical constraints are a significant barrier to improving the sites to current recognised standards. We are also aware that sites currently officially classified as *transit* or *emergency halting* sites have, in practice, fallen into *permanent* use by the Traveller community and, consequently, would not have the same facilities or services normally provided on serviced sites.

While these issues present challenges for us, it remains the case that we support the rights of Irish Travellers to have access to a range of culturally appropriate accommodation options, including stopping sites, and that such accommodation should be adequate (in terms of availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure) and designed to recognised standards. We are committed to working towards improving the condition of our sites.

STRATEGY ACTION 5: We will undertake a strategic review of all our Traveller sites to identify options for their future improvement or replacement. We will also review the current emergency halting, transit or serviced site classifications for each of our sites to ensure they reflect how the sites are being used in practice.

As far as is possible, we will seek to ensure that any proposed significant redevelopment of existing sites, as well as any provision at new developments, is to the Department for Communities' **Design Guide for Travellers' Sites in Northern Ireland** standards and meets the Department for Infrastructure's **Model Licence Conditions for Caravan Sites 2019** for the issuing of site licences by local councils. In doing so, however, it is possible that the application of these standards may result in a reduction in the number of pitches on some Traveller's sites.

As statutory partner in Community Planning, we will seek to secure a multi-agency approach to the provision of Traveller accommodation to ensure it is located in areas that allow

access to employment options, healthcare services, schools, childcare centres and other social facilities.

We will seek to ensure that, where appropriate, land is identified and zoned for Traveller's accommodation through the Local Development Plan process.

Any future site / scheme proposals for specific locations will be progressed locally by the Housing Executive and we will seek to ensure there is effective participation by, and consultation with, Travellers, their representatives and support groups and the local community to secure broad support for our proposals, with clear benefits for the Traveller community.

Caravan Accommodation

The majority of caravans on transit and serviced sites are privately rented and their condition varies. The caravans are typically owned by other members of the Traveller community and the rental payments are often met through Housing Benefit, which is administered by the Housing Executive.

The Caravans Act (NI) 2011 requires occupiers to:

“Keep the caravan in a sound state of repair” and to “maintain the outside of the caravan and the pitch, including all fences and outbuildings belonging to, or enjoyed with it and the caravan, in a clean and tidy condition”.

We believe that all Irish Travellers have the right to have access to accommodation that is fit for habitation, adequate and maintained to a suitable standard.

STRATEGY ACTION 6: We will investigate the potential to work with our stakeholders, in particular DfI, DfC and Councils, on how fitness standards for caravans might be defined and enforced for the benefit of Travellers.

Compatibility

Compatibility issues arise where Irish Travellers are unable, or do not wish, to live together due to tensions, feuds or lack of family ties. Feuds within the Traveller community can also result in segregation, with families less likely to mix.

Some Travellers may also refuse to take up available pitches, even when there is no one else on the site, due to the cultural belief that a family that previously lived on the site has a territorial claim to that site, even if they have no intention of returning.

Compatibility issues within the Traveller community can, therefore, create difficulties in the provision of accommodation, which may result in resources not being fully utilized.

The DfC “**Design Guide for Travellers in NI**” states that sites should support harmonious relations, both within the Traveller community and between Travellers and the settled community. Research by the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (*Outlining Minimum Standards for Traveller Accommodation*, 2009) highlighted the issue of compatibility as a key factor in the success of developing sites.

We believe that, where accommodation is available at a site already occupied by members of one family, Irish Travellers from other families should be given the choice, and supported, to move into the vacant properties if they are willing to do so. However, we accept that, in some instances, it will not be possible to place members of different Traveller families in close proximity to each other.

We believe meaningful engagement and consultation with Travellers is critical to addressing the issue of compatibility in the design of new sites and in the management of existing sites and bricks and mortar housing.

STRATEGY ACTION 7: We will work with Housing Association partners and other stakeholders to promote compatibility within the Traveller community as a means of maximising existing and future Traveller-specific accommodation.

Objective 3: To support the Irish Traveller community to remain in their accommodation of choice through easily accessible housing services

Irish Traveller Support Services

Irish Travellers who require support, advice and/or assistance when in accommodation have the same level of access to a range of housing services as members of the settled community. This support includes:

- Tenancy support advice and assistance;
- Housing advice and assistance;
- Repairs and maintenance services;
- Complaints Services;
- Financial and welfare services advice;
- Anti-social behaviour and managing conflict.

Our services are delivered through a network of Regional and local offices by staff in a variety of roles, including Patch Managers, Housing Advisors, Neighbourhood Officers and Traveller Liaison Officer.

Our staff are available daily during working hours to support Travellers living in social or on sited accommodation, and through our emergency out-of-hours phone service.

The NIHE Supporting People Programme currently funds Bryson Intercultural to provide a Floating Support service.

Bryson provides dedicated housing related support services to 31 Irish Travellers and their families living in their own homes across Belfast and the North West area. Access to these services is free of charge for up to two years for all clients who are tenants or owner occupiers and includes support to:

- Establish independent living;
- Access relevant welfare benefits;
- Maintain their tenancy;
- Manage their physical/mental health;
- Feel more secure in their own home;
- Contribute to wider society and enhance social networks.

At the time of writing there are also five Traveller support groups operating in three Council areas in Northern Ireland, which provide a wide range of general support services to the Traveller community:

Support Group: Armagh Travellers Support Group (ATSG) (Armagh Area)

Council Area: Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon

Services:

Mission is to work in partnership with the Irish Traveller community and other stakeholders to preserve, promote and develop Traveller culture and identity. Aims to improve the quality of life for Travellers living in or visiting the Armagh area. This includes health and social well-being, accommodation, education, welfare rights, capacity building, training and employment. ATSG ensures that in accordance with Traveller needs they enjoy equality of opportunity and equality of treatment in accessing and benefiting from public services.

Support Group: Craigavon Travellers Support Committee (Craigavon Area)

Council Area: Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon

Services:

Provides support to between 60 and 80 families (250 people) at any one time and works toward achieving integration and cohesion by undertaking focused work in the areas of Education, Community Development, Welfare Rights and Health. Also offers Family Support Service providing advice, information and advocacy on issues such as housing, benefits and health and run children and young people's programmes.

Support Group Bryson Intercultural (previously known as An Munia Tober)

Council Area Belfast

Services:

Traveller support organisation dedicated to the reduction of inequalities that affect the Traveller population in Greater Belfast and the North West through improvements in health, housing, education/training, economic, young people's outcomes and integration activities. Aims to promote good relations, integration and the building of community cohesion through developing and maintaining partnership approaches to working with Travellers, local communities, relevant statutory and voluntary bodies and other minority ethnic groups.

Support Group An Tearmann

Support Group An Tearmann

Council Area Mid Ulster

Services:

Provides advice and signposting to families in accordance with their needs. Establishes community links with other organisations to ensure that the Traveller community have access to a wide range of services, and group and educational opportunities. Also provides an afterschool homework club for primary school children aged 4-11 years old: children can receive help with their homework, and engage in educational activities. Refers families/individuals to other organisations/services as per identified need and advocates on behalf of the Traveller community to ensure their human rights are respected.

Support Group South Tyrone Empowerment Programme (STEP)

Council Area Mid Ulster

Services:

Not for profit community development organisation based in Dungannon. Seeks to enable those most vulnerable to marginalisation, disadvantage and exclusion, to develop the confidence and skills to be heard; to identify their own strengths and needs; to access the support and expertise to help them in finding solutions and advocating social change.

The absence, or decline, of support groups in some areas is, however, a matter of concern in relation to the advice, assistance and support available to Travellers to remain in their home, deal with public bodies or address issues within the Traveller community or with the wider settled community.

STRATEGY ACTION 8: We will undertake a review of floating support funding for Traveller support groups working to improve housing outcomes for the Traveller community.

Housing and Maintenance Services

We have established arrangements for the management and maintenance of our Traveller sites which govern:

- Waiting list management;
- Allocation of site pitches;
- Licence agreements and sign-ups;

- Rent and rates charges;
- Repairs and maintenance;
- Health and safety;
- Anti-social behaviour and managing conflict.

Every effort is made to manage sites in a proactive way that builds trust and relationships; however, it is nevertheless acknowledged that the Traveller community may not always avail of housing services in the same way as the settled community due to:

- Fear or distrust of public authorities;
- Reluctance to self-report repairs;
- Reluctance to make complaints;
- Poor access to on-line services;
- Information not provided in an accessible and understandable format.

In addition, the survey carried out for us in 2018/19 indicates that while 75% of Travellers living in social housing were either very satisfied/satisfied with their current accommodation, the rate of satisfaction fell to 56% among Irish Travellers living on sited accommodation.

We are committed to ensuring Irish Travellers are fully supported in their chosen form of accommodation, particularly those living on sites, and that they feel able and confident to access all of the housing services currently available.

We are currently reviewing a number of our housing management policies and procedures and will continue to work closely with the Traveller community and our stakeholders to identify ways in which we can improve the housing services we provide and make them more accessible to the Traveller community.

STRATEGY ACTION 9: We will look at ways to promote our housing services to raise awareness among Irish Travellers of the levels of service they should expect to receive and to support them in making a complaint if they are not satisfied.

We recently completed the roll-out of a Cultural Awareness Training Programme, delivered by Craigavon Travellers Support Committee, to front-line staff and policy writers, aimed at giving staff a better understanding of Irish Travellers' cultural needs and helping to reduce stigma and improve service delivery.

STRATEGY ACTION 10: We will keep the training needs of our staff in respect of the Traveller community under review, including the development of an eLearning package for all our staff, to further raise Irish Traveller cultural awareness.

Objective 4: To create mechanisms that foster good relations for the Irish Traveller Community

Promoting Good Relations

Promoting Good Relations is a statutory duty and can be a particular challenge in relation to Irish Travellers due to attitudes often held by the general public. The Equality Commission's **"Equality Awareness Survey 2016"**³⁵, for example, identified Travellers as the most negatively viewed racial group; 33% of respondents indicated that they 'would mind' having a Traveller as a neighbour or "in-law" and 25% said they 'would mind' having a Traveller as a work colleague.

Most Traveller-focused research and advocacy work at a national and international level is concerned with challenging inequality or enhancing rights but there is less research into what "good relations" means in the context of Irish Travellers.

Fostering good relations between Irish Travellers and the wider community can be challenging, as Travellers often live in parallel with, rather than as part of, the communities within which they reside. However, there are many examples of successful integration, which are often built on good intersectional working driven by a dedicated individual or representative group. This type of intersectional working can be enhanced by our community planning mechanisms, which reinforce joint working, funding and target setting.

While this Strategy is primarily accommodation-driven, it is underpinned by an ethos of valuing Travellers and their culture, and a commitment to embrace opportunities to foster good relations at both intra- and inter-community level.

It is our experience that relationships with Irish Travellers work best when there is effective representation in place, working in the best interests of the Traveller community. This can provide a platform for targeted programmes; joint working with key agencies; the reduction of stigma and the promotion of more positive attitudes; and ongoing research, monitoring and evaluation, and a central point for delivery of both core and complementary services.

While the Housing Executive is not the only organisation with responsibility for encouraging the development of, building the capacity of, and developing the confidence of representative groups, we will work through the Race Equality sub group and other localised groups (e.g. Western Traveller Action Group) to take this forward.

³⁵ [The report: 'A Question of Attitude' is available on the Equality Commission website](#)

Traveller Participation and Engagement

Effective participation provides people affected by particular policies with a genuine opportunity to input into the development of relevant legislation, policies, strategies and action plans.

Consultation and involvement in the decision-making process from an early stage is key to the success of Traveller-specific accommodation and to the improvement of community relations, both within Traveller communities and between Travellers and settled communities.

There are, however, barriers to meaningful participation by Travellers including:

- A perceived lack of trust in public bodies;
- The perceived lack of delivery against previous commitments;
- Patriarchal dominance on some sites;
- Lack of available data;

Our **'Equality Scheme for the Northern Ireland Housing Executive'**³⁶ identifies consultation as an important aspect of promoting equality of opportunity and good relations. It commits the Housing Executive to seek the views of those directly affected by a policy or any other matter as early as possible, for an adequate period, at an appropriate time and in an appropriate form. It also commits us: to make appropriate accessibility and format adaptations; to adequately train those facilitating consultations and to effectively raise awareness among consultees; and to take account of the consultation results in making decisions and provide feedback to consultees in a timely manner.

The DfC **'Design Guide for Travellers' Sites in NI'** encourages Travellers' site providers to "consult widely and meaningfully with the local Traveller population and Travellers who are regular visitors prior to, and during, identification and development of suitable sites". This involves the "active participation" of Travellers, including children, and Traveller support groups as early as practicable, including during the design process. It also requires "a systematic approach to consultation with the local settled community" to provide "objective information on the Traveller and to deal with irrational arguments inspired by prejudice and ignorance".

We recognise the value of effective participation and engagement, both in giving Travellers a voice on decisions which affect them, either individually or as a community as a whole, and as a means of building trust with Traveller communities.

STRATEGY ACTION 11: We will introduce proactive approaches to ensure Travellers are safe and welcomed within their choice of accommodation.

Partnership Working

We also recognise and commend the invaluable work being carried out by a variety of statutory bodies and third sector organisations on behalf of the Irish Traveller community. The Housing Executive is currently represented on a number of inter-agency fora and cross-border bodies including:

- Belfast Inter-agency Forum on Travellers: established to provide strategic leadership, advice and support to improve the health and social wellbeing of Travellers across Belfast and to develop better coordination, share models of best practice and shape future services;
- Regional Traveller Health and Social Wellbeing Forum: includes representation from Health & Social Care Board, Health & Social Care Trusts, Education Authority; Equality Commission, Traveller Support Groups and relevant voluntary sector organisations. The Forum is committed to working collectively to address the needs of the Traveller community in order to improve outcomes in a broad range of social wellbeing settings;
- National Traveller Accommodation Consultative Committee: statutory committee of the Irish Government responsible for advising the Irish Minister for Housing, Planning & Local Government on general matters relating to Traveller accommodation.

We fully support the need for a holistic approach to providing accommodation for Irish Travellers and will continue to work at a strategic level, on a cross-border and regional basis, with partners on issues which are impacted by housing including health; education; employment; social inclusion; and good relations.

STRATEGY ACTION 12: To seek to expand our partnerships working with relevant stakeholders to effectively implement this Strategy.

6.0 Implementation and Monitoring

The Housing Executive will have overall responsibility for implementation of the **Irish Travellers Accommodation Strategy 2020-2025**.

The Implementation Plan below has been developed for the actions to be delivered over the five-year planning period of the Strategy. Our Inter-Divisional Irish Traveller Forum will oversee the implementation of this strategy and we will seek to establish an external Advisory Panel for expert insight to support our work.

An annual update on progress of the Strategy will be produced to demonstrate the outcomes achieved.

DRAFT

Irish Travellers Accommodation Strategy 2020-2025 Implementation Plan

Note: The Housing Executive will work in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to effectively implement this Strategy. The partners listed in this Action Plan are indicative and not exhaustive.

Objective 1: Develop a Traveller Specific Accommodation Needs Assessment					
What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
Raise awareness of Irish Traveller Accommodation Strategy to relevant stakeholders	Develop Traveller Strategy Communication Plan	By March 2021	NIHE	Improved awareness of Irish Traveller accommodation needs and cultural issues to relevant stakeholders	Annual Report of number of participants engaged in Irish Travellers communication plan
	Workshop to engage on Irish Traveller Accommodation issues.	Annual	NIHE: Local Councils/Department for Communities (DfC)/ The Executive Office (TEO)/ Support Groups/NI Human Rights Commission (NIHRC)/Equality		Record of the number of stakeholders attending annual workshop organisations engaged with NIHE in relation to Traveller issues

Objective 1: Develop a Traveller Specific Accommodation Needs Assessment

What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
			Commission /Traveller Groups etc		
	Promote our housing services to relevant stakeholders through a range of communication channels	Annual	NIHE	New communication methods utilised	Increase in the range of communication channels to raise awareness of Traveller services
STRATEGY ACTION 1: We will review our housing application and housing solution processes to ensure Travellers are aware of the full range of Traveller-specific accommodation options.					
Ensure the range of accommodation options are identified to Irish Travellers	Review our processes to include specific housing needs for Travellers	December 2021	NIHE in partnership with NI Federation of Housing Associations (NIFHA)	Irish Travellers offered accommodation options which meet their particular needs and aspirations	Satisfaction survey of housing service provision for Irish Travellers

Objective 1: Develop a Traveller Specific Accommodation Needs Assessment

What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
STRATEGY ACTION 2: We will continue to develop our ethnic monitoring and record keeping systems, including the collection of data on Irish Traveller communities, to better understand the impact of housing services and to help inform future planning and service provision.					
Provide regular ethnic monitoring of Irish Travellers in accordance with our statutory duty	Ensure operational procedures and administrative systems capture relevant data on Travellers'	March 2022	NIHE in partnership with NIFHA	Improved information is provided on Travellers' issues via ethnic monitor reporting	Annual ethnic monitor report by Housing Executive
STRATEGY ACTION 3: We will adapt our Housing Needs Assessment methodology to facilitate the assessment of Traveller-specific accommodation needs.					
Develop methodology to facilitate the assessment of future Irish Traveller accommodation needs	A Traveller Housing Needs Assessment established	September 2022	NIHE	Robust evidence and data available to inform future planning requirements	Trend analysis using annual housing need assessment
Ensure the accommodation needs for Irish Travellers are taken into account within our housing policies	Checklist and accompanying statement by Traveller Strategy Officer	September 2022	NIHE	NIHE policies take account of the cultural and housing needs of Irish Travellers	All Housing Executive policies are subject to equality screening and will ensure "due regard" is paid to Traveller needs, priorities and other relevant issues

Objective 1: Develop a Traveller Specific Accommodation Needs Assessment

What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
Utilise Community Planning and central government structures to support the housing assessment needs of Irish Travellers	Ensure the needs of Travellers are included in Local Development Plans	Annually reviewed	NIHE as statutory partner in Community Planning	Irish Travellers' needs are considered at both strategic and local level	The accommodation needs of Irish Travellers are evidenced in local and central policy
	The housing needs and accommodation issues of travellers are fed into central and local policy	As required	NIHE	As statutory partner in community planning the traveller housing needs and accommodation issues are identified at land and central govt. levels	The accommodation needs of Irish Travellers are evidenced in local and central policy

Objective 2: To provide safe and culturally appropriate accommodation for Irish Travellers to reside in and travel to

What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
Undertake a strategic review of the range of culturally appropriate Traveller accommodation needs	Produce 3 year strategic development plan.	March 2022	NIHE in partnership with local Councils/ DFC and Housing Associations	The cultural housing needs of Irish Travellers are included within a new build development programme for traveller specific accommodation	Number of new sites to support suitable traveller accommodation needs identified

STRATEGY ACTION 4: We will undertake a review of transit sites to establish, through a generated needs assessment, the existing and future demand for transit sites in NI within the Irish Traveller community.

Review NIHE transit sites to establish existing and future demand for transit sites in NI specifically.	Review housing management policy of transit sites based on good practice examples	September 2023	NIHE in partnership with support groups	Transit sites are managed more effectively	Assessment of revised management arrangements
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STRATEGY ACTION 5: We will undertake a strategic review of all our Traveller sites to identify options for their future improvement or replacement. We will also review the current emergency halting, transit or serviced site classifications for each of our sites to ensure they reflect how the sites are being used in practice.

Objective 2: To provide safe and culturally appropriate accommodation for Irish Travellers to reside in and travel to

What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
Review all NIHE Traveller sites to identify options for their future improvement or replacement.	Implement a 5 year investment programme for NIHE Traveller sites	September 2021	NIHE	NIHE Travellers' sites meet the DfC quality standards in relation to site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location/Selection; • Design; • Facilities; • Services; • Health, Safety and Accessibility. 	Annual progress report of NIHE Caravan site investment programme
Review current NIHE Caravan site classifications.	Examine the length of stay on existing caravan sites and review the classification	March 2025	NIHE	Valid permissions and services are in place for Traveller sites, following consultation with Irish Travellers	All NIHE caravan sites are licensed when required.
STRATEGY ACTION 6: We will investigate the potential to work with our stakeholders, in particular DfI, DfC and Councils, on how fitness standards for caravans might be defined and enforced for the benefit of Travellers.					
Investigate potential to work with stakeholders on how fitness standards for caravans might be defined and enforced for the benefit of Travellers.	Engage with key stakeholders and legislators to examine solutions to address unfitness	March 2025	NIHE in partnership with TEO /Department for Infrastructure (DfI)/ DfC/NIHRC and	Caravans in traveller owner-occupation, and caravans leased to travellers meet an accepted fitness standard.	Standards of fitness for caravans occupied for Irish Travellers established.

Objective 2: To provide safe and culturally appropriate accommodation for Irish Travellers to reside in and travel to

What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
			local Councils		
STRATEGY ACTION 7: We will work with Housing Association partners and other stakeholders to promote compatibility within the Traveller community as a means of maximising existing and future Traveller-specific accommodation.					
Work with Housing Association partners and other stakeholders to promote compatibility within the Traveller community as a means of maximising existing and future Traveller-specific accommodation.	Establish Compatibility programme that enables respect between Irish Travellers	March 2025	NIHE with DFC/Local Councils/Support Groups/Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI)	Improved relations within the Irish Traveller community	No of intimidation / anti-social behaviour cases

Objective 3: To support the Irish Traveller community to remain in their accommodation of choice through easily accessible housing services

What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
Work with the Traveller community and stakeholders to identify ways in which NIHE can improve the housing services delivered to the Traveller community.	Examine innovative approaches and examine potential for a 'Traveller Support Hub'.	September 2022	NIHE with TEO/DFC /Local Councils/ Groups/	Understanding of Travellers housing rights and responsibilities are improved	Level of satisfaction of housing services
STRATEGY ACTION 8: We will undertake a review of floating support funding for Traveller support groups working to improve housing outcomes for the Traveller community.					
Undertake a review of floating support funding for Traveller support groups working to improve housing outcomes for the Traveller community.	Complete evaluation of floating support service and provide revised service	September 2021	NIHE	Increased opportunities for Travellers to remain in their homes	Number of households engaged with floating support
STRATEGY ACTION 9: We will look at ways to promote our housing services to raise awareness among Irish Travellers of the levels of service they should expect to receive and to support them in making a complaint if they are not satisfied.					

Objective 3: To support the Irish Traveller community to remain in their accommodation of choice through easily accessible housing services

What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
Look at ways to promote our range of housing services for Irish Travellers	Establish local traveller champions within NIHE structures	September 2021	NIHE	Trust and confidence built between Travellers and public bodies	Traveller evaluation of our housing service provision
STRATEGY ACTION 10: We will keep the training needs of our staff in respect of the Traveller community under review, including the development of an eLearning package for all our staff, to further raise Irish Traveller cultural awareness.					
Ensure Irish Travellers engaged with the NIHE are provided with a professional / culturally sensitive service.	Undertake a review of the Irish Traveller cultural awareness training for further roll-out	September 2022	NIHE lead ; NIFHA	Increased understanding of the Irish Traveller's culture and housing needs with the social housing professionals	Number of housing professionals completed training
	Develop an eLearning package for all NIHE/NIFHA staff to further raise Irish Traveller cultural awareness.	Sept 2024	NIHE		Cultural awareness training disseminated corporately

Objective 4: To create mechanisms that foster good relations for the Irish Traveller Community

What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
STRATEGY ACTION 11: We will introduce proactive approaches to ensure Travellers feel safe and welcomed within their choice of accommodation.					
Develop opportunities for Traveller engagement and participation within our Housing Services	Establish bespoke capacity building training and practicable methods for Traveller participation	March 2023	NIHE lead: NIFHA/Supporting Communities	Traveller's voice represented at local and central levels	Number of Traveller groups represented within Housing Executive network
Implement proactive approaches to further build relations between Irish Travellers	Establish a good relations programme specific to the needs of Travellers	March 2024	NIHE lead: NIFHA/TEO/PSNI	Improved relations between Irish Travellers	Number of intimidation/ anti-social behaviour cases
Support Irish Travellers who wish to live within settled communities	Develop an Inter-cultural Programme with other agencies to ensure settled	March 2023	NIHE in partnership with Local Councils/TEO/PSNI/DE	Irish Travellers are welcomed and can contribute within the wider community	Evaluation of Traveller sense of belonging within the wider community settlement

Objective 4: To create mechanisms that foster good relations for the Irish Traveller Community

What we will do	How we will do it	When we will do it	Who will do it?	What will happen?	How will we know?
	Travellers are embraced within communities.				
STRATEGY ACTION 12: We will seek to expand our partnerships working with relevant stakeholders to effectively implement our housing duties for Irish Travellers					
Ensure we build our expertise and knowledge of traveller accommodation needs and issues	Establish UK and ROI partnership working for information sharing and good practice	March 2022	NIHE	New opportunities created with other partners	Range of partnership working and increased opportunities evidenced

APPENDIX 1: Legislative Framework and Guidance

Legislation relating to Irish Travellers in Northern Ireland includes the following:

i.	The Housing (NI) Order 1981	Requires the Housing Executive to: (a) regularly examine housing conditions and need; (b) submit to the Department for approval its programme for such years and in such form as the Department may determine for meeting housing need. Enables the Housing Executive to make provision of caravan sites for members of the Irish Traveller community and make such reasonable charges as it may determine.
ii.	The Race Relations Order 1997 (Article 5)	Identifies the “Irish Traveller Community” as a “racial group” i.e. “a community of people commonly so called who are identified by themselves and by others as people with a shared history, culture and traditions, including historically a nomadic way of life on the island of Ireland”. The Order makes it unlawful to discriminate, either directly or indirectly on racial grounds in the areas of employment and training; education; the provision of goods, facilities or services; the disposal and management of premises and advertisements.
iii.	Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Section 75)	Places a statutory duty on public authorities in carrying out its functions to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity between persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation. Racial Group has the same meaning as in the Race Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1997.
iv.	The Housing (NI) Order 2003 (Article 125)	Transferred ownership of and responsibility for Traveller serviced sites from district councils to the Housing Executive. This included the provision of any new sites required.
v.	Caravans Act 1963	Requires caravan site owners to apply to local councils for site licences. Councils have the power to attach conditions to site licences, usually referred to as “the model conditions”, for example, restricting the number of caravans on site.

vi.	Caravans Act 2011	Sets out security of tenure terms and conditions for pitch holders.
vii.	The Unauthorised Encampments (Northern Ireland) Order 2005	Provides powers to the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) to remove trespassers on land in certain circumstances. If the trespassers are members of the Irish Traveller community the PSNI is required to consult with the Housing Executive as to whether there is a suitable pitch for the caravan(s) on a relevant caravan site and situated within a reasonable distance of the land where the trespass is occurring.

In addition to the legislation, other Guidance available in respect of Irish Travellers includes:

i.	Design Guide for Travellers' Sites in Northern Ireland	Published by the Department for Communities (DfC) and sets out minimum standards for site design. Recently updated and currently in draft awaiting publication.
ii.	Model Licence Conditions 2019	Published by Department for Infrastructure and specifies model conditions with respect to the lay-out and the provision of facilities, services and equipment for caravan sites or particular types of caravan site; and that, in deciding what (if any) conditions to attach to a site licence, the council shall have regard to any conditions so specified.
iii.	The Executive Office (Formerly OFM/DFM): Racial Equality Strategy 2015 – 2025	Re-enforcing the ethnicity of Irish Travellers' as defined by The Race Relations Order 1997, the Strategy recognises "...there may be a need to develop and implement specific programmes of work to address particular challenges and vulnerabilities facing particular groups such as Irish Travellers and the Roma."
iv.	Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12: Housing in Settlements	Recognises that Travellers have distinctive needs and where a need is identified and a development plan is under preparation, the plan should identify a suitable site(s). Local councils have responsibility for Local Development Plans.
v.	NI Fire & Rescue Service: A Fire Safety Guide for Caravan Site Operators	Provides advice on complying with Fire Safety Law and contains a section specifically for Roma or Travellers' Sites.

This report can be found on the Housing Executive website: <https://www.nihe.gov.uk>

For any information on the Irish Traveller Accommodation Strategy 2020-2025, please contact:

Land & Housing Analytics
Northern Ireland Housing Executive
2 Adelaide Street
Belfast BT2 8PB

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**Housing
Executive**

   [nihe.gov.uk](https://www.nihe.gov.uk)

 facebook.com/housingexecutive

 [@nihecommunity](https://twitter.com/nihecommunity)

Appendix 2

Email: environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org

Our Ref:

21st August 2020

Ms Emma Newberry
Assistant Director
Land & Registration Services
NI Housing Executive
2nd Floor Housing Centre
2 Adelaide Street
Belfast
BT2 8PB

Dear Madam

Irish Traveller Accommodation Strategy 2020-2025

The above strategy has been subject to discussion at the Mid Ulster District Council Travellers Working Group meeting and also at the Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council.

The following comments have been raised which I have been asked to forward to you.

Firstly, Mid Ulster District Council welcomes the strategy which aims to address the range of accommodation needs of Irish Travellers and aims to ensure the provision of adequate and suitable accommodation that meets their needs, promotes their equality of opportunity and promotes good relations among Traveller households and between Travellers and other members of the community.

The Council notes the 4 objectives and would comment as follows:

Objective 1

To develop an objective, robust, evidence-based assessment of Irish Traveller-specific accommodation requirements, which reflects best practice.

NIHE have carried out a needs assessment. This strategy aims to reflect on the strategic needs of Irish Travellers.

According to the strategy, the numbers of unauthorised encampments operating in Northern Ireland have drastically reduced over the years as the propensity to travel has diminished and the use of technologies such as Facebook, Skype and Instagram, which allow families to remain in touch without the need to travel, have increased.

The report states awareness of one unauthorised encampment, in Magherafelt, and states that NIHE are working locally through the Mid Ulster Community Planning Partnership on a resolution to this encampment. This includes consideration of the potential for a new transit site on publically-owned land.

Elected Members would be aware that last autumn NIHE acknowledged that there was a need for a small site in the Mid Ulster area. These particular Mid Ulster issues require to be addressed in any strategic plan.

It was noted that this document is about strategic assessment, NIHE have carried out a survey, and have reviewed its findings but haven't specified the quantitative need as yet. The document should provide much more detail on what should be done to address issues that already exist and the mechanisms that will be used to fast track the necessary actions where there is already housing stress due to unsatisfactory living arrangements.

It was also noted that this document needs to address both the issues arising from increased needs at the more settled community in Coalisland as well as the situation at Ballyronan and Hill Head Road, Toome.

Objective 2

To provide safe and culturally appropriate accommodation for Irish Travellers to reside in and travel to.

The issues referenced in Object 1 apply.

Site licensing has been referenced within the document and MUDC can advise that following discussion with NIHE, the site operator, the site has now been licensed.

It was noted that there had been a series of unauthorised land takes in Coalisland adjacent to the existing site in recent years which has proved very contentious with local residents. The NIHE require to take a much more strategic approach in managing their sites and identifying housing stress and taking action to secure additional lands as necessary as opposed to illegal activity by their site residents.

Objective 3

To support the Irish Traveller to remain in their accommodation of choice through easily accessible housing services.

Working Group members reflected that Traveller support mechanisms need to be vastly improved to ensure that appropriate support processes were available to travelling families both in settled and other sites. It was felt that a more structured support network would go some way to addressing some of the local tensions that arise between settled and travelling communities.

It was raised that the northern section of the Mid Ulster district didn't have any real umbrella organisation to provide support or advocate on behalf of local travelling families. It was noted that it should be highlighted that more support mechanisms in the northern part of the district need to be developed.

Objective 4

To create mechanisms that foster good relations for the Irish Traveller.

Council as part of the local area good relations plan, supported by the NI Executive Office under their Together Building a United Community provides £10,000 of funding to the Belong project which seeks to support Travellers. The project Belong is led by STEP Mid Ulster and is part of a wider programme of engagement and development funded directly by the Executive Office, DFC and Southern Health and Social Care Trust. The project has a "drop in" location on Main Street Coalisland and provides a range of development support for Travellers in education, health, skills and cultural awareness and development.

Council as a partner within the Neighbourhood Renewal programme is involved in a number of DFC led programmes supporting greater inclusion and development in the areas of Dungannon and Coalisland. This includes outreach for BME communities including Travellers. Specific programmes for Travellers include homework clubs and education support programme. These are DFC programmes and Council is a partner.

Council Good Relations Plan also promotes messages of diversity across the region and supports BME inclusion through cultural awareness.

Mid Ulster District Council looks forward to continued partnership working, especially through the Community Plan for the Mid Ulster District Council area.

Yours faithfully

MG Kelso

Director of Public Health and Infrastructure

Report on	Correspondence from the PHA asking Local Government colleagues and each of the 11 Community Planning Partnerships to help encourage a collective response to tackle COVID-19 across Northern Ireland
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise elected members of a request from the PHA for MUDC to be part of a collective response to tackle Covid-19 across Northern Ireland through two key actions.
2.0	Background
2.1	The correspondence attached in Appendix 1 from Olive MacLeod, Chief Executive of the PHA states that "Coronavirus is spreading in Northern Ireland and we need your continued help to protect our residents, families, communities, businesses, schools and healthcare systems from the impact of COVID-19.
2.2	Department of Health figures have shown that since the easing of lockdown restrictions, the number of confirmed positive cases is rising more rapidly than expected. Daily figures are available on the Department of Health's Dashboard – https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/covid-19-daily-dashboard-updates
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The correspondence also states:</p> <p>"Further to the recent SOLACE meeting, the Public Health Agency would like to build on the collaborative efforts with all partners to stop the spread of coronavirus and its devastating impacts on the population of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>We are therefore asking Local Government colleagues and each of the 11 Community Planning Partnerships to help encourage a collective response to tackle COVID-19 across Northern Ireland by taking 2 key actions;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. helping to increase the numbers of residents who are downloading and using the StopCOVID NI App, and 2. helping people to understand the importance of Test, Trace & Protect, to help stop the spread of Coronavirus.

	<p>Please find attached resources which provide information on these two key actions.</p> <p>We hope that by having these messages reinforced by established organisations and groups who have strong and trusted connections with local communities, people will respond to the urgent need to sustain measures to prevent any further spread of coronavirus.</p> <p>Up to date information is also available on the Public Health Agency website https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/covid-19-coronavirus</p>
3.2	Partners have been asked not to amend the messages on these resources or remove the PHA logo as it is important that accurate and consistent information from the Public Health Agency is in circulation.
3.3	The PHA have advised that “testing and contact tracing helps break the chain of transmission of the virus. By identifying people who have been in close contact with someone who has tested positive for coronavirus, and asking them to self-isolate, we can limit the onward spread (reproduction) of the virus. Keeping the reproduction (R) number low allows us to continue moving towards more normal family, working and social lives. Friends and family can see each other, and schools and businesses can reopen. It will also help to protect our health service from being overwhelmed.”
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/a
	Human: Communications time spend
	Risk Management: N/a
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>Recommendation for MUDC to support the PHA by taking 2 key actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. helping to increase the numbers of residents who are downloading and using the StopCOVID NI App, and 2. helping people to understand the importance of Test, Trace & Protect, to help stop the spread of Coronavirus.

6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Letter to Local Government
6.2	Appendix 2 – Stop Covid App & Information
6.3	Appendix 3 – Test Trace Protect



Via E-mail

Local Government and
Community Planning Partnerships

Office of the Chief Executive
Public Health Agency
4th Floor South
12-22 Linenhall Street
BELFAST
BT2 8BS

Tel: 028 95363406
Website: www.publichealth.hscni.net

HELP STOP THE SPREAD OF CORONAVIRUS IN YOUR COUNCIL AREA AND ACROSS NI

Dear Colleagues

Coronavirus is spreading in Northern Ireland and we need your continued help to protect our residents, families, communities, businesses, schools and healthcare systems from the impact of COVID-19.

Department of Health figures have shown that since the easing of lockdown restrictions, the number of confirmed positive cases is rising more rapidly than expected. Daily figures are available on the Department of Health's Dashboard <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/covid-19-daily-dashboard-updates>

Further to the recent SOLACE meeting, the Public Health Agency would like to build on the collaborative efforts with all partners to stop the spread of coronavirus and its devastating impacts on the population of Northern Ireland.

We are therefore asking Local Government colleagues and each of the 11 Community Planning Partnerships to help encourage a collective response to tackle COVID-19 across Northern Ireland by taking 2 key actions;

- 1. helping to increase the numbers of residents who are downloading and using the StopCOVID NI App, and**
- 2. helping people to understand the importance of Test, Trace & Protect,**

to help stop the spread of Coronavirus.

Improving Your Health and Wellbeing



Please find attached resources which provide information on these two key actions.

We hope that by having these messages reinforced by established organisations and groups who have strong and trusted connections with local communities, people will respond to the urgent need to sustain measures to prevent any further spread of coronavirus.

Up to date information is also available on the Public Health Agency website <https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/covid-19-coronavirus>

Please do not amend the messages on these resources or remove the PHA logo as it is important that accurate and consistent information from the Public Health Agency is in circulation.

In appreciation of your support.

Yours sincerely



Olive MacLeod
Chief Executive

Encs



StopCOVIDNI App and information



Link: web resource with animation explaining all about the app

<https://www.nirect.gov.uk/articles/coronavirus-covid-19-stopcovid-ni-proximity-app>

TEST TRACE PROTECT NEEDS EVERYONE'S SUPPORT

Test ✓
Trace ✓
Protect ✓

HSC Health and
Social Care

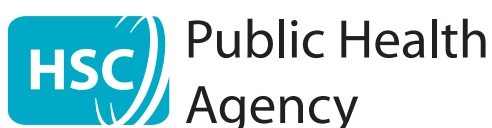
Throughout the pandemic, your support in following public health guidelines has been vital in reducing the spread of coronavirus. By doing so, you have saved lives. As 'lockdown' restrictions are eased, we face the risk of a second wave of infection. We can all help minimise that risk by continuing to support public health measures to control the spread, such as testing and contact tracing.

Testing and contact tracing helps break the chain of transmission of the virus. By identifying people who have been in close contact with someone who has tested positive for coronavirus, and asking them to self-isolate, we can limit the onward spread (reproduction) of the virus. Keeping the reproduction (R) number low allows us to continue moving towards more normal family, working and social lives. Friends and family can see each other, and schools and businesses can reopen. It will also help to protect our health service from being overwhelmed.

Testing and contact tracing will only work if we all play our part. This means:

- get tested if we have symptoms;
- help with contact tracing;
- self-isolate when we are advised to.

Along with social distancing and hygiene precautions, testing and tracing is our best chance to protect our communities from coronavirus.



Public Health Agency

12-22 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BS.
Tel: 0300 555 0114 (local rate).
www.publichealth.hscni.net

Find us on:

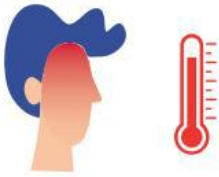


TEST TRACE PROTECT A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

Test ✓ Trace ✓ Protect ✓

HSC Health and Social Care

1



SPOT THE SYMPTOMS

If you have a new persistent cough, fever or loss of or change in sense of taste and smell, you and everyone in your house should immediately self-isolate.

2



REQUEST A TEST NOW

Visit nidirect.gov.uk/coronavirus to book a test online. Call 119 if you cannot book a test online.

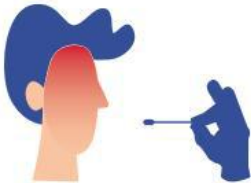
3



ISOLATE

Isolate for 7 days after symptoms appear, longer if fever continues (until at least 48 hours after your temperature returns to normal). Other people you live with should isolate for 14 days.

4



GET TESTED

Testing is carried out at drive through testing centres and you must arrive by car (not on foot, via public transport, by taxi or by any other means). Home tests are also available.

5



GET RESULTS

You should receive results within 72 hours. If you test negative for coronavirus you and your household can stop isolating.

6



PROVIDE DETAILS

If you test positive for coronavirus Public Health Agency (PHA) contact tracers will call you from the number 028 9536 8888. They will ask you who you have had contact with recently.

7



PHA INFORMS CONTACTS

If you have coronavirus, the PHA will contact the people you have had close contact with. Your name will not be shared unless you give permission. All data will be held securely.

8



CLOSE CONTACTS ASKED TO ISOLATE

Close contacts will be asked to isolate for 14 days from the last time they had contact with you.

9



HOUSEHOLD OF CLOSE CONTACTS

If the close contact has no symptoms, others in the household don't need to isolate. If the close contact develops symptoms, they should follow this guide starting at step 1.

When you can leave home, stay safe and continue to follow public health advice.

- Wash your hands well and often and avoid touching your face.
- Keep your distance from others when outside the home.
- Cough or sneeze into your elbow or a tissue and dispose of the tissue in a bin.



You can spread the virus even if you don't have symptoms.

Report on	To advise elected members on a consultation document relating to amendments to Retained EU Law for Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene for the end of the Transition Period in relation to EU exit.
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform elected members on the consultation on amendments to Retained EU Law for Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene for the end of the EU Exit Transition Period.
2.0	Background
2.1	Between 4 th September 2018 and 14 th October 2018, the Food Standards Agency (FSA) consulted stakeholders on the proposed approach to retained EU law ("REUL") for food and feed safety and hygiene in respect of the UK's exit from the EU. Following the consultation, 17 Statutory Instruments (SIs) were made under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("the EUWA") for food and feed safety. This consultation concerns further changes needed to ensure that REUL relating to food and feed safety and hygiene continues to function correctly at the end of the Transition Period ("TP") both in regard to the Withdrawal Agreement and the Northern Ireland Protocol ('NIP'). The changes will be made by the Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020, which are currently being prepared.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The consultation is focused on the necessary legislative amendments to retained EU law in respect of food and feed safety, to ensure the Northern Ireland Protocol is appropriately reflected in law. As a result of the NIP, certain areas of EU law will continue to apply to the UK in respect of Northern Ireland. Therefore, The Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 will revisit the 17 food and feed safety EU Exit Statutory Instruments to apply REUL to Great Britain rather than the United Kingdom. The amendments will include restricting the application of retained EU law to Great Britain and ensuring that references to Northern Ireland bodies are removed from the revised decision-making processes in retained EU law.
3.2	These amendment Regulations will also deal with further EU Legislation relating to food and feed safety which have come into force since the 17 EU Exit Statutory Instruments were made in 2019. The Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 will address any gaps in

	retained EU law in those areas to ensure a correct statute book at the end of the transition period, taking into account the Northern Ireland Protocol.
3.3	Impacts – The regulations contained within The Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 are designed only to fix the inoperability of REUL and ensure the continued hygiene controls and practices of food business operators. This instrument will provide continuity for stakeholders; and the Food Standards Agency (FSA) has not identified any significant impact from the legislative change other than in relation to a negligible one-off familiarisation cost for businesses and local authorities. Compared with the current system, there would be no additional or new burden on enforcement bodies, other than those identified in the costs above. The FSA aims to minimise the impact on business and authorities by providing information on any changes to current EU branding requirements as soon as possible to ensure sufficient lead in time. Targeted engagement with key stakeholders is ongoing and formal consultation will follow as required.
3.4	<p>The consultation asks that Local authorities consider the following questions:</p> <p>Q1: Do you have any comments on the proposed approach to fixing inoperabilities in retained EU Law taking account of the Northern Ireland Protocol for day one of exiting the TP as set out in this consultation?</p> <p>Q2: Do you identify any concerns or risks regarding the proposed approach to fix inoperabilities in retained EU Law that appear not to have been adequately addressed?</p> <p>Q3: Are you aware of any impacts of the proposed measures that have not been identified in this consultation?</p> <p>Q4: Do you agree with the impacts that have been identified within this consultation?</p> <p>Q5: While this consultation addresses what is being done to ensure retained EU law functions on the day the TP ends, do you have any general comments on food and feed safety and hygiene legislation in the UK after the end of the TP?</p>
3.5	A proposed MUDC response to the consultation is attached at Appendix 1. However, the Food Hygiene Subgroup of the Northern Ireland Food Managers Group is currently preparing a response to this consultation. Once agreed regionally, the MUDC response may be further amended, and if so, an amended copy will be available to members in advance of the committee meeting.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/a
	Human: Time for staff to familiarise themselves with the updated amendments.
	Risk Management: N/a

4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That elected members consider and agree the content of the attached draft response on this consultation for return to the Food Standards Agency by 16 th September 2020.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Mid Ulster District Council response to consultation
6.2	Appendix 2 – Consultation documents from FSA

FSA Consultation on Amendments to Retained EU Law for Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene for the end of the Transition Period- MUDC Proposed Response

Q1: Do you have any comments on the proposed approach to fixing inoperabilities in retained EU Law taking account of the Northern Ireland Protocol for day one of exiting the TP as set out in this consultation?

MUDC recognises that these technical fixes are necessary in order to ensure that retained EU law relating to food and feed safety and hygiene remains effective at the end of the Transition Period. We have no specific comments to make on the proposed approach.

Q2: Do you identify any concerns or risks regarding the proposed approach to fix inoperabilities in retained EU Law that appear not to have been adequately addressed?

MUDC wish to contribute to the UK's high standards of food and feed safety and hygiene and consumer protection. In order to achieve this, it is essential that the proposed Legislation is enacted swiftly in preparation for the end of the transition period so that there are no gaps for enforcement which may prejudice the current high standard.

Q3: Are you aware of any impacts of the proposed measures that have not been identified in this consultation?

MUDC is not aware of any further impacts of the proposed measures.

Q4: Do you agree with the impacts that have been identified within this consultation?

MUDC is in general agreement with the minimal impacts outlined by the Food Standards Agency. However, it should be considered that the 1 hour reading and familiarisation timeframe for Businesses and Local Authorities may be significantly increased within Northern Ireland due to the complexities of the Northern Ireland Protocol.

Q5: While this consultation addresses what is being done to ensure retained EU law functions on the day the TP ends, do you have any general comments on food and feed safety and hygiene legislation in the UK after the end of the TP?

MUDC has no further general comments to make on food and feed safety and hygiene legislation in the UK after the end of the TP at this time. Food Standards Agency NI has kept NI Councils informed of proposed EU law changes. However, it is anticipated that there will be queries in future as the end of the transition period approaches.



Amendments to Retained EU Law for Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene for the end of the Transition Period

Launch date: 20 August 2020

Respond by: 16 September 2020

This consultation will be of most interest to

All United Kingdom food and feed businesses, local authorities, and other stakeholders with an interest in food and feed safety and hygiene law.

Consultation subject

This consultation concerns further amendments to UK food and feed regulations, including those necessitated by the application of the Withdrawal Agreement and the Northern Ireland Protocol, that are, required to ensure retained EU law relating to food and feed safety and hygiene remains effective at the end of the Transition Period.

Purpose of the consultation

To seek the views of businesses, consumers, other stakeholders, local authorities and the wider public as to the changes Ministers propose to make to retained EU law relating to food and feed safety and hygiene.

How to respond

Responses to this consultation should be sent to:

Email: EUExitPolicy@food.gov.uk Dean Lewis Strategy, Communications, Legal and Governance Directorate	Postal address: All responses are requested via email
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Details of consultation

Introduction

1. Between 4 September 2018 and 14 October 2018, the [Food Standards Agency \(FSA\) consulted stakeholders](#) on the proposed approach to retained EU law (“REUL”) for food and feed safety and hygiene in respect of the UK’s exit from the EU.
2. Following the consultation, 17 Statutory Instruments (SIs) were made under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“the EUWA”) for food and feed safety. A full list can be found in Annex B.
3. This consultation concerns further changes needed to ensure that REUL relating to food and feed safety and hygiene continues to function correctly at the end of the Transition Period (“TP”) both in regard to the Withdrawal Agreement and the Northern Ireland Protocol.
4. The FSA's priority is to maintain the UK’s high standards of food and feed safety and hygiene and consumer protection. The FSA is proposing to ask UK Ministers to make a number of additional changes to further update REUL using powers under the EUWA 2018. The changes will be made by the Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020¹, which will be subject to the affirmative procedure and are currently being prepared.
5. As food and feed safety is a devolved area, the UK Government is therefore seeking consent from the devolved administrations before utilising powers under section 8 and 8C of the EUWA. It was previously agreed that the 17 EU Exit SIs which made amendments to retained EU law in respect of food and feed were made on a UK-wide basis. The proposed regulations will be made subject to the consent of the devolved administrations.
6. The purpose of this consultation is to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to comment on the proposed approach. This consultation is being conducted on a four-nation basis and has been prepared in co-ordination with the devolved administrations.

¹ Please note that the title of the regulations may be updated in due course and that additional regulations may be brought forward as required to complete this process and account for further changes.

Main Proposals

7. The proposed amendments will be made pursuant to section 8 and 8C of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.

Northern Ireland Protocol

8. The UK Government published a [Command Paper](#) on its approach to the Northern Ireland Protocol (“NIP”) on 20 May 2020 and further information on the impacts of the Protocol can be found there.
9. The wider policy implications of the NIP are not considered in this consultation. This consultation is focused on the necessary legislative amendments to retained EU law in respect of food and feed safety, to ensure the NIP is appropriately reflected in law.
10. As a result of the NIP, certain areas of EU law will continue to apply to the UK in respect of Northern Ireland. The Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 will revisit the 17 food and feed safety EU Exit Statutory Instruments (listed in Annex 2) to apply REUL to Great Britain rather than the United Kingdom.
11. The amendments will include restricting the application of retained EU law to Great Britain and ensuring that references to Northern Ireland bodies are removed from the revised decision-making processes in retained EU law.

Further EU legislation brought into force since the making of the EU Exit SIs

12. Further EU Legislation relating to food and feed safety has come into force since the 17 EU Exit Statutory Instruments were made in 2019. The Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 will address any gaps in retained EU law in those areas to ensure a correct statute book at the end of the transition period, taking into account the Northern Ireland Protocol.
13. The proposed SI will also correct errors contained in the previous EU Exit SIs, including errors identified by the JSCL.
14. The majority of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 (the Official Controls Regulation) came into force on 14 December 2019. FSA is working with Defra to ensure retained EU law in respect of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 operates effectively and any outstanding tertiary legislation is amended as appropriate.

Impacts

15. The regulations contained within The Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 are designed only to fix the inoperability of REUL and ensure the continued hygiene controls and practices of food business operators. This instrument will provide continuity for stakeholders; and the FSA has not identified any significant impact from the legislative change other than in relation to a negligible one-off familiarisation cost, outlined below. An impact assessment has therefore not been produced for these regulations which the FSA has certified as being below the de minimis threshold of +/- £5m equivalent annual net direct cost to business.

One-off Familiarisation Costs

16. We assume that all registered food establishments are concerned with this area of legislation and will therefore have to invest in understanding the new legislation. According to the ONS Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) there were approximately 220,000 businesses active in the agri-food sector in 2019. We envisage minimal one-off familiarisation costs to business; where we estimate that it will take each business 1 hour to read and understand the proposed regulations and then disseminate the information to key staff within their firm. It is unlikely that the envisaged changes will present any other impact on businesses' day to day operations as the rules are not changing as a result of these proposals.
17. There are approximately 419 Local Authorities (LAs) and 22 Port Health Authorities (PHAs) in the UK, together with FSA, FSS and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in NI (DAERA), who undertake official controls relating to food and animal feed safety and hygiene. We envisage minimal one-off familiarisation costs to LAs, PHAs and the other government departments. We estimated that it will take authorities 1 hour to read and familiarise themselves with the EU Regulations and then disseminate to staff and key stakeholders. It is estimated that one officer in each of these authorities (e.g., one Food/Feed Officer from each local authority; and one 'Port Health Officer' from each PHA) will need to undertake this task.
18. Compared with the current system, there would be no additional or new burden on enforcement bodies, other than those identified in the costs above.
19. Furthermore, the FSA aims to minimise the impact on business and authorities by providing information on any changes to current EU branding requirements as soon as possible to ensure sufficient lead in time. Targeted engagement with key stakeholders is ongoing and formal consultation will follow as required.

Benefits

20. There are no incremental benefits associated with the proposal as it does not impose any practical changes to the operations of business nor enforcement bodies.

Consultation Process

21. This consultation will remain open until end of 16th September

Questions asked in this consultation:

Q1: Do you have any comments on the proposed approach to fixing inoperabilities in retained EU Law taking account of the Northern Ireland Protocol for day one of exiting the TP as set out in this consultation?

Q2: Do you identify any concerns or risks regarding the proposed approach to fix inoperabilities in retained EU Law that appear not to have been adequately addressed?

Q3: Are you aware of any impacts of the proposed measures that have not been identified in this consultation?

Q4: Do you agree with the impacts that have been identified within this consultation?

Q5: While this consultation addresses what is being done to ensure retained EU law functions on the day the TP ends, do you have any general comments on food and feed safety and hygiene legislation in the UK after the end of the TP?

Responses

Responses are required by close 16 September 2020. Please state, in your response, whether you are responding as a private individual or on behalf of an organisation/company (including details of any stakeholders your organisation represents).

Thank you on behalf of the Food Standards Agency for participating in this public consultation.

Yours,

Dean Lewis

Strategy, Legal, Communications and Governance Directorate

Annex A: Standard Consultation Information

Disclosure of the information you provide

Information provided in response to this consultation may be subject to publication or release to other parties or to disclosure in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want information you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence.

In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information, we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances.

Any automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding.

The Food Standards Agency will be what is known as the 'Controller' of the personal data provided to us.

Why we are collecting your personal data

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

The Data Protection Act 2018 states that, as a government department, the Food Standards Agency may process personal data as necessary for the effective performance of a task carried out in the public interest. i.e. a consultation.

What we do with it

All the personal data we process is located on servers within the European Union. Our cloud based services have been procured through the government framework agreements and these services have been assessed against the national cyber security centre cloud security principles.

No third parties have access to your personal data unless the law allows them to do so. The Food Standards Agency will sometimes share data with other government departments, public bodies, and organisations which perform public functions to assist them in the performance of their statutory duties or when it is in the public interest.

What are your rights?

You have a right to see the information we hold on you by making a request in writing to the email address below. If at any point you believe the information we process on you is incorrect you can request to have it corrected. If you wish to raise a complaint on how we have handled your personal data, you can contact our Data Protection Officer who will investigate the matter.

If you are not satisfied with our response or believe we are processing your personal data not in accordance with the law you can complain to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) at <https://ico.org.uk>, or telephone 0303 123 1113.

Our Data Protection Officer in the FSA is the Information Management and Security Team Leader who can be contacted at the following email address:
informationmanagement@food.gov.uk

Further information

If you require a more accessible format of this document please send details to the named contact for responses to this consultation and your request will be considered.

This consultation has been prepared in accordance with [HM Government consultation principles](#).

Annex B: Full list of the FSA EU Exit Statutory Instruments

Statutory Instrument Title	Statutory Instrument Number
<u>The General Food Law (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/641
<u>The General Food Hygiene (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/642
<u>The Specific Food Hygiene (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/640
<u>The Contaminants in Food (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/639
<u>The Quick-frozen Foodstuffs (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/462
<u>The Food and Feed (Maximum Permitted Levels of Radioactive Contamination) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/701
<u>The Genetically Modified Food and Feed (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/705
<u>The Official Controls for Feed, Food and Animal Health and Welfare (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/665
<u>The Food and Feed (Chernobyl and Fukushima Restrictions) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/699
<u>The Novel Food (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/702
<u>The Food and Feed Imports (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/664
<u>The Materials and Articles in Contact with Food (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/704
<u>The Sprouts and Seeds (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/464
<u>The Animal Feed (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/654

Statutory Instrument Title	Statutory Instrument Number
<u>The Food Additives, Flavourings, Enzymes and Extraction Solvents (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/860
<u>The Food and Feed Hygiene and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/1013
<u>The Specific Food Hygiene (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) (No. 2) Regulations 2019</u>	2019/1247

Actions Report on	Bus shelter Updates
Date of Meeting	8th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Raymond Lowry

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the current bus shelter status.
2.0	Background
2.1	Following the bus shelter collaborative workshop held in March 2020, the bus shelter process was discussed and agreed at the Council meeting held on the 27 th March 2020. Members are advised in a monthly report of progress made on the various applications that have been lodged with the department.
2.2.	Due to the Covid-19 pandemic progress has been delayed with unavailability of staff and priority of workloads within the various departments involved in dealing with the shelter installation. MUDC / DfI Roads have met (through "Microsoft Teams") to discuss a selection of these projects and will continue to carry out similar meetings to progress the outstanding shelter applications.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following information headings will be covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New applications made in the past month (see 3.2) • Progress on stages 2-4 application process (see 3.3) • Request for Council to move from stage 5 (see 3.4) • Progress update on stages 6-9 (see 3.5) • Progress update on stages 10-11 (see 3.6) • Update on statutory response times in relation to agreement on time related responses for application (see 3.7) • Other issues (see 3.8)
3.2	<p>New Applications made in the past month – 3Nr.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church Street, Cookstown, • Main Street, Benburb • Jordan Engineering, Rehaghy Road, Dungannon.

3.3	Progress on stages 2-4 of the application process – see table in Appendix 1.
3.4	Request for Council to move to stage 5 of the application process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thornhill road, Pomeroy, 6nr users confirmed. • Goland/Armalughey road, Ballygawley, 10nr users confirmed.
3.5	Progress update on stages 6-9 – the applications below have been discussed with a view to getting approval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dunglady Road/Keady/Kilrea Road, Crosskeys (see Table 4 Appendix 1 – reference 7) – this is an existing concrete “enterprise Ulster shelter and access is deemed dangerous as users have to exit the existing public footpath to gain access to shelter – recommendation to replace shelter in its current location with side piece omitted to allow safe access to the shelter from the footpath. 3rd party land therefore will not be required. Property Services advised to replace existing shelter with new shelter. • Millview, Dunamore (see Table 5 Appendix 1 – reference 1) subject to community engagement agreement shelter to be installed. Landowner meeting 28 August to approve location. • Stewartstown (see Table 4 Appendix 1 – reference 11) following delays of commitment from the Clearchannel / Translink in moving this forward recommendation is to install a council approved shelter (clear type) in the approved location – council approval required to proceed without funding. Request to DFI roads for land ownership issued. Neighbour consultation to follow upon receipt. • 143 Omagh road, Ballygawley. Neighbour notification completed. Passed to Property services for installation. • Drumullan, Replacement shelter, with side removed to allow safe access from existing footpath. Passed to property services for replacement. <p>A meeting has taken place with Translink on 18th June to discuss applications and follow up on comments made by DfI Roads after the meeting on the 1st June 2020. The updates refer to discussion on the following shelters with a detailed update provided in Appendix 1 with comments in red text under column noted “Progress”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derrycrinn PS, Ballinderry, Location agreed by DFI roads and Translink, Landowner permission requested and Neighbour consultation to be carried out. • Annaghboe Rd, Coalisland, Location agreed in principle, meeting to be arranged on site with Translink to finalise location. • Glebe Court, Castlecaulfield, Location agreed in principle, meeting to be arranged on site with Translink to finalise location.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kildrum Estate, Galbally, Location agreed in principle, meeting to be arranged on site with Translink to finalise location. • Brackaville, Four corners Bar, Location agreed in principle subject to landowner agreement for removal of hedging. • Clonoe Crossroads, Agreement form DFI roads and Translink for new location. Neighbour consultation and landowner approval required. • Meenagh Park, Coalisland, Location agreed in principle, Translink have requested Health and Safety guarding to safeguard users and buses alike. Redesign to be issued to Translink. • Main street, Bellaghy, Translink and DFI roads in agreement with proposed locations. Meeting on site to be arranged with Translink to confirm. • Knockloughrim village, Site located adjacent to the playpark has been confirmed by Parks as acceptable. Neighbour consultation to be completed before moving to installation. • Inishrush village, Reminder sent to NIHE for confirmation of ownership and approval to proceed with the new bus shelter. • Culnady village, Reminder sent to DFI roads to confirm ownership and approval to proceed with the new bus shelter.
3.6	Progress update on stages 10-11 – no shelters installed since date of last meeting.
3.7	Progress on response times – Agreed response times within 30 days with statutory agencies. Response times are currently within the 30 day timeframe, for DFI roads and Translink. NIHE had changed contact personnel which has now been resolved.
3.8	Other issues: No other issues.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within budget for Technical Services and Property services to action provision / installation costs within their budget.
	Human: Officer time to administer shelter applications.
	Risk Management: Non-delivery will have adverse impact of users of public transport.

4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>Members to note the progress made on bus shelters within the district and provide approval for those actions noted in the following sections of the Main Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those listed in 3.2 • Those listed in 3.4 • Those listed in 3.5
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Progress table with comments
6.2	Appendix 2 – Procedure guide for erection of Bus Shelters

Table 1 – Applications awaiting formal application to be submitted				
No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Tullyhogue Village	0	Residents declined original location as will promote anti-social behaviour. Limited options for alternative sites that suit bus pick-ups. Technical Services waiting for Translink and EA to respond.	New site to be identified within village. Programme to be confirmed when site identified and approved. Site meeting requests issued to applicant to identify new location.
2	Brough Road, Castledawson (Private Application) - 2018/001	0	Application Form Sent and awaiting return .	This was proposed as a temporary means for children to be lifted while the dual carriageway from Toome to Castledawson was being built. User numbers requested by Translink/EA
Table 2 – New applications received since April 2020				
1	Church street , Cookstown	4	Site meeting held with applicant, user number requests issued toTranslink and EA	User numbers requested from Translink and EA
2	Main street, Benburb	4	Site meeting held with Cllr Molloy, user number requests issued toTranslink and EA	User numbers requested from Translink and EA
3	Jordan Engineering, Benburb	0	Meeting to be organised with Cllr Burton on site to agree location	Site meeting request sent to applicant. Once location agreed, after site visit, user numbers to be confirmed by Tanslink and EA
Table 3 – STAGES 2-4,				
1	Derryvale, Coalisland	3	Proposed locations have been declined by Translink. Alternative sites being sought.	Alternative site to be found within area. Awaiting confirmation numbers from EA before proceeding. Programme to be confirmed when site identified and user numbers confirmed.
2	Cappagh Village	4	Existing shelter in dangerous location, no footpath. Community request to have children lifted in the village. Limited turning space for buses in village.	Translink currently assessing the feasibility of vehicle auto-tracking within the village and if this is deemed acceptable then new pick up / drop off location will be facilitated within the village. On receipt of confirmation shelter will be located to suit. Programmed for delivery subject to Translink approval for new location. Lind Dillon MLA and Cllr Niamh Doris are main applicants.
3	Goland Road/ Armaghlughey Road, Ballygawley - 2016/015	4	Awaiting Application Form to be returned. Confirmation required from Translink/applicant for preferred location.	Translink to confirm location, users confirmad, 10nr. Move to stage 5, to seek Council approval to proceed.
4	Glendavagh Road, Crilly, Aughnacloy - 2016/013	4	Application Form filled in during meeting with Cllr Burton	Cllr Burton to discuss with land-owners. Land on both sides of road either slopes up or down from road. Erection of new shelter will require a lot of excavation/fill. No response from Cllr Burton re land ownership. Request sent to Translink and EA to confirm user numbers
5	Thornhill Road, Pomeroy	4	Request received from Keith Buchanan, Numbers to be confirmed with EA and Translink	User numbers confirmed by Tanslink. Request to EA/ Translink to be issued on receipt of application. Seek Council approval to proceed/install.

Table 4 – STAGES 5-8, 13NR				
No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Kinrush Road/Battery Road Junction, Moortown	6	Original site limited space, alternative site to be confirmed.	Original location deemed not acceptable although alternative location has now been identified and progress to install shelter to programmed. TS programmed to discuss with DfI roads at next meeting and progress to instruct to install shelter.
2	Main Street, Bellaghy	6	Existing shelter removed, at chemist. Proposed new site has been objected to. New site to be found.	Discussed with DfI roads and alternative 2no locations have been agreed. Translink to confirm new Stop locations - awaiting same. Community engagement to complete to ensure all residents are in agreement to new shelter locations. Meeting with Translink on the 18th June confirmed they are content to move their stops and subject to reseedent engagement these can progress. Site visit requested by Translink to confirm locations.
3	Knockloughrim Village	6	Landowner unknown for proposed site. Further investigations underway to determine landowner.	Additional landowner searches to be carried out for site. Programme to be confirmed when site identified. Parks have agreed location within their site, Neighbour consultation to be progressed.
4	Kingsisland Primary School	6	Final confirmation from primary school required to progress.	Compliant site location, final confirmation required from the school. To be programmed subject to final approval from school and Education Authority. Discussion to be had with DfI roads on compliant location. Install after no objections from community engagement.
5	Inishrush Village	6	Landowner clarified as NIHE.	NIHE to approve location for new shelter. Programme for delivery, subject to permission and legal agreements/ lands transfer from NIHE. Further update and community engagement to be confirmed. Reminder sent to NIHE for confirmation of ownership and approval to proceed
6	Tirkane Road, Maghera	6	Proposed site objected to by adjacent residents	Alternative site to be found within area. Programme to be confirmed when new site identified. If new location cannot be then a paper will be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn.
7	Dunglady Road/Keady/Kilrea Road, Crosskeys	6	Original application was to relocate shelter, Current location has been deemed satisfactory and complies with DfI Roads requirements.	Current location has been approved by DfI roads and will remain. No requirement to alter. Complete. Shelter request to be removed from the register.
8	Magheracastle Road / Mountjoy Road, Brocagh	6	Pending withdrawal notification from applicant as proposed site on wrong side of the road for pick-up.	discussion with DfI Roads to be held in light of new agreed process principals. Report at next Council Meeting
9	Culnady Village	6	Site approved in centre of village, located on DfI Roads lands.	Site agreed on DfI Roads lands in centre of village. Awaiting final approval. Discussion and formal agreement to be held with DfI Roads on shelter installation. Reminder sent to DfI roads to confirm ownership and approval to proceed
10	Killeen Crossroads	6	Translink to provide alternative pick-up avoiding dangerous road crossing to Coole Road.	translink now relocated their stop / pick up location and new shelter can be provided at this location. Discussion with DfI Roads and community engagement to be held to close out formal process and instruction to given to install shelter.
11	Stewartstown	6	Translink to provide Clear Channel shelter at this location. Available budget for Translink causing delay.	No progress has been made with Clear Channel / Translink installing a shelter at this location. Discussion with DfI Roads and community engagement to be held to close out formal process and instruction given to install shelter. E-mail sent to DfI roads for confirmation of ownership to proceed with installation, and neighbour consultation.
12	Killeenan Road/Camlough Road/ Loughdoo Road	6	Proposal to locate shelter in Kildress GAC, awaiting confirmation from Education Authority for pick up from the new location.	Shelter location to be agreed with EA / land owners and on confirmation of same instruction to install shelter will be given.

13	Crossroads at Drumenny Road, Ballinderry - 2016/012	6	New file F5:G10 name - 2019-008 Derrychrin P.S. Site meeting with Cllr Gavin Bell 08-11-19. Translink confirmed numbers to be approx 50	Derrychrin PS, shelter to be erected away from shop needs moved 150m away, on LHS. Site proposed by Cllr Bell has safe footpath access to it. Site located on green of Eglishe View. Meeting with Translink 18th June has indicated that translink are content to move stop to Eglishe View. Resident and developer consultation to process.
14	Annaghoboe Road/Washingbay Road Junction, Clonoe - 2017/006	6	Awaiting Application Form to be returned. Landowner approval required for siting of new shelter on Washingbay Road.	Landowner approval refused. Alternative site to be agreed. Programme to be confirmed when site identified. If new location cannot be agreed a paper will be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn. Meeting with Translink 18th June and agreement in principle has been agreed. Translink to visit the site and revert back to Council with Comments.
15	Glebe Court, Castlecaulfield	6	Relocation of existing shelter, land ownership to be confirmed for new site.	Site location has been identified and discussed with DfI Roads and subject to confirmation of land ownership and resident consultation then this shelter provision will proceed. Meeting with Translink 18th June confirm acceptance of suitable location, final site meeting with Translink required for location. resident consultation to sent out, 26 August 2020.
16	Kildrum Estate, Galbally	6	new shelter provision	Site location has been identified and discussed with DfI Roads and subject to confirmation of land ownership and resident consultation then this shelter provision will proceed. Meeting with Translink 18th June and agreed position subject to site visit. Neighbour consultation to be issued 26 August 2020.
17	Brackville, Four Seasons Bar, Coalisland	6	Limited space on existing footpaths. Translink deemed unsafe. New site required for shelter.	New site location for shelter to be found. Suitable sites are proving difficult to find. Programme to be confirmed when site identified. Site Visits planned to progress locations and if none available paper to be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn. Site visit held 21st February to identify potential new site with Translink and elected Members. Translink deemed both locations unsatisfactory. Resident consultation required including discussions with Land-owner to see if it can be used as a location. Discussions with DfI Roads have indicated that potential location can be facilitated pending community engagement. Meeting with Translink 18th June and agreement to move stop location. subject to resident engagement having no objections then this should proceed. Translink have requested a site visit to confirm location.
18	Clonoe Crossroads	6	Relocation of existing shelter as too close to junction. Land search in progress to find alternative suitable site.	New site to be agreed with DfI roads, and adjacent residents. Programmed for delivery subject to site agreement. If new location cannot be agreed a paper will be brought back to Council to have the application withdrawn. Site visit held 21st February, potential site identified, Cllr Niamh Doris and Cllr Joe O'Neill to consult with landowner. Discussion with DfI have indicated a suitable location can be accommodated and subject to community engagement should be able to install. DfI Roads to check pedestrian crossing points in the locality. Meeting with Translink on the 18th June agreed that stop can be relocated from Dormans Bar, 30m to entrance housing. subject to all resident engagement and DfI then shelter should proceed to new location.
19	Meenagh Park, Coalisland	6	Site approved, resident consultation in progress.	Translink satisfied with location, final resident consultation required prior to Stage 5 report. Cllr Dan Kerr to discuss location of shelter with adjacent house-owner. Discussed with DfI Roads and subject to their internal consultation ie build out of bollards to be introduced to reduce impact of pedestrian with vehicles to be considered. Meeting with Translink on the 18th June confirmed acceptance of location and subject to resident engagement acceptance then shelter should proceed. Translink have requested Health and Safety measures to ensure location is safe for passengers and buses alike. MUDC to provide designs for approval.

Table 5 – STAGE 9, 3NR,				
No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Millview/Dunnamore Road, Dunnamore	9	Location agreed, site, DfI Roads compliant for new location.	Discussed with DfI Roads and location agreed in principal with mapping to be carried out and approved by DfI Roads. Community engagement to be finalised prior to install of shelter. Meeting with Translink 18th June acceptance of location. Subject to community engagement shelter should proceed as planned.
2	143 Omagh road, Ballygawley	9	Existing Bus stop/layby, report to committee required	Translink confirmed very few picked up though 6+dropped off each day. Awaiting EA response for numbers. Discussed with DfI roads and agreed shelter can be located subject to community engagement. Meeting with Translink 18th June posed no issues and agreed to move forward with location. Neasr neighbour complete, Passed to Property Services for installation
9	Drumullan	9	Translink and Education Authority to confirm user numbers to progress.	Existing shelter to be replaced with new shelter (minus one end piece) the removal of end piece will facility access from existing footpath thus meaning users will not have to egress onto public road to access the shelter. Progress - Property services instructed to proceed with replacement shelter
Table 6 – Stage 10 - Bus Shelters Installed				
No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Augher village	10	Shelter erected August 2019.	Installed.
2	Ballymcpeake Road/ Mayogall Road junction	10	Shelter erected December 2019.	Installed.
Table 7 – Applications Withdrawn				
No	Location	Stage	Status / Comment	Progress status
1	Coole Road	Revisit application following Jan meeting	Re-open application	discussion with DfI Roads to be held in light of new agreed process principals. Report at next Council Meeting
2	Duffs Corner, Ardboe	Revisit application following Jan meeting	Re-open application	discussion with DfI Roads to be held in light of new agreed process principals. Report at next Council Meeting
3	Credit Union, Moygashel	withdrawn	Site meeting between MUDC, Translink and Cllr Cuthbertson on 28-02-2020	Not enough passengers to satisfy requirement for bus shelter to be erected. Only Translink use this route. No EA buses on this route. User number requested for all stops in Moygashel

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROCEDURE FOR ERECTION OF BUS SHELTERS

Stage 1

Send application form to person requesting Erection of Shelter (Application Form)

Stage 2

Acknowledge request (in writing) – standard letter sent

Stage 3

Carry out preliminary visit to investigate suitability of site

Stage 4

Contact Translink and SELB to confirm viability of erecting bus shelter i.e. recognised "Bus Stop", number and age of children, bus routes, etc.

Note – shelters only provided at locations where it is confirmed a minimum of six people await / board buses.

Organisational Name	Contact Name	Contact Number	

Stage 5

Report to Committee to seek Council approval/instruction

Stage 6

Identify landowner e.g. Housing Executive, local farmer, etc. and obtain their written consent for erection of bus shelter and consult with adjoining properties (contact local Councillor and arrange site meeting if necessary)

Stage 7

Send letters (with location maps) for approval/comments to the following: -
Transport NI/Water Service PSNI, BT and NIE
(Arrange follow-up site meetings if necessary)

Stage 8

Sign and return DRD Consent/Schedule at least six days prior to erection of bus shelter

Stage 9

Erect bus shelter

Stage 10

Send request to GIS officer to have new asset plotted.

Stage 11

Report back to Council

**Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council
held on Tuesday 7 July 2020 in Council Offices, Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt
and by virtual means**

Members Present

Councillor S McGuigan, Chair

Councillors Brown, Buchanan, Burton, Cuthbertson,
Glasgow, Graham, N McAleer, S McAleer, McFlynn,
B McGuigan, McNamee, Milne, Wilson

**Officers in
Attendance**

Mr Cassells, Director of Environment and Property
Mr Kelso, Director of Public Health and Infrastructure
Mr McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services**
Mrs McClements, Head of Environmental Health**
Mr McNeill, Technical Services Manager**
Mr Scullion, Head of Property Services**
Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control**
Miss Thompson, Democratic Services Officer

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

** Denotes Officers present by remote means

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm

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

E131/20 Apologies

Councillors O'Neill and Totten.

E132/20 Declarations of Interest

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

E133/20 Chair's Business

None.

Matters for Decision

E134/20 DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Highfield Road, Magherafelt

Members considered previously circulated report which sought agreement in relation to proposal from Department for Infrastructure Roads with regard to the proposed provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Highfield Road, Magherafelt.

Proposed by Councillor Brown
Seconded by Councillor McFlynn and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposal submitted by Department for Infrastructure Roads in relation to the proposed provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Highfield Road, Magherafelt.

E135/20 Street Naming and Property Numbering

Members considered previously circulated report regarding the naming of new residential housing developments within Mid Ulster.

Site off Mullan Road, Coagh

Councillor Wilson proposed that the development be named Mullan Lane.

Councillor Buchanan seconded Councillor Wilson's proposal.

Councillor N McAleer proposed that the development be named The Oaks.

Councillor McNamee seconded Councillor N McAleer's proposal.

Councillor Wilson withdrew his proposal.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to name development off Mullan Road, Coagh as The Oaks.

E136/20 Building Notices Fees

The Head of Building Control presented previously circulated report which advised on the cancellation of Building Notice Applications and the associated fees applicable.

Proposed by Councillor Burton
Seconded by Councillor Cuthbertson and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to refund the Building Notice fees in accordance with the relevant legislation where work has not commenced, subject to the deduction of a £50 administration fee from the returnable Building Notice fee.

E137/20 Service Level Agreement and Data Sharing Agreement between MUDC and DWI

The Head of Environmental Health presented previously circulated report which sought approval to sign an updated Service Level Agreement and associated Data Sharing Agreement with the Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI).

Proposed by Councillor Wilson
Seconded by Councillor Burton and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to approve the signing of the updated Service Level Agreement and associated Data Sharing Agreement (as set out at appendix 1 and 2 of report) with the Drinking Water Inspectorate, for the purpose of undertaking, on behalf of the DWI, risk assessments and sampling of private water supplies under The Private Water Supplies Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

E138/20 Guidance for Applicants on Pavement Café Licensing

The Head of Environmental Health presented previously circulated report which set out the pavement café licence application process and sought agreement of the “Licensing of Pavement Cafés Act (NI) 2014 – MUDC Guidance for Applicants” document and its associated Equality Screening.

Councillor McNamee asked how Council byelaws would impact on pavement café licensing and also asked if there were any issues regarding the market held in Cookstown on a Saturday and that the rights for this market are held by a private landlord.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that there is an exemption under the byelaws if you have a pavement café licence however the premises has to hold an existing drinks licence. The officer advised that drink cannot be sold outside but can be consumed outside in the area covered by the pavement licence.

In respect of the market in Cookstown on a Saturday the Head of Environmental Health advised that there were ongoing discussions in that regard.

Councillor Wilson stated that he would also have some concerns regarding the Cookstown Saturday market and that there may need to be an Executive ruling on this matter.

Councillor Wilson advised he had received a number of complaints in relation to one of the rights of way from the main street in Cookstown to Union Street car park and that this has been closed for quite some time due to a premises currently making alterations to their property. The Councillor stated that whilst he recognised that the owner of the premises is entitled to make alterations to their property he felt that the situation needed to be monitored.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that the matter would be monitored and that officers could also have discussions with planning, if appropriate.

Councillor Buchanan asked if it was felt there will be a big uptake in pavement café licences.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that to date there have been a number of enquiries but no applications have been received in completed form. The officer highlighted the strict rules in relation to disability and rights of way etc.

Councillor Glasgow referred to the requirement for planning permission, where appropriate and asked if the planning department had been advised that they could receive a number of enquiries in relation to pavement cafés as no one would want to see an increased number of enforcement cases being instigated. Councillor Glasgow also referred to the need for street furniture to be removed within 20 minutes and asked what this means.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that the planning department have been involved with the pavement café process and are aware of the potential requirements. The officer advised that the legislation is set up for temporary tables and chairs outside of a premises and that such furniture needs to be able to be removed quickly, within the 20 minutes set out, in case of any emergency.

Councillor Burton stated that there will be some pavements which are narrower than others and asked if consideration will be given to those people with disabilities or those with visual impairments. The Councillor also surmised that pavement cafés will be more of a summer thing and that premises should not be allowed to use parasols in the long term.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that pavement cafés have been discussed with disability groups and that an equality screening report is included within the appendices to the report. The officer advised that within the guidance there has been consideration given to different forms of disability and to the design structure of the pavement café ie. The surroundings of the café and width restrictions etc. The Head of Environmental Health advised that there will be a 3 month review of the application process and that there is a consultation period in which disability groups can submit any issues which they may have.

Councillor B McGuigan referred to area required for a pavement café and felt that they are going to need quite a big space as guidance requires a minimum of 1.5 metres between the café perimeter and the roadside. The Councillor felt that very few footpaths will be able to accommodate this unless there is a large space outside of a business. The Councillor also referred to comments by the Minister for Infrastructure stating there should be more room within town centres for shopping and pavement cafés going forward and therefore this will need to be considered within the design of public realms etc so that such things can be accommodated in the future.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that the guidance on distances is through the disability forums and Department for Communities to ensure there is enough space in addition to the pavement café so that those with a disability, visual impairment or someone with a pram can move along the pavement safely.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor S McAleer and

- Resolved** That it be recommended to Council –
- (I) To approve the draft MUDC “Licensing of Pavement Cafés Act (NI) 2014 – Guidance for Applicants” (as set out at appendix 1 to report).
 - (II) To agree the Equality and Good Relations Screening Report in relation to the pavement café guidance and associated forms.

E139/20 Bus Shelter Update

Members considered previously circulated report which provided update on current bus shelter status.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated he had raised an issue at last month’s meeting in relation to a request for a bus shelter in Moygashel and that Translink had stated that the application didn’t meet their requirements. The Councillor asked that an officer get back to him at a later date to advise on what Translink’s requirements are and over what period of time this is considered.

Proposed by Councillor Wilson
Seconded by Councillor Cuthbertson and

- Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to approve the bus shelters listed under section 3.5 of report and remove from register those listed under section 3.8 of report.

Matters for Information

E140/20 Minutes of Environment Committee held on 9 June 2020

Members noted minutes of Environment Committee held on 9 June 2020.

Councillor McNamee referred to piece of waste ground adjacent to play park at Orritor Street in Cookstown. The Councillor advised of a recent incident in which a young person went to retrieve a ball from this waste ground and received substantial burns from what is believed to be some type of invasive species.

The Head of Property Services advised that the land in question is not council owned and stated that officers could not say for certain at this stage that it was Hogweed which had caused the burns but that this could be investigated further.

Councillor McNamee asked if officers were aware who owns the land as it had originally been in the ownership of legacy Council and had been put in as a buffer zone between the play park and neighbouring living accommodation. The Councillor also expressed some concern that Council playparks will be opening soon and at this location in particular there is only a small fence between the playpark and the waste ground and there was a danger for further similar incidents. Councillor McNamee stated that further investigation was required in identifying the invasive species at this location and that steps need to be taken to have it eradicated.

The Head of Property Services advised that officers had spoken with the property owner yesterday and that they were told there may well be invasive species on this land.

The Director of Environment and Property stated that officers would also pick up on the issue of the fence as well.

Councillor McNamee asked if the property owner could be identified.

The Chair, Councillor S McGuigan stated that the property owner could not be disclosed in open session of the meeting.

Councillor Cuthbertson referred to previous motion he had brought before the Council regarding invasive species and that Council, at that time, had rubbished the fact that there was any need for enforcement to be able to go after landowners to seek the removal of such invasive species. Councillor Cuthbertson stated that, since rejecting the motion, this is the first example of where that motion would have been useful as Council could have lobbied the Department to have powers to force landowners to deal with invasive species.

E141/20 Environmental Services Improvement Plan for 2020/21

Members noted previously circulated report which detailed the Environmental Services Improvement Plan for 2020/21.

E142/20 Tullyvar Joint Committee Update

Members noted previously circulated report which provided an update on the business of the Tullyvar Joint Committee.

E143/20 Property Services Service Improvement Plan 2020/21

Members noted previously circulated report which detailed the Property Services Service Improvement Plan for 2020/21.

E144/20 Building Control Workload

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

E145/20 Entertainment Licences

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

E146/20 Dual Language Signage Requests

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

Councillor Cuthbertson stated that, as per the report, a further 21 requests had been received for Dual Language Signage and referred to the fact that that this Council is

facing significant budget cuts across all departments in the future. The Councillor stated that Dual Language does not have a budget of its own as monies are taken from property services and building control budgets and that he felt the matter needed to be looked at again, in that, if everything else is having to take a hit Dual Language should have to take a hit as well.

Councillor McNamee stated that Dual Language was within Council policy and unless the policy changed things should continue as they are.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated that Council has a number of policies and a number of aspirations but if budgets are cut then everything under each department has to take its fair hit.

The Chair, Councillor S McGuigan stated the Councillors should wait to see where any significant cuts are being made and reflect on that.

The Director of Environment Property stated that budget cuts were discussed at a recent Policy and Resources Committee and it was agreed to defer the matter until September to enable further party discussions with the Chief Executive and Director of Finance over the summer period.

E147/20 Building Control Service Improvement Plan 2020/2021

Members noted previously circulated report which detailed the Building Control Service Improvement Plan for 2020/2021.

E148/20 Mid Ulster is Growing from Home Project

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the 'Mid Ulster is Growing from Home' project.

E149/20 Technical Services COVID 19 Service Delivery Impact

Members noted previously circulated report which provided an update on any service delivery impacts for Technical Services as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic.

Councillor N McAleer asked for an update in relation to Coalisland Public Realm scheme and if the scheme is behind schedule due to COVID 19. The Councillor also asked what the current costs are for the scheme in line with the original budget.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that there was a report on the matter within Confidential Business section of meeting.

E150/20 Technical Services Service Improvement Plan 2020/21

Members noted previously circulated report which detailed the Technical Services Service Improvement Plan for 2020/21.

E151/20 Environmental Health Service Improvement Plan 2020/21

Members noted previously circulated report which detailed the Environmental Health Service Improvement Plan for 2020/21.

E152/20 Noise Complaint Statistics for Mid Ulster District Council 2019/2020

Members noted previously circulated report which outlined the number of noise complaints received by Mid Ulster Council in the 2019/2020 financial year.

Live broadcast ended at 7.26 pm.

Local Government (NI) Act 2014 - Confidential Business

Proposed by Councillor Brown
Seconded by Councillor B McGuigan and

Resolved In accordance with Section 42, Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (NI) 2014 that Members of the public be asked to withdraw from the meeting whilst Members consider items E153/20 to E156/20.

Matters for Decision

E153/20 Contract for the collection, disposal and treatment of waste paint and oils from Recycling Centres

Matters for Information

E154/20 Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 9 June 2020

E155/20 Capital Projects Update

E156/20 Cookstown Recycling Centre Fire Damage Assessment and Reinstatement Works

E157/20 Duration of Meeting

The meeting was called for 7.00 pm and ended at 7.31 pm.

CHAIR _____

DATE _____

Annex A – Introductory Remarks from the Chairperson

Good evening and welcome to the Council's [Policy & Resources/Environment/Development] Committee in the Chamber, [Dungannon/Magherafelt] and virtually.

I specifically welcome the public watching us through the Live Broadcast. The Live Broadcast will run for the period of our Open Business but will end just before we move into Confidential Business. I let you know before this happens.

Just some housekeeping before we commence. Can I remind you:-

- If you have joined the meeting remotely please keep your audio on mute unless invited to speak and then turn it off when finished speaking
- Keep your video on at all times, unless you have bandwidth or internet connection issues, where you are advised to try turning your video off
- If you wish to speak please raise your hand in the meeting or on screen and keep raised until observed by an Officer or myself
- Should we need to take a vote this evening please raise your hand in the normal way and keep raised until advised to lower it
- When invited to speak please introduce yourself by name to the meeting
- For any member attending remotely, if you declare an interest in an item, please turn off your video and keep your audio on mute for the duration of the item
- If referring to a specific report please reference the report, page or slide being referred to
- Lastly, I remind the public and press that taking photographs of proceedings or using any means to enable anyone not present to see or hear proceedings, or making a simultaneous oral report of the proceedings are not permitted

Thank you and we will now move to the first item on the agenda.

Report on	Building Control Workload
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report		
1.1	To provide Members with an update on the workload analysis for Building Control across Mid-Ulster District Council.		
2.0	Background		
2.1	<p>Building Control applications are received in three different forms:-</p> <p>a Full Applications - submitted with detailed working drawings.</p> <p>b Building Notices - minor work not usually requiring detailed plans, e.g. provision of insulation to roof space, etc.</p> <p>c Regularisation Applications – where work has been carried out without an approval, an application must be submitted for retrospective approval.</p>		
3.0	Main Report		
3.1	Workload Analysis	July/August 2020	Accumulative 2020/21
	Total number of Applications	223	395
	Full plans applications received	109	252
	Building Notices applications received	88	114
	Regularisation applications received	26	29
	Estimated value of works submitted	£39,402,931	£68,768,320
	Number of inspections carried out by Building Control Officers	952	1843

	Commencements	200	386
	Domestic Dwellings	93	225
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	84	130
	Non-Domestic work	23	31
	Completions	144	239
	Domestic Dwellings	84	148
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	53	72
	Non-Domestic work	7	19
	Property Certificates Received	251	468
3.2	As previously indicated, following the outbreak of Covid-19 the BC Department continued to deliver services to the public across the District.		
3.3	It should be noted from the Workload Analysis in 3.1, that the full range of applications are still being received and administered in accordance with procedures and performance criteria.		
3.4	Inspections are currently being carried out on site including the inspections of properties internally where possible and where the safety of the Building Control Officers can be assured.		
3.5	We are currently re-assessing current guidance and associated procedures in relation to inspections on-site to ensure that where possible, the full suite of inspections can be completed		
4.0	Other Considerations		
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications		
	Financial: Within Current Resources		
	Human: Within Current Resources		
	Risk Management: None		
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments		

	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 - List of significant applications received by Building Control.

Significant Developments July and August 2020

Applicant	Location of Development	Details of Development	Estimated value of development
FP McCann Ltd	Off Desertmartin Road, Magherafelt.	Erection of 38 Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 168m2) B.C. fee - £6,847	£4,053,840
C Traynor	Off Benburb Road, Moy.	Erection of 18 Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 187m2) B.C. fee - £3,773	£2,233,545
Beech Hill View Properties Ltd	The Oaks, Coagh.	Erection of 29 Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 100m2) B.C. fee - £5,209	£1,841,500
Heron Brothers Ltd	6-8 St. Patricks Street, Draperstown.	Refurbishment & Extension to Provide New Office Accommodation (Floor Area 1602m2) B.C. fee - £7,190	£1,500,000
J & A Developments Ltd	Off Coolreaghs Road, Cookstown.	Erection of 7 Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 153m2) B.C. fee - £1,862	£676,275

Appendix 1

Eurosprings Ltd	Unit 6, 127 Ballynakilly Road, Coalisland.	Erection of Storage Building (Floor Area 1178m2) B.C. fee - £3,460	£603,136
Linden Foods	Unit 26, Granville Industrial Estate, Dungannon.	Staff Canteen Extension to Factory (Floor Area 312m2) B.C. fee - £3,440	£600,000
NI031025 Ltd	Brookfield Avenue, Dungannon.	Erection of 5 Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 101m2) B.C. fee - £1,440	£328,295

Report on	Entertainment Licensing Applications
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members on Entertainment Licensing applications across Mid Ulster District Council.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Council has responsibility for licensing places of entertainment in accordance with The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985.
2.2	Entertainment Licensing applications are received on a continued basis across the District.
2.3	Statutory consultations are carried out with PSNI and NIFRS for each Entertainment Licence application (grant or renewal) submitted.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	As previously agreed a list of applications for all grant/renewal of Entertainment Licences in Mid Ulster District Council is attached (see Appendix 1). The number of applications received on a monthly basis will vary depending on the date of expiry of the current licence.
3.2	<p>Each application is accompanied by the following documentation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A current Fire Risk Assessment detailing the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) means of escape from premises (b) management responsibilities for day to day safety aspects (c) details of review on an annual basis <p>The fire risk assessment submitted is audited by the inspecting officer.</p> 2 Electrical certification is required for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) General electrical installation (b) Emergency lighting system (c) Fire alarm system 3 Details of current public liability insurance for premises

	4 Copy of public advertisement in local press
3.2	<p>Following the application for the Grant/Renewal of an Entertainment Licence being submitted and validated, an inspection is carried out to ensure that the premises are in compliance with all relevant guidance and legislation. Areas which would be inspected are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Means of escape from the venue i.e. Final Exit Doors and Easy Opening Devices are satisfactory and escape routes are free from obstruction etc. 2. All floor, wall, and ceiling coverings are in compliance and in good condition 3. All firefighting equipment are correctly positioned and serviced as required 4. The general condition of the premises is satisfactory 5. All management documentation is in place
3.3	Entertainment licensing applications have continued to be processed where possible including statutory consultations with external bodies as required by legislation.
3.4	Licences have been issued where inspections had been completed and all points requiring attention have been addressed.
3.5	Inspections of venues have re-commenced where it is possible to do so and specifically where issues in relation to the current Covid-19 Guidance can be addressed.
3.6	In addition, within the correspondence sent to all licensees which accompanies newly issued licences, it is highlighted that on re-opening of premises, the numbers permitted will be reduced in line with current Government Guidance regarding Covid-19.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None

5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Schedule of Entertainment Licence applications which have been granted/renewed.

Schedule of applications Received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in July & August 2020

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Maximum Number of Patrons
P Hagan	Hagan's Bar & Bar Bella	39 Irish Street Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.30 To: 01.30	530
Glasgowbury	Cornstore Creative Hub	20a High Street Draperstown	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Thursday From: 19.00 To: 23.00 Friday & Saturday From: 19.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 19.00 To: 22.00	200
D McGuckin	Michael Davitts GAC	37 Garvagh Road Swatragh	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Friday From: 11.00 To: 23.00 Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 11.00 To: 23.00	670

Appendix 1

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Maximum Number of Patrons
A McHenry	The Elk	38-40 Hillhead Road Toomebridge	Annual	Monday – Saturday From: 11:30 To: 23:00 Sunday From 12:30 To 23:00	TBC
G Gildernew	The Brantry Bard Cultural Centre	26 The Square Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday From: 18.30 To: 23.30 Wednesday From: 18.00 To: 23.30 Friday to Sunday From: 19.00 To: 02.00	250
J Devlin	Drummullan Parish Hall	7 Drummullan Road Moneymore	14 Unspecified Days	Monday – Sunday From: 10.00 To: 24.00	300

Appendix 2

Schedule of applications Issued for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in July & August 2020

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
P Murray	Moygashel Orange Hall	59 Main Street Dungannon	Annual	Monday to Saturday From: 10.30 To: 01.00
F O'Donnell	Galbally Community Centre	40 Lurgylea Road Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday to Thursday From: 18.30 To: 22.30 Friday From: 18.30 To: 24.30 Saturday From: 18.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 20.00 To: 22.30

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
S J Houston	The Loft Bar And Restaurant	99a Tullyvar Road Aughnacloy	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 10.00 To: 23.00 Friday And Saturday From: 10.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 10.00 To: 22.00
MUDC	Hill Of O'Neill And Ranfurly House - Towers And Good Weather Space	26 Market Square Dungannon	Annual	Monday to Sunday From: 08.00 To: 02.00
Rev. E O'Neill	Coalisland Parochial Centre	12 Stewartstown Road Coalisland	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 19.30 To: 01.30
B McAnenly	The Auction Rooms	24 The Square Moy	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.30 To: 01.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
MUDC	Hill Of O'Neill And Ranfurly House	26 Market Square Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday
D McFarlane	Bush Orange Hall	98 Bush Road Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 24.00

Report on	Dual Language Signage Requests
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members of requests for Dual Language Signage from residents on the streets/roads in question.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English.
2.2	The Policy for Dual Language Nameplate Signage as adopted forms the basis for considering requests expressing the name in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.
2.3	In accordance with the Policy as adopted, the Environment Committee will be informed of requests which have been validated and are proceeding to survey.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Directorate have received valid letters signed by occupiers of the street in each case requesting signage to be erected in a second language being “Irish” in each case adjacent to the nameplate in English as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Quays, Moy (see Appendix 1) 2. Springdale, Dungannon (see Appendix 2) 3. Lisnahull Road, Dungannon (see Appendix 3) 4. Torrent Glen, Castlecaulfield (see Appendix 4) 5. Derryvale Grove, Coalisland (see Appendix 5) 6. Killymaddy Hill, Dungannon (see Appendix 6) 7. Ballysaggart Park, Dungannon (see Appendix 7) 8. Lisnahull Terrace, Dungannon (see Appendix 8) 9. Annaghmore Meadows, Coalisland (see Appendix 9) 10. Davagh Road, Omagh (see Appendix 10) 11. Lismore Drive, Donaghmore (see Appendix 11) 12. Tullyaran Road, Donaghmore (see Appendix 12) 13. Broughderg Road, Omagh (see Appendix 13)

	14. Foxborough, Dungannon (see Appendix 14) 15. Cloneen, Dungannon (see Appendix 15) 16. Main Street, Donaghmore (see Appendix 16) 17. Kindrum, Dungannon (see Appendix 17) 18. Keerin Road, Omagh (see Appendix 18) 19. Ardnaskea Drive, Coalisland (see Appendix 19) 20. Tullyleek Road, Dungannon (see Appendix 20) 21. Cullenramer Road, Dungannon (see Appendix 21)
3.2	The occupiers signing the requests in each case have been confirmed as residents of their particular street which has been evidenced by their listing on the current Electoral Register as required in accordance with the Policy as adopted. See letters of request attached in Appendices 1-21.
3.3	Access to the Electoral Office in Belfast has re-commenced although on a restricted basis which has enabled officers to gain the necessary information thereby enabling surveys to be progressed.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That Members note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Letter received from a resident of The Quays, Moy
6.2	Appendix 2 – Letter received from a resident of Springdale, Dungannon
6.3	Appendix 3 – Letter received from a resident of Lisnahull Road, Dungannon
6.4	Appendix 4 – Letter received from a resident of Torrent Glen, Castlecaulfield
6.5	Appendix 5 – Letter received from a resident of Derryvale Grove, Coalisland

6.6	Appendix 6 – Letter received from a resident of Killymaddy Hill, Dungannon
6.7	Appendix 7 – Letter received from a resident of Ballysaggart Park, Dungannon
6.8	Appendix 8 – Letter received from a resident of Lisnahull Terrace, Dungannon
6.9	Appendix 9 – Letter received from a resident of Annaghmore Meadows, Coalisland
6.10	Appendix 10 – Letter received from a resident of Davagh Road, Omagh
6.11	Appendix 11 – Letter received from a resident of Lismore Drive, Donaghmore
6.12	Appendix 12 – Letter received from a resident of Tullyaran Road, Donaghmore
6.13	Appendix 13 – Letter received from a resident of Broughderg Road, Omagh
6.14	Appendix 14 – Letter received from a resident of Foxborough, Dungannon
6.15	Appendix 15 – Letter received from a resident of Cloneen, Dungannon
6.16	Appendix 16 – Letter received from a resident of MainStreet, Donaghmore
6.17	Appendix 17 – Letter received from a resident of Kindrum, Dungannon
6.18	Appendix 18 – Letter received from a resident of Keerin Road, Omagh
6.19	Appendix 19 – Letter received from a resident of Ardnaskea Drive, Coalisland
6.20	Appendix 20 – Letter received from a resident of Tullyleek Road, Dungannon
6.21	Appendix 21 – Letter received from a resident of Cullenramer Road, Dungannon

Appendix 1

For attention of;

Mr Willie Wilkinson

Mid Ulster District Council

Circular Road

Dungannon

Willie, a chara,

I welcome the recently introduced Irish Language policy of Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh. I am interested in surveying my street to ascertain demand for bilingual street signage.

Is Ainm dom / My name is;

Seoladh / Address;

The Quays
Moy
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone BT11 7TG

Is mise, le meas

26-06-2020

Mid Ulster District Council

29 JUN 2020

Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

Springdale
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1EH

30th June 2020

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Springdale,
Dungannon.

Mid Ulster District Council

- 2 JUL 2020

Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

Yours

Lisnahull Road
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1UR

25th June 2020

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Lisnahull Road,
Dungannon.

Yours

Mid Ulster District Council
- 2 JUL 2020
Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

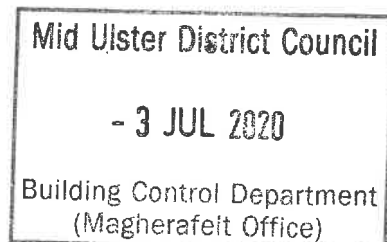
Torrent Glen
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 3FB

25th June 2020

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Torrent Glen,
Castlecaulfield, Dungannon.

~~Yours~~



Derryvale Grove
Coal Island
Duncannon
BT71 4SY

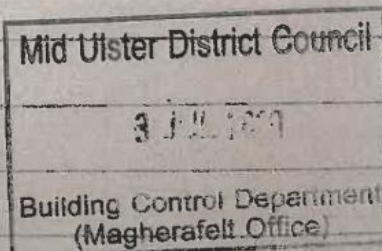
Dear Sir/Madam.

I am writing to ask about a dual Irish Language sign for my estate. My family and friends both in the estate and surrounding areas are Irish speaking people. My address is as above.

I would be more than grateful for this to happen both in Derryvale Grove and Derryvale estate.

I can be contacted on the above address or via my email address [redacted]

Yours faithfully
[redacted]

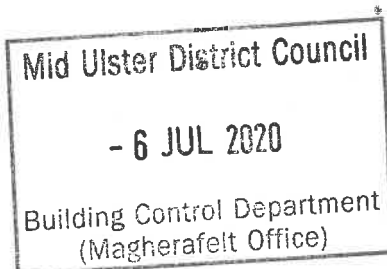


Killymaddy Hill
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1ER

3rd July 2020

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Killymaddy Hill,
Dungannon.



Yours

Ballysaggart Park
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1UJ

1st July 2020

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Ballysaggart Park,
Dungannon.

Yours

Mid Ulster District Council
- 6 JUL 2020
Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

Lisnahull Terrace
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1UR

25th June 2020

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Lisnahull Terrace,
Dungannon.

Yours

Mid Ulster District Council

- 6 JUL 2020

Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

[redacted]
[redacted] ANAGHMORE HEATHS
CARLISLAND
CO. TYRONE

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to request a dual
Irish language sign for my estate. My family
and various neighbours are Irish Speakers.
I live at,

[redacted] Anaghmore Heaths
Carlisleland
Co. Tyrone
BT71 4UL

I would be grateful if a dual language
sign was erected. If you wish to confirm
my request you can contact me @ my home
address which is above or my email address
[redacted]
[redacted]

Regards,
[redacted]



9-7-20

Davagh Road
Mountfield
Omagh
BT79 8JE

Dear Mr Wilkinson

In line with
Mid-Ulster Council bilingual road
signage policy, I am requesting
for my road name Davagh Road
to be changed to the
language of Irish and English

Your Sincerely

Mid Ulster District Council

16 JUL 2020

Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

[redacted]
Lismore Drive
Donaghmore
BT70 3EL

Dear Sir / madam,

I am writing to ask
about a dual Irish language sign
for my estate my family and
various neighbours, are Irish
speaking people.

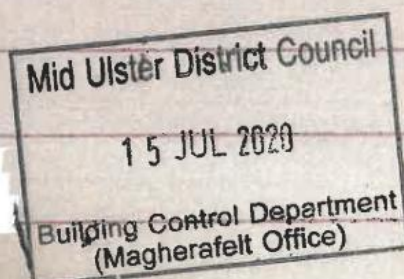
I live at,

[redacted] Lismore Drive
Donaghmore
Dungannon
BT70 3EL

I would be more than grateful
for this to happen. as estates in
the area have one already
erected.

You can contact me via my
house address or via email
[redacted]

Regards
[redacted]



Tullyaran Road,
Donaghmore
BT70 3HH
17.07.20

To whom it may concern,

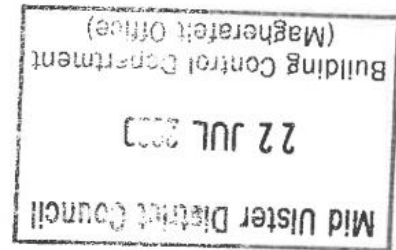
I would like to request a dual language road sign for Tullyaran Road, Donaghmore (Irish/English)
If you need more information, please do not hesitate to contact me on

Yours faithfully,



Broughderg Rd.
Omagh,
Co. Tyrone
BT79 8JN.

Mr Willie Wilkinson
Building Control,
Burn Road,
Cookstown,
BT80 8DT



Dear Mr Wilkinson,

In lieu with Mid-Ulster Council
bilingual road signage policy. I am requesting
for my road name Broughderg Rd, to be
changed to the languages of Irish and English

Thank You,

Foxborough
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1FB

1st July 2020

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Foxborough,
Dungannon.

Yours

Mid Ulster District Council

22 JUL 2020

Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

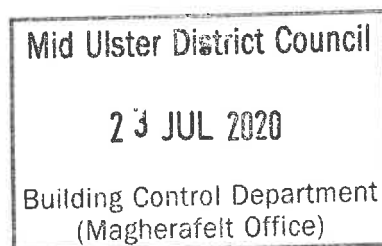
Cloneen
Dungannon
Tyrone
BT70 1SY

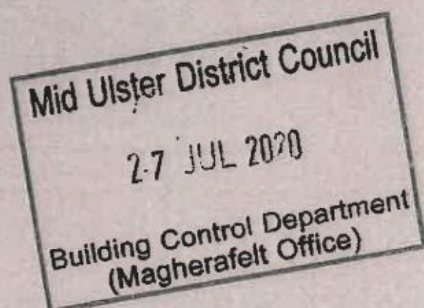
22nd July 2020

Willie Wilkinson
Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

I request dual language signage (Irish/English) for Cloneen, Dungannon.

Yours





[redacted] Main Street
Dohaghmore
Co Tyrone
B.T. 70 3EZ

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to you
about a dual Irish language sign for my
street. My family and various neighbours are
Irish speaking people.

I live at

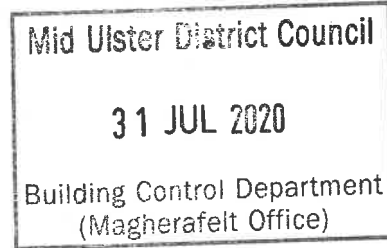
[redacted] Main Street
Dohaghmore
Co. Tyrone. B.T. 70 3EZ

I would be more than grateful for this to
happen. If you wish to confirm my request
you can contact me via my home address
which is stated above.

Kind regards

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

KINDRUM
MULLAGHADUN
LANE
DUNGANNON
BT716JP



TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
PLEASE COULD I REQUEST
THAT OUR ADDRESS SIGN
BE PROVIDED IN IRISH/ENGLISH
AS PER COUNCIL LANGUAGE
POLICY, I AM A PERMANENT
RESIDENT, THANK YOU

Keerin Road
Evishession
Broughderg
Omagh BT79 8HU

Email address:

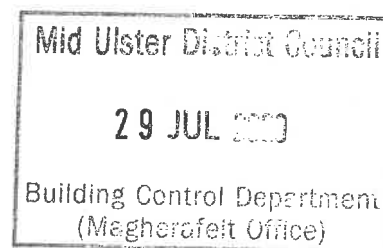
Mr Willie Wilkinson
Building Control
Burn Road
Cookstown BT80 8DT

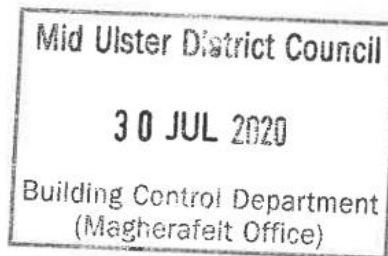
24 July 2020

Dear Mr Wilkinson,

In line with Mid-Ulster Council's bilingual road signage policy, I am requesting that the road signs for Keerin Road, which forms part of my postal address, are modified to include the languages of Irish and English.

Yours sincerely,





Ardnaska Drive
Coalisland
BT 714SW
10.7.2020

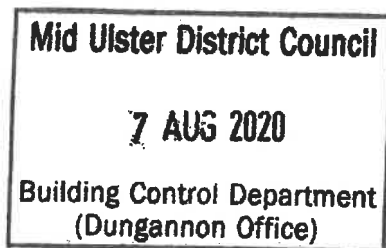
Dear Sir / Madam

I am writing to you
to request a dual Irish language
sign for my estate my family and
various neighbours are Irish speaking
people I live at

Ardnaska Drive
Coalisland
Co. Tyrone.
BT 714SW

I would be more than grateful for
this to happen if you could
confirm my request with me you
can contact me via my home
address

Kind regards



Tullyleek Road,
Donaghmore,
Dungannon,
Co.Tyrone
BT70 3BA

- 7 AUG 2020

Dear Mid-Ulster Council/Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh,

I would like to make a request to Building Control Services within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department regarding the putting up of dual language signage (Irish-English) at Tullyleek Road, Donaghmore, Dungannon, Co.Tyrone, BT70 3BA.

I am an occupier of the address above and appear on the Electoral Register as maintained for the Electoral Office for NI.

Yours sincerely/Is mise le meas,

[redacted]
[redacted] Cullenramer Road
Dungannon
BT70 1SD

Dear Sir/Madam,

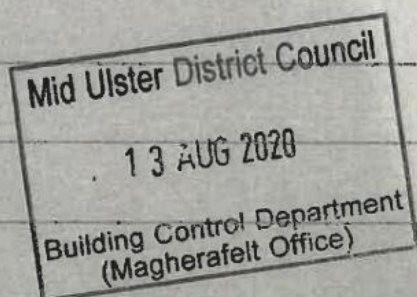
I am writing to ask about a dual
Irish language sign for my road.
My family and various neighbours, are
Irish speaking people.

I live at,

[redacted] Cullenramer Road
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT70 1SD

And I would be more than grateful for this to
happen. If you wish to confirm my request with
me you can contact me via my home address
which is stated above or my email as follows

Kind Regards,
[redacted]
[redacted]



Report on	Dual Language Signage Surveys
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

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

3.2

Name of Street	Kettle Lane
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	21/01/2020
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	10/03/2020
Surveys Issued	22/06/2020
Surveys returned by	20/07/2020
Survey Letters Issued	14
Survey Letters Returned	9
Replies in Favour	8
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	8
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Kettle Lane, Coalisland will be erected.

3.3

Name of Street	Lisnaree, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	20/02/2020
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	10/03/2020
Surveys Issued	22/06/2020
Surveys returned by	20/07/2020
Survey Letters Issued	47
Survey Letters Returned	8
Replies in Favour	8
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	8
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Lisnaree, Dungannon will be erected.

3.4

Name of Street	Piney Ways, Magherafelt
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	20/02/2020
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	09/06/2020
Surveys Issued	22/06/2020
Surveys returned by	20/07/2020
Survey Letters Issued	29
Survey Letters Returned	10
Replies in Favour	4
Replies not in Favour	2
Invalid	4
Valid Returns	6
Percentage in Favour	67%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Piney Ways, Magherafelt will be erected.

3.5

Name of Street	Flax Lane, Magherafelt
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	20/02/2020
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	09/06/2020
Surveys Issued	22/06/2020
Surveys returned by	20/07/2020
Survey Letters Issued	5
Survey Letters Returned	2
Replies in Favour	1
Replies not in Favour	1
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	2
Percentage in Favour	50%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers did not indicate that they were in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Flax Lane, Magherafelt will not be approved or erected.

3.6

Name of Street	Annagher Road
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	27/02/2020
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	09/06/2020
Surveys Issued	22/06/2020
Surveys returned by	20/07/2020
Survey Letters Issued	178
Survey Letters Returned	47
Replies in Favour	44
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	3
Valid Returns	44
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Annagher Road, Coalisland will be erected.

3.7

Name of Street	Annagher Drive, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	27/02/2020
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	09/06/2020
Surveys Issued	22/06/2020
Surveys returned by	20/07/2020
Survey Letters Issued	10
Survey Letters Returned	5
Replies in Favour	5
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	5
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Annagher Drive, Coalisland will be erected.

3.8

Name of Street	Dernmore Close, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	07/01/2020
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	30/01/2020
Surveys Issued	24/07/2020
Surveys returned by	21/08/2020
Survey Letters Issued	40
Survey Letters Returned	8
Replies in Favour	8
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	8
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Dernmore Close, Coalisland will be erected.

3.9

Name of Street	Canal Quay, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	04/04/2020
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	09/06/2020
Surveys Issued	23/07/2020
Surveys returned by	21/08/2020
Survey Letters Issued	87
Survey Letters Returned	14
Replies in Favour	14
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	14
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Canal Quay, Coalisland will be erected.

3.10

Name of Street	Kinnagillian Road, Cookstown
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	20/02/2020
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/02/2020
Surveys Issued	23/07/2020
Surveys returned by	21/08/2020
Survey Letters Issued	18
Survey Letters Returned	9
Replies in Favour	9
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	9
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Kinnagillian Road, Cookstown will erected.

3.11

Name of Street	Lisnastrane Heights, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	27/02/2020
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	09/06/2020
Surveys Issued	23/07/2020
Surveys returned by	21/08/2020
Survey Letters Issued	18
Survey Letters Returned	13
Replies in Favour	13
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	13
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Lisnastrane Heights, Coalisland will be erected.

3.12

Name of Street	Dixon Court, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	27/02/2020
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	09/06/2020
Surveys Issued	23/07/2020
Surveys returned by	21/08/2020
Survey Letters Issued	36
Survey Letters Returned	6
Replies in Favour	5
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	5
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Dixon Court, Coalisland will be approved.

3.13

Name of Street	Derrylattinee Road, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	20/11/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	14/01/2020
Surveys Issued	17/01/2020
Surveys returned by	14/02/2020
Survey Letters Issued	48
Survey Letters Returned	22
Replies in Favour	17
Replies not in Favour	2
Invalid	3
Valid Returns	19
Percentage in Favour	89%

Due to an administration error, the information was incorrectly detailed on the Report submitted to the Environment Committee on 10th March 2020. Therefore, the details of the survey results have been updated and as a consequence, in accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicated that they were in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Derrylattinee Road, Dungannon will be erected.

4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That Members note the results of the surveys for application of Dual Language Nameplates in Irish for the streets/roads as detailed below.
5.2	Where more than 51% of occupiers of the streets as noted below, responded to indicate that they were in favour of the erection of a dual language signage, nameplates will be erected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Kettle Lane, Coalisland 2 Lisnaree, Dungannon 3 Piney Ways, Magherafelt 4 Annagher Road, Coalisland 5 Annagher Drive, Coalisland 6 Dernmore Close, Dungannon 7 Canal Quay, Coalisland 8 Kinnagillian Road, Cookstown 9 Lisnastrane Heights, Coalisland 10 Dixon Court, Coalisland 11 Derrylattinee Road, Dungannon

5.3	<p>Where more than 51% of occupiers of the street as noted below did not respond to indicate that they were in favour of the erection of a dual-language street nameplate, then the dual language nameplate will not be erected.</p> <p>1. Flax Lane, Magherafelt</p>
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Dual Language Nameplate Translation for each street/road

Appendix 1

Dual Language Nameplates

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Kettle Lane	Bóithrín Mhic Coitil
Townlands	Brackaville Gortnaskea Derry	Bréachmhaoil Gort na Sceach Doire

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Lisnaree	Lios na Rí
Townland	Lisnahull	Lios an Choill

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Piney Ways	Bealaí na Giúise
Townland	Town Parks of Magherafelt	Páirceanna Baile Mhachaire Fíolta

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Annagher Road	Bóthar Eanachair
Townland	Brackaville Dernagh	Bréachmhaoil Doiríneach

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Annagher Drive	Céide Eanachair
Townlands	Annagher	Eanachar

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Dernmore Close	Clós na Doireanaí Móire
Townland	Annaghmore	An tEanach Mór

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Canal Quay	Cé na Canála
Townland	Annagher	Eanachar

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Kinnagillian Road	Bóthar Chionn Mhic Gilleáin
Townland	Teebane	Taobh Bán

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Lisnastrane Heights	Arda Lios na Srian
Townland	Lisnastrane	Lios na Sriain

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Dixon Court	Cúirt Uí Dhíochoin
Townland	Brackaville	Bréachmhaoil

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Derrylattinee Road	Bóthar Dhoire Leachtán Aodha
Townlands	Knocknaroy Tyhan	Cnoc na Rua Taoidhean

Report on	Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2019 – Mid Ulster District Council
Date of Meeting	8th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Elected Members of the availability of the Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2019 (MUDC).
2.0	Background
2.1	This report is designed to demonstrate water quality by individual council area based on the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points) over the water supply zones associated with the Mid Ulster District Council area.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	For monitoring purposes NI Water's supply area is divided into water supply zones. These are areas serving not more than 100,000 people, each of which are normally supplied from a single water supply source or combination of sources. There are areas where owing to topography and dispersal of population, it is not practicable to provide a mains water supply. Currently over 99.9% of Northern Ireland's population receive public water supplies.
3.2	In a number of cases water supply zones overlap council boundaries and therefore the information does not mirror the council boundary exactly but relates to a zone determined by the Drinking Water Inspectorate.
3.3	The information is based on samples taken randomly from customer taps in each water supply zone and from planned samples at authorised supply points. Due to the nature of random sampling, there may be fluctuations in water quality across the water supply zones.
3.4	The report also details capital works programmes affecting the council area which directly related to water quality during the reporting period.
3.5	Small variations in water quality compliance performance occur across Northern Ireland. This reflects the need to continue to invest in and to maintain water treatment works, and to improve the water mains network.
3.6	A change to the Drinking Water Quality Regulations in 2017 resulted in a reduction of testing frequencies for some parameters at Authorised Supply Points for 2018

	onwards. This has slightly lowered the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap at council level, but has not affected the overall compliance.
3.7	NI Water has identified the need to deliver a significant volume of water mains rehabilitation and other works across its ageing network. The works are necessary to ensure the efficient and cost effective operation of its water supply system in the immediate future and longer term as well as ensuring adequate levels of water quality and customer supply. To achieve this goal, NI Water has implemented a Water mains Rehabilitation Framework, within which it undertakes work on a Northern Ireland wide basis as identified by the zonal study programme of work.
3.8	The overall percentage compliance at the Customer tap (including supply points) for Northern Ireland in 2019 was 99.8% with Mid Ulster compliance at 99.9%.
3.9	The report contains a map showing the extent of the current Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework covering most of Northern Ireland. The report also highlights water quality events, water quality standards, where samples are taken and what happens when a test fails, number of samples, individual parameters, results obtained and a water supply commentary.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Note the Drinking Water Quality Report 2019 for Mid Ulster District Council area and the overall compliance at Customer Tap (including supply points) for Mid Ulster District Council was 99.9%.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2019 (MUDC)

Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2019

Mid-Ulster District Council

Water Quality by Northern Ireland Council Area

This local council report is designed to demonstrate water quality by individual council area based on the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points) over the water supply zones associated with that council area, as shown on the enclosed map.

For monitoring purposes, NI Water's supply area is divided into water supply zones. These are areas serving not more than 100,000 people, each of which are normally supplied from a single water supply source or combination of sources. There are areas where owing to topography and dispersal of population, it is not practicable to provide a mains water supply. Currently over 99.9% of Northern Ireland's population receive public water supplies.

In a number of cases, water supply zones overlap council boundaries. The council reports indicate which water supply zones are wholly or partially contained within the council areas, including those zones that may have a relatively small area within the council area. Separation of data within these water supply zones across council boundaries is not practicable, therefore the information used in calculating the zonal and council compliance relates to the whole zone and not merely the part included within a council boundary. Following discussions with the Drinking Water Inspectorate, water supply zones with fewer than 40 properties within the council area have not been used to calculate the individual council compliance. The information is based on samples taken randomly from customer taps in each water supply zone and from planned samples at authorised supply points. Due to the nature of random sampling, there may be fluctuations in water quality across the water supply zones.

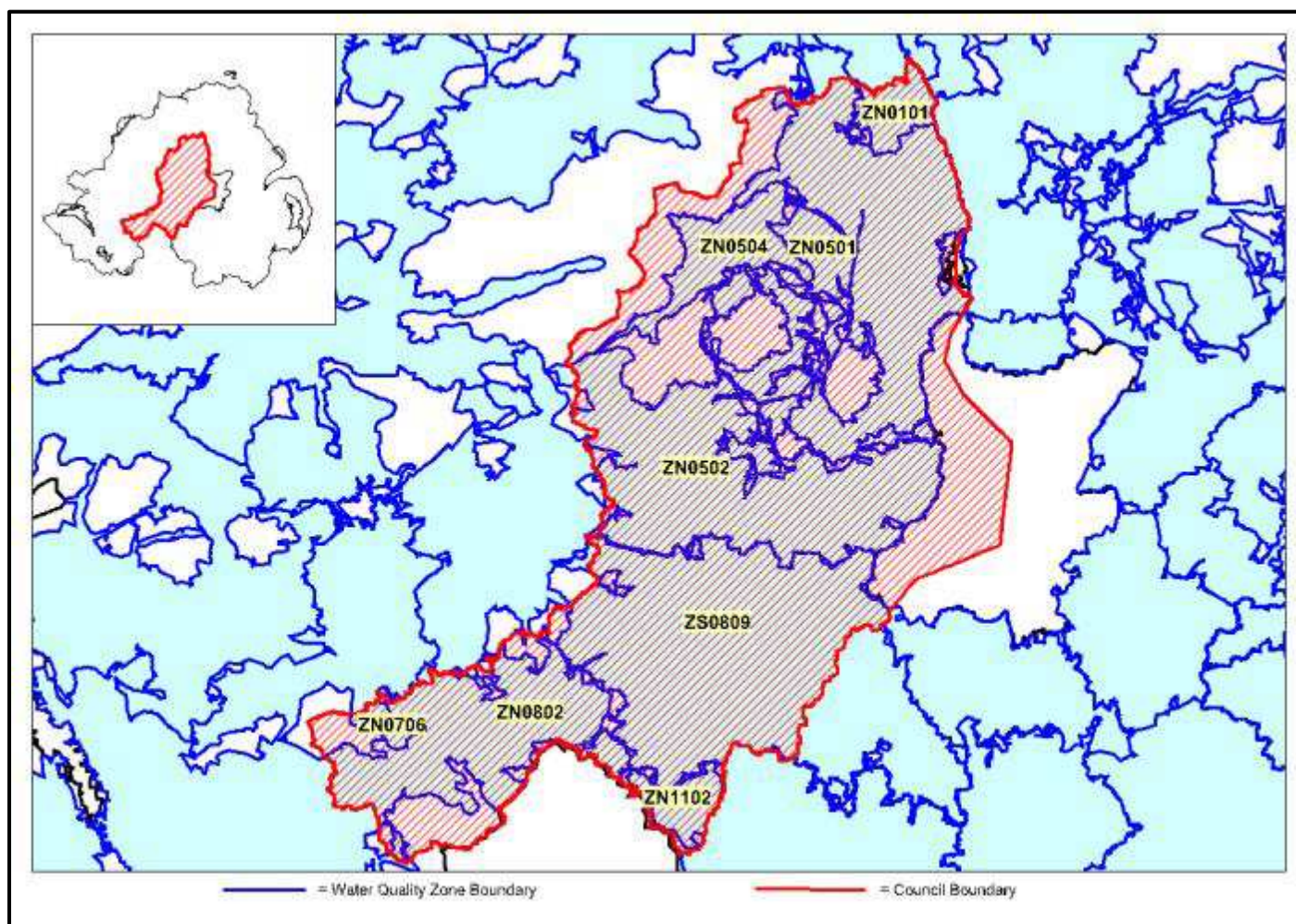
The report also details Capital Work Programmes affecting the council area, which directly related to water quality during the reporting period.

Small variations in water quality compliance performance occur across Northern Ireland. This reflects the need to continue to invest in and to maintain water treatment works, and to improve the water mains network.

A change to the Drinking Water Quality Regulations in 2017 resulted in a reduction of testing frequencies for some parameters at Authorised Supply Points for 2018 onwards. This has slightly lowered the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap at council level, but has not affected the overall compliance.

NI Water has identified the need to deliver a significant volume of water mains rehabilitation and other works across its ageing network. The works are necessary to ensure the efficient and cost effective operation of its water supply system in the immediate future and longer term as well as ensuring adequate levels of water quality and customer supply. To achieve this goal, NI Water has implemented a Water mains Rehabilitation Framework, within which it undertakes work on a Northern Ireland wide basis as identified by the zonal study programme of work.

Mid-Ulster District Council



Percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points)

	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Northern Ireland Compliance	99.7%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%
Mid-Ulster Compliance	99.7%	99.8%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

2019 water supply zones wholly or partially within the council area:

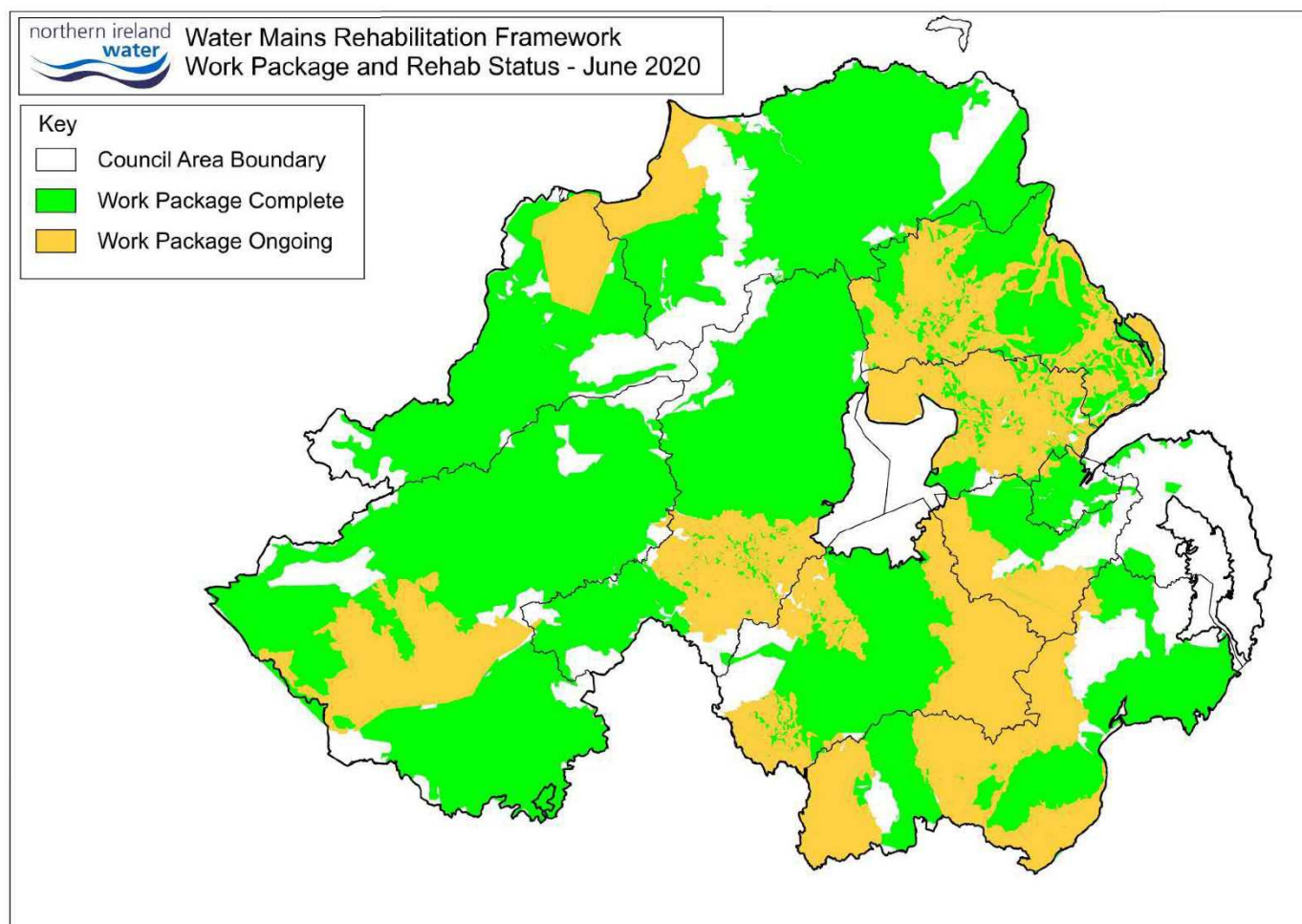
Zone Code	Zone Name	Zone Code	Zone Name
ZN0101	Ballinrees Coleraine	ZN0706	Lough Macrory Killyclogher
ZN0501	Moyola Magherafelt	ZN0802	Killyhevin Enniskillen
ZN0502	Lough Fea Cookstown	ZN1102	Seagahan Armagh
ZN0504	Moyola Unagh Morneal	ZS0809	Castor Bay Dungannon
ZN0705	Lough Macrory Beragh		

2019 water quality Capital Works Programmes affecting the council area:

A6 Castledawson to Randalstown
 Altmore - Watermain Rehabilitation
 Central Zone Resilience
 Compiling Prioritised Lead Comms Pipe Work Packages
 Cookstown - Watermain Improvements
 Cookstown Watermain Improvements
 Facilities Management Review
 Feasibility Study for using Groundwater Abstraction
 Granville Dungannon Invest NI Watermain Extension
 Lough Fea Clear Water Basin Capacity Increase

Major Incident Mitigation Project Region Freeze Thaw Improvements
Omagh - Watermain Rehab
PC10 Security and Emergency Measures Surveys
PC15 Lead Communication Pipe Replacement Programme
PC15 Professional Services Framework Watermain Network
PC15 Service Reservoir Sample Taps
PC15 Watermain Rehabilitation - Belfast South
PC15 Year 1 Base Maintenance - Chlorine Dosing Sites
Replacement Watermain 2014/15 - Reactive, Bundle 2
Review benefits of UV Disinfection treatment within NIW clean water
Service Reservoir Security
Southern Zone Resilience
Water Infrastructure Investment Model - Antrim North
Water Infrastructure Investment Model - Moyola Magherafelt
Water Infrastructure Investment Model - Tyrone North
Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan
Water Treatment Works Effluent Quality
Watermain Rehabilitation

Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework Current Work Package Status



The map above shows the extent of the current Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework covering most of Northern Ireland. To assist clarity, whilst the council boundaries are shown, the individual councils are not named. Regions in white on the map are largely watercourses or upland areas that do not receive public water supply.

Water Quality Events

Serious Drinking Water Quality Events in 2019

Date of Serious Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Serious Event	Associated Council Area(s)
08/01/19 – 16/01/19	Drummaroad WTW (427,990 Population)	A <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocyst was detected in the works final water. Further oocysts were detected at Conlig Low, Lisnabreeny, and Russells Quarter SRs. The most probable cause of this event was <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts in the raw water were not removed by the treatment process.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
09/01/19 – 16/01/19	Dunore Point WTW (669,761 Population)	A <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocyst was detected in the works final water. Further oocysts were detected in the works final water and at Westland SR. The most probable cause of this event was <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts in the raw water were not removed by the treatment process.	Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough; Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; and Mid & East Antrim Borough.

Significant Drinking Water Quality Events in 2019

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
20/01/19 – 15/02/19	Drummaroad WTW (427,990 population)	Elevated levels of aluminium occurred in the works final water due to treatment difficulties. An enforcement notice was already in place at the time of this event.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
04/02/19 – 07/02/19	Drummaroad WTW (427,990 population)	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> were detected in the works final water and Ballykine SR. There were treatment issues at Drummaroad WTW at the time of these contraventions. Further samples taken in relation to this event were satisfactory.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
09/02/19 – 10/02/19	Castor Bay WTW (406,556 population)	A contravention of the turbidity standard occurred in the final water at Forked Bridge WTW. The elevated turbidity was caused by treatment difficulties at Castor Bay WTW which supplies Forked Bridge final water.	Armagh Banbridge Craigavon District; Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Mid-Ulster District; and Newry Mourne & Down District.
29/04/19 – 23/09/19	Derg WTW (38,989 population)	Contraventions of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water due to insufficient treatment to remove the elevated levels of MCPA in the raw water. MCPA is present in the raw	Derry City & Strabane and Fermanagh & Omagh District.

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
		<p>water due to use of pesticide products containing MCPA for weed control within the catchment area for the River Derg and River Strule.</p> <p>An Interreg VA funded Source to Tap project commenced in 2017. The reduction of MCPA within the drinking water catchment is a focus for the project. The Project is led by NI Water and delivered in partnership with Irish Water, Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute, East Border Region, Ulster University and The Rivers Trust. The Project will run for 5 years, 2017- 2021.</p> <p>There is an ongoing enforcement notice issued by the Inspectorate in relation to this matter.</p>	
04/05/19 – 11/05/19	Killymore SR (1066 properties)	Following a burst on the Tullywhisker to Rathkelly trunk main, there were difficulties achieving a permanent repair Tankering was required over a number of days to maintain supply from Rathkelly and Killymore SRs. Bottled water was provided to customers who were unable to be kept on supply.	Derry City & Strabane.
15/05/19 – 16/12/19	Rathlin WTW (296 population)	The elevated level of bromoform (produced by the disinfection of the raw water which has a high bromide level) in the works final water led to trihalomethane (THM) contraventions and WHO Index values for THMs > 1. An enforcement notice was closed by the Inspectorate in December 2019 following completion of the required remediation measures.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.
28/05/19 – 03/06/19	Ballybogey Road, Ballymoney (2 properties)	Coliform bacteria contraventions led to “Boil Water before Use until Further Notice” advice being issued to two properties. The contraventions occurred following a burst main caused by a third party contractor.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.
29/05/20 – 01/06/19	Dorisland WTW (137,571 population)	A <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocyst was detected in the works final water. All subsequent samples were satisfactory.	Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough; Belfast City; and Mid & East Antrim Borough.
04/06/19 – 06/06/19	Ballybracken Drumdarragh SR (384 properties)	Following a burst at the inlet to Ballybracken Drumdarragh SR, tankering into the SR was required to increase storage levels and maintain the supply to customers.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.
05/06/19 – 07/06/19	Killylane WTW (54,597 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water due to treatment issues caused by operational work at the site.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.
11/06/19 – 02/07/19	Ballinrees WTW (181,270 population)	Odour contraventions occurred in the works final water and related supply area following issues with the treatment process.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough and Derry City & Strabane.
18/06/19 – 23/06/19	Clooney Road & Carnamuff Road,	Coliform bacteria contraventions following operational work led to “Boil Water before	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
	Ballykelly (2 properties)	Use until Further Notice" advice being issued to two properties.	
27/06/19 – Present	Mill Road, Kilcoo (4 properties)	Samples taken in response to customer complaints contravened the iron and turbidity standards (above the Health Notification Values) due to the condition of the iron mains.	Newry Mourne & Down District.
01/07/19 – 12/09/19	Seafin Road, Ballyroney (8 properties)	Samples taken in response to customer complaints contravened the iron and turbidity standards (above the Health Notification Values) due to the condition of the iron mains. The main was replaced in September 2019 and samples are now satisfactory.	Newry Mourne & Down District.
11/07/19 – 12/07/19	Rathlin WTW (296 population)	A turbidity contravention occurred in the works final water following excavation work relating to a new treatment process on the site.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.
18/07/19 – 15/08/19	Seagahan WTW (37,940 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium and turbidity parameters (above the Health Notification Values) occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties. DWI has since audited this works.	Armagh Banbridge Craigavon District.
06/08/19 – 14/08/19	Glenhordial WTW (12,040 population)	A Contravention of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water due to insufficient treatment to remove the elevated levels of MCPA in the raw water. MCPA is present in the raw water due to use of pesticide products containing MCPA for weed control within the catchment area for Glenhordial.	Fermanagh & Omagh District.
22/08/19 – 30/08/19	Kennaught Terrace, Limavady (26 properties)	<i>E.coli</i> and coliform bacteria contraventions led to "Boil Water before Use until Further Notice" advice being issued to 26 properties. The contraventions were probably caused by local contamination.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.
19/08/19 - Present	Ballymageough Road, Kilkeel (5 properties)	Samples taken in response to customer complaints contravened the iron and turbidity standards (above the Health Notification Values) due to the condition of the iron mains.	Newry Mourne & Down District.
23/08/19 – 26/08/19	Drummaroad WTW (427,990 population)	Elevated levels of aluminium occurred in the works final water due to treatment difficulties. An enforcement notice was already in place at the time of this event.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
31/08/19 – 08/09/19	Killylane WTW (54,597 population)	Elevated aluminium levels occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
03/09/19 – 04/09/19	Ballinrees WTW (181,270 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium and turbidity standards occurred in the works final water, and in the related distribution system. This was caused by treatment process difficulties.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough and Derry City & Strabane.
04/09/19 – 17/09/19	Park View, Cloughoge, Newry (8 properties)	Contamination of the mains water supply occurred following a burst main caused by a third party contractor. The contractor was involved in a clean-up operation following a fire. There were taste, odour, and appearance complaints from customers.	Newry Mourne & Down District.
23/09/19 – 11/11/19	Caugh Hill WTW (79,029 population)	Contraventions of the trihalomethanes (THMs) parameter occurred in the works final water and related supply area following treatment difficulties.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough and Derry City & Strabane.
27/10/19 – 15/11/20	Killylane WTW (54,597 population)	A contravention of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water. Following an investigation, NI Water were unable to identify the cause of the contravention.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.
28/10/19 – 29/10/19	Altnahinch WTW (33,310 population)	A contravention of the turbidity parameter occurred in the works final water following operational work to clean the Clear Water Tank.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.
30/10/19 – 15/11/19	Killyhevlin WTW (80,001 population)	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts were detected in the works final water. Following an investigation, NI Water were unable to identify the cause of the contraventions.	Fermanagh & Omagh District.
30/10/19 – 08/04/20	Stewarts Road, Annalong (5 properties)	Samples taken in response to customer complaints contravened the iron standard due to the condition of the iron mains. The main was replaced in March 2020 and the iron level is now satisfactory.	Newry Mourne & Down District.
05/11/19 – 06/11/19	Altnahinch WTW (33,310 population)	A contravention of the turbidity parameter occurred in the works final water following operational work to clean the Clear Water Tank.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.
18/11/19 – 20/12/19	Rathlin WTW (296 population)	Salty/astringent tastes were detected in the works final water. NI Water were unable to identify the cause of the tastes.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.

After investigations during the reporting period, there were also eight events categorised by DWI as “Minor”, and twelve events categorised as “Not Significant”.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Where the water quality standards come from

The water we supply for domestic use or food production must comply with the standards in The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (NI) 2017, which incorporate European Union standards and more stringent UK national standards. These Regulations detail the acceptable levels of certain characteristics, elements and substances allowed in drinking water. Usually, this is a maximum level; but, occasionally, a minimum is also set (e.g. pH). This permissible level is known as the Prescribed Concentration or Value (PCV). Some of the regulatory levels are set for aesthetic reasons and not for health (e.g. Colour).

Where we sample

Samples are taken from our service reservoirs, water treatment works and taps in customers' homes. Every year, our accredited laboratories carry out over 100,000 sophisticated tests to ensure quality standards are met. The Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) within the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) also independently audits these tests and issues a report each year on its findings. DWI ensures that NI Water meets more than 50 legal standards for drinking water quality to match water companies across the rest of the UK. The standards are strict and generally include wide safety margins. They cover: bacteria; chemicals, such as nitrates and pesticides; metals, such as lead; and how water looks and tastes.

What happens if a test fails?

If a sample fails a test, this does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink. Sometimes, the water in our mains or pipes and in the neighbouring properties is good, but the failure is caused by the householder's own plumbing system. However, we take all failures of these standards very seriously and these are dealt with by a team of specialists. All failures are recorded, investigated and action is taken to resolve the problem. If the contamination is found to be due to the tap or internal plumbing, NI Water will inform the customer in writing of the reason for the failure so that they can take appropriate action. A copy of the letter is also provided to the Public Health Agency, the local Environmental Health Officer and the DWI.

All PCV failures are also reported externally to the DWI, respective health boards, Environmental Health departments, the Consumer Council for Northern Ireland (CCNI), DRD Water Policy Unit and the Utility Regulator (NAIUR).

Units of measurement

The units of measurement used in this factsheet are as follows:

- 1 milligram per litre (mg/l) is one part per million (ppm)
- 1 microgram per litre (µg/l) is 1 part per billion (or thousand million)
- NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (for turbidity measurement)
- Pt/Co – Platinum-cobalt units Standard (for colour measurement)
- µS/cm – micro siemens per centimetre (for conductivity measurement)

Concentration or value

Shown in three ways:

- **Min**(imum), the lowest result during the period
- **Mean**, the average of the results
- **Max**(imum), the highest result during the period.
- A '<' symbol means a result was less than the value at which a parameter can be detected.
- A '>' symbol means a result was greater than the range within which a parameter is normally detected.

Number of samples

- Total taken – the number of samples tested for each parameter
- Contravening – shows the number of samples that exceeded the PCV
- % of samples contravening PCV – the number of samples that contravened the PCV compared to the total number of samples taken expressed as a percentage.

INDIVIDUAL PARAMETERS / SUBSTANCES

Hardness

Total Hardness is normally caused by dissolved calcium and, to a lesser extent, magnesium in rocks through which the water has passed. In Northern Ireland, our water is predominantly soft to moderately soft or slightly to moderately hard. Hardness means you may have to use more soap when washing as hard water lathers less than soft water. It has not been proven to have adverse effects on health and is safe to drink. There is no standard specified in the current regulations. Dependent upon the origin and manufacturer of your dishwasher, you may require a specific parameter, such as Clarke degrees (a.k.a. English degrees) or French or German degrees. GH is general hardness, while KH is Carbonate, or temporary hardness.

pH (listed under 'Hydrogen Ion')

This is a scientific term used to describe the acidity or alkalinity of a fluid. We need to control the pH of water because:

- If water is too acidic, it may corrode metal pipes in the distribution system
- If water is too alkaline, it may cause deposits to form in the pipes. The standard is to keep water pH levels in the 6.5-9.5 range

Colour

The colour of drinking water is usually dependent on the presence of naturally- occurring dissolved organic matter. For example, the higher the peat content of a catchment, (e.g. the Mourne Catchment), the higher the level of colour in the raw water. However, colour may also be due to the presence of iron contributed by old cast-iron mains.

- PCV for colour is 20 mg/l Pt/Co.

Sometimes, the water coming out of the tap has a milky or cloudy appearance, which is usually caused by excess air dissolved in the water as micro bubbles. This is not harmful and, if the water is left to stand for a few minutes, it will clear from the bottom upwards (i.e. the bubbles of air rise to the top of the glass and escape).

Turbidity

Turbidity is caused by very fine insoluble materials that may be present in water. Levels are closely monitored during the treatment processes.

- PCV at the customer's tap is 4 NTU

Odour and taste

Customer complaints quite often relate to taste and odour. Quality control tests are carried out to measure the level of taste and odour and are performed by a specialist testing panel.

- PCV for each = Dilution Number >0

Conductivity

Conductivity is proportional to the dissolved solids content of the water and is often used as an indication of the presence of dissolved minerals, such as calcium, magnesium and sodium.

- PCV is 2500 µS/cm at 20°C

Chlorine (Cl - listed under Free-Residual disinfectant)

Chlorine is added to water to ensure water is free from bacteria. When chlorine is added, not all of it is used up in the process. Some remains as 'free chlorine' to make sure the water remains safe as it passes through the distribution system.

No PCV is prescribed for chlorine in the regulations and these levels are set to ensure that a small concentration remains at the end of the distribution system to maintain customer safety.

E. coli and enterococci

If present, these indicate a possible breach in the integrity of the water supply system. An effective treatment process will kill any organisms present.

PCV standards are:

- 0 /100ml for *E. Coli*
- 0 /100ml for Enterococci

Coliform bacteria

These are naturally present in the environment. Their presence may indicate a possible breach in the integrity of the supply system or contamination from the kitchen sink or taps.

Nitrite and nitrate (NO₂ and NO₃)

Normally only trace amounts of these compounds are found in water.

- PCV for nitrite = 0.5 mg NO₂/l
- PCV for nitrate = 50 mg NO₃/l

Chloride (Cl)

Chloride in water originates from natural sources such as mineral deposits. It can contribute to taste that may be unacceptable to customers if the standard is exceeded.

- PCV = 250 mg Cl/l

Fluoride (F)

NI Water does not add fluoride to any water supply in Northern Ireland. Fluoride can occur naturally in some raw water supplies at low levels.

- PCV = 1.5 mg F/l

Sulphate (SO₄)

Sulphate occurs naturally in water and originates from mineral deposits. High concentrations may give rise to taste problems and, in the long-term, damage pipe work.

- PCV = 250 mg SO₄/l

Copper (Cu)

Copper can occur naturally in some water sources, and is normally found in low concentrations in drinking water.

- PCV = 2 mg Cu/l

Iron (Fe)

This is one of the most abundant metals found naturally in surface and ground waters. After treatment, it is normally reduced to trace concentrations in drinking water. Increased levels can occur due to the corrosion of old cast-iron water mains. There is no known health risk associated with high iron concentrations, but staining of clothing in washing machines can occur.

- PCV = 200 µg Fe/l

Manganese (Mn)

Manganese occurs naturally in water. High concentrations of manganese in tap water may cause discolouration and possible staining of clothing in washing machines.

- PCV = 50 µg Mn/l

Aluminium (Al)

Aluminium can occur naturally in water within certain catchments. However, aluminium compounds are used in the treatment process to help remove impurities. Any aluminium compounds added during the treatment process are removed before the final treated water leaves the treatment works.

- PCV = 200 µg Al/l

Sodium (Na)

Sodium occurs naturally in trace amounts in water. High concentrations may impart a level of taste that is unacceptable to customers.

- PCV = 200 mg Na/l

Lead (Pb)

Lead is not normally present in water sources, but significant concentrations may be present at customers' taps if lead or copper pipes with lead joints have been used in the plumbing system. More information is available [here](#).

- PCV = 10 µg Pb/l

Trihalomethanes (THMs)

THMs occur in drinking water as by-products of the reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring dissolved organic materials. In drinking water, only four compounds out of the group of THMs have health significance, the most common of which is chloroform. The PCV is based on the sum of the concentrations of all four constituents.

- PCV = 100 µg/l

Other substances

In addition to those listed and explained above, we also test for substances such as hydrocarbons, pesticides and herbicides, phenols and organic carbon. We also carry out extensive monitoring of our supplies for cryptosporidium through sampling of raw and final treated water.

Home-brewers may be interested in the Calcium, Magnesium, Carbonate, Sodium, Sulphate, Chloride and pH levels of their water supply. If you cannot locate the information you require, please contact us at waterline@niwater.com

Zonal Commentaries and Public Registers

2019 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0103 - Ballinrees East

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0103 - Ballinrees East										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.005
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	8.400	24.142	53.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.086	0.109	0.200
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.006	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	< 0.030
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.008	0.011	0.013
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.536	1.500
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	0.012
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	21.000	23.250	25.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.190	0.279	0.470
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	0.016
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	10.708	178.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	27.333	548.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	24		0	0.000	1.000	1.454	2.900
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	24		0	0.000	180.000	321.667	370.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.001	0.007	0.022
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8		0	0.000	2.300	< 3.300	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.013	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	72	74		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.012	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	72	74		0	0.000	0.060	0.181	0.390
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.012
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	24		0	0.000	7.090	7.551	7.810
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 26.738	82.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.003	0.019	0.051
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 1.294	2.700
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.005	0.010
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.021	0.059
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.200	1.388	1.700
Nitrate	mg N/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.300	2.050	3.600
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.026	< 0.041	< 0.072
Nitrite	mg N/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	24	24		1	4.167	0.000	0.208	5.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.009	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0103 - Ballinrees East										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)			
				Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.	
Pendimethalin ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.008	
Pesticides - Total Substances ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.054	0.070	
Phorate ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	< 0.012	
Pirimicarb ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.008	
Propachlor ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	< 0.012	
Propiconazole ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003	
Propyzamide ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.007	
Prothioconazole ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006	
Selenium ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.216	0.280	
Sodium mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	15.000	16.125	17.000	
Sulphate mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	59.000	66.875	74.000	
Taste Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Tebuconazole ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.004	
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200	
Tetrachloromethane ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total - Residual disinfectant mg Cl/l	S	72	74		0	0.000	0.150	0.289	0.510	
Total Indicative Dose mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total Organic Carbon mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	2.000	2.550	3.500	
Total Trihalomethanes ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	49.000	68.125	94.000	
Total coliforms No./100 ml	S	72	74		0	0.000	0.000	0.230	16.000	
Triclopyr ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012	
Tritium Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	
Turbidity NTU	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.110	0.232	0.470	

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 27710

This zone has a surface water source :R1701

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 11-JUN-2019 (ZN0103AE) Odour = 5 Diln No.

Sample failed 15-AUG-2019 (ZN0103AE) Total coliforms = 1 No./100.

Sample failed 28-AUG-2019 (ZN0103AE) Total coliforms = 16 No./100.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2019 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven- ing PCV	% of samples contraven- ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
							Min.	Mean	Max.	
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004	
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.012	
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	19.000	36.917	57.000	
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	36	37	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.110	0.120	0.130	
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.323	0.390	
Asulam	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.008	< 0.017	
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.003	
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.023	< 0.041	
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002	
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.011	0.013	0.014	
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.731	1.400	
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013	
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.010	0.012	0.013	
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	4.000	20.500	26.000	
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003	
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008	
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.210	0.280	0.340	
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013	
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	16	16	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.250	8.000	
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.139	3.000	
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.144	1.700	
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	36	37	0	0.000	340.000	387.838	420.000	
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.004	0.022	0.039	
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	16	17	0	0.000	2.300	< 3.435	< 5.500	
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.013	< 0.017	
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004	
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009	
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006	
Diuron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006	
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	108	109	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.005	
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009	
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.005	
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.020	0.020	0.021	
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.011	< 0.018	
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	108	108	0	0.000	0.090	0.496	0.920	
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.017	
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	38	0	0.000	7.500	7.749	7.890	
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 2.000	< 9.164	52.000	
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003	
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.165	0.620	
Linuron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.006	
MCPA	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.013	0.054	
MCPB	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.014	
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.716	7.900	
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.003	0.008	
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.020	< 0.050	
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012	
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.007	
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.010	
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008	
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008	
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.300	1.850	3.300	
Nitrate	mg N/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 1.920	4.700	
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.037	< 0.094	
Nitrite	mg N/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	
Odour	Diln No	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	16	16	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.010	< 0.023	
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	0.003	

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	0.005	0.048	0.096
Phorate	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.200	0.226	0.310
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	14.000	15.250	16.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	81.000	84.625	92.000
Taste	Diln No	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	108	108		0	0.000	0.150	0.630	1.030
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	2.000	2.500	3.000
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	36.000	49.625	76.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	108	109		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	0.014
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.100	0.155	0.420

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 44556

This zone has a surface water source :R1301

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2019 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	3.700	13.538	50.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.097	0.118	0.140
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.010	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	< 0.030
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.005
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.386	< 0.990
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	8.300	9.800	11.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.141	0.170
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.292	7.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.083	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.238	2.700
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	24		0	0.000	110.000	121.667	130.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.003	0.035	0.099
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	9		0	0.000	2.300	< 3.733	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.014	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	72	72		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.010	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	72	72		0	0.000	0.050	0.574	1.030
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.012
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	24		0	0.000	6.930	7.223	7.910
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 21.988	78.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.136	0.250
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.012	0.043
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.799	2.600
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	5		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.011	0.015
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.560	0.976	1.500
Nitrate	mg N/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.400	< 0.545	0.780
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.010	< 0.016
Nitrite	mg N/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.011	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	0.005	0.040	0.051
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.203	0.220
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	4.600	5.363	6.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	27.000	28.875	33.000
Taste	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	72	72		0	0.000	0.110	0.645	1.070
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.200	1.850	2.500
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	35.000	53.125	74.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	72	72		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.139	0.280

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 25684

This zone has a surface water source :R1302

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2019 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Mormeal

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Mormeal										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	25		0	0.000	17.000	29.600	49.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.013
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.110	0.123	0.140
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.325	0.430
Asulam	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.008	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.023	< 0.041
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.001	0.011	0.014
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.680	1.200
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.010	0.011	0.015
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	19.000	22.625	25.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.180	0.314	0.460
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	16	16		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.417	7.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.042	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	24		0	0.000	1.000	1.150	2.000
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	24		0	0.000	120.000	346.667	410.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.005	0.011	0.033
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	16	17		0	0.000	2.300	< 3.435	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.013	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	36	38		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.020	0.022	0.027
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.011	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	37		0	0.000	0.050	0.320	1.490
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.017
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	25		0	0.000	7.120	7.705	7.900
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 22.567	71.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.275	1.500
Linuron	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.013	0.054
MCPB	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.732	1.700
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.003	0.008
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	5		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.047	0.170
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.980	1.848	4.400
Nitrate	mg N/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.400	< 2.143	4.900
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.043	< 0.098
Nitrite	mg N/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.010	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Mormeal										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	0.005	0.048	0.096
Phorate	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.229	0.310
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	12.000	14.875	22.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	66.000	74.875	88.000
Taste	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	37		0	0.000	0.110	0.464	1.770
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.800	2.313	2.600
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	41.000	51.875	65.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	36	38		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	0.014
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.110	0.179	0.310

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 13981

This zone has a surface water source :R1301

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2019 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven- ing PCV	% of samples contraven- ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 8.354	< 36.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.015	0.036	0.056
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.010	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	< 0.030
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.003	0.004	0.005
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	2.400	2.900	3.500
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	0.012
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	13.000	14.875	17.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.123	0.160
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.208	5.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.125	2.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.013	1.300
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	24		0	0.000	150.000	160.417	190.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.001	0.006	0.016
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 1.700	< 2.988	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.013	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.009	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.210	0.609	1.090
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.012
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	24		0	0.000	7.280	7.536	8.120
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 11.783	71.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.101	0.110
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.008
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.278	1.300
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.026	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.460	0.851	2.300
Nitrate	mg N/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.640	1.880	3.300
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.038	< 0.066
Nitrite	mg N/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.008	< 0.021
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
					Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.008	< 0.045	< 0.050
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	8.900	9.950	11.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	29.000	32.875	38.000
Taste	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.350	0.696	1.170
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.930	1.204	1.700
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	18.000	34.125	49.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.130	0.250

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 11703

This zone has a surface water source :R4523

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2019 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0801 - Belleek Garrison

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0801 - Belleek Garrison										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	12	13		0	0.000	7.600	12.485	21.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	12	12		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	9		0	0.000	0.052	0.079	0.100
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.302	0.320
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.008	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.023	< 0.041
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	9		0	0.000	0.009	0.011	0.012
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	1.300	1.667	1.900
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	0.013
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	16.000	18.444	20.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.117	0.160
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.125	1.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	12	12		0	0.000	0.000	1.083	12.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	12	13		0	0.000	0.000	1.308	12.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	12	13		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.300	1.900
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	12	13		0	0.000	290.000	308.462	410.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.005
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8		0	0.000	1.800	< 3.075	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.013	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	9		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.009	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.070	0.481	1.140
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.007	< 0.017
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	12	13		0	0.000	7.540	7.742	8.210
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	12	13		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 9.362	59.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	0.004	0.023	0.099
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	12	13		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.555	4.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.007
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.023	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	0.730	0.934	1.100
Nitrate	mg N/l	S	8	10		0	0.000	2.200	2.690	3.500
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.044	< 0.055	< 0.070
Nitrite	mg N/l	S	8	10		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	12	13		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.006	< 0.020
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0801 - Belleek Garrison										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)			
				Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.	
Pendimethalin ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.008	
Pesticides - Total Substances ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.059	0.120	
Phorate ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012	
Pirimicarb ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008	
Propachlor ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012	
Propiconazole ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003	
Propyzamide ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.007	
Prothioconazole ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.006	
Selenium ug/l Se	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.227	0.400	
Sodium mg Na/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	26.000	27.444	29.000	
Sulphate mg SO4/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	56.000	60.667	66.000	
Taste Diln No	S	12	13		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Tebuconazole ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004	
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200	
Tetrachloromethane ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total - Residual disinfectant mg Cl/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.160	0.598	1.270	
Total Indicative Dose mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total Organic Carbon mg C/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	1.700	2.367	3.400	
Total Trihalomethanes ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	37.000	58.889	76.000	
Total coliforms No./100 ml	S	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Triclopyr ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	0.013	
Tritium Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	
Turbidity NTU	S	12	13		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.156	0.440	

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 5025

This zone has a surface water source :R4722

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 24-JUL-2019 (W4722OUT) Clostridium perfringens (sulph red) = 1 No./100.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2019 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	76	76	0	0.000	< 1.000	< 22.233	100.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	76	76	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.024
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.051	0.063	0.079
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.300	0.344	0.470
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.008	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.025	< 0.041
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.010	0.012	0.014
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.300	1.650	2.300
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.014	0.040
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	7	0	0.000	16.000	18.286	20.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.269	0.460
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	76	76	0	0.000	0.000	3.789	119.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	76	76	0	0.000	0.000	1.184	22.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	76	76	0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.342	2.300
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	76	76	0	0.000	310.000	412.500	450.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.005
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8	0	0.000	1.800	< 3.088	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.013	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	204	204	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.038	0.053
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.009	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	204	204	0	0.000	0.050	0.435	1.230
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.009
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	76	76	0	0.000	7.380	7.895	8.550
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	76	76	1	1.316	< 2.000	< 23.696	250.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	0.015
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.679	4.600
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	0.009	0.018	0.027
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	76	76	1	1.316	< 0.100	< 3.502	92.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	5	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.035	0.069
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.840	1.428	2.200
Nitrate	mg N/l	S	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 2.089	4.800
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.042	< 0.096
Nitrite	mg N/l	S	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	76	76	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.011	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		& Freq.	samples planned	samples taken in		samples contraven	samples contraven	(all samples)		
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.018	< 0.046	< 0.050
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.208	0.260
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	16.000	31.625	42.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	65.000	106.429	120.000
Taste	Diln No	S	76	76		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	204	204		0	0.000	0.110	0.546	1.370
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	2.000	2.675	3.300
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	44.000	63.625	84.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	204	204		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	76	76		0	0.000	0.100	0.248	1.900

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 79743

This zone has a surface water source :R4701

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 25-JUN-2019 (ZN0802AE) Iron = 250 ug Fe/.

Sample failed 04-FEB-2019 (ZN0802AE) Manganese = 92 ug Mn/l.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2019 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.003	0.005
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	36	36		1	2.778	< 1.000	< 29.828	560.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	36	36		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.120	0.131	0.160
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.343	0.530
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.008	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.023	< 0.041
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.009	0.011	0.013
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.585	1.700
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	17.000	21.333	27.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.100	0.195	0.300
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	2.889	42.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	0.167	4.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	36		0	0.000	1.000	1.533	2.900
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	36	36		0	0.000	310.000	383.056	450.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.006	0.079	0.330
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8		0	0.000	4.000	5.575	6.800
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.014	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	96	96		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	0.026
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.008	0.014	0.020
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	96	96		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.457	1.260
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.007	< 0.017
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	36		0	0.000	7.060	7.376	7.670
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	36		2	5.556	< 2.000	< 28.508	300.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 1.274	7.900
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.009	0.014	0.024
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	36	36		1	2.778	< 0.100	< 3.252	75.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.007	0.012	0.023
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	5		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.030	0.058
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.300	2.450	6.800
Nitrate	mg N/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.400	5.875	10.000
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.029	< 0.118	< 0.200
Nitrite	mg N/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.009	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	0.001

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		& Freq.	samples planned	samples taken in		samples contraven	samples contraven	(all samples)		
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.020	0.060	0.110
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.236	0.320
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	19.000	40.125	52.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	70.000	80.444	91.000
Taste	Diln No	S	36	36		1	2.778	0.000	0.028	1.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	96	96		0	0.000	0.110	0.654	1.440
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	2.200	3.025	4.000
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	41.000	57.000	84.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	96	96		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.015	0.038
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	36		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.165	0.490

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 37792

This zone has a surface water source :R2514

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 12-AUG-2019 (ZN1102AE) Aluminium = 560 ug Al/.
Sample failed 12-AUG-2019 (ZN1102AE) Iron = 300 ug Fe/.
Sample failed 07-NOV-2019 (ZN1102AE) Iron = 230 ug Fe/.
Sample failed 12-AUG-2019 (ZN1102AE) Manganese = 75 ug Mn/l.
Sample failed 22-MAY-2019 (ZN1102AE) Taste = 1 Diln No.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value
U = Undertaking
S = Standard Sampling Frequency
R = Reduced Sampling Frequency
A = Authorised Supply Point

2019 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon

The water supplied in this zone within the Mid Ulster council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 except for the following parameter(s):-

Total coliforms – two exceedances

Total coliforms are an indication of microbiological contamination. Exceedances can occur when there are problems with disinfection of the water supply or where the sample tap is contaminated. Most total coliform / E. coli exceedances are because of contamination of the customer tap. Investigation of these exceedances found that the water supply was satisfactory and that the contamination was most likely related to the customer tap.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ling PCV	% of samples contraven ling PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	11.000	25.865	100.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.016
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.120	0.176	0.470
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.309	< 0.340
Asulam	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.008	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	< 0.030
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.012	0.014	< 0.015
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.429	< 0.990
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.011	0.013
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	25.000	25.875	27.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.160	0.218	0.280
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	0.035
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	0.731	35.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	0.154	5.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	52	52	0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.073	2.600
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	52	53	0	0.000	350.000	387.736	420.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.002	0.017	0.074
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	24	24	0	0.000	2.200	4.283	7.000
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.013	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	192	193	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	0.021
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.010	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	192	192	0	0.000	0.050	0.524	1.680
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.017
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	52	52	0	0.000	7.200	7.511	7.730
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	< 2.000	< 11.919	100.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.129	0.320
Linuron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	0.002	0.007	0.020
MCPB	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.938	4.700
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.003	0.011
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.018	0.057
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.200	1.713	3.600
Nitrate	mg N/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 2.374	5.000
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.047	< 0.100
Nitrite	mg N/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.009	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon										
Printed On 10-FEB-2020 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2019 to 31-DEC-2019 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		& Freq.	samples planned	samples taken in		samples contraven	samples contraven	(all samples)		
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.020	< 0.046	< 0.050
Phorate	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.231	0.330
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	20.000	21.750	24.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	62.000	75.875	89.000
Taste	Diln No	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	192	192		0	0.000	0.150	0.713	1.850
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	2.000	2.550	3.900
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	29.000	44.875	60.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	192	193		0	0.000	0.000	0.010	1.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	0.019
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	52	53		0	0.000	0.100	0.171	0.280

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 75933

This zone has a surface water source :R2308

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 30-OCT-2019 (ZS0809AE) Total coliforms = 1 No./100.

Sample failed 31-OCT-2019 (ZS0809AE) Total coliforms = 1 No./100.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

Report on	Animal Welfare
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements

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

1.0	Purpose of Report																																
1.1	To update Members regarding the levels of activity in the Animal Welfare function within the Mid Ulster District Council Area and Western Region.																																
2.0	Background																																
2.1	<p>From 1st of April 2019 until 31st March 2020, the Western Region have received 1357 animal welfare calls and carried out 1641 inspections, 480 of which were carried out in the Mid Ulster District Council area. It was noted that there were 83 calls received in Mid Ulster District Council area that were not Animal Welfare cases and were referred to other agencies.</p> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Period 01/04/2019 – 30/03/2020</td><td>NI</td><td>Western Region</td><td>MUDC</td></tr><tr><td>No. of Calls received to date</td><td>5908</td><td>1357</td><td>393</td></tr><tr><td>No. of Referrals other agencies</td><td>889</td><td>288</td><td>83</td></tr><tr><td>No. of Animal welfare cases</td><td>5019</td><td>1069</td><td>310</td></tr><tr><td>No. of AWO Inspection visits</td><td>8791</td><td>1641</td><td>480</td></tr><tr><td>No. Of Improvement Notices served</td><td>171</td><td>22</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>No. of cases where Animals Seized</td><td>348</td><td>41</td><td>10</td></tr></table>					Period 01/04/2019 – 30/03/2020	NI	Western Region	MUDC	No. of Calls received to date	5908	1357	393	No. of Referrals other agencies	889	288	83	No. of Animal welfare cases	5019	1069	310	No. of AWO Inspection visits	8791	1641	480	No. Of Improvement Notices served	171	22	2	No. of cases where Animals Seized	348	41	10
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3.0	Main Report																																
3.1	<p>Joint Annual Statistical Report</p> <p>In Northern Ireland, the welfare of animals is protected by the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (the 2011 Act). The 2011 Act includes a duty of care in respect of all “protected animals” (i.e. animals under the control of a person whether permanently or temporarily).Responsibility for the welfare of an animal remains with the owner at all times.</p>																																
3.2	<p>The review of the implementation of the 2011 Act, in 2015, recommended that Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) should publish an annual report setting out information in relation to the animal welfare service. This is the third statistical bulletin produced by the Department, using information provided by the three enforcement bodies (DAERA, local councils and the PSNI) and details the range and level of animal welfare activities during 2018 (see <i>Appendix 1 – Animal Welfare Annual Report</i>).</p>																																

3.3	Council Animal Welfare officers investigate Animal Welfare complaints and take action to ensure the owner or keeper complies with legislation. The penalties for animal welfare convictions include fines, liability for costs, community service and disqualifications from keeping animals. If the case warrants it, custodial sentences can be imposed.
3.4	Actions taken remain commensurate with the severity of welfare offences and councils have utilised the full range of enforcement options to achieve the best outcomes, including, where appropriate, prosecutions and disqualifications from the keeping of animals.
3.5	<p>Western Region Animal Welfare Forum (AWF)</p> <p>As per the Service Level Agreements between Fermanagh & Omagh DC, Derry City & Strabane District and Mid Ulster Councils an Animal Welfare Forum meeting takes place between Animal Welfare Manager and Head of Services in respective councils. The AWF provides sub-regional liaison and ensures consistency and efficient working practice across the Councils within the Western Region.</p>
3.6	<p>Legal Services</p> <p>Legal Services support to the Animal Welfare function across all Councils has been provided by Belfast City Council Legal Services Department since the introduction of the Welfare of Animals Act (NI) 2011.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: In relation to funding for 2020/21, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) have now confirmed in a letter dated 10 th April 2020 that they have been able to secure a budget allocation of £1.25m for the 2020-21 financial year for the Animal Welfare Service (<i>see Appendix 2 - DAERA Letter Animal Welfare Budget allocation to Councils</i>). This resource funding will be made available to Councils to fulfil the statutory enforcement obligations arising from the Welfare of Animals (Northern Ireland) Act 2011.
	Human: Staff employed on a sub-regional basis by Fermanagh & Omagh DC.
	Risk Management: N/a
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a

5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of the report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Statistical Bulletin 2018
6.2	Appendix 2 – DAERA Letter Animal Welfare Budget allocation to Councils

Key to Abbreviations:

SOLACE- Society of Local Authority Chief Executives

FODC - Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

DAERA - Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

DOJ- Department of Justice

SLA – Service Level Agreement

DEFRA- Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs



Animal Welfare Report | 2018



Department of
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Introduction

In Northern Ireland, the welfare of animals is protected by the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (the 2011 Act). The 2011 Act includes a duty of care in respect of all “protected animals” (i.e. animals under the control of a person whether permanently or temporarily). Responsibility for the welfare of an animal remains with the owner at all times.

The review of the implementation of the 2011 Act, in 2015, recommended that DAERA publish an annual report setting out information in relation to the animal welfare service. This is the third report produced by the Department using information provided by the three enforcement bodies and detailing the range and level of animal welfare activities during 2018.

Background

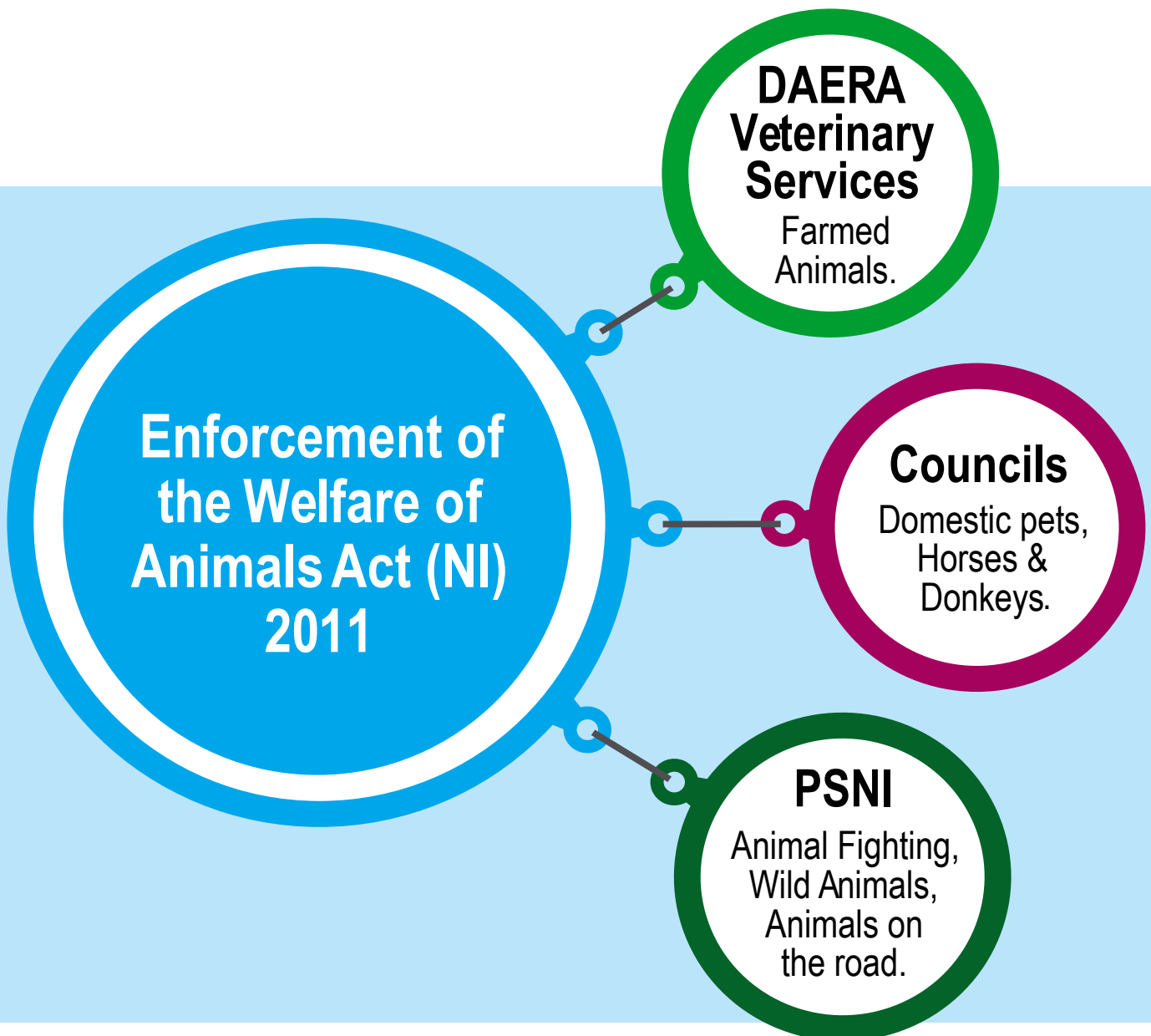
The 2011 Act provides the same level of protection for both farmed and non-farmed animals and sets out the “five needs” of an animal.

The vast majority of owners and keepers comply with their duty of care, however, there are occasions when owners fail to do so and the 2011 Act sets out offences regarding animal welfare, for example: it is an offence to fail to take reasonable steps to ensure that the welfare needs of an animal are met; and it is an offence to take action, or fail to take action, that causes an animal to suffer unnecessarily.





Responsibility for the enforcement of the 2011 Act has been conferred on three enforcement agencies; Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA), Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and local Councils.



If a member of the public has any concerns regarding the welfare of an animal they should contact the relevant enforcement body. Contact information can be found in the [nidirect.gov.uk Animal Welfare section](https://nidirect.gov.uk/Animal-Welfare-section). Full details of all complaints will be recorded and passed to Enforcement officers, who will investigate and take action to ensure the owner or keeper complies with the legislation.



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valued by everyone*

DAERA enforces the Welfare of Farmed Animals Regulations (NI) 2012 (the 2012 Regulations), which were made under the 2011 Act. The work is delivered by DAERA Veterinary Service Inspectors and Veterinary Officers (VOs) located across Northern Ireland in 10 local DAERA Direct offices. DAERA also has responsibility for the licensing and inspection of pet shops and of animal boarding, riding and zoological establishments under the Welfare of Animals Act (NI) 1972. During these inspections the welfare of the animals is always paramount.

Veterinary Service Inspectors may utilise a range of options when dealing with an animal welfare case such as: providing advice; giving a warning; issuing the owner with a legally binding Improvement Notice; and prosecution.

The following information outlines enforcement actions by DAERA.

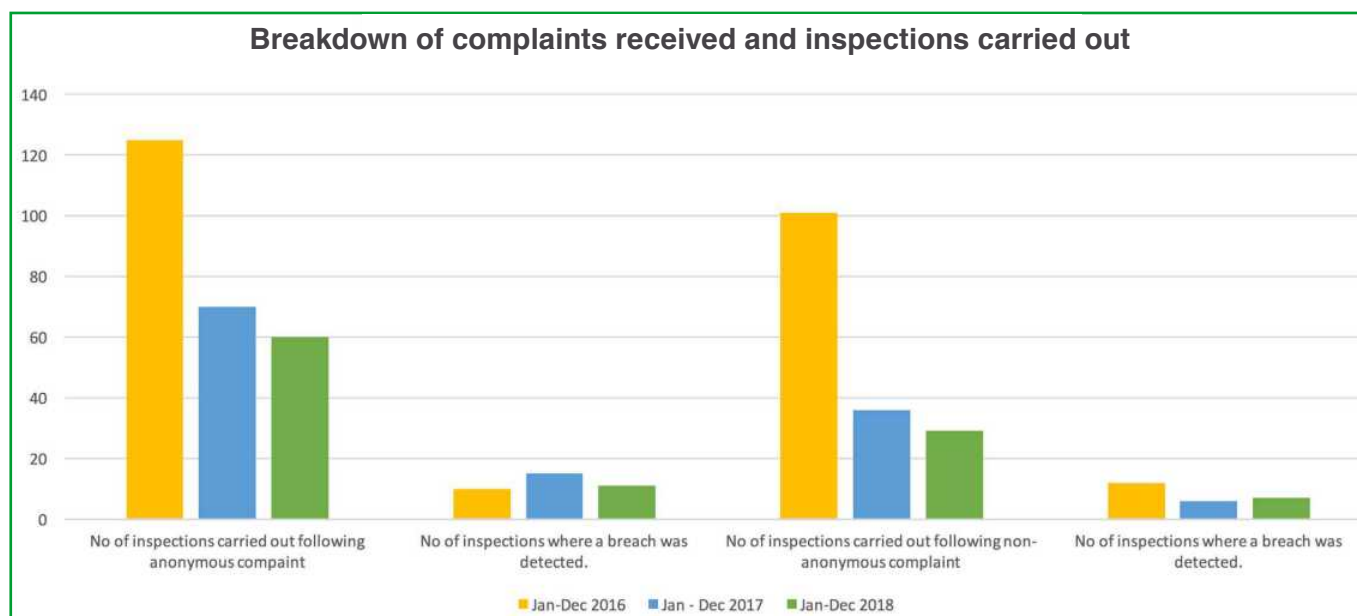
Farmed Animal Welfare Inspections

During the period 01 January 2018 to 31 December 2018, 1,239 production site inspections for compliance with animal welfare requirements were completed. The overall compliance rate was 95%, a result which includes risk based and randomly selected sites. This was an increase of 1% when compared with the period 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017 and an increase of 5% when compared with the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016.





Breakdown of complaints received and inspections carried out:	Jan - Dec 2016	Jan - Dec 2017	Jan - Dec 2018
No. of inspections carried out following anonymous complaint.	125	70	60
No. of inspections where a breach was detected.	10	15	11
No. of inspections carried out following non-anonymous complaint.	101	36	29
No. of inspections where a breach was detected.	12	6	7
Convictions.	20	8	7
No. of welfare seizures	2	0	0
Total animals seized.	178	0	0



Welfare of Animals investigations closed during period 01 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

Case withdrawn	Compliance achieved	Warning letter issued	Formal caution delivered	Convicted in Court	Dismissed in Court	TOTAL
6	N/A	N/A	2	7	2	17

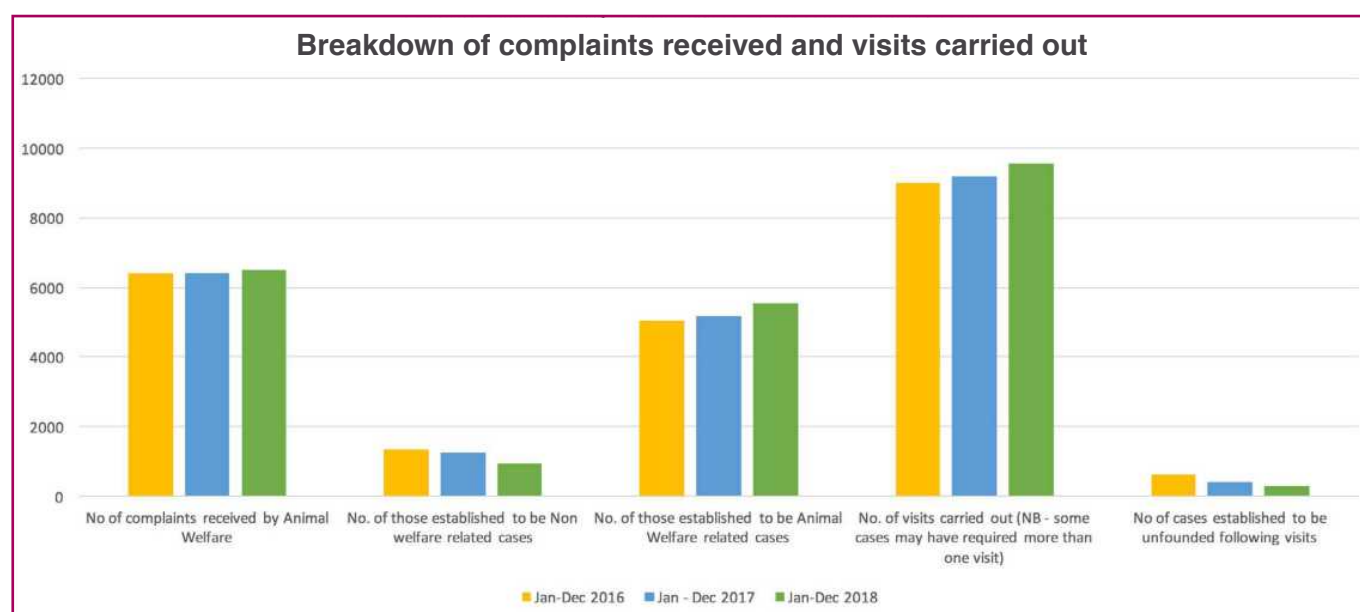
The penalties for animal welfare convictions included fines, liability for costs, community service and disqualification from keeping animals.



Regional Councils' Animal Welfare Service

The 2011 Act requires Councils to enforce the legislation in respect of non-farmed animals, for example, domestic pets of any vertebrate species and equines. Councils have adopted a collaborative regional approach to delivering the animal welfare legislation with nine appointed Animal Welfare Officers enforcing the Act. These Officers have statutory enforcement powers and can take a range of action to improve the welfare of non-farmed animals including: providing advice; issuing an improvement notice; taking animals into their possession (in extreme cases of suffering), and initiating prosecution action.

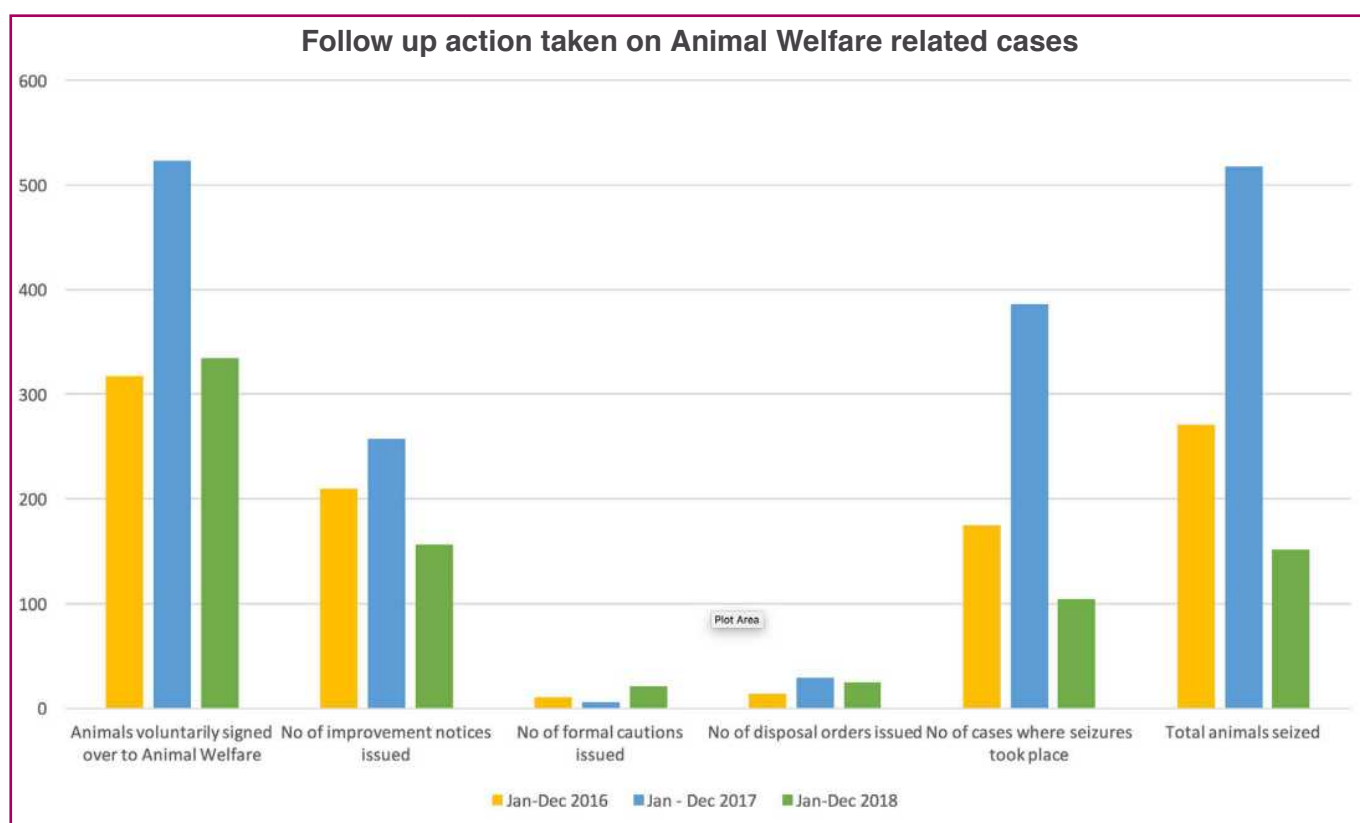
Breakdown of complaints received and inspections carried out:	Jan - Dec 2016	Jan - Dec 2017	Jan - Dec 2018
No. of complaints received by Animal Welfare.	6391	6414	6480
No. of those established to be Non Welfare Related cases.	1334	1240	948
No. of those established to be Animal Welfare related cases.	5057	5174	5532
No of visits carried out (NB - some cases may have required more than one visit).	8987	9189	9553
No. of cases established to be unfounded following visits.	639	420	300





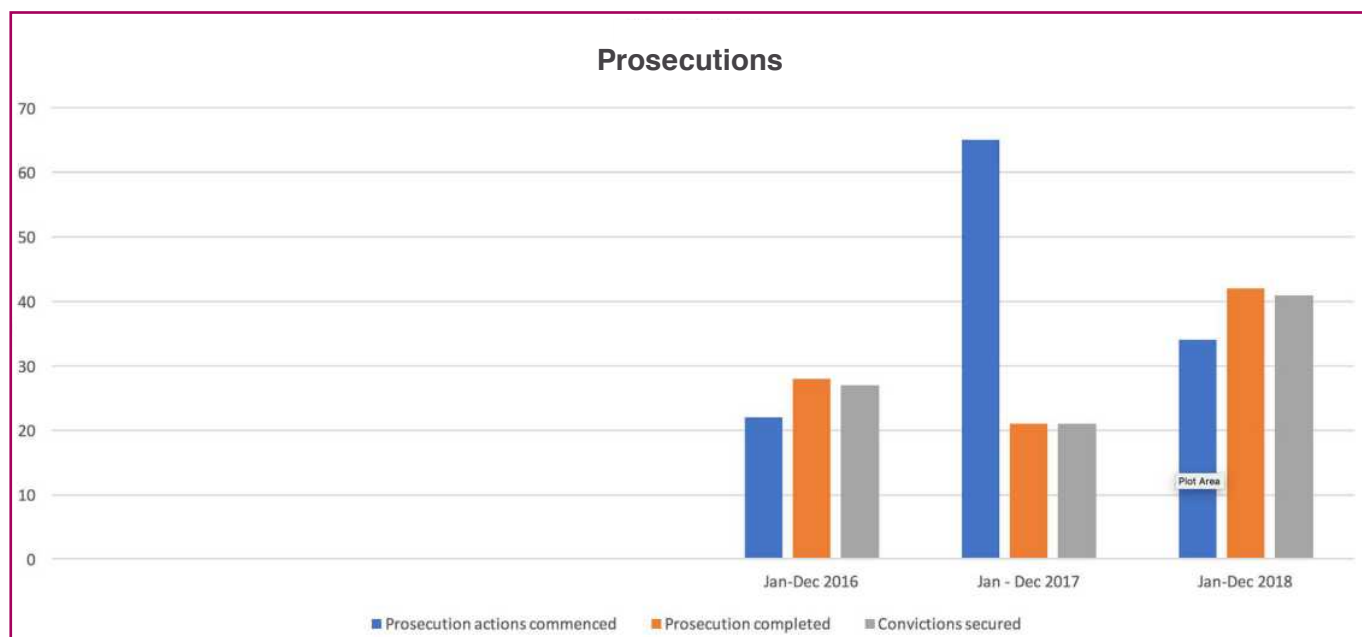
Follow up action taken on those Animal Welfare related cases:	Jan - Dec 2016	Jan - Dec 2017	Jan - Dec 2018
Animals voluntarily signed over to Animal Welfare.	317	523	334
No. of improvement notices issued.	210	257	156
No. of formal cautions issued	10	6	21
No. of disposal orders issued	14	29	25
No. of cases where seizures took place.	175	386	104
Total animals seized.	271	518	152

*** All contact visits received informal advice, unless they result in formal action.**





Prosecutions:	Jan - Dec 2016	Jan - Dec 2017	Jan - Dec 2018
Prosecution actions commenced.	22	65	34
Prosecution completed.	28	21	42
Convictions secured.	27	21	41



Prosecutions completed may refer to prosecutions commenced in a previous year.

The 41 convictions in 2018 resulted in a variety of penalties comprising of fines; liability for costs; community service; conditional discharge; restrictions or bans on keeping animals for varying periods and custodial sentences.

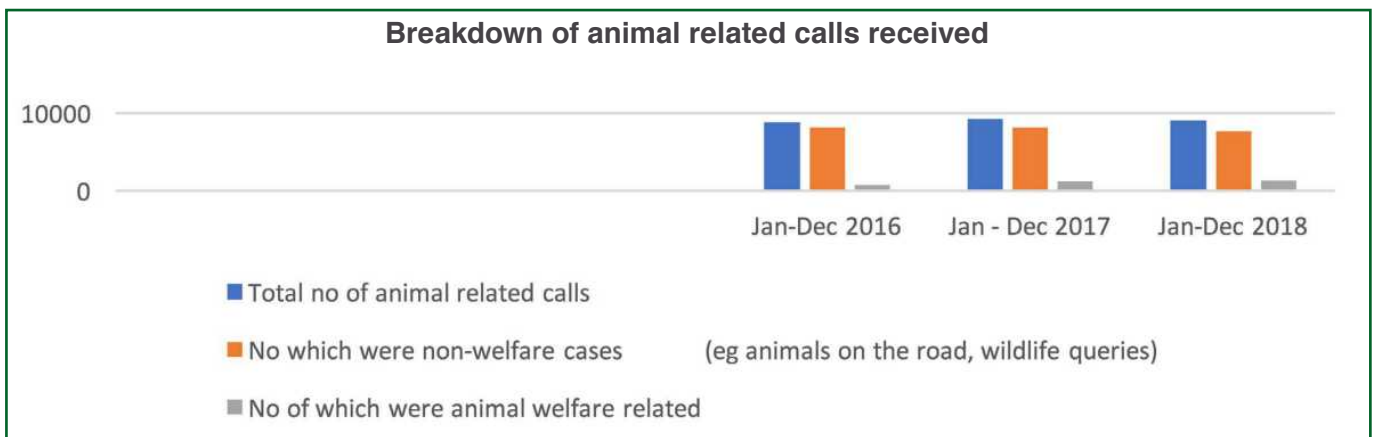
Breakdown of follow up action taken on those Non Animal Welfare related cases:	Jan - Dec 2016	Jan - Dec 2017	Jan - Dec 2018
No. referred to DAERA, (e.g. farmed animal complaints).	93	82	75
No. referred to dog wardens (e.g. stray dogs).	511	505	342
No. referred to Environmental Health (e.g. dirty yards/noise complaints).	20	19	35
No. referred to PSNI (e.g. animal fighting/snared animals/straying on roads).	84	70	48
No. classified as others (e.g. queries relating to rehoming or adopting referred to animal sanctuaries).	626	564	448



Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI)

The 2011 Act gives the PSNI power to deal with welfare offences involving wild animals and offences such as animal fighting, or where other criminal activities are involved. In addition to its responsibilities under the 2011 Act, the PSNI has responsibility for animals on roads and wildlife crime.

Breakdown of calls received and enforcement actions taken:	Jan - Dec 2016	Jan - Dec 2017	Jan - Dec 2018
No. of calls received which were in respect of animal related incidents.	8833	9237	8957
No. of which were in respect of non-welfare cases (e.g. animals on the road, wildlife queries).	8109	8046	7696
No. of which were animal welfare related.	724	1191	1261





Follow up enforcement actions taken:	Jan - Dec 2016	Jan - Dec 2017	Jan - Dec 2018
No. of incidents which led to seizure.	6	22	28
Total no. of animals seized.	25	54	106
No. of offences prosecuted.	13	46	19
No. of prosecutions resulting in conviction.	5	9	11
Penalties incurred in relation to the convictions.	2 probation orders 5 monetary penalties Imprisonment/detention Community service order Suspended sentence		

A variety of actions were taken on the reported animal welfare/cruelty related cases which included:

- information/advice dispensed with no visit required;
- visit carried out and information/advice dispensed;
- referrals made to another agency as appropriate, e.g. local council Animal Welfare Officer/Dog Warden/Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs;
- no offence disclosed.

PLEASE REFER TO THE DAERA WEBSITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING CONTACT DETAILS IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK TO SOMEONE ABOUT AN ANIMAL WELFARE RELATED ISSUE

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/introduction-animal-welfare>

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**Catherine Fisher, Director, Animal Health
& Welfare Policy**



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10 April 2020

Dear Alison,

COUNCIL ANIMAL WELFARE BUDGET 2020-2021

Your predecessor, Brendan Hegarty, wrote to the Department on 23 December 2019 requesting that, if possible, confirmation be given early in the financial year to the 2020-2021 budget allocation in respect of the Council Animal Welfare Service.

We have been working closely with our finance colleagues to secure funding and I am pleased to now be in a position to confirm that we have been able to secure a budget allocation of **£1.25m** for the 2020-2021 financial year.

It is important to note (as advised in 2017) that the previous business case for providing funding to councils in respect of the delivery of the animal welfare service covered the period up to 2021 only. A new business case for any future funding will be submitted for ministerial approval in due course and we will be writing to councils in the coming months to obtain financial and statistical information to support this business case.

I can advise that Clement Kennedy has been notified that the full budget has been confirmed.

I trust that this letter provides you with the confirmation you require and enables the councils to plan how this service will be provided in each region.

Yours sincerely,

CATHERINE FISHER

Report on	Update on prepayment system at Recycling Centres
Date of Meeting	8 September 2020
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the operation of the prepayment system for the acceptance of commercial waste at Cookstown, Drumcoo and Magherafelt Recycling Centres.
2.0	Background
2.1	A previous internal audit carried out identified the handling of cash received for the acceptance of commercial/trade waste at Recycling Centres as a theft/fraud risk.
2.2	As a result a pre-payment system was introduced on 4 th June 2018 at Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt Recycling Centres (the only sites where commercial residual waste is accepted and which have weighbridges to weigh such waste).
2.3	Initially customers were only able to top up/credit their swipe cards by calling in person at one of the Council depots or phoning to make a chip and pin payment. As a result, the acceptance of cash payments continued at the sites in tandem alongside the operation of the new swipe card automated prepayment system.
2.4	However, a year later in June 2019 functionality was added to the Council website which permitted online payments to be made on the system. At this point all cash payments/handling for commercial waste disposal at the three sites ceased.
2.5	The installation of the prepayment system was a planned contribution to one of the Council's four Corporate Improvement Objective for 2017-19 namely, <i>"to improve the accessibility of our services by increasing the number available online"</i> .
2.6	An internal audit on the system was received in February 2020 which provided a satisfactory level of assurance. However, one of the recommendations of the audit was that six-monthly updates would be provided to Committee on the operation of the system; hence the submission of this paper for members information.

3.0	Main Report			
3.1	Commercial customers are required to maintain a minimum credit balance on their account in order to use their card at a Recycling Centre (this is currently set at a level of £35 – about a quarter of the current cost to dispose of one tonne of waste).			
3.2	As at 30 June 2020 there were a total of 393 customers registered on the system.			
3.3	In the twelve-month period since the cessation of cash payments on the sites i.e. between June 2019 and June 2020 a total of £38,650 income/revenue has been processed through the prepayment system i.e. credited onto swipe card/accounts.			
3.4	During the same period a total of 82 online payments amounting to £8,693 have been received accounting for around 20% of the total payments made on the system. During quarter 1 of 2020/21 i.e. April to June this figure increased to 25%.			
3.5	The cashless card/swipe system had proved beneficial during the recent pandemic as there has been no need for interaction between site attendants and customers.			
3.6	The GenWaste prepayment system includes a waste data and recording function which is also being utilised at the Councils three waste transfer stations located at Drumcoo, Magheraglass and Magherafelt to record and report all municipal waste transported in and out of from these sites by either the Council or our contractors.			
3.7	The current charges for the disposal of commercial waste at the sites are as below:			
	Material	Rate per Tonne	VAT	Total Per Tonne
	Residual Waste	£150	£30	£180
	Wood	£75	£15	£90
	Hard Plastic	£125	£25	£150
	Plasterboard	£150	£30	£180
	Fridges/Freezers	£50 each	£10	£60 each
	Oil filters & rags	£2200	£440	£2640
	Engine & vegetable oils	£200	£40	£240
	Green (garden) waste	£50	£10	£60
	Paint (including cans)	£850	£170	£1020
	Rubble	£20	£4	£24
4.0	Other Considerations			
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications			
	Financial: The cost of installing the GenWaste prepayment system in 2018 was £25,000. Since that time a further £3,500 has been spent on developing the online payment functionality and related reports as well as the purchase of additional swipe cards.			
	Human: Office time required for developing the system in partnership with Precia Molen Ltd			
	Risk Management: The prepayment system has reduced the risk of fraud/theft from cash handling .			

4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	None

Report on	Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management (LACMW) Report for January – March 2020
Date of Meeting	8 September 2020
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

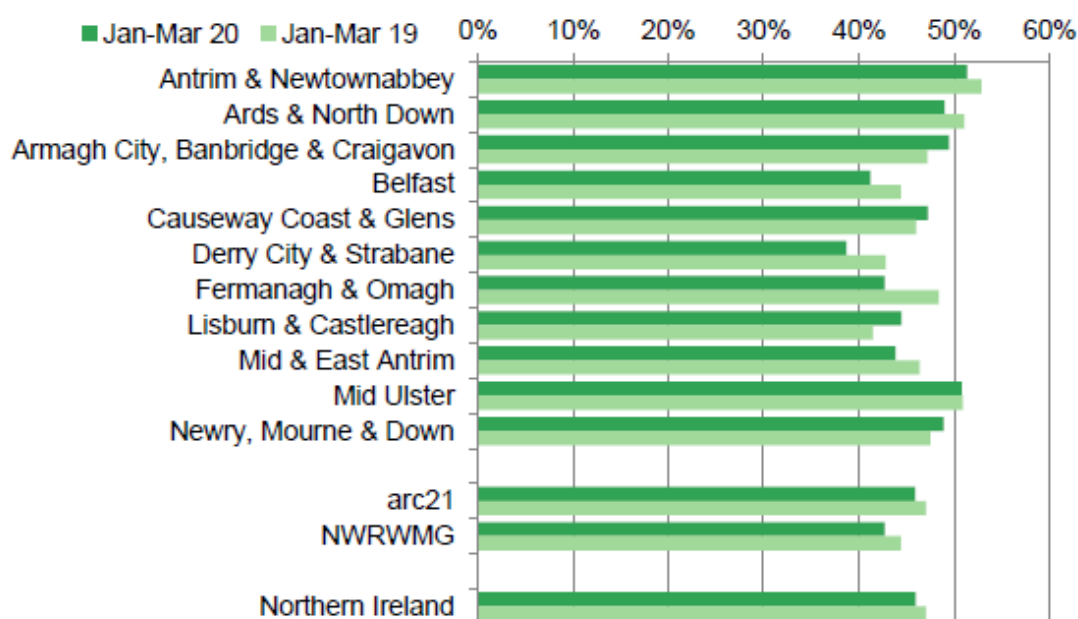
1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the Council's performance in relation to recycling and landfill diversion targets as outlined in the NIEA Northern Ireland Local Authority Waste Management Statistics Report for Quarter 4 of 2019/20, January to March 2020.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>The above (provisional) report was published on 13th August 2020 by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). The data in the report is based on quarterly returns made to Wastedataflow, a web-based system, used by all local authorities throughout the UK to report on local authority collected municipal waste (LACMW). A full copy of the report (including appendices) can be accessed via below:</p> <p>https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-january-march-2020</p>
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p><u>Waste Arisings:</u></p> <p>Northern Ireland's Councils collected 225,476 tonnes of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) during January – March 2020. This was 0.9% lower than the 227,597 tonnes collected during the same three months of 2019.</p> <p><u>Recycling and Composting:</u></p> <p>The Northern Ireland household waste only preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate was 46% between January - March 2019, a 1% decrease on the 47% recorded during the same three months of 2019. The proportion of household waste sent for preparing for reuse was 0.1 per cent, dry recycling made up 26.1 per cent and composting was 19.7 per cent. Last year the equivalent rate for reuse was 0.2 per cent, whilst the dry recycling and composting rates were 26.5 per cent and 20.3 per cent respectively.</p> <p>At Council level, household waste recycling rates varied from 38.7% in Derry City & Strabane Council to 51.4% in Antrim & Newtownabbey.</p>

Six of the eleven councils reported decreased household recycling rates compared to January to March 2019, the largest of which were recorded in Fermanagh & Omagh and Derry City & Strabane. Lisburn & Castlereagh reported a 3.0 per cent increase to their household recycling rate.

In Mid Ulster the recycling rate was 50.8%, second only to Antrim & Newtownabbey, (Please see Fig. 1 below). For Mid Ulster, this is identical to the household recycling rate achieved in the same quarter in 2019. However this quarterly rate, when combined with the rates achieved during the previous three quarters, confirms that Mid Ulster achieved the highest household recycling rate of all eleven Councils during the 2019/20 year.

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

Northern Ireland, Comparing January - March 2019 and January – March 2020.

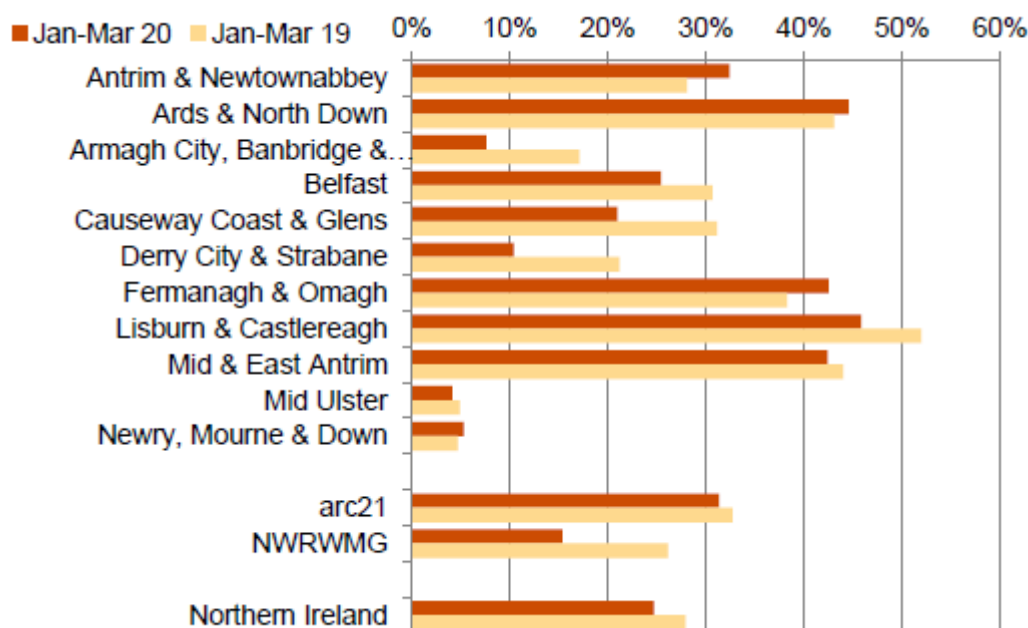


Waste to Landfill:

The quantity of Local Authority Municipal waste sent to landfill decreased by 14.3%, from 65,141 tonnes during January to March 2019 to 55,849 tonnes between January and March 2020. This gave a quarterly landfill rate for Northern Ireland of 24.8%, which was lower than the 28.6% recorded during the same quarter of 2019 and the lowest landfill rate ever for the January to March quarter.

Mid Ulster recorded a household waste landfill rate of 4.2%. Mid Ulster's landfill rate is the lowest of all 11 Councils, (Newry, Mourne & Down Council had a slightly higher landfill rate of 5.4%). (Please see Fig. 2 below):

Fig. 2. Household waste landfilled by council and waste management group, Northern Ireland, comparing January to March 2019 and January to March 2020.



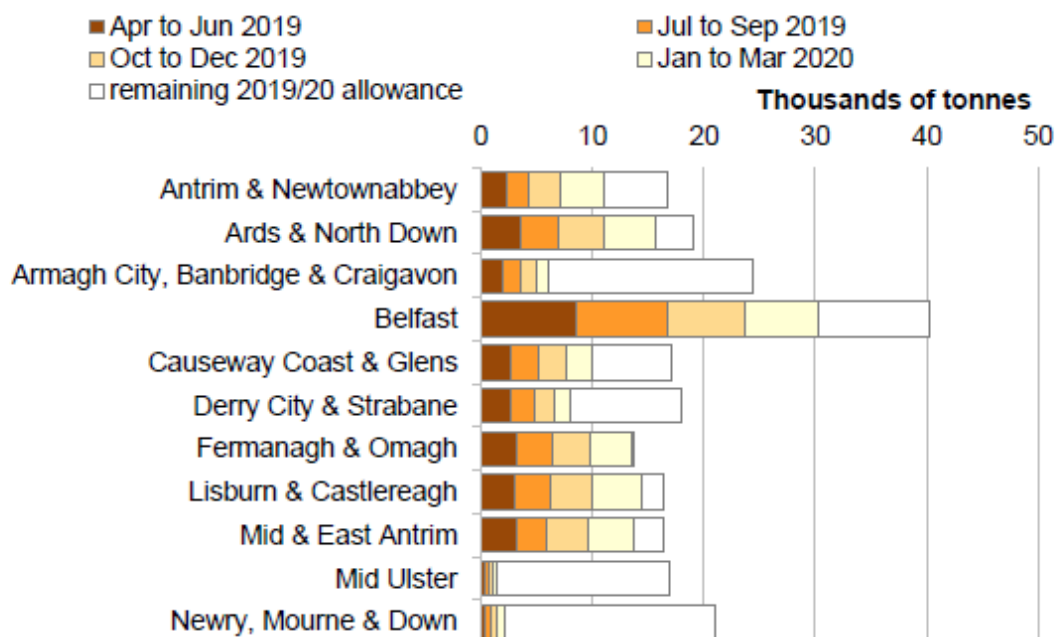
Biodegradable Waste to Landfill:

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

With regard to the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation Mid Ulster District Council utilised only 2.7% of the available annual allowance (16,932 tonnes) during the January - March 2020 quarter i.e. landfilled only 464 tonnes of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BLACMW). This was the lowest utilisation of all eleven Councils (as illustrated in Fig. 3 below). This brings the total allocation used by Mid Ulster during 2019/20 to 8.9% of the annual allowance. Again this is the lowest usage of the annual allowance of all eleven Councils.

A draft reconciliation report for 2019/20, (the fifteenth scheme year of NILAS) was received from the NIEA on 13th August (copy attached). This states that the total amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by Mid Ulster District Council for the scheme year was 1,505 tonnes equating to 8.89% utilisation of the 16,932 allowances (tonnes) available.

Fig. 3. Biodegradable LAC municipal waste allowance sent to landfill by council,
Northern Ireland, January - March 2020.



4.0 Other Considerations

4.1 Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications

Financial:

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

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

Risk Management:

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

4.2 Screening & Impact Assessments

Equality & Good Relations Implications: None

Rural Needs Implications: None

5.0 Recommendation(s)

5.1 Members are asked to note and invited to comment on the content of this report.

6.0 Documents Attached & References

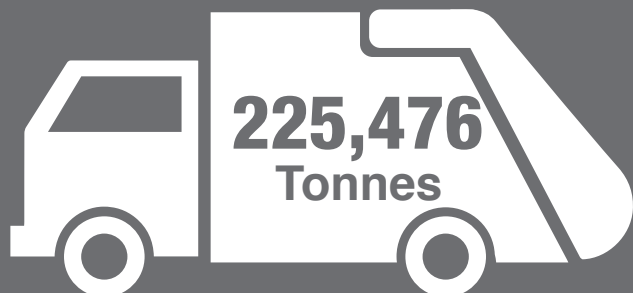
6.1 Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Infographic Q4 2019-20

6.2 Draft NILAS Reconciliation from NIEA – 13th August 2020

Waste Collections by NI Councils

January to March 2020

Waste collected by NI Councils



Recycling

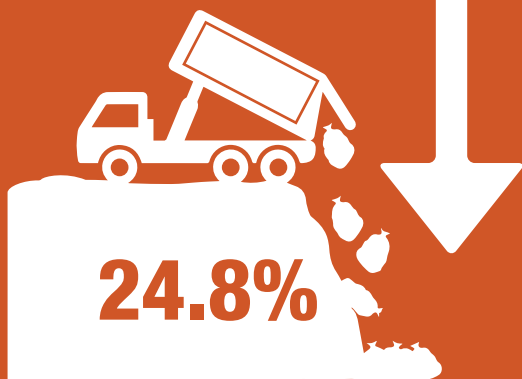


45.4%
down from 46.5%
Jan - Mar 2019



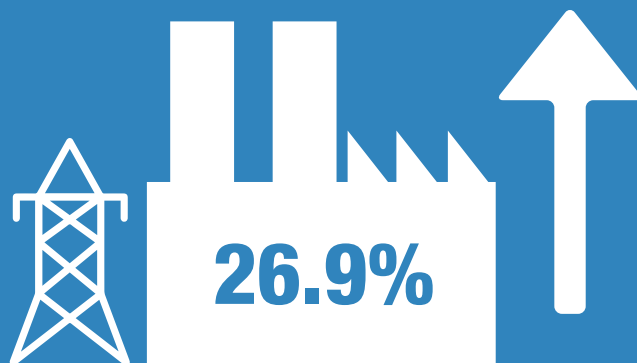
Recycling, energy recovery and landfill
rates of LAC municipal waste
January to March 2020
compared to
January to March 2019.

Landfill



down from 28.6%
Jan - Mar 2019

Energy Recovery



up from 22.2%
Jan - Mar 2019

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**Agriculture, Environment
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Northern Ireland
**Environment
Agency**

NILAS Monitoring Team
Waste Regulation Unit
Northern Ireland Environment Agency
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road
Malone Lower
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Email: NILAS@daera-ni.gov.uk

13th August 2020

Mr Andrew Cassells
Director of Environment & Property
Mid Ulster District Council
50 Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
Co. Londonderry
BT45 6EN

Our Ref: **Mid Ulster District Council/ Draft Reconciliation 2019/20**

Dear Mr Cassells

**The Landfill Allowance Scheme (NI) Regulations 2004 (As amended)
15th Scheme Year 2019/20 – Draft Reconciliation**

Under Regulation 13 of the above Regulations, the Monitoring Authority (NIEA) is required to prepare a draft reconciliation in relation to each District Council no later than 5 months after the end of the scheme year.

Regulation 14 requires the Monitoring Authority as soon as reasonably practicable after the end of the reconciliation period to reconcile the allowances available with the amount of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (BLACMW) sent to landfill as calculated under Regulation 13.

Through WasteDataFlow **Mid Ulster District Council** has submitted quarterly returns for the scheme year 2019/20. From these returns NIEA has calculated¹ the amount of Biodegradable Local Authority collected Municipal Waste (BLACMW) sent to landfill by each District Council for the scheme year 2019/20.

The total amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by Mid Ulster District Council for the scheme year 2019/20, was 1,505 tonnes* equating to 8.89 % utilisation of the 16,932 allocated allowances available for the scheme year.

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An Agency within the Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**
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To date, the Monitoring Authority has not received any requests for the transfer of allowances for the scheme year 2019/20. As this *scheme year is a scheme target year* the **borrowing of allowances is not permitted**.

The form required for transfer of allowances is available on the NIEA website at:
<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/nilas-forms>.

Transfer requests must be completed i.e. NIEA must have received an appropriately authorised request - an original signature is required - on the official form no later than six months after the end of the scheme year i.e. by **Wednesday 30th September**.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any queries.

Yours sincerely,



Adrian Gregory (Dr)

Control and Data Management

¹The mass balance is detailed at:

[https://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/LandfillAllowanceScheme/KPI \(g\) DC Mass Balance Schematic v4.pdf](https://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/LandfillAllowanceScheme/KPI%20(g)%20DC%20Mass%20Balance%20Schematic%20v4.pdf)

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Report on	Energy Management Update – Display Energy Certificates (DEC's)
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Eamon McDonnell, Technical/Compliance Officer

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the current position on Energy Management Certification for eligible properties owned by Council.
2.0	Background
2.1	Under the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspection) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008 and Amended Regulations 2014, Display Energy Certificates (DEC's) are required to be displayed in a prominent location where buildings are frequently visited by public and have a floor area of more than 250m ² .
2.2	A DEC is valid for 12 months (see appendix 1). An advisory report is produced in conjunction with a DEC and is valid for a period of seven years, this indicates recommendations to improve the energy performance of the building (see appendix 2).
2.3	The DEC gives visitors to the building an insight to the energy usage. DEC's display an energy rating for the building from A to G, where A is very efficient, and G is the least efficient. The rating is based on the amount of energy supplied to a building over a 12-month period (within the previously financial year).
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Twenty-six Council properties were surveyed and provided with an Energy Certificate for display. The survey assessment was carried out by a competent person accredited to produce DEC's. Historic fuel and energy consumption data was used for the assessment, and adjustments made according to typical occupancy, intensity of use, special energy uses, weather and climate. The majority of Council properties have remained within the same overall grade, please see the table below detailing the energy rating that was awarded to each property in 2020 compared to the rating received in 2019:

	Council Property	Rating 2019	Rating 2020	Annual Variation	Comments where change is greater than +/- 15
1	Meadow Bank Sports Arena, Magherafelt	F150	E104	-46	LED lighting was introduced which improved the energy rating.
2	Magherafelt Council Office	E110	F127	+17	Rating increased due to an increase in electricity usage. Increased consumption monitoring in year is underway.
3	Greenvalley Leisure Centre, Magherafelt	G174	G191	+17	More oil was used as opposed to Biomass in the 2019/2020 year increasing the energy rating. Additional oil was purchased in March 2020 to avail of low oil prices.
4	Bridewell, Magherafelt	D86	D87	+1	n/a
5	Maghera Leisure Centre	D80	D83	+3	n/a
6	Seamus Heaney Home Place	D92	E113	+21	Additional oil was purchased in late March 2020 to avail of low oil prices.
7	Draperstown Old Court House	B47	B41	-6	n/a
8	Moneymore Recreation Centre	A16	A13	-3	n/a
9	Cookstown Leisure Centre	F143	F149	+6	n/a
10	Cookstown Council Office	E119	F130	+11	n/a
11	Burnavon Cookstown	C74	C75	+1	n/a
12	Dungannon Council Office	E101	D99	-1	n/a

13	Dungannon Leisure Centre	F131	C58	-73	Less energy was used when under renovation which improved the energy rating.
14	Drumcoo Football Pavilion	A12	A13	+1	n/a
15	Drumcoo Bowling Pavilion	B38	A17	-21	The building didn't have the same occupancy levels as the previous year resulting in electric heaters not on as frequently, this improved the energy rating.
16	Ranfurly House and Visitor Centre	G200	G186	-14	n/a
17	Northland Row Office, Dungannon	E111	E109	-2	n/a
18	Killymaddy	B48	B38	-10	n/a
19	Gortgonis Centre, Coalisland	C53	C62	+9	n/a
20	Castlecaulfield Sports Pavilion	A21	B27	+6	n/a
21	Clogher Old School	B46	B44	-2	n/a
22	Gardener's Hall, Dungannon	B26	B29	+3	n/a
23	Oaks Road Depot, Dungannon	G159	G177	+18	There are more staff located in this premise which has increased the demand on electricity, additional oil was purchased to support the waste oil burner.
24	Mid Ulster Sports Arena, Cookstown (Arena)	B43	B37	-10	n/a
25	Mid Ulster Sports	C65	C61	-4	n/a

		Arena, (Main Rec)				
	26	Mid Ulster Sports Arena, (Pavilion 2)	D97	D86	-9	n/a
3.2	<p>The certificates show the actual energy usage of the public building (the Operational Rating) and allows the public to see the energy efficiency of a building. The most notable positive change is with Dungannon Leisure Centre. The vast increase in efficiency is due to the property using less energy during the renovation works.</p>					
3.3	<p>On completion of the DEC it is then lodged on a national register by the assessor. Council are responsible for compliance with current legislation to avoid any penalties for non-compliance.</p>					
3.4	<p>The AR (Advisory Reports) accompanies each energy certificate (every seven years) listing recommendations for each property. Recommendations are listed under three headings, short payback, medium payback and long term pay back. The recommendations are general in nature and have been selected by the assessor from a central list of recommendations based on his/her knowledge of the building fabric, building services, the operation of plant and equipment within the curtilage of the building. The majority of the recommendations detail the benefit of increasing of insulation.</p>					
4.0	Other Considerations					
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications					
	Financial: DEC's assessments are carried out within existing Property Services budgets. Implementation of energy efficiency improvements is dependent on budget availability.					
	Human: Within existing resources and available third-party resources to review the status of current DEC's and advisory reports.					
	Risk Management: None.					
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments					
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None.					
	Rural Needs Implications: None.					
5.0	Recommendation(s)					

5.1	Members are requested to note the contents of the report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Sample DEC
6.2	Appendix 2 – Sample Advisory Report

Display Energy Certificate

How efficiently is this building being used?

Northern Ireland

Mid Ulster District Council
24 Northland Row
DUNGANNON
BT71 6AP

Certificate Reference Number:
0040-0010-0692-1376-2006

This certificate indicates how much energy is being used to operate this building. The operational rating is based on meter readings of all the energy actually used in the building including for lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation and hot water. It is compared to a benchmark that represents performance indicative of all buildings of this type. There is more advice on how to interpret this information on the Government's website www.finance-ni.gov.uk.

Energy Performance Operational Rating

This tells you how efficiently energy has been used in the building. The numbers do not represent actual units of energy consumed; they represent comparative energy efficiency. 100 would be typical for this kind of building.

More energy efficient

A 0-25

B 26-50

C 51-75

D 76-100

..... 100 would be typical

E 101-125 < 109

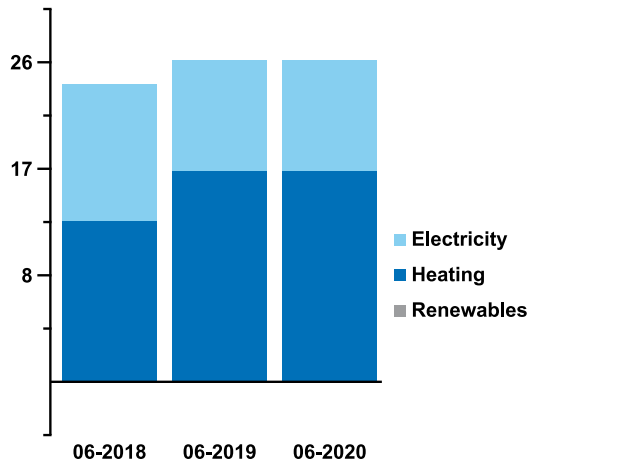
F 126-150

G Over 150

Less energy efficient

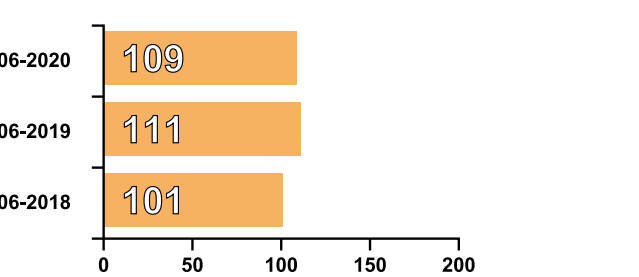
Total CO₂ Emissions

This tells you how much carbon dioxide the building emits. It shows tonnes per year of CO₂.



Previous Operational Ratings

This tells you how efficiently energy has been used in this building over the last three accounting periods.



Technical Information

This tells you technical information about how energy is used in this building. Consumption data based on actual meter readings.

Main heating fuel: Oil
Building environment: Heating and Natural Ventilation
Total useful floor area (m²): 305.84
Asset Rating: Not available

	Heating	Electricity
Annual Energy Use (kWh/m ² /year)	205	53
Typical Energy Use (kWh/m ² /year)	126	95
Energy from renewables	0.0%	0.0%

Administrative Information

This is a Display Energy Certificate as defined in NI SR2008/170 as amended.

Assessment Software:	SystemsLink, ORToolkit, v3.6
Property Reference:	419620300000
Assessor Name:	Campbell Morris
Assessor Number:	STRO001255
Accreditation Scheme:	Stroma Certification Ltd
Employer/Trading Name:	MEA Ltd
Employer/Trading Address:	First Floor, MoBank House, 551 Antrim Road, BELFAST, BT15 3BU
Issue Date:	30-06-2020
Nominated Date:	30-06-2020
Valid Until:	29-06-2021
Related Party Disclosure:	Contractor to the occupier for EPBD services only.

Recommendations for improving the energy efficiency of the building are contained in the accompanying Advisory Report. - .

Advisory Report**Northern Ireland****Report Reference Number: 0291-7060-9320-0600-4303****Building Occupier**

Mid Ulster District Council

Address24 Northland Row
DUNGANNON
BT71 6AP

Building Type(s): General Office

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Issue Date:	2017-08-02
Valid Until:	2024-08-01
Total Useful Floor Area (m ²):	305.84
Assessment Software	SystemsLink, ORToolkit, v3.6
Property Reference	419620300000
Type of Inspection	Physical

ENERGY ASSESSOR DETAILS

Assessor Name:	Campbell Morris
Employer/Trading Name:	MEA Ltd
Employer/Trading Address:	First Floor, MoBank House, 551 Antrim Road, BELFAST, BT15 3BU
Assessor Number	STRO001255
Accreditation Scheme:	Stroma Certification Ltd

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1. Background

Statutory Rules of Northern Ireland 2008 No. 170, The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008 (as amended), transposes the requirements of Articles 11, 12 and 13 of the recast Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU.

This report is an Advisory Report as required under regulation 11(3)(b) of the Statutory Rule SR2008 No. 170 (as amended).

This section provides general information regarding the building:

Total Useful Floor Area (m ²):	305.84
Building Description:	Four storey traditional town terrace. Dates from pre 1900.
Building Environment:	Heating and Natural Ventilation
On-site renewable energy sources:	None.
Separable energy uses discounted:	N/A.

Fuel Types:	Quantity Used (kWh)
Oil	52609
Electricity	22581
None	0

2. Introduction

This Advisory Report was produced in line with the Government's approved methodology and is based on assessment software SystemsLink, ORToolkit, v3.6. This advisory report was developed based on a physical visit of the building.

In accordance with Government's current guidance, the Energy Assessor did undertake a walk around survey of the building on inspection date prior to producing this Advisory Report.

3. Recommendations

The following sections list recommendations selected by the energy assessor for the improvement of the energy performance of the building. The recommendations are listed under four headings: short payback, medium payback, long payback, and other measures.

a) Recommendations with a short payback

This section lists recommendations with a payback of less than 3 years:

Recommendation	Potential Impact
Consider fitting zone controls to reduce over and under heating where structure, orientation, occupation or emitters have different characteristics.	HIGH
Consider upgrading major time controls to include optimum start/stop.	HIGH
Consider introducing or improving loft insulation.	HIGH
Consider replacing heating boiler plant with high-efficiency type.	HIGH
Consider how building fabric air tightness could be improved, for example sealing, draught stripping and closing off unused ventilation openings, chimneys.	HIGH
Consider fitting 24 hour/7 day time controls onto electric HWS cylinders.	MEDIUM
Consider installing timer controls to energy consuming plant and equipment and adjust to suit current building occupancy.	HIGH
Consider fitting existing air curtains with energy saving controls such as door interlocks and occupancy time switches.	HIGH
Consider adjusting existing, or installing new, automatic external door closers, or consider adopting revolving door solutions.	HIGH
It is recommended that energy management techniques are introduced. These could include efforts to gain building users commitment to save energy, allocating responsibility for energy to a specific person (champion), setting targets and monitoring.	HIGH
Consider installing automated controls and monitoring systems to electrical equipment and portable appliances to minimise electricity waste.	HIGH
Engage experts to survey the condition of the HWS systems and propose remedial and upgrading works to improve condition and operating efficiency.	MEDIUM
Clean windows and roof lights to maximise daylight entering building and reduce the need for artificial lighting.	LOW

Recommendation	Potential Impact
Consider implementing a programme of planned lighting systems maintenance to maintain effectiveness and energy efficiency.	HIGH
Consider installing weather compensator controls on heating and cooling systems.	HIGH

b) Recommendations with a medium payback

This section lists recommendations with a payback of between 3 and 7 years:

Recommendation	Potential Impact
Consider engaging experts to review the condition of the building fabric and propose measures to improve energy performance. This might include building pressure tests for air tightness and thermography tests for insulation continuity.	HIGH
Consider introducing or improving wall insulation (internal lining) to solid single skin structures.	HIGH
Consider fitting secondary glazing and/or under glaze sky lights where appropriate.	LOW
Engage experts to propose specific measures to reduce hot water wastage and plan to carry this out.	MEDIUM
Where appropriate consider replacing heating boiler plant with a condensing type.	HIGH
Consider applying reflective coating to windows and/or fit shading devices to reduce unwanted solar gain.	LOW
Consider implementing regular inspections of the building fabric to check on the condition of insulation and sealing measures and removal of accidental ventilation paths.	HIGH

c) Recommendations with a long payback

This section lists recommendations with a payback of more than 7 years:

Recommendation	Potential Impact
Consider installing building mounted photovoltaic electricity generating panels.	HIGH
Consider constructing draught lobbies to reduce unwanted air infiltration.	HIGH
Engage experts to review overall heating strategy and propose an investment programme for upgrading and/or switching to alternative solutions.	HIGH

Recommendation	Potential Impact
Engage experts to review the building lighting strategies and propose alterations and/or upgrades to daylighting provisions, luminaires and their control systems and an implementation plan.	HIGH
Consider heating the building using biomass boiler(s).	HIGH

d) Other Recommendations

Recommendation	Potential Impact
The unnecessary use of internal lighting should be prohibited and monitored thereafter by the building manager.	HIGH
The building manager should seek to prohibit staff from using portable electric room heaters within the already conditioned work environment.	HIGH
Specifically seek to replace old/defective/poorly performing glazing as part of planned improvement works.	LOW
Consider converting all existing light fitting/luminaires to low energy LED type lamps as soon as is practically possible.	HIGH

This section lists other recommendations selected by the energy assessor, based on an understanding of the building, and / or based on a valid existing energy report.

4. Next Steps

a) Your Advisory Report

As the building occupier, regulation 11(3)(b) of SR2008/170 (as amended) requires that you have in your possession or control at all times a valid advisory report.

You must be able to produce a copy of this Advisory Report within seven days if requested by an Enforcement Authority under regulation 32(4) of SR2008/170 (as amended).

This Advisory Report has also been lodged on the Government's central register. Access to the report, to the data used to compile the report, and to previous similar documents relating to the same building can be obtained by request through the Non-Domestic Register (www.niepcregister.com) using the report reference number of this document.

You must commission a new Advisory Report within seven years from the issue date noted on this Advisory Report.

b) Implementing recommendations

The recommendations provided within this Advisory Report have been selected by the accredited assessor from a central list of recommendations, based on his / her knowledge of the building fabric, building services, the operation of plant and equipment within the curtilage of the building, and the general management of the building.

The building has been identified as being: one of special architectural or historical interest, in a conservation area, in a designated area of special character or appearance (e.g. a national park, an AoNB), or of traditional construction. Some of the recommendations provided with this report may not be suitable for such a building, some may need special consents, and other measures/alternatives may be available. Further information and guidance is available on national building heritage and conservation websites such as www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/historic-environment.

The accredited assessor may have inserted additional measures in section 3d (Other Recommendations). The recommendations are provided as an indication of opportunities that appear to exist to improve the buildings energy efficiency.

c) Legal disclaimer

The advice provided in this Advisory Report is intended to be for information only. Recipients of this Advisory Report are advised to seek further detailed professional advice before reaching any decision on how to improve the energy performance of the building.

d) Complaints

Details of the assessor and the relevant accreditation scheme are on this report and the display energy certificate. You can get contact details of the accreditation scheme from our website at www.finance-ni.gov.uk, together with details of their procedures for confirming authenticity of a report and for making a complaint.

5. Glossary

a) Payback

The payback periods are based on data collated through Carbon Trust energy survey reports. They provide a range of typical payback periods for different types of measures. They are likely payback periods, and may differ from the actual payback period for the building being assessed. Therefore, it is recommended that each suggested measure be further investigated before reaching any decision on how to improve the energy efficiency of the building.

b) Carbon impact

The High / Medium / Low carbon impact indicators against each recommendation are provided to distinguish, between the suggested recommendations, those that would most effectively reduce carbon emissions from the building. The carbon impact indicators are determined by the assessor based on his / her knowledge of the building. In most instances, the carbon impact has not been calculated accurately.

c) Valid report

A valid existing report is defined at the Energy Assessor's discretion.

Report on	Town Centre Footpath Snow/Ice Clearance Agreement
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

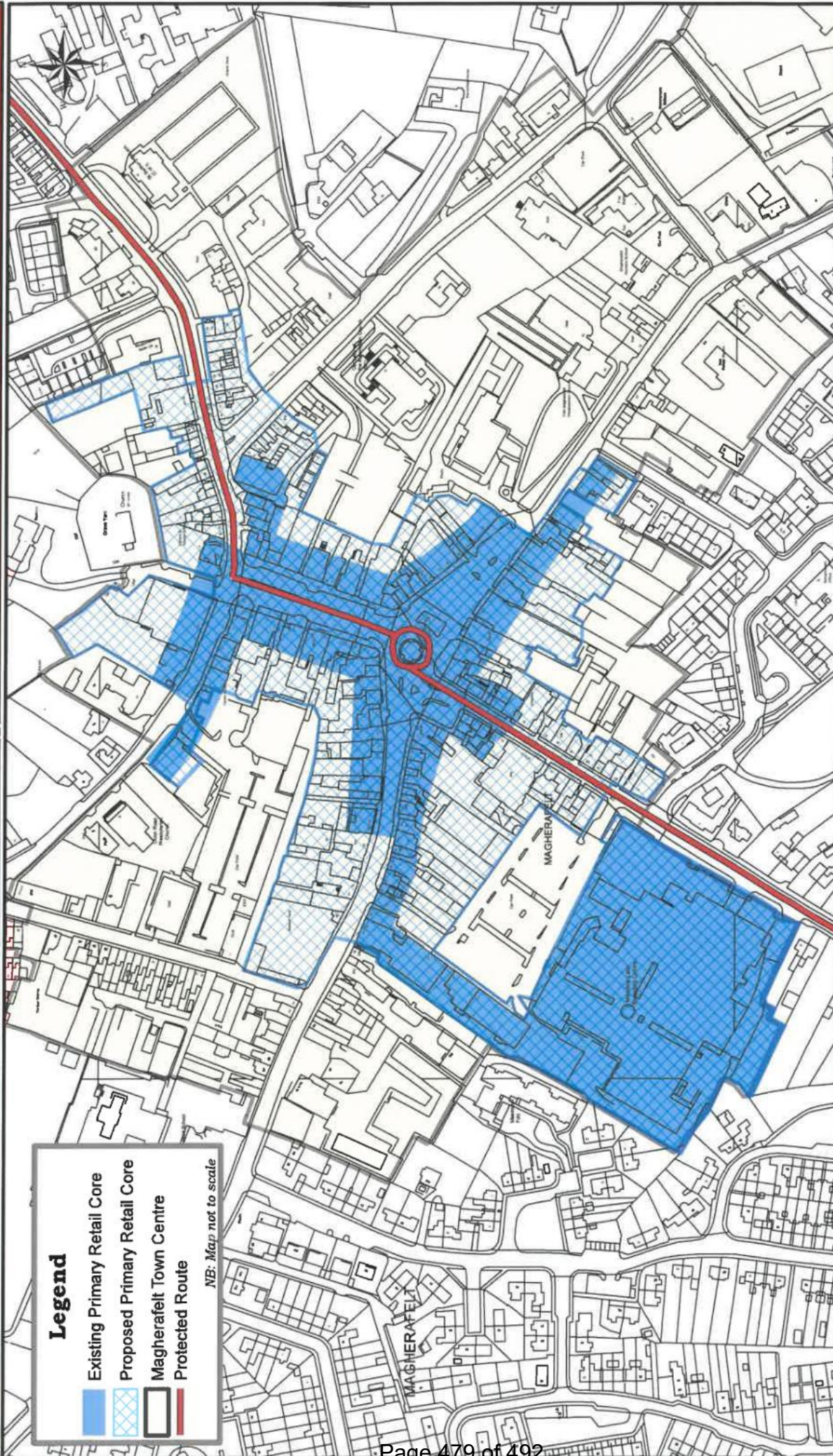
Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform member's of the rolling annual agreement with DfI/Transport NI in relation to the treatment of footpaths in the main town centres within Mid Ulster District following heavy snowfall or prolonged freezing.
2.0	Background
2.1	In the 2018/19 winter season an agreement was reached between Council and Department for Infrastructure (DfI) Roads to facilitate the treatment of footways within the business centres for the five largest towns within the Mid Ulster District.
2.2	The agreement reached reflected the legal basis and the operational experience in operating such an agreement over previous years. Following Council agreement in 2018 it would be extended annually up to and including the 2020/21 winter season.
2.3	It should also be noted that the agreement was triggered once during the 2019/20 winter season on Monday 24 th February 2020.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The main issues covered within the Agreement are summarised below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Payment of annual Service Fee. In the 2019/20 winter season it was £2,358.52 to reflect annual consumer price index changes. b) During extreme conditions following heavy snowfall or prolonged freezing Council will assist the Department with works for the footways and pedestrian areas contained in maps included in the appendix for the five main settlements.

<p>3.2</p> <p>3.3.</p>	<p>c) Works will be carried out by Council only on receipt of a request from the Department and in circumstances when it is practicable for the Council to respond.</p> <p>d) The request will come from Department's Section Engineer to the Council's nominated representative.</p> <p>e) The Department shall provide any salt free of charge.</p> <p>f) The Council shall only provide a response to requests during normal operational hours of the street cleansing workforce, except in the case of an emergency or by mutual agreement.</p> <p>g) The Department shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Council to the extent that the Department enjoys indemnity under Article 9 (3) of the Roads (NI) Order 1993.</p> <p>h) The duration of the agreement will be from 1st November to 31st March each winter season.</p> <p>Retail cores are used to ensure a more consistent application of the agreement across the business centres of each town. Detailed operational maps will be developed for use by staff in the event the agreement is triggered.</p> <p>The agreement will be extended into the 2020/21 winter season.</p>
<p>4.0</p>	<p>Other Considerations</p>
<p>4.1</p>	<p>Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications</p> <p>Financial: Implementation of the agreement should incur little additional cost to the Council as it seeks to utilise street cleansing and grounds maintenance operatives, and other service resources which would otherwise have been engaged in their normal operations save for extreme conditions following heavy snowfalls or prolonged freezing. The annual service fee is agreed linked to the Consumer Price Index as in previous years.</p> <p>Human: Officer time in managing the Agreement, liaising with DfI/Transport NI and in supervising any operational activity on the ground.</p> <p>Risk Management: It should be noted that the Council has no statutory duty in relation to the clearance of ice and snow from footways; that responsibility lies with Transport NI. The clearance of footways at times of extreme ice and snow from the main town centre assists in the free movement of people and therefore supports the economic cores in our town centres. This helps reduce the impact of extreme winter weather and reduces the associated economic and social risks.</p>

4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None.
	Rural Needs Implications: None.
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report for the 2020/21 winter season with regards to the treatment of footways when extreme conditions following heavy snowfalls or prolonged freezing persists.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Retail core maps for Snow/Ice Clearance operations included in the Council/TNI agreement

Magherafelt Primary Retail Core



Legend

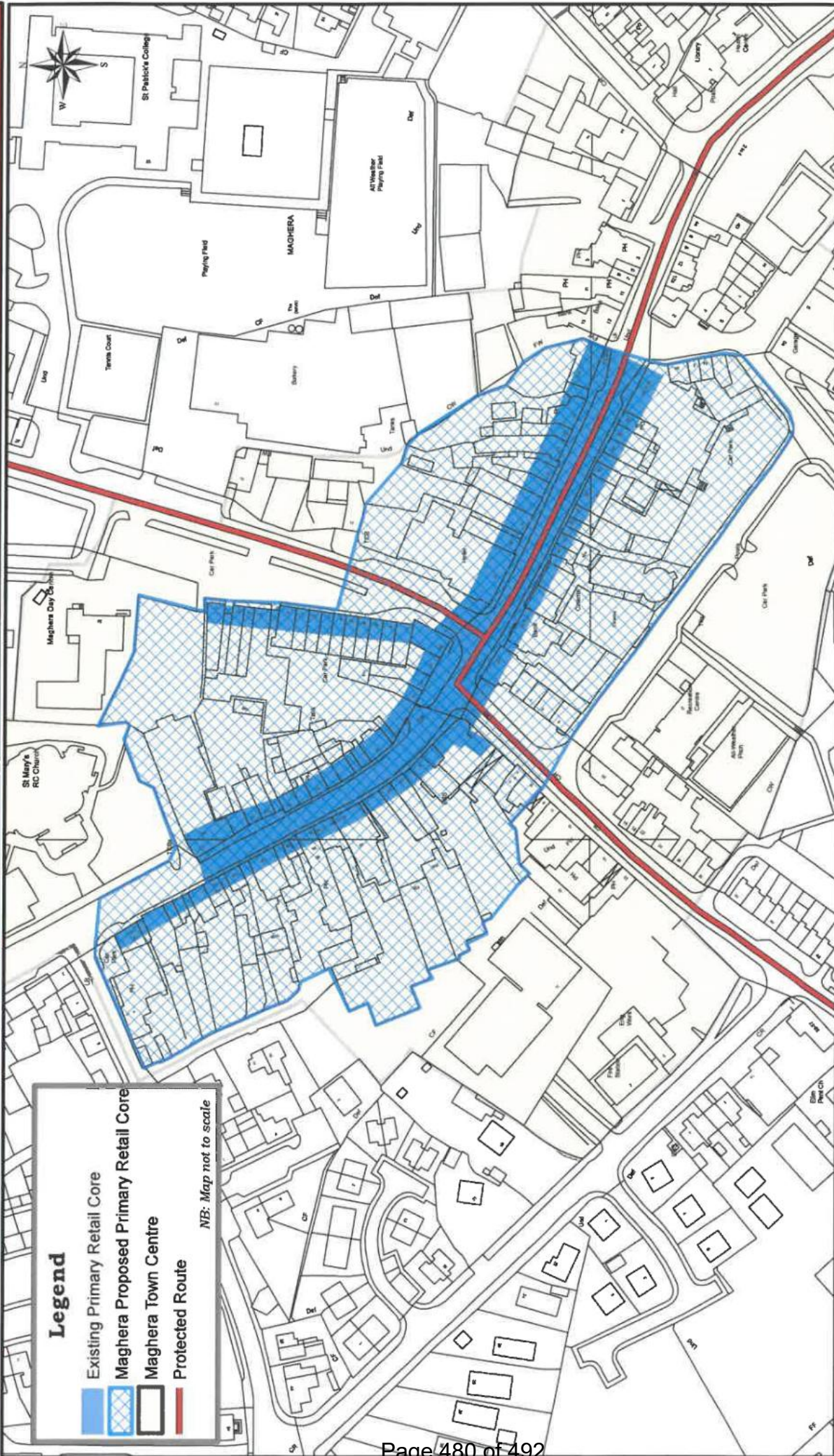
- Existing Primary Retail Core
- Proposed Primary Retail Core
- Magherafelt Town Centre
- Protected Route

NB: Map not to scale

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Maghera Primary Retail Core

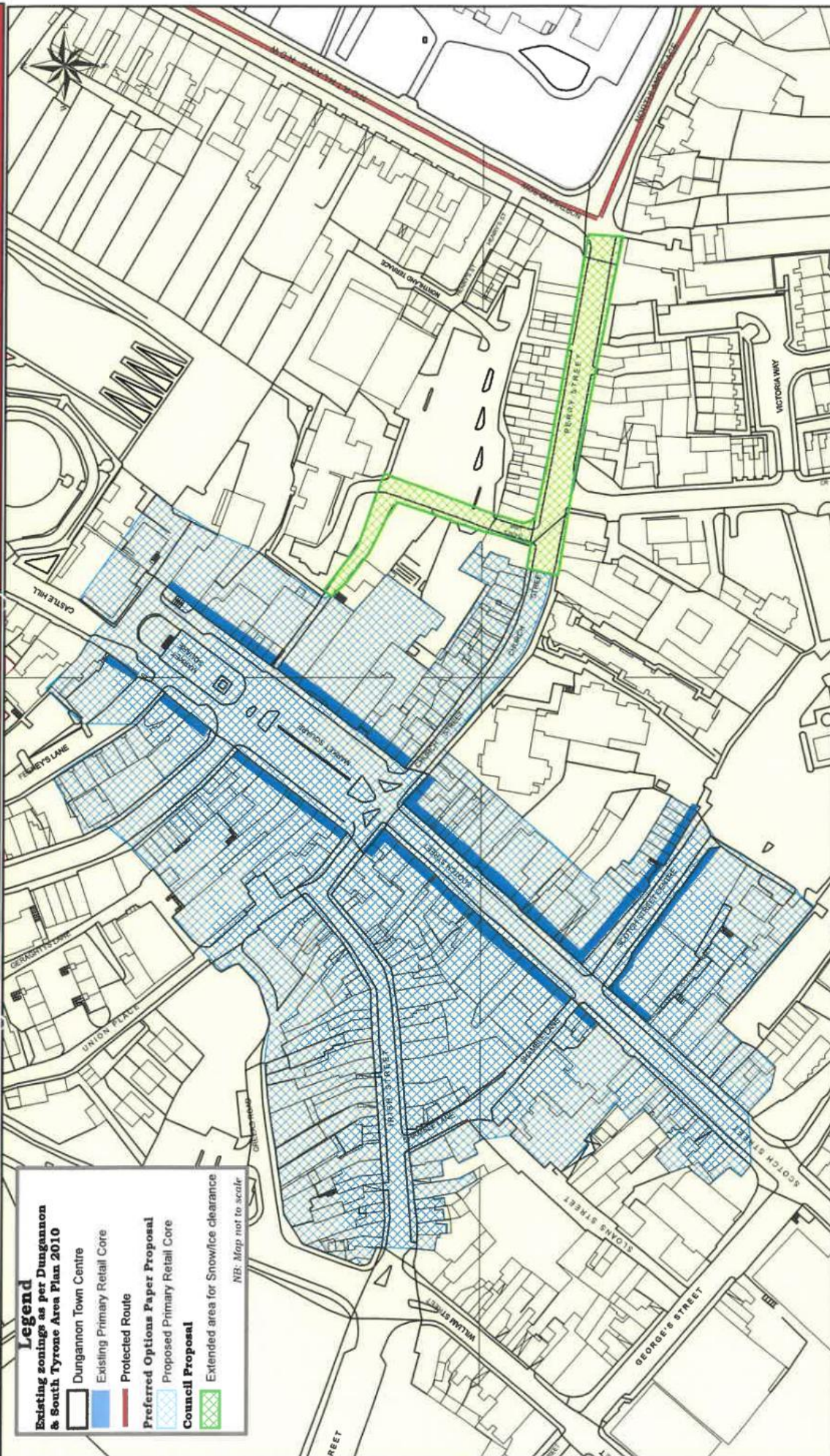


Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

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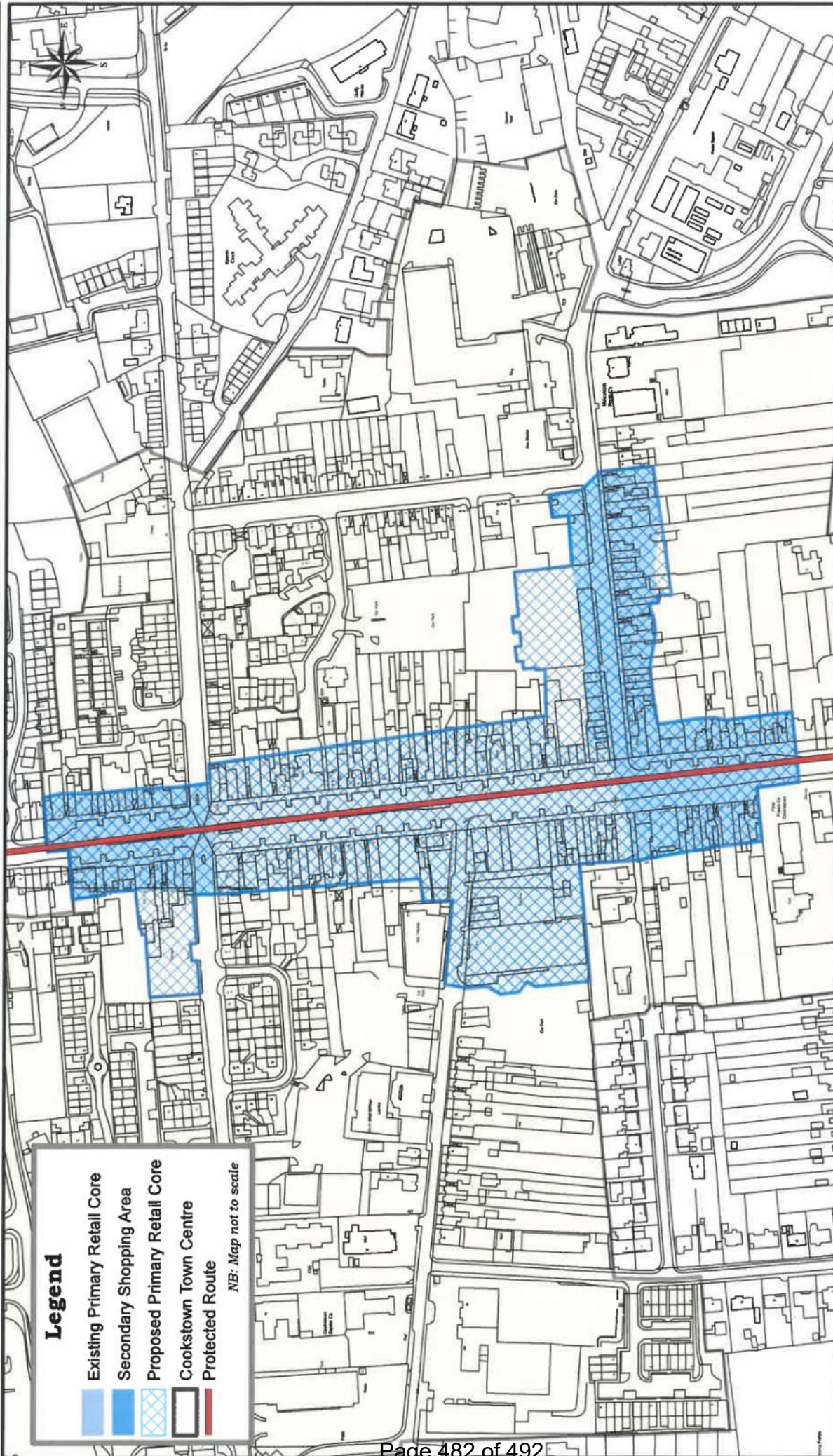
Dungannon Town Centre & Primary Retail Core



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 Date: 24/11/2017
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Cookstown Primary Retail Core



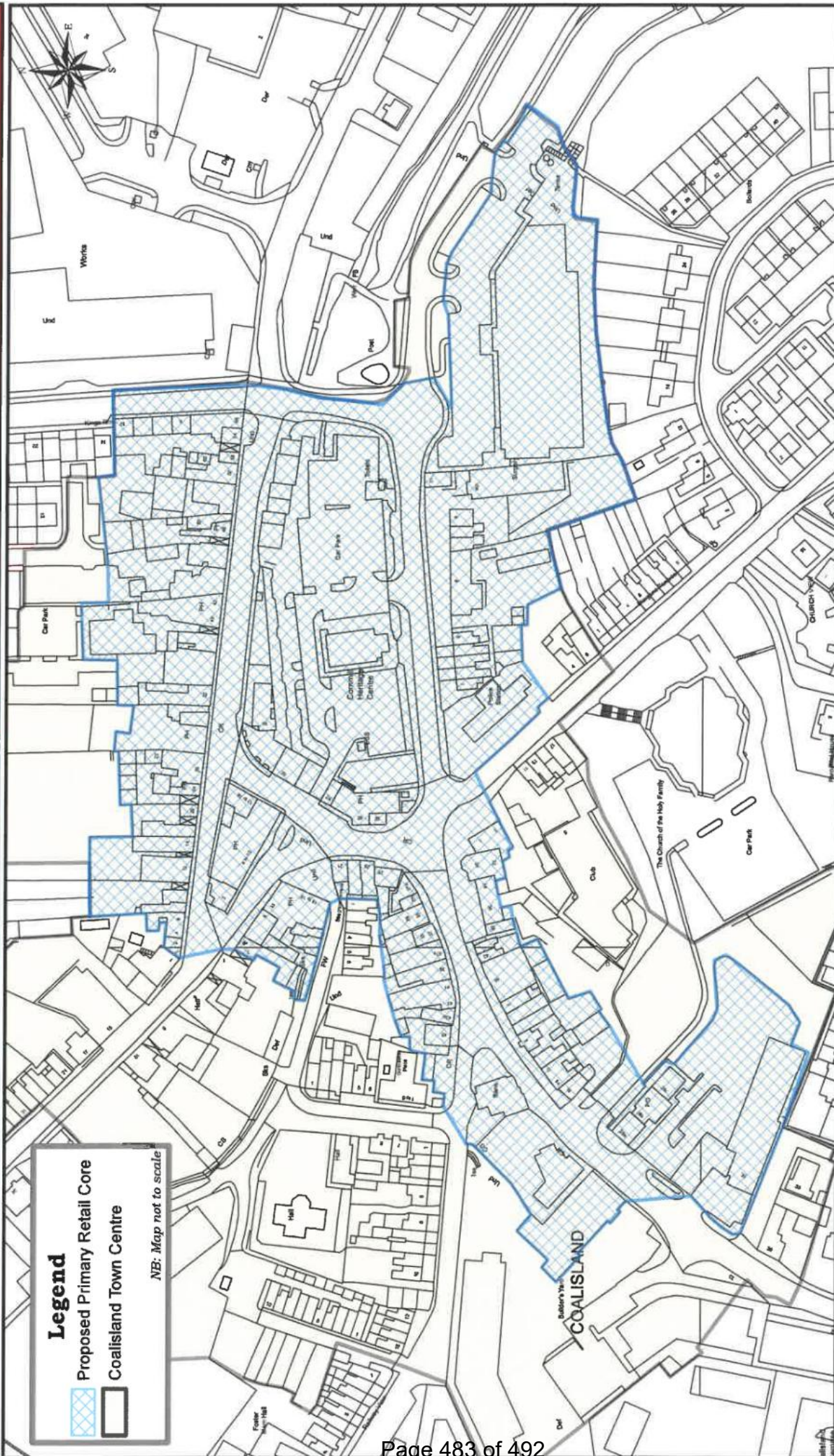
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Mid Ulster
District Council



Coalisland Primary Retail Core



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Author: John Paul Devlin
 Date: 06/06/2016
 Dept: Planning
 Authority License No: CS & LA 156

Report on	Invasive Species Control and Maintenance on Council Property and maintained sites
Date of Meeting	8 th September 2020
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Eunan Murray, Grounds and Cemeteries Manager

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update member's on Invasive Species control and maintenance on Council Property, and sites maintained by Council.
2.0	Background
2.1	For many years, non-native species have been introduced to Northern Ireland, and all are considered to have potentially harmful effects upon our native habitats and biodiversity. This is principally by out-competing and excluding the native species to form dense and often spreading patches of the non-native species.
2.2	<p>Schedule 9 of the Wildlife (NI) Order 1985, as amended by Section 27 Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (NI) 2016 lists 32 plants that are legally controlled. The terrestrial species below are considered to pose the most significant problem in the Mid Ulster Council Area as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salmonberry (<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>) • Japanese Knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>) • Giant Knotweed (<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>) • Himalayan Knotweed (<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>) • Giant Hogweed (<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>), and • Indian Balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>) (listed as Himalayan Balsam in the Order)
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Council continue to maintain and regularly update a register of known invasive species on Council property, and areas maintained by Council. Feedback from Council maintenance operatives throughout the season helps to record the species location and extent. Based on this information a management control programme is established to define the priority for treatment. There are a number of different approaches to controlling these species, and a number of different

	<p>factors are taken into account when selecting the most appropriate procedure, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The required timescale for the elimination of the plant, • The extent and scale of the infestation • The nature of the terrain, the surroundings and the soil in which the plant is growing, and • The accessibility of the site
3.2	<p>Details of species identified on Council property and maintained locations is detailed in appendix 1. In the last 18 months there have been reports of invasive species at nine new locations, bringing the current total to thirty-six locations including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ardtrea River Walk, Coagh 2 Kings Bridge planting area, Cookstown 3 Coltrim Layby, Moneymore 4 Caledon Dredge Bridge 5 Cot Lane, Ballinderry 6 Orritor street Carpark, Cookstown 7 Perry Street East & West Carpark, Dungannon 8 Donaghmore Conservation Area, and 9 Ballysaggart Lough, Dungannon
3.3	<p>The Order does not make it illegal for a landowner to have a Schedule 9 plant growing on their property, but, it is an offence to cause it to grow in any new place regardless of how 'wild' that place is.</p>
3.4	<p>Control measures are proving effective to control the spread. However, the number of known sites continues to increase with improved awareness of maintenance and inspection staff. Removal of young plants and herbicide treatment will also continue to restrict its establishment across Council properties and maintained locations, or in line with alternative expert guidance. Where it is identified near the boundary of Council property, every effort will be made to inform the adjacent landowner.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	<p>Financial: Removal of young plants and herbicide treatment is within existing resources. Extensive eradication would require additional financial resources for specialist third party expertise.</p>
	<p>Human: In house resources for routine maintenance with resources limitations during the Covid 19 period, updating the register and liaising with other in house client services as required.</p>

	<p>Risk Management: There is a duty of care to ensure the control of invasive species on council property, or knowingly remove it from council property leading to its further spread.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	<p>Equality & Good Relations Implications: None.</p>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications: None.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the contents of the report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Invasive Species Register Summary August 2020

Appendix 1 – MUDC Invasive Species Summary Register (August 2020)

Background

Of the 32 Schedule 9 species, those terrestrial species that are most likely to pose a significant problem in the Mid Ulster Council Area are:

- Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)
- Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*)
- Giant Knotweed (*Fallopia sachalinensis*)
- Himalayan Knotweed (*Persicaria wallichii*)
- Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
- Indian Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) (listed as Himalayan Balsam in the Order)

Identified Council owned or maintained sites with invasive species

- 1 Traad Point / Nature Reserve, Point Road, Ballyronan.
- 2 Polepatrick Cemetery/ Nursery, Castledawson Road, Magherafelt.
- 3 Tobermore Driving Range, Maghera Road, Tobermore.
- 4 Moykerran Woodland Walkway, Moykerran Crescent, Draperstown.
- 5 Swatragh Play area, Carhill Road, Swatragh.
- 6 Riverside Park, Main Street, Coagh.
- 7 Cookstown Council Office, Burn road, Cookstown.
- 8 Battery Harbour Building, Battery Road, Coagh.
- 9 Cabin Wood, Tullywiggan Road, Cookstown.
- 10 Ballyronan Wood, Shore Road, Ballyronan.
- 11 Railway Yard, Molesworth Road, Cookstown.
- 12 Blackhill, Drum Road, Cookstown.
- 13 Derryloran Old Grave Yard, Cookstown.
- 14 Coalisland Canal Walk, Lineside, Coalisland.
- 15 River Blackwater Slipway, Charlemount Street, Moy.
- 16 Brewery Lane, Donaghmore.
- 17 Washing Bay, Ballybeg Road, Coalisland.
- 18 Railway Park/Linear Park, Railway Road, Dungannon.
- 19 Drumcoo Park, Oaks Road, Dungannon.
- 20 Anne Street Carpark, Anne Street, Dungannon.
- 21 Dungannon Leisure Centre, Circular Road, Dungannon.
- 22 Moygashel Play Area, Ardmore Terrace, Moygashel.
- 23 Washingford, Dungannon, Railway Road, Dungannon.
- 24 Abels bridge, Annagilla Road, Clogher.
- 25 Donaghmore play area, Main Street, Donaghmore.
- 26 Craig's Bog, Greystone, Dungannon.
- 27 Windmill Wood, Moy Road, Dungannon.
- 28 Ardtrea River Walk, Coagh.
- 29 Kings Bridge planting area, Cookstown
- 30 Coltrim Layby, Moneymore.
- 31 Caledon Dredge Bridge.
- 32 Cot Lane, Ballinderry
- 33 Orritor street Carpark, Cookstown
- 34 Perry Street East & West Carpark, Dungannon
- 35 Donaghmore Conservation Area.
- 36 Ballysaggart Lough, Dungannon.

Register Summary per site

Site No	Location	Invasive species	Treatment (if any)	Last Treatment date
1	Traad Point	Japanese Knot wood	Garlon/Round up	28 May 2020
		Himalayan Balsam	Garlon/Round up	28 May 2020
		Giant Hogweed	Dug out by root and treated with glyphosate/garlon	28 May 2020
2	Polepatrick Cemetery	Giant Hogweed	Dug out by root and treated with glyphosate/garlon	18 May 2020
3	Tobermore golf driving range	Himalayan Balsam	Plants pulled out and left on site to rot	28 July 2020
4	Moykerran Woodland/ Walkway	Himalayan Balsam	Garlon Ultra/Round up	11 June 2020
5	Swatragh Play Area	Giant Hogweed Himalayan Balsam	Sprayed with glyphosate/ Garlon	11 June 2020
6	Riverside Park, Coagh	Giant Hogweed Himalayan Balsam	Chopped down and left on site, areas sprayed with glyphosate/ Garlon where possible.	2 June 2020
7	Cookstown Council Offices	Japanese Knotweed	Garlon/Triclopr	20 July 2020
8	Battery Harbour	Japanese Knotweed	Garlon/Triclopr	2 June 2020
9	Cabin Wood	Giant Hogweed	Dug out by root and treated with glyphosate/ Garlon	2 June 2020
10	Shore road Ballyronan	Himalayan Balsam	Glyphosate	4 July 2020
11	Railway yard CCAS	Japanese Knotweed	Garlon/Triclopr	3 August 2020
12	Blackhill	Giant Hogweed Himalayan Balsam	Dug out by root and treat with glyphosate/Garlon sprayed also monitored and sprayed monthly	20 July 2020
13	Derryloran Old Cemetery	Giant Hogweed	Treated with glyphosate/ Garlon	20 July 2020

14	Coalisland Canal walk	Giant Hogweed	Sprayed with Glyphosate Stem Injection	6 July 2020 & 7 July 2020
15	River Blackwater Slip Way	Giant Hogweed Himalayan Balsam	Roundup Pro Active Glyphosate & Stem Injection	30 July 20
16	BREWERY Lane Donaghmore	Giant Hogweed	Roundup Pro Active Glyphosate	6 July 2020
17	Washing Bay	Himalayan Balsam	Roundup Pro Active Glyphosate and cut back	7 August 2020
18	Railway Park	Japanese Knotweed	Roundup Pro Active Glyphosate & Stem Injection	28 July 2020
19	Drumcoo Park	Japanese Knotweed	Roundup Pro Active Glyphosate & Stem Injection	28 July 2020
20	Anne Street Carpark	Japanese Knotweed	Roundup Pro Active Glyphosate & Stem Injection	28 July 2020
21	Dungannon Leisure Centre	Japanese Knotweed	Roundup Pro Active Glyphosate	29 July 2020
22	Moygashel Play Area	Japanese Knotweed	Roundup Pro Active Glyphosate & Stem Injection	28 July 2020
23	Washingford	Japanese Knotweed	Roundup Pro Active Glyphosate & Stem Injection	28 July 2020
24	Abels Bridge	Giant Hogweed	Roundup Pro Active Glyphosate	2 July 2020
25	Donaghmore Play park	Giant Hogweed	Roundup Pro Active	6 July 2020
26	Craig's Bog	Japanese Knotweed	Stem Injection	30 July 2020
27	Windmill Wood	Salmonberry	Roundup Pro Active & Marked for cutting in the winter	4 August 2020
28	Ardtree River walk Coagh	Giant Hogweed	Sprayed with Glyosate	4 August 2020
29	Kings Bridge(opposite side of road)	Giant Hogweed	Dug out and removed Site to be monitored for any future regrowth	2 nd June 2020
30	Coltrim Layby Moneymore	Japanese Knotweed	Cut down Sprayed regrowth	20 July 2020
31	Caledon Dredge Bridge`	Japanese Knotweed	Roundup Pro Active Stem Injection	7 August 2020
32	Cot Lane	Gaint Hogweed	Dug out by root and treated with glyphosate/ Garlon	20 July 2020
33	Orritor Street Car Park	Japanese Knotweed	Garlon/Triclopr	20 July 2020
34	Perry St East & West Car park	Japanese Knotweed	Injected	28 July 2020

35	Donaghmore Conservation Area	Giant Hogweed	Treated with glyphosate/ Garlon	28 July 2020
36	Ballysaggart Lough, Dungannon	Himalayan Balsam	Garlon/round up	28 July 2020